ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT

DECEMBER 4, 2013

CITY OF PARIS

PO Box 364
Paris, ID 83261
Mayor Brent Lewis
(208) 945-2253
cityofparis@dcdi.net

Prepared By/Environmental Contact:
Holly Batten
SICOG
PO Box 6079
Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
(208) 233-4535
holly@sicog.org

Facilities Plan Prepared By: Butler Engineering and Land Surveying, Inc.
224 South State Street
Shelley, ID 83274
(208) 357-3893
bobbutler@roadandbridge.com
Current Engineer: Bob Butler

Paris Water Project Probable Costs and Estimated Funding

Probable Construction Costs

Replace Transmission Line	$1,659,000
New Water Storage Tank	$608,000
Distribution System Improvements	$1,495,600
Total Construction Cost	**$3,762,600**

Funding

DEQ SRF Loan (1.25% for 30 –year term)

Loan Principal*	$3,500,000
Monthly Debt Payment	$11,664

Estimated Monthly User Rate (Based on 327 EDUs)

Debt Service Charge per EDU	$35.67
Debt Service Reserve Charge per EDU**	$0.00
Short-lived Asset Reserve Charge per EDU	$1.18
O&M Charge per EDU	$16.32
Estimated Monthly User Rate	**$53.17**

*The difference between Total Project Cost and Loan Principal =$262,600, which is the amount of principal forgiveness being offered by DEQ.

**Funds that the City has saved in anticipation for the water project are available as debt service reserve; therefore, the City will be paying the debt service charge for the term of the loan.

Abstract

The 2012 Facility Planning Study prepared by Butler Engineering and Land Surveying recommends several improvements to the existing water system to meet IDAPA rules. After much public input, the City selected improvement alternatives to be included in the proposed project. The chosen improvements will address weaknesses associated with leakage and infiltration, water storage, flow pressure and a secondary water source. This Environmental Information Document briefly addresses the anticipated environmental impacts associated with the proposed alternatives. After formal consultation with environmental agencies, mitigation measures were identified and are discussed in the following document.

Table of Contents

Abstract

Probable Cost Estimates

A. System Background 1

B. Purpose and Need for Proposed Project 1

C Alternatives Including Proposed Action 2

- Cost Estimate For Proposed Project 10
- Detailed Project Description 10
- 20 & 40 Year Flow Projections 11
- User Charges 11

D. Affected Environment 12

- Area of Potential Effect 12
  - a. Physical Aspects (topography, geology, and soils) 12
  - b. Climate 12
  - c/d. Economic and Social Profile (including population) 13
  - e. Land Use 13
  - f. Floodplain 14
  - g. Wetland Development 14
  - h. Wild and Scenic Rivers 15
  - i. Cultural Resources 15
  - j. Flora and Fauna 15
  - k. Recreation and Open Space 15
  - l. Agricultural Lands 16
  - m. Air Quality 16
  - n. Energy 16
  - o. Regionalization 16
  - p. Water Quality 16

E. Maps, Charts, and Tables 17

F. Environmental Impacts of Proposed Project 18

- Cursory Environmental Screening Table 18

G. Mitigation Measures 20

H. Public Participation 21

I. References Consulted 24

J. Agencies Consulted 25

K. Mailing List 27

L. Contact List for Written Comments 29

Appendix

Inserts

Maps, Tables, and Charts

1) PPPA Map, 1 of 3
2) PPPA Map, 2 of 3
3) PPPA Map, 3 of 3
4) Aerial Topographic Map of Planning Area
5) City Distribution System
6) Tank Location with Sketch
7) Tank Disturbance Sketch
8) City Ordinance #369-Water Rates

Appendix

1 Physical Aspects-Topography, Geology, and Soils

2 Climate

3 Population

4 Economics and Social Profile

5 Land Use

6 Floodplain Development

7 Wetlands

8 Wild and Scenic Rivers

9 Cultural Resources

10 Flora and Fauna

11 Recreation and Open Space

12 Agricultural Lands

13 Air Quality

14 Public Participation

15 Water Quality

A. System Background

The City of Paris is a historic location in Southeastern Idaho. It was originally settled in the1860's and has a unique character including an 1885 church known as the Bear Lake Stake Tabernacle. The Mormon Pioneers who settled the area were interested in building up and establishing a permanent community. Originally, the Pioneers used buckets to haul water from the creek. In the early nineteen hundreds they decided to pipe the water from the creek and also build a hydro-electric power plant, so they could have electricity and running water in every home. The original pipelines were redwood wound with steel wire. In the 1930's a cast iron pipe replaced the original wooden pipelines. The mainline constructed in1937, from the hydro-electric plant to the town, is still in service. About 1962, it was determined that the power diversion canal for creek water to the power plant and the pond at the termination of the power canal were a potential source of contamination for the drinking water. A project to keep the drinking water safe was instituted which included three spring collection boxes at the Paris Spring, about 3 miles up the canyon and a concrete bell and spigot pipeline from near the spring to about a ¼ mile upstream of the power plant where an overflow box was constructed. A ductile iron pipeline was installed from the overflow box to connect to the cast iron pipe and water was delivered to the town with a lower probability of contamination.

In the early 1980's a water project constructed by the City replaced some of the aging water lines and installed a chlorination station in the pipeline near the power plant. The City has continued to replace the pipelines with PVC pipe and much of the original pipeline in the City has now been replaced, however some 4" cast iron and 2" galvanized steel remain and are a source of leakage and head loss due to the corroded interior of the pipe.

The current water system contains no mechanical pumping components. The system currently has 328 total connections and serves approximately 513 full-time residents.

Problems with the existing system include: leaking transmission lines, leaking and undersized distribution lines, restricted flows due to pipe age and size, minimal fire flow capabilities, no water storage, no secondary water source, inconsistent pressures throughout water system, no meters to monitor water use, insufficient protection of water sources from livestock and contamination, some of the fire hydrants are connected to water mains smaller than 6 inches in diameter, not all the dead end water mains are equipped with a means to flush, there is no operation and maintenance manual for the Paris water system, there is no total coliform rule(TRC) sample site plan, upper portion of the water transmission line consists of concrete pipe which has been classified as a suction line by DEQ.

B. Purpose and Need for the Proposed Project

The purpose of the proposed project is to maintain a safe and reliable water system in accordance with current design standards and public sanitation requirements. The existing water system for the City of Paris is in need of repair due to age, leakage, and restrictions in flow and storage which prevent the system from supplying the required fire flows. The recommended

improvements include replacement of transmission lines, additional water storage, replacement of overflow boxes and undersized distribution piping, and addition of a secondary water source.

C. Alternatives Including the Proposed Action

Water Storage Tank

The City of Paris water system currently cannot provide fire code requirements for fire suppression during the MDD, as required by the Idaho DEQ. The addition of a water storage tank can provide the storage capacity needed to meet fire flow requirements and equalization storage during the PHD. In addition, if the existing transmission lines are replaced as described later in Section 4.2.5, then the flow rate to the tank will increase. Consequently, the required capacity for a new storage tank is less than it would be based on the capacity of the existing transmission lines. Water tanks are sized to provide the largest expected fire flow requirement plus the MDD less the available flow rate from the water source (FF + MDD – Q) for the required duration.

Preliminary storage tank design shows the need for at least 420,000 gallons to be provided by the water tank. Proper water storage tank location will maximize its use and efficiency. The tank will moderate water pressures and minimize or negate any associated pumping costs.

One alternative is to install a 300,000 gallon water storage tank on the hill north of Paris Canyon. This proposed tank location is referred to as the "North Hill" tank location in this report and in associated figures. Another alternative is a 300,000 gallon water storage tank located south of Paris Canyon. This proposed location will be referred to as the "South Hill" location.

A tank in either of the proposed locations will be designed with a bottom elevation of approximately 6,220 feet and a high water elevation of approximately 6,232 feet. The intersection of Center Street and 2nd West is the highest point within Paris, with a ground elevation of approximately 6,050 feet. Based on a water elevation of 6,232 feet in the proposed storage tank, the static water pressure near the intersection of Center Street and 2nd West would be about 182 feet, or 79 psi.

The lowest point in the water system appears to be at the intersection of 2nd North and Humphries Road, in the northeastern portion of the City. The ground elevation here is approximately 5,941 feet. Based on a water storage elevation of 6,232 feet, the resulting static water pressure at this location would be about 291 feet, or 126 psi. To maintain water pressures at 100 psi or less, a pressure reducing valve (PRV) is recommended for inclusion in the water system improvements. A PRV with a downstream pressure set to 60 psi would be sufficient to reduce the static pressure at the intersection of 2nd North and Humphries Road to around 98 psi. Actual pressures throughout the system will be less than the corresponding static pressures because of head loss when water flows through the pipes.

This improvement alternative includes one 14-inch PVC line from the tank location to the distribution system. For the North Hill tank location, the connection point between the 14-inch line and the distribution system would be the intersection of 1st South and 2nd West. For the

South Hill tank alternative, the connection point would be the intersection of 2nd South and 1st West.

The requirements for Water Distribution Storage Facilities in the IDAPA 58.01.08 – Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems, states that the tank must be able to be "isolated from the distribution system and drained for cleaning or maintenance without causing a loss of pressure in the distribution system." In order to meet this requirement, it is proposed that two isolated tanks be used, with a combined storage volume equal to the volume required for the system. In this way, one tank can be isolated while the other is still in-line with the system. Four primary water tank alternatives were considered, with slight variations based on tank location (north hill or south hill).

- Above-ground 300,000 gallon steel tanks – South Hill or North Hill Location
- Below-ground 300,000 gallon circular concrete tanks – South Hill or North Hill Location
- Below-ground 300,000 gallon rectangular concrete tank – South Hill or North Hill Location
- No Action

These alternatives are for the construction of water storage tank(s) with a combined storage capacity of equal to or greater than the MDD plus Fire Flow volume. It is proposed that a float valve be used to control flow into the tank(s). When the water level drops to a specified elevation, the valve would allow the full capacity of the upstream transmission line to fill the tank. As the level rises, the valve gradually closes to reduce the flow rate into the tank until closing completely. Shutting off flow to the tank will cause water to overflow at the proposed new overflow box and discharge to Paris Creek.

Thus, when the tank is full, overflow will enter the creek and become available for downstream canals.

Environmental Impacts: Both the north and south tank locations are on private ground, and will not result in long term negative environmental impacts. Access roads will be needed to access the site for construction and later for operational and maintenance purposes.

No Action Alternative:
The no action alternative is to not construct a tank. Consequently, the transmission line from the spring to the City would continue to be directly connected to the City's distribution system. Also, the maximum flow available to the distribution system would continue to be approximately 1,300 gpm which is the flow capacity of the existing transmission line between the chlorination building and the City.

Water Distribution
Piping used to convey water from one location to another could be termed "distribution." However, in the context of drinking water supply and distribution, the term "transmission" is often used to refer to piping that conveys water from a water source to a water storage tank.

In the report, the term "transmission" refers to the pipe line that conveys water from Paris spring to the proposed water storage tank. "Distribution" refers to the networks of piping within the City that conveys water from the tank to the customers.

The Paris water system has approximately 23,000 linear feet of existing distribution piping less than 6 inches in diameter. Initially, the plan for improving the distribution system was to replace all pipes less than six inches in diameter, and to increase the sizes of other existing water lines to achieve fire flow requirements. However, this initial plan was modified due to budgetary constraints by reducing the amount of new/replacement piping proposed for the distribution system. The initial plan is referred to here as the "Master Plan Improvements" and is described in this section. This plan was created using the future-conditions hydraulic model, which represents the North Hill location for the new water tank. If the South Hill tank option is ultimately chosen for the new water tank, then the "master plan" alternative will need to be updated.

The alternatives that were considered for improving the water distribution system include:

- Master Plan Improvements – South Hill or North Hill tank locations (to include the addition/replacement of 26 fire hydrants)
- Proposed Improvements for Year 2013 Project (Reduced Number of New/Replacement Pipes) – South Hill or North Hill tank location
- No Action

Master Plan Improvements – South Hill or North Hill Tank Locations

The Master Plan improvements would increase the distribution system capacity such that the required fire flow rate of 1,000 gpm could be achieved throughout the City, as well as higher fire flow rates for the specified locations.

Two Master Plans were developed: one to represent a new water storage tank on the hill south of Paris Canyon ("South Hill"), and the other to represent a new tank located on the hill north of the canyon ("North Hill"). Both scenarios include the replacement or addition of approximately 26 fire hydrants. This estimate was based on information from the City's water operator who identified several hydrants that are damaged and should be replaced. The system also includes several old hydrants with non-standard nozzles that should be replaced to make these locations usable in a fire event. New fire hydrant locations are also proposed to improve fire fighter access to hydrants.

The Master Plan for the South Hill tank location includes a single 16-inch water line connecting the storage tank and the distribution system. Originally, a 14- inch line was contemplated; however, the hydraulic model indicates that a larger pipe is needed to approach the fire flow rate required for the LDS Church, which is 3,000 gpm. This plan also proposes increased diameters for some existing pipes as well as new pipes to achieve the needed fire flows.

Alternatively, the Master Plan based on the North Hill tank location proposes two water line connections from the tank to the distribution system. In addition to the primary 14-inch water line connection between the water storage tank and 1st West and 1st South, this plan includes an 8-

inch pipe connection between the storage tank and Sleight Canyon Road (2nd North). This provides an additional route from the tank to the City and aids in distributing water to the northern portion of the water system.

Environmental Impacts: The proposed master plan improvements include replacing existing pipes, where the new pipes will be installed adjacent to existing water lines. Negative environmental impacts are not anticipated for these pipe installations because water lines already exist at these locations. New water line routes are also proposed in the master plan alternatives, such as the proposed lines connecting the new water storage tank to the distribution system, and several other new pipe connections within the City. Potential environmental impacts for new water lines include disturbance of existing ground cover and underlying soils due to open trench excavation; however, these impacts will be temporary and workers will be directed to return the land surface to pre-construction conditions.

Proposed Improvements for Year 2013 Project – South Hill or North Hill Tank Locations

These alternatives were developed by selecting a fewer number of pipe improvements to be included in the city's upcoming water system improvement project in comparison with the amounts proposed in the "master plan" alternatives. It was necessary to reduce the number of improvements to make the project's overall cost economically feasible. The improvements that have been removed from the master plan improvements include the 8-inch pipe connection from the storage tank to Sleight Canyon Road (for the North Hill tank location) and other improvements that appear to benefit a small fraction of the total number of service connections, such as those located at the ends of long dead-end lines.

Based on this alternative, not all locations in the water system will be capable of providing the fire flow requirement. Yet, when additional funding becomes available for water system improvements, the Master Plan alternatives can serve as guides for ultimately achieving the needed fire flow capacities.

Environmental Impacts: Open-trench excavation will change the existing ground and soil conditions within the construction boundary; however, the ground surface will be restored to pre-construction conditions.

No Action Alternative – Water Distribution System

The no action alternative is to not replace any of the water pipes within the city of Paris. The consequence would be that the distribution system would continue to be less effective due to pipes that leak and that are less than 6 inches in diameter. The existing water system operates near maximum capacity during summer months. Therefore, the systems flow and duration capacities will continue to be insufficient to meet the maximum daily demand plus fire flow.

Water Conservation

Water conservation should be considered prior to any other system improvements, for the simple reason that sufficient water conservation may render additional improvements unnecessary.

Effective water conservation requires accountability and escalated water rate billing. Accountability in a water system is initiated through discovering which users have elevated water usage and developing an appropriate water rate fee.

Water metering would require installation of meters at each service connection, monthly meter reading, and a change to the current billing system to include usage based charges. Usage based billing requires those who use higher water quantities to pay more fees, while those who use lower quantities pay less. Meter installation costs would be for existing connections only. Meter installation costs for future connections would be included in the connection fee.

Following are four alternatives for water conservation.

- Install water meters at each service connection
- Water rates based on area of land irrigated
- Adherence to a watering schedule
- No action

Water Meters

Installation of water meters has the following advantages: 1) an accurate method for measuring total water usage at service connections, 2) a method for charging water users based on water used, 3) encourages water conservation, and 4) if desired, allows for the placement of a check valve on all service lines, thus, protecting the water system from backflow contamination.

Disadvantages of adding meters to the system include: 1) significant cost to purchase and install the meters, 2) the additional responsibility to regularly record meter readings, and 3) increases system O&M costs due to repairing or replacing faulty meters.

Environmental Impacts: Water meters would be installed along existing water service lines; therefore, no negative environmental impacts are anticipated.

Water Rates Based on Land Irrigated

Under this alternative, the City would first assess the average area the water user irrigates during the summer and then multiply the area by a specified price per unit of area. Advantages of this conservation method include avoiding the cost associated with installing water meters and it provides a means for charging based on irrigation demand. Disadvantages include the difficulty of fairly determining how much water is actually used.

Environmental Impacts: No negative environmental impacts are anticipated.

Adherence to a Watering Schedule

This alternative for water conservation consists of inviting users to follow an assigned schedule to use city water for irrigation purposes. If properly planned and obeyed, water system users can successfully conserve water without high costs.

**The City is currently conserving water by adherence to a watering schedule which is enforceable by ordinance approved by the city council.*

Environmental Impacts: No negative environmental impacts are anticipated.

No Action Alternative
The no action alternative would be that the water system managers do nothing to promote conservation of water. This alternative could lead to water demands soon overwhelming the increased capacity gained through the proposed water project. ..

Water Transmission Line
The cast-iron lower transmission line and concrete upper transmission line are nearing the end of their service lives. The alternatives for the replacement of the water transmission line include:

• 12-inch Outside Diameter HDPE Transmission Line – South Canyon Route

• 12-inch Outside Diameter HDPE Transmission Line – North Canyon Route

• No Action

It is recommended that HDPE be used to replacement the existing transmission piping. HDPE has been recommended to replace the existing transmission line because:

1. HDPE pipe sections are welded together so that no gasket joints are necessary. This is significant because Paris has experienced leaks at several locations in the distribution system at gasketed joints.

2. The water line can have slight bends (maximum allowable bend radius of about 30-feet for 12-inch diameter pipe), which can facilitate installation around unforeseen obstacles.

3. HDPE pipe will be used at several locations where trenchless installation methods require a strong flexible pipe material.

4. The cost of HDPE pipe is competitive with other materials such as PVC and ductile iron.
HDPE pipe is sensitive to changes in length due to increases/decreases in temperature. It is therefore recommended that the contractor bed and backfill HDPE pipe sections soon after they are placed in the trench. Replacement of the entire transmission line would have the following benefits.

• Increased flow capacity due to increased diameter and reduced friction.

• Increased water system capacity due to decreased pipe leakage.

• Higher dynamic pressures in the water distribution system.

• Lower maintenance costs.

• Longevity due to HDPE inert quantities.

• Greater resistance to natural disasters such as earthquakes or landslides.

• Safeguard against the possibility of future contamination from leaded joints.

12-inch HDPE Transmission Line – South Canyon Route

Environmental Impacts The upstream portion of the new transmission line is designed to begin at the Paris Spring collection box, and then follow to Paris Canyon Road. Near the chlorination building, the new line would then follow the Upper South Field ditch. One disadvantage of this option is that the water line would be adjacent to the irrigation ditch, which carries non-potable water, a potential source for contamination of the drinking water. The parallel installation of the water transmission line and a pipe containing the irrigation water may not be able to meet the horizontal separation guideline of greater than 10 feet required by DEQ drinking water rules. If this route is selected, the plan is to place the irrigation water within a pressure-class water line, and to install the new potable water transmission line at a higher elevation than the irrigation line to mitigate the potential for contamination from the irrigation water pipe. Another potential environmental impact is that portions of the proposed transmission line construction would occur within areas designated by Rocky Mountain Environmental as wetlands. However, the total area of impact has been estimated as less than one-half acre (21,780 sq.ft.). Please refer to a separate report prepared by Rocky Mountain Environmental located in Appendix 7 for details on the wetland delineations and anticipated disturbances due to the proposed transmission line.

12-inch HDPE Transmission Line – Paris Canyon Route

Environmental Impacts: The Paris Canyon Route for the new transmission line is believed to be a preferred alternative because it would not result in installation adjacent to an irrigation pipe line. As is the case of the South Canyon Route, there may be other environmental factors involved with pipe installation along this route, but these changes are expected to be temporary during the construction time frame. Pre-construction conditions should be restored at the end of the project.

Another potential environmental impact is disturbance of areas that have been designated as wetlands by Rocky Mountain Environmental. Please refer to a separate report prepared by Rocky Mountain Environmental for details on the wetland delineations and anticipated disturbances due to the proposed transmission line.

No Action Alternative –Water Transmission Line

The no action alternative is to not replace the transmission line. As a result, the line would continue to be classified as a suction line and therefore be more susceptible to contamination. Also, the cost to maintain and repair the existing line would continue to be high and could increase as the pipes continue to age.

Review and Comparison of Alternatives

The following paragraphs summarize the review and comparison of the various improvement alternatives described in previous sections based on their present worth analyses and other important factors.

Water Storage Tank
While the circular steel tank alternative yielded the lowest present worth, the rectangular concrete tank is believed to be the best alternative because it can be buried below ground and is easier to construct than a below ground circular concrete tank. The above ground steel tanks have not been selected because they are subject to damage from gun shooting and other vandalism.

The North Hill is believed to the best location for a new tank because it facilitates adding a second pipe connection between the tank and the distribution system, which increases redundancy and achieves a better overall flow capacity compared to the South Hill tank alternative.

Water Distribution
Based on the reasons described above for preferring the North Hill tank location, the Proposed Improvements for the Year 2013 Project – North Hill tank location is the preferred alternative.

Water Conservation
The option to install water meters is the preferred alternative of conserving the city's drinking water because it presents an equitable and effective means for encouraging water conservation.

Water Transmission Lines
The 12-inch HDPE Transmission Line – Paris Canyon Route alternative is believed to be the best solution because of 1) a lower present worth compared to the South Canyon Option and 2) it is linked to the option for a new water storage tank at the North Hill location, which is believed to be superior for the reasons cited above under "Water Storage Tank."

Proposed Project
As previously discussed, there are currently a number of deficiencies with the City of Paris Water System; however, the City has learned to adapt to them. The City currently has very reasonable water rates per month with no quantity limits. It is unlikely that residents will be interested in paying for all the water system upgrades that should be constructed. Consequently, the proposed project prioritizes water system needs to assist the community to achieve the highest results for the financial investment. On June 10th, 2013, after much deliberation, the City officially chose their project alternatives. They are summarized below.

Chosen alternatives include:

- Replace a concrete transmission line which was constructed in 1963, between the Paris spring collection boxes and the pressure regulating overflow box about 3 miles away.
- Replace old ductile transmission lines between the overflow box and the chlorination station. The old pipelines which are being replaced follow along Paris Creek. The new pipelines generally follow along Forest Service and county roadways.
- Replace cast iron lines installed in the 1930's from the chlorination station to a new water storage reservoir. The new pipelines generally follow along county roadways.
- Construct a 300,000 gallon concrete water storage reservoir.
- Replace transmission/distribution line from the new water storage reservoir east along Paris Canyon Road (2nd South) to Main Street.

- Improve distribution system

Cost Estimate for Proposed Project

Recommended Improvement	Estimated Construction Cost
Replace Transmission Line	$1,659,000
New Water Storage Tank	$608,000
Distribution System Improvements	$1,495,600
Total	**$3,762,600**

Detailed Description of the Selected Paris Water Project

- Replace the existing transmission line with the following pipe and associated fittings, etc.
  - 900 feet of 12-inch diameter HDPE pipe
  - 23,800 feet of 10-inch diameter PVC pipe

- Construct a 300,000 gallon concrete water storage reservoir and access road between the storage reservoir and Paris Canyon Road.

- Replace older and undersized distribution lines with the following pipes and associated fittings, etc.
  - 7,200 feet of 6-inch diameter PVC pipe
  - 1,200 feet of 8-inch diameter PVC pipe
  - 3,500 feet of 10-inch diameter PVC pipe
  - 6,100 feet of 12-inch diameter PVC pipe

- Add or replace approximately 26 fire hydrants

- Reconnect water service lines from new water main to end of city right-of-way.

Flow Projections

The number of people residing in Paris has consistently decreased during the last 70 years. However, because the future is not certain, and the potential exists for growth, this report assumes positive growth in the future at a rate of 1 percent increase per year. The planning period for this study is 20 years (2012 – 2032). Based on the 2010 United States Census, the population in Paris was 513. The population for Year 2032 can be estimated using the following equation:

$$F=P(1+i)_n$$

Where F = future population
P = current population
i = annual growth rate
n = number of years

Based on current population of 513 (for Year 2010), a 1% growth rate, *n* equal to 22years (2010 to 2032), the estimated population for Year 2032 is $513 * (1.01)_{22} = 639$. The equation above can also be used to estimate the future number of water connections or equivalent dwelling units (EDUs).

Future systems demands were estimated based on the projected growth for the City and by accounting for decreased system leakage that will be accomplished by the proposed improvement project. It is estimated that the proposed project will decrease system leakage by 75 percent. The leakage rate determined is 530 gpm. Therefore, it is estimated that approximately 397.5 gpm of leakage will be eliminated following the proposed project.

Future ADD and MDD were determined in two steps. First, the reduction in system leakage associated with the proposed project was subtracted from the existing system demand. Second, the resulting flow rate was divided by the existing number of EDUs in the City to obtain a unit rate that can be applied to future conditions.

The future ADD and MDD were then calculated using the corresponding unit demand rate multiplied by the future EDUs. Future PHD was estimated as 3times the future ADD. The resulting system demands for future conditions are presented below.

20-year (2032) System Demands

System Demand Type	Future Demand (gpm)
ADD	468
MDD	1,063
PHD (3xADD)	1,404

40-year (2052) System Demands

System Demand Type	Future Demand (gpm)
ADD	755
MDD	1,345
PHD (3xADD)	2,691

Due to reducing the future system demands based on the anticipated reduction to system leakage, the future-condition ADD and MDD demands are less than the existing-condition counterpart.

Estimated Monthly User Rate (Based on 327 EDUs)

Debt Service Charge per EDU	$35.67
Debt Service Reserve Charge per EDU**	$0.00
Short-lived Asset Reserve Charge per EDU	$1.18

O&M Charge per EDU	$16.32
Estimated Monthly User Rate	**$53.17**

D. Affected Environment

Area of Potential Effect/Proposed Project Planning Area

The City of Paris, Idaho, is located in Bear Lake County in Southeastern Idaho. The City is near the intersection of Section 2, 3, 10, and 11, Township 14 South, Range 43 East, at latitude 42°13'40', longitude 111°24'05" and an average elevation of about 5970'. The proposed project planning area (PPPA) and the area of potential affect (APE) are the same. Maps detailing the proposed project planning area/area of potential affect along with an aerial topographic map can be found in the Inserts section. The PPPA/APE is outlined in yellow.

a. Physical Aspects (topography, geology, and soils)

The City of Paris lies at the mouth of Paris and Sleight Canyons. Overlooking the City on the southwest is Paris Peak (elevation 9575 feet), eight miles distant and on the northwest, Midnight Mountain (elevation 9328 feet), ten miles distant. The east side of the City borders the wetlands of the Bear Lake Outlet. Dingle Swamp, which is a portion of the Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge, lies two miles distant in a southeast direction. Bear Lake is located eight miles southeasterly and has a surface elevation of about 5923 feet.

The City of Paris lies at the geological transition between Paris Canyon and Bear Lake Valley. Paris Canyon is a moderately narrow canyon which extends west from the City. Paris Spring, the City's water source, is located at the head of Paris Creek about 5.5 miles up Paris Canyon from the city. There is an elevation difference of about 600 feet from the spring to the city. The lower portion of the canyon is private property and the upper portion is generally U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands. The mountainside above Paris Springs is also USFS land.

Classification of soils in and around the planning area was completed by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service. The soils in the planning area consist of loams and silt loams toward the base of the canyon and in the City limits, to cobble and gravel silt loams with occasional clay and bedrock at various depths. Reports from most local residents confirm shale in the canyon below the top soil. See Appendix 1.

b. Climate

The nearest National Climatic Data Center weather station is the Lifton Pumping Station which is located at the north end of Bear Lake, about 10 miles away. The station has records from 1935 to present. Climatic data from this station can be found in Appendix 2. The annual averages are 54.4° F maximum temperature, 28.4° F minimum temperature, 10.66 inches of precipitation per year, and 38.4 inches of snowfall per year.

There is no wind data from this station. From other internet research, the prevailing wind is from the west-southwest at an average speed of about 9 mph. Average temperatures reduce and snowfall increases as one goes up the canyon.

It is typical for snow to be in the canyon within the project boundary area until late spring to early summer.

c/d. Economics and Social Profile (Including Population)
The population of Paris has continually decreased since the 1940 Census, with a small upward trend in 1980. This decreasing population trend is common throughout communities in Bear Lake County.

Historic Population Data for Paris, Idaho

Year	**1940**	**1950**	**1960**	**1970**	**1980**	**1990**	**2000**	**2010**
Population	932	774	746	615	707	581	576	513

As seen in the above table, the City of Paris has experienced a consistent reduction in population in recent years. However, at least one reason to plan for future growth is the potential development of the Paris Hills phosphate mine. See Appendix 3.

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, estimates for the median household income in Paris is $40,714. It was $40,341 from the 2000 U.S. Census. The percentage of families and people whose income is below the poverty level is 11.4%. See Appendix 4.

e. Land Use
Land within the upper portion of the project boundary is owned by the USFS and by private owners in the lower portion of the project boundary. Zoning within and around Paris includes residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural.

The springs are located on land owned by the USFS, with whom the City of Paris has a long term lease in place for use of the springs. See Appendix 5. From the campground down the rest of the canyon, the existing pipeline route follows Paris Creek, and goes through both USFS land and private property easements and public right-of-way once the line reaches the City limits.

The proposed location of the new transmission line and water storage tank was the result of meetings with stakeholders. They include: 1) near Paris Spring, the new line will be installed along the creek bed instead of boring through the hillside. 2) east of the creek crossing in Paris Spring Campground, the new line will be installed through an open sage brush area instead of along the forest service roadway, and 3) at the east end of the new transmission line the storage tank will be located closer to Paris Canyon Road .

In light of the impacts that would result from a geotechnical investigation and the machinery and temporary road needed for the boring option, they chose installation of new line along the creek bed between the existing spring overflow box and the campground.

A request was made to the Forest Service representatives to locate a part of the transmission line along the edge of some sagebrush uplands to avoid an uphill run which was causing some flow issues in the transmission line. The consensus of the group was an alignment acceptable to the Forest Service, located outside of the riparian zone near the creek, for this stretch of proposed transmission line replacement.

f. Floodplain Development

Locations within the project area that fall within a mapped floodplain are areas in the city limits along Paris Creek, designated as a 100 year Zone A. There is no floodplain mapping available outside the city limits. Firm Panel 160183 0005B is currently the only panel available for the Paris area. The area included within this panel is smaller than the PPPA for the water project. Therefore, the PPA was not overlaid on the floodplain map included with this report. However, the floodplain map was revised to show the proposed water line improvements.

Consultation with Idaho Dept. of Water Resources indicates that construction in flood zones must use methods and material that are resistant to flooding. The only "interaction with proposed work in the Zone A may be the placement of fire hydrants." For this work, a flood zone development permit will most likely be required. Adherence to the Paris flood ordinances will be necessary during installation/construction of hydrants as well. A portion of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), panel number 160183 005B, is included in Appendix 6.

g. Wetland Development

Areas classified as wetlands in the planning area are along portions of Paris Creek and on the outer limits of the City of Paris, and the City sewage lagoons. The wetlands are classified as freshwater emergent, freshwater forested/shrub and lake. The locations of the wetlands are shown on the map provided in Appendix 7 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory. On May 23, 2012, environmental specialists placed markers to indicate potential wetland locations. The marker locations and ID numbers were later surveyed and recorded.

The replacement of approximately 900 feet of transmission line is proposed within wetlands. This portion of line is located between the existing overflow box located just south of the spring collection box and Paris Canyon Campground. East of the Forest Serve property, the transmission line follows Paris Canyon Creek which follows Paris Canyon Road, work that may occur within wetlands are where the Paris Canyon Road crosses Paris Creek. These crossings occur east of the Paris Canyon Campground, approximately.

Consultation with the Army Corps of Engineers resulted in the project being authorized under Nationwide Permit 12 (utility line activities). Conditions of the permit include trenching materials, vegetation protection and restoration, discovery of previously unknown remains and artifacts, and certain special conditions. A detailed description of such conditions can be located in Appendix 7.

To reduce impacts to wetland areas, underground boring will be utilized to install piping where the proposed water pipeline crosses Paris Creek. Rocky Mountain Environmental has prepared a

wetlands study that describes the anticipated disturbance to wetland areas they identified. The total estimated wetland disturbance area is less than ½ acre.

h. Wild & Scenic Rivers

Based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wild and Scenic Rivers website,
Paris Creek is not considered to be a wild and scenic river, nor are there any tributaries of Paris Creek. See Appendix 8.

i. Cultural Resources

The City of Paris is a very historic area. The area was settled by Mormon Pioneers between 1860 and 1880. From the National Register of Historic Places, there are 92 structures with Paris addresses. Most of these are houses, barns and outbuildings.

There are also several commercial buildings, the school, courthouse, a cemetery, and several church buildings. Two of these are located along Paris Canyon Road: a house and a lumberyard office.

Agency consultation with Idaho SHPO indicated an archaeological inventory be conducted of the project planning area. An intensive survey of the entire area was conducted and a "Determination of Significance and Effect" was issued by the US Forest Service on August 4, 2012 indicating the project will have "no adverse effect on any known historic properties". Associate State Archaeologist for the Forest Service, Mary Anne Davis, concurred with the findings on August 29, 2012. See Appendix 9. Idaho SHPO and The US Forest Service were contacted again in July/August of 2013 to update them on the changes to the project. Dennis Duehren, District Ranger of the Montpelier District authorized the project as reconstruction and stated he did not intend to conduct additional environmental studies. After reviewing the updated project description and maps, both agencies reaffirmed their initial findings of "no effect". Email correspondence with both agencies can be found in Appendix 9.

j. Flora and Fauna

The planning area supports a variety of plant and animal life. Nisa Marks, Biologist with The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), was consulted to determine any impacts to listed species resulting from the proposed project. She found no issues indicating consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 was needed for the project. See Exhibit 10.

The following species are listed as threatened, candidate, and proposed species in Bear Lake County:

- Canada Lynx (threatened species)
- Greater Sage-Grouse (candidate species)
- North American Wolverine (proposed species)
- White Bark Pine (candidate species)

k. Recreation and Open Space

There is a small campground operated by the Forest Service located directly below the Paris Springs. District Ranger Dennis Duehren indicated visual effects to the campground relating to

construction activities are *"acceptable if conducted during "off" season-Sept.15-Oct. 31. Visual effects at springs due to ground disturbance acceptable if reclamation and re-vegetation is complete."* See Appendix 11.

l. Agricultural Lands

There are several farms located within the project boundary. Soils data was obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service for Bear Lake County, Idaho. Four soil types are classified as prime farmland if irrigated. The largest of these soil types is ID 119. This area is located within the city of Paris which has mostly been developed into lots. The other three soil types constitute less than 5% of the area of interest. Therefore, future development outside the city of Paris will probably not occur within prime farmland.

See Appendix 1 for a map of soils in the project boundary and corresponding soil information.

m. Air Quality

The proposed improvements will not cause any direct air emissions that will not meet federal and state emission standards contained in the air quality state implementation plan which provides the rules and regulations to maintain acceptable air quality standards within the state and site specific plans delineating areas that do not meet air quality standards. The proposed project planning area is not located in a nonattainment area.

The project will not violate the national ambient air quality standards or cause odor or noise nuisance problems. An Idaho non-attainment map along with supporting documentation is located in Appendix 13.

n. Energy

No energy will be produced by the new system. The only energy production occurring in the project boundary area is from the Rocky Mountain Power plant, which is not affiliated with the City of Paris. As for energy consumption, the only facility that requires electricity is the chlorination building. The City paid approximately $1,350 for electricity to the chlorination system in 2011.

o. Regionalization

The City has considered combining systems with the city of Bloomington which is approximately three miles away. However, this is not a feasible option as the Bloomington distribution system does not have sufficient capacity to supply water to Paris and would require Bloomington's main transmission line to be upsized.

p. Water Quality

The City of Paris has three spring collection boxes located at the head of Paris Creek near the USFS campground. There are no USGS stream flow records for Paris Creek.

There are several seasonal homes and lodges in the lower portion of the canyon, most of which have groundwater wells. Based on existing Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)

records, there are approximately 20 permitted groundwater wells near the planning area, 19 of which are domestic residential and one monitoring well.

According to the 2010 Integrated Report, prepared by Idaho DEQ, a portion of Paris Creek identified in the report as "upper Paris Creek" is defined as Category 5. DEQ defines this category as "impaired water bodies that do not meet applicable water quality standards for one or more beneficial uses by one or more pollutants are placed in Category 5." The report lists several items that appear to be supporting information for why this stream is included in Category 5, but it also lists the cause is unknown. See Appendix 15.

Water for the City is collected as it comes out of the mountainside at the spring upstream from potential pollution sources. The new proposed pipe will be fusion welded HDPE and away from the stream and will not be subject to contamination by infiltration.

The proposed project will not adversely affect the quality or quantity of a ground water source. The project will improve water transmission and distribution but will not alter the characteristics of the ground water source. The project does not adversely affect a sole source aquifer or its stream flow source area or recharge area. No sole source has been identified within the project area.

Furthermore, the project will not change water rights and project construction and development will follow accepted engineering and construction practices that promote safeguarding water quality.

E. Maps, Charts, and Tables (See Inserts)

1) PPPA Map, 1 of 3
2) PPPA Map, 2 of 3
3) PPPA Map, 3 of 3
4) Aerial Topographic Map of Planning Area
5) City Distribution System
6) Tank Location with Sketch
7) Tank Disturbance Sketch
8) City Ordinance #369-Water Rates

F. Environmental Impacts of Proposed Project

Water Storage: Impacts associated with the 300,000 gallon water storage tank are related to construction activities, specifically excavating and backfilling. Surrounding soils will experience short term impacts but will be restored to pre-construction condition.

Water Distribution: Short-term, temporary impacts are anticipated during trench excavation and installation of water lines. All surfaces will be restored to pre-construction condition.

Water Conservation: Impacts associated with water conservation include increased Operation and Maintenance costs due to faulty or broken water meters.

Water Transmission: Existing soils will experience disruption during construction activities and installation of the water lines. Wetland areas will also experience temporary short-term impacts where the new water pipeline crosses Paris Creek and other designated wetland areas.

There are not any anticipated adverse direct or indirect, long-term impacts on natural features within and surrounding the proposed project area. There will be short-term impacts to physical aspects and ground surfaces associated with construction; however, these will be mitigated by measures required by the NWP 12, floodplain development permits, and Best Management Practices.

A comparison of potential environmental impacts associated with the alternatives presented is summarized below in the following table.

Cursory Environmental Screening Table

Environmental Criteria	Water Storage Tank (above, North & South Location)	Water Storage Tank (below North & South Location)	Water Distribution (North)	Water Distribution (South)	Water Conservation	Water Transmission Line (South Canyon)	Water Transmission Line (North/ Paris Canyon)	No Action
Climate and Physical Aspects	Short-term impacts associated with construction, specifically excavation and backfilling.	Greater short term impacts associated with excavation and backfilling.	Temporary, short-term impacts to existing soils due to open trench excavation. Existing soils will be impacted as new water lines are installed. The cover over the pipes will be	Temporary, short-term impacts to existing soils due to open trench excavation. Existing soils will be impacted as new water lines are installed. The cover over the	No adverse impacts	Existing soils will be impacted as new water lines are installed. The cover over the pipes will be replaced to achieve pre-construction conditions.	Existing soils will be impacted as new water lines are installed. The cover over the pipes will be replaced to achieve pre-construction conditions.	No adverse impact

			replaced to achieve pre-construction conditions.	pipes will be replaced to achieve pre-construction conditions.				
Population, Economic & Social Profile	The water user rate in Paris will increase due to the proposed project	The water user rate in Paris will increase due to the proposed project	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	Potential positive impact for low users with billing based on actual usage. Negative impacts for those with high water usage.	Potential negative impact of locating line on South Canyon side. Possibility of contamination from nearby irrigation ditch.	No adverse impact.	Potential negative effect to future economic growth for the City of Paris
Land Use	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No Adverse impacts.	No adverse impact
Floodplain Development	No adverse impact.	No adverse impacts	Temporary impacts due to water facilities installation.	Temporary impacts due to water facilities installation.	No adverse impacts	Temporary impacts due to water facilities installation.	Temporary impacts due to water facilities installation.	No adverse impact
Wetland	No adverse impacts.	No adverse impacts.	Temporary impacts due to water facilities installation.	Temporary impacts due to water facilities installation.	No adverse impacts.	Potential short term impact where new water pipeline crosses Paris Creek and other designated wetland areas.	Potential short term impact where new water pipeline crosses Paris Creek and other designated wetland areas.	No action alternative would perpetuate the use of lead based materials to fix leaks in cast iron portion of transmission line.
Water Quality	No adverse impacts.	No adverse impacts.	Potential positive impacts due to proposed water line alignment. Less impact to water quality as this alternative does not cross Paris Creek.	Potential negative impact of locating line on South Canyon side. Possibility of contamination from nearby irrigation ditch.	Potential positive impact with installation of check valve on service lines, eliminating backflow contamination	Potential negative impact of locating line on South Canyon side. Possibility of contamination from nearby irrigation ditch.	Potential positive impacts due to proposed water line alignment. Less impact to water quality as this alternative does not cross Paris Creek.	No action alternative would perpetuate the use of lead based materials to fix leaks in cast iron portion of transmission line
Wild & Scenic Rivers	No Wild & Scenic River in Project Area	No Wild & Scenic River in Project Area	No Wild & Scenic River in Project Area	No Wild & Scenic River in Project Area	No Wild & Scenic River in Project Area	No Wild & Scenic River in Project Area	No Wild & Scenic River in Project Area	No Wild & Scenic River in Project Area
Cultural Resources	Potential for short-term impacts (if cultural resources found in project area)	Potential for short-term impacts (if cultural resources found in project area)	Potential for short-term impacts (if cultural resources found in project area)	Potential for short-term impacts (if cultural resources found in project area)	Potential for short-term impacts (if cultural resources found in project area)	Potential for short-term impacts (if cultural resources found in project area)	Potential for short-term impacts (if cultural resources found in project area)	No adverse impact
Flora & Fauna	Temporary, short- term impacts to ground	Temporary, short-term impacts to	Temporary, short- term impacts to ground	Temporary, short- term impacts to ground	No adverse impacts	Temporary, short- term impacts to ground	Temporary, short- term impacts to ground	No adverse impacts

	surface during constructio n activities	ground surface during constructi on activities	surface during construction activities	surface during construction activities		surface during construction activities	surface during construction activities	
Recreati on & Open Space	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	Temporary impacts to Paris Canyon Road during construction.	Temporary impacts to Paris Canyon Road during construction	No adverse impacts
Agricult ural Lands	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	Potential for short-term impacts during construction. Proposed routes follow roadways and farm access road to limit impacts.	Potential for short-term impacts during construction. Proposed routes follow roadways and farm access road to limit impacts.	No adverse impacts
Air Quality	Temporary, short-term impacts during constructio n	Temporar y, short-term impacts during constructi on	Temporary, short-term impacts during construction	Temporary, short-term impacts during construction	Temporary, short-term impacts during construction	Temporary, short-term impacts during construction	Temporary, short-term impacts during construction	No adverse impact
Energy	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	Increased O&M costs due to repair and replacement of faulty meters	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts	No adverse impacts
Public Health	No adverse impacts.	No adverse impacts.	No adverse impacts.	No adverse impacts.	No adverse impacts.	No adverse impacts.	No adverse impacts	Increased public safety risk due to lack of fire flow and no temporary backup water supply.

G. Means to Mitigate Adverse Environmental Impacts

Environmental Criteria	Regulatory Agency	Mitigation
Water Quality	IDEQ	Contractor shall use Best Management Practices (BMP's) for erosion control during construction of the water line upgrade along Paris Creek. Precautions need to be taken to ensure chlorinated water is not discharged back to Paris Creek from tank overflows. A flow control valve upstream of the proposed water storage tank turns off flow to the tank when it fills up. This prevents overflow from the tank under normal operating

		conditions.
Land Use	US Forest Service	A copy of the special use permit between the City and the Forest Service is located in Appendix 5. Seeding of native plants to aid in regrowth of riparian species.
Floodplain Development	Idaho Dept. Of Water Resources	Floodplain Development Permit shall be secured from the County. Design of water supply system should be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system. Manholes should be raised above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) or equipped with seals to prevent leakage. Pumping station should have electrical panels elevated above the BFE.
Wetlands	Army Corps	Army Corps authorized the project under NWP 12, #NWW-2012-408-I02 (See Appendix 7). Materials from exploratory trenching may be side cast into de-watered coffered areas for up to 30 days. Replanting of native plant species by the end of first growing season following the disturbance of ground must also be accomplished. The total estimated wetland disturbance area is less than ½ acre.
Cultural Resources	US Forest Service	If cultural properties are encountered during construction, all ground disturbing activities are to be halted in that area and the US Forest Service Associate State Archaeologist will be contacted.
Recreation/ Open Space	US Forest Service	Construction activities near the campground shall be conducted during the "off season" Sept15-Oct31. Any visual effects to springs due to ground disturbance are acceptable if reclamation and re-vegetation is completed.

H. Public Participation

As part of the improvement alternative selection process, public input was received from the community. See Appendix 14.

Public Information Meeting on September 12, 2012 at Paris Elementary School

The purpose for this meeting was to present the findings and recommended improvement alternatives outlined in the water system facility planning study. During the meeting, the scope of the project was discussed, which is to replace the transmission line, upgrade distribution lines in the City, build a storage tank, and install water meters. Water quality tests for three domestic groundwater wells in the city were recently completed. The test results show that if the City were to drill a new well near the test locations, iron and manganese treatment may be required to use it for the drinking water system. Two potential routes from the chlorination building to the distribution system were discussed, with their advantages, disadvantages, and differences in cost. Water conservation is needed to avoid overwhelming the additional capacity that will be gained due to the planned improvements. Very low water pressure in the summer is a problem at specific homes. Certain government funds require that meters be installed as part of the project. The ideas was suggested that the City and citizens work together to implement a way to utilize water rights in the Pioneer Irrigation Canal to irrigate their land. Replacement of the transmission line is the highest priority of the needed improvements. Time frame for beginning the construction of the improvements was discussed. The City's total water usage is substantially higher than its culinary usage, which was estimated based on measuring the flow passing through the wastewater lift station pumps. The Mayor urged the citizens to follow City policy on specific lawn watering times.

Public Information Meeting on January 17, 2013 at Paris Elementary School

The purpose of this public meeting was to review the planned water system project in light of a recent grant that became available from the USDA Rural Development department. The grant would require the City to install water meters as part of the project. Representatives from the Rural Development office and from the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) office in Pocatello answered questions about requirements for Paris to qualify for their respective funding. Many of the participants at the meeting voiced their opposition to water meters, and some expressed concern about the cost to construct a water storage tank. The need for water conservation was reiterated. The idea of charging users based on area irrigated with city water was discussed. The names and addresses of attendees can be found in Appendix 14. All verbal comments made during the meeting were responded to directly by either the Mayor or representative from the agencies present; however, they were not properly documented. All written comments from the meeting are included in Appendix 14; however, they were not officially responded to by the City of Paris. A contact list for the individuals who submitted written comments can be found in section "L" of this document.

City Council Meeting on April 9, 2013 at Paris City Hall

Bob Butler introduced Evan Simpson of Sunrise Engineering. Evan and his team will provide peer reviews and design support for the water project. Paris ranked second on the draft list of organizations that qualify to receive funding from the Idaho State Revolving Fund (SRF) administered by the DEQ. The city council carried a motion to request funding, to increase the amount of SRF loan for the water project from $1M to $3.5M. The council also carried a motion to accept the recommendations presented in the water system Facility Planning Study to replace the transmission line, construct a water storage tank, and make as many improvements to the distribution piping as possible without exceeding a monthly water rate of $52.50.

Special City Council Meeting on June 10, 2013 at Paris City Hall

The purpose for this meeting was to approve the Engineering Technical Services Agreement for the water project. The need for a water storage tank was scrutinized and it was explained that a tank is the least expensive alternative to meet DEQ's requirement of providing peak day demand plus fire flow. The council carried motions to:

- approve the project for a cost of $3,762,600
- approve the Engineering Technical Service Agreement and to approve the Mayor to sign this document for the city
- appoint the Mayor and Brad Wilks or Alan Hemmert to work out the details of the agreement with the Engineer and the DEQ
- begin giving citations for not obeying City's ordinances on water conservation

I. References Consulted

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Floodplain Maps
www.msc.fema.gov

Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality, Form 5-B, Outline and Checklist for EID's

The Weather Channel
<weather.com>

United States Census Bureau, American Fact Finder, September 12, 2013
<http://quickfacts.census.gov>

United States Dept. of Agriculture, Web Soil Survey, NRCS
http://www.websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov

United States Fish & Wildlife Service, Wild & Scenic Rivers
http://www.rivers.gov/

Facility Planning Study: City of Paris Public Drinking Water System DEQ Facility Planning Study/USDA Preliminary Engineering Report
Butler Engineering and Land Surveying, Inc.
Bob Butler
224 South State Street
Shelley, ID 83274
(208) 357-3898
bobbutler@roadandbridge.com

Wetland Consultant: Rocky Mountain Environmental Associates
Nancy J. Leibrecht, MLA. Environmental Planner
482 Constitution
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402-3537
(208) 524-2353
www.rockymountainenvironmental.com

Archaeological Consultant: Cultural Resource Consulting
Stephanie Crockett
P.O. Box 126
Victor, Idaho 83455
(208) 787-2315
crockett@silverstar.com

J. Agencies Consulted

Environmental Issue	Contact	Response Date
ECONOMICS & SOCIAL PROFILE	Kathleen Lewis, Executive Director Idaho Economic Development District V c/o SICOG, PO Box 6079 Pocatello, ID 83205-6079 *kathleen@sicog.org*	October 27, 2011
LAND USE	Mr. Dennis Duehren District Ranger U.S. Forest Service 1405 Hollipark Dr. Idaho Falls, ID 83401 ***dduehren@fs.fed.us***	January 31, 2012 July 30, 2013(email)
FLOODPLAIN	Dr. Mary G. McGown, State Floodplain Coordinator Idaho State Department of Water Resources P.O. Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098 *http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/FloodPlainMgmt/default.htm* *Mary.McGown@idwr.idaho.gov*	November 23, 2011(email) February 17, 2012(email)
FLOODPLAIN	Mr. Patrick Kelly ID Dept. of Water Resources PO Box 83720 Boise, ID 83720-0098 *Patrick.Kelly@idwr.idaho.gov*	August 28, 2013(email)
WETLANDS	Mr. James Joyner U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 900 North Skyline Drive, Ste A Idaho Falls, ID 83402-1718 *James.M.Joyner@usace.army.mil* *http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/index.html*	April 5, 2012 August 15, 2013(email)
CULTURAL RESOURCES	Susan Pengilly, Deputy SHPO and Compliance Coordinator Idaho State Historic Preservation Office 210 Main Street Boise ID 83702-7264 *suzi.pengilly@ishs.idaho.gov* *http://www.idahohistory.net/shpo.html*	November 23, 2011 July 31, 2013(email)
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES	Ms. Patti Madsen Timbimboo Cultural Resource Office Northwest Band, Shoshone Nation 707 North Main Street Brigham City, UT 84302 *ptimbimboo@nwbshoshone-nsn.gov*	No response received

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES	Ms. Carolyn Boyer Smith DOE-HETO Cultural Resources Shoshone Bannock Tribes PO Box 306 Fort Hall, ID 83203 *csmith@sbtribes.com* *smitcaro@yahoo.com*	No response received
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES	Mr. Ted Howard Cultural Resources Program Shoshone-Paiute Tribes PO Box 219 Owyhee NV 89832 *howard.ted@duckvalley.org*	No response received
ENDANGERED SPECIES	David Kampwerth, Supervisor, Eastern Idaho Field Office US Fish & Wildlife Service 4425 Burley Drive, Suite A Chubbuck, ID 83202 *http:www.fws.gov/Idaho/agencies/COlists/Bannock.pdf*	Oct. 25, 2011
FLORA & FAUNA	Mr. Mark Gamblin Idaho State Fish & Game, SE Region 1345 Barton Road Pocatello, ID 83204 *http://www.fishandgame.idaho.gov*	October 31, 2011
AGRICULTURAL LANDS	Mr. Larry Mickelson National Resource Conservation Service 785 North 4th St. Montpelier, ID 83254 *http://www.websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov* *http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov*	No response received
AIR QUALITY	Tom Hepworth, Engineering Regional Manager Idaho Department of Environmental Quality 444 Hospital Way #300 Pocatello, ID 83201 *tom.hepworth@deq.idaho.gov*	November 21, 2011
WATER QUALITY & SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER	Sue Eastman, Sole Source Aquifer Manager Region 10 EPA 1200 Sixth Avenue Ste 900, OWW-136 Seattle, WA 98101 *Ennes.Susan@epamail.epa.gov*	No response received
WATER QUALITY	Mr. Barry Burnell IDEQ Water Quality Division 1410 N. Hilton Boise, ID 83706	November 25, 2011
FORMALLY CLASSIFIED LANDS	Mr. Danny Miller Bureau of Land Management 4350 Cliffs Dr. Pocatello, ID 83201	February 3, 2012

K. Mailing List

Dr. Mary McGown
ID Department of Water Resources
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098

MS. Patti Madsen Timbimboo
Cultural Resource Office
Northwest Band, Shoshone Nation
707 North main St.
Brigham City, UT 84302

Mr. David Kampworth
US Fish and Wildlife Service
4425 Burley Dr. Suite A
Chubbuck, ID 83202

Mr. Tom Hepworth
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
444 Hospital Way #300
Pocatello, ID 83201

Mr. Brent Bunn
Bear Lake County Sherriff
PO Box 365
Paris, ID 83261

Mr. Mitch Poulsen
PO Box 472 69 N
Paradise Parkway, Bld. B
Garden City, UT 84028

Ms. Dana Jacobson
PO Box 364
Paris, ID 83261

Mr. Dale Clark
PO Box 364
Paris, ID 83261

Mr. James Joyner
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
900 North Skyline Dr. Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402-1718

Ms. Carolyn Boyer Smith
DOE-HETO Cultural Resources
Shoshone Bannock Tribes
PO Box 306
Fort Hall, ID 83203

Mr. Mark Gamblin
Idaho State Fish and Game, SE Region
1345 Barton Rd.
Pocatello, ID 83204

Ms. Sue Eastman
Region 10 EPA
1200 6th Ave Suite 900, OWW-136
Seattle, WA 98101

Mr. Rod Jacobson
Bear Lake Memorial Hospital
164 South 5th Street
Montpelier, ID 83254

Mr. Mark Larson
Idaho State Fire Marshal
PO Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0043

Mr. Steve Higgins
760 Clay Street
Montpelier, ID 83254

Dr. Patricia A. Dean
ISU Dept. of Anthropology
Campus Box 8005
Pocatello, ID 83209

Ms. Susan Pengilly
Idaho SHPO
210 Main Street
Boise, ID 83702-7264

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

Mr. Larry Mickelson
NRCS
785 North 4th St.
Montpelier, ID 83254

Mr. John Martinez
530 Jefferson St.
Montpelier, ID 83254

Mr. Gary Brogan
Bear Lake School District#33
PO Box 300
Paris, ID 83261

Mr. John Hathaway
RDHW-IDHW
823 Harrison St.
Twin Falls, ID 83301

Mr. Todd Transtrum
22956 US Highway 30
Montpelier, ID 83254

Mr. Michael McIntyre
Idaho DEQ
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Mr. Barry Burnell
Idaho DEQ Water Quality Division
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Mr. Dennis Duehren
District Ranger
U.S. Forest Service
1405 Hollipark Dr.
Idaho Falls, Id 83401

Mr. Danny Miller
Bureau of Land Management
4350 Cliffs Dr.
Pocatello, ID 83201

Mr. Ethan Morton
Idaho SHPO
Ethan.morton@ishs.idaho.gov

Mr. James Cefalo
Idaho Dept. of Water Resources
900 N. Skyline Dr.
Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Mr. Patrick Kelly
IDWR
Patrick.kelly@idwr.idaho.gov

Mr. James Joyner
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
James.m.joyner@usace.army.mil

L. Contact List for Written Comments

Mr. Charles Wayne Humpherys
162 E. 100 N.
Paris, ID 83261

Mr. Hal Wilks
PO Box 262
Paris, ID 83261

Mr. Larry Passey
PO Box 72
Paris, ID 83261

Mr. Chad Lutz
PO Box 331
Paris, ID 83261

Ms. Laurie Rich
PO Box 92
Paris, ID 83261

Mr. Rayo Passey
PO Box 337
Paris, ID 83261

Ms. Nancy Hulme
138 E. 2nd S.
Paris, ID 83261

Ms. Larna Humpherys
162 E. 100 N.
Paris, ID 83261

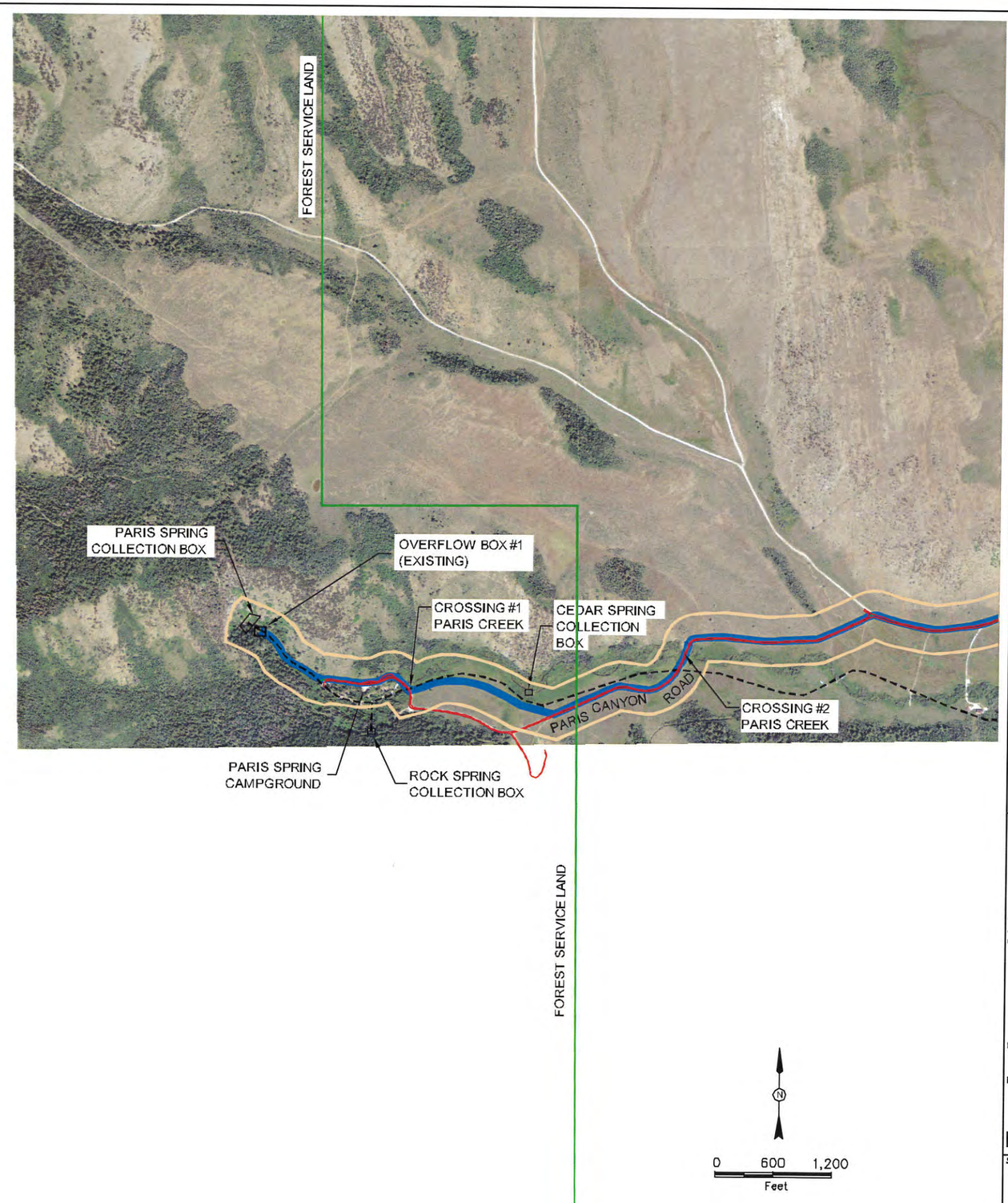
Mr. Eric Mattson
PO Box 213
Paris, ID 83261

Mr. Mark Budge
PO Box 66
Paris, ID 83261

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney and Verla Wallentine
62 South Main St.
Paris, ID 83216

LEGEND

- PROPOSED PROJECT PLANNING AREA
- BOUNDARY OF FOREST SERVICE LAND
- EXISTING WATER PIPE
- PROPOSED WATER PIPE
- ROADWAY EDGE



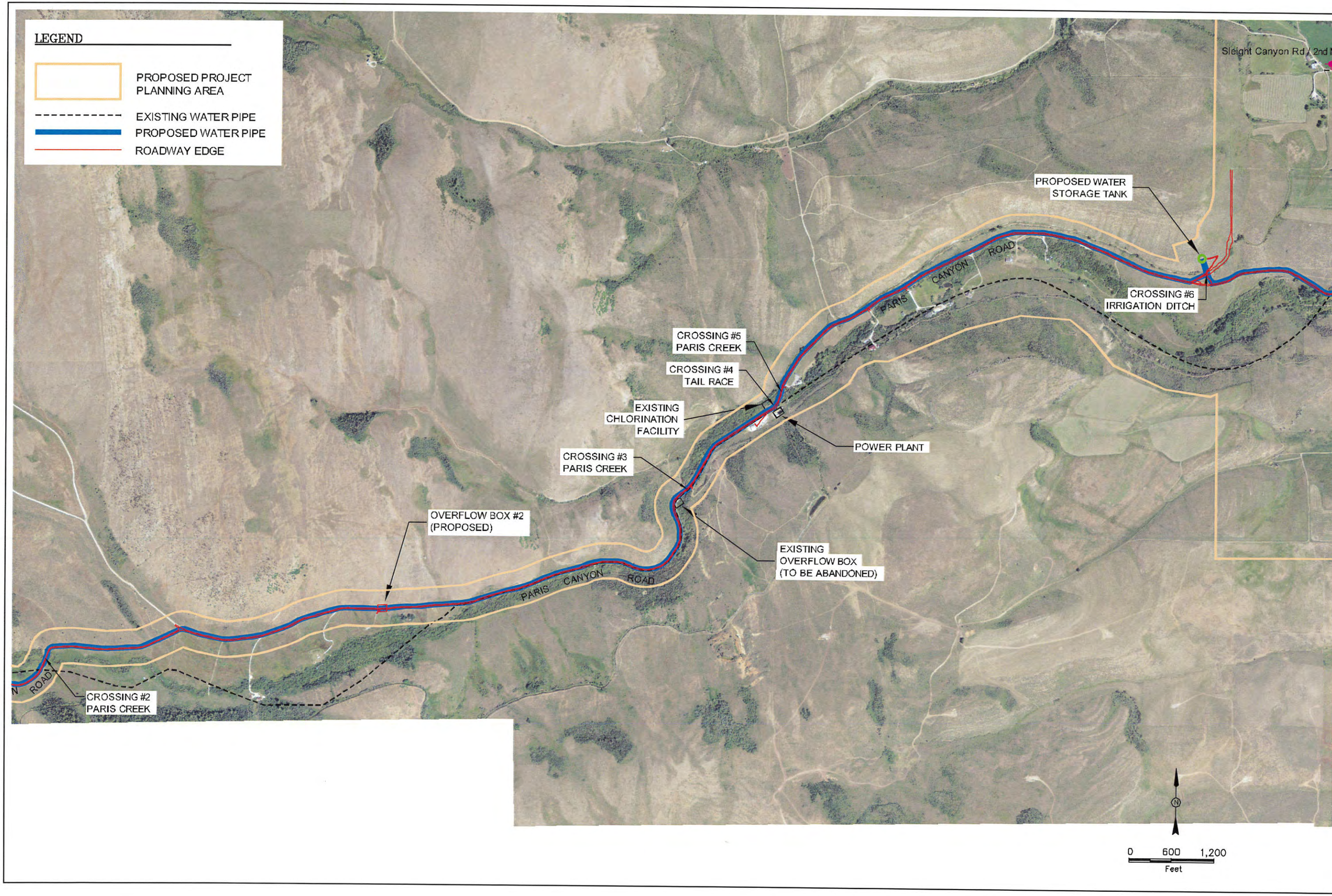
PROJECT
PARIS POTABLE WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
PROPOSED PROJECT PLANNING AREA

FIGURE 2

SCALE	DATE	JOB NO.	REVISION
As Noted	7-17-2013	2238	0
DRAWN BY RPH	DRAWING 2238_FIG2-2_STUDY_BNDY_ZOOM		

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
P.O. Box 473
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
(208) 357-3898 fax
bengineering@rocketmail.com

SHEET # 1 of 3



PROJECT
PARIS POTABLE WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
PROPOSED PROJECT PLANNING AREA

FIGURE 2

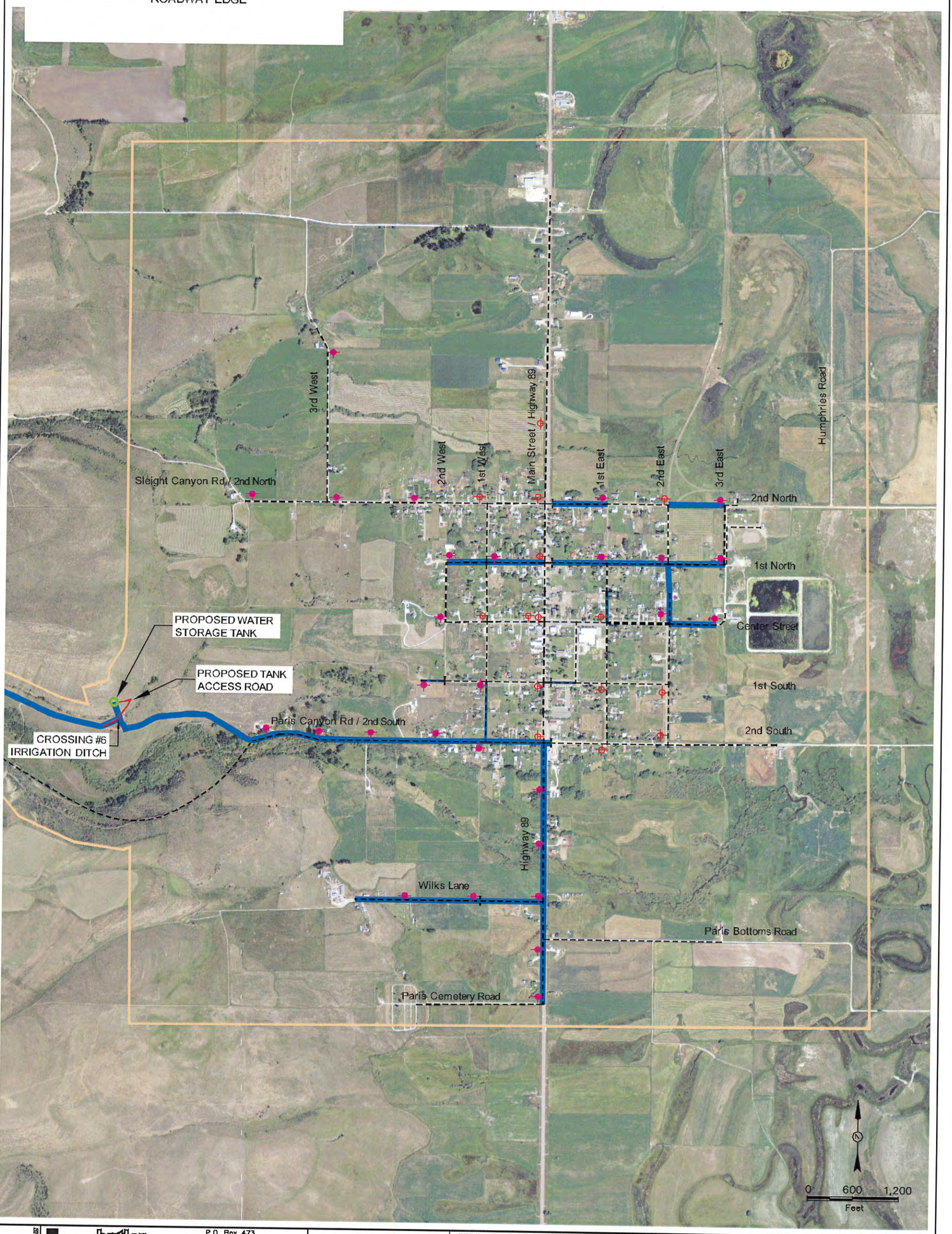
SCALE: As Noted
DATE: 7-17-2013
JOB NO.: 2238
REVISION: 0
DRAWN BY: RPH
DRAWING: 2238_FIG2-2_STUDY_BNDY_ZOOM

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
P.O. Box 473
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
(208) 357-3898 fax
bangineering@broadandbridge.com

SHEET # 2 of 3

LEGEND

- EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPOSED PROJECT PLANNING AREA
- EXISTING WATER PIPE
- PROPOSED WATER PIPE
- ROADWAY EDGE



butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
P.O. Box 473
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
(208) 357-3898 fax
bengineering@roadandbridge.com

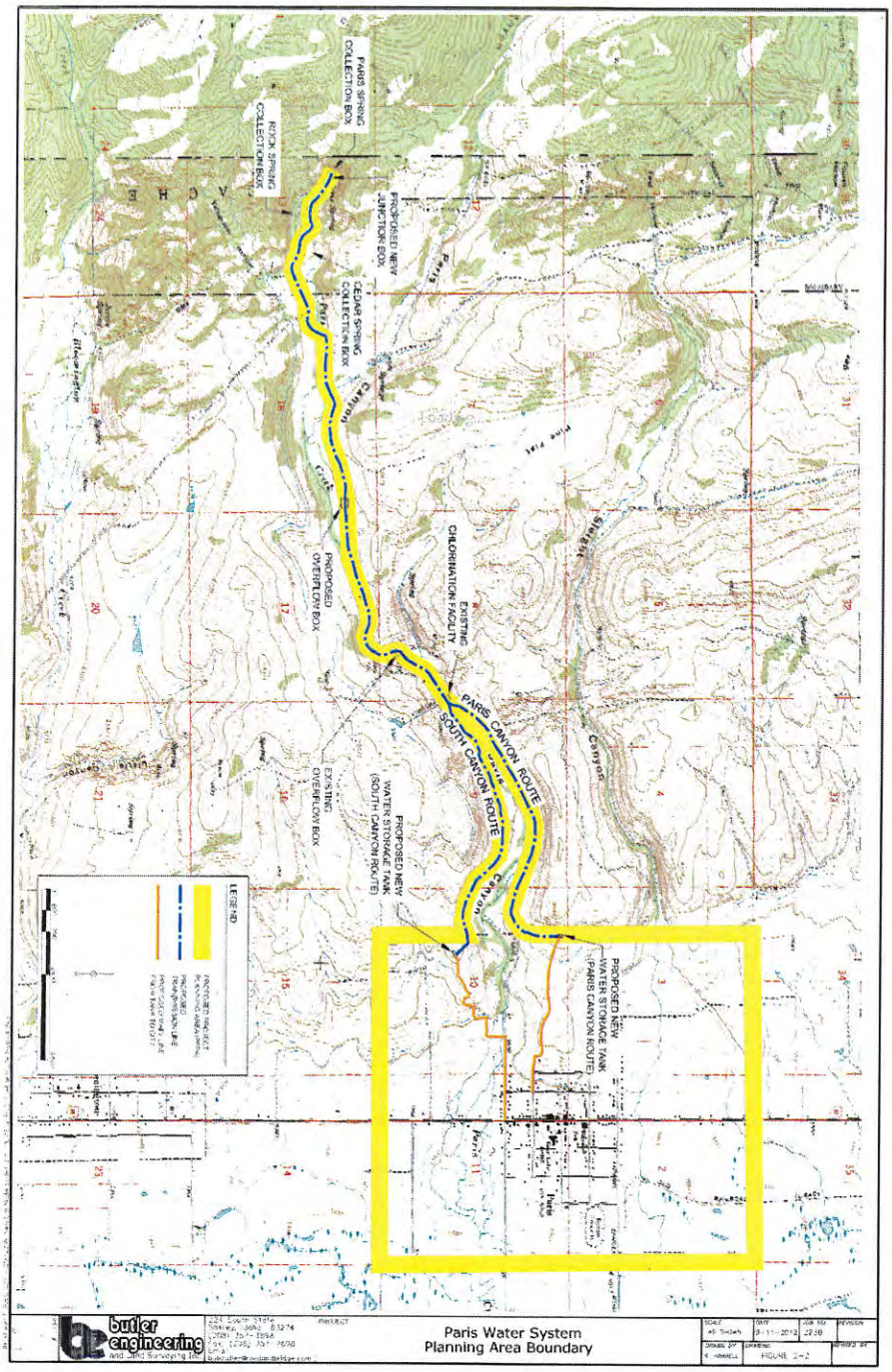
FIGURE 2

PROJECT
PARIS POTABLE WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
PROPOSED PROJECT PLANNING AREA

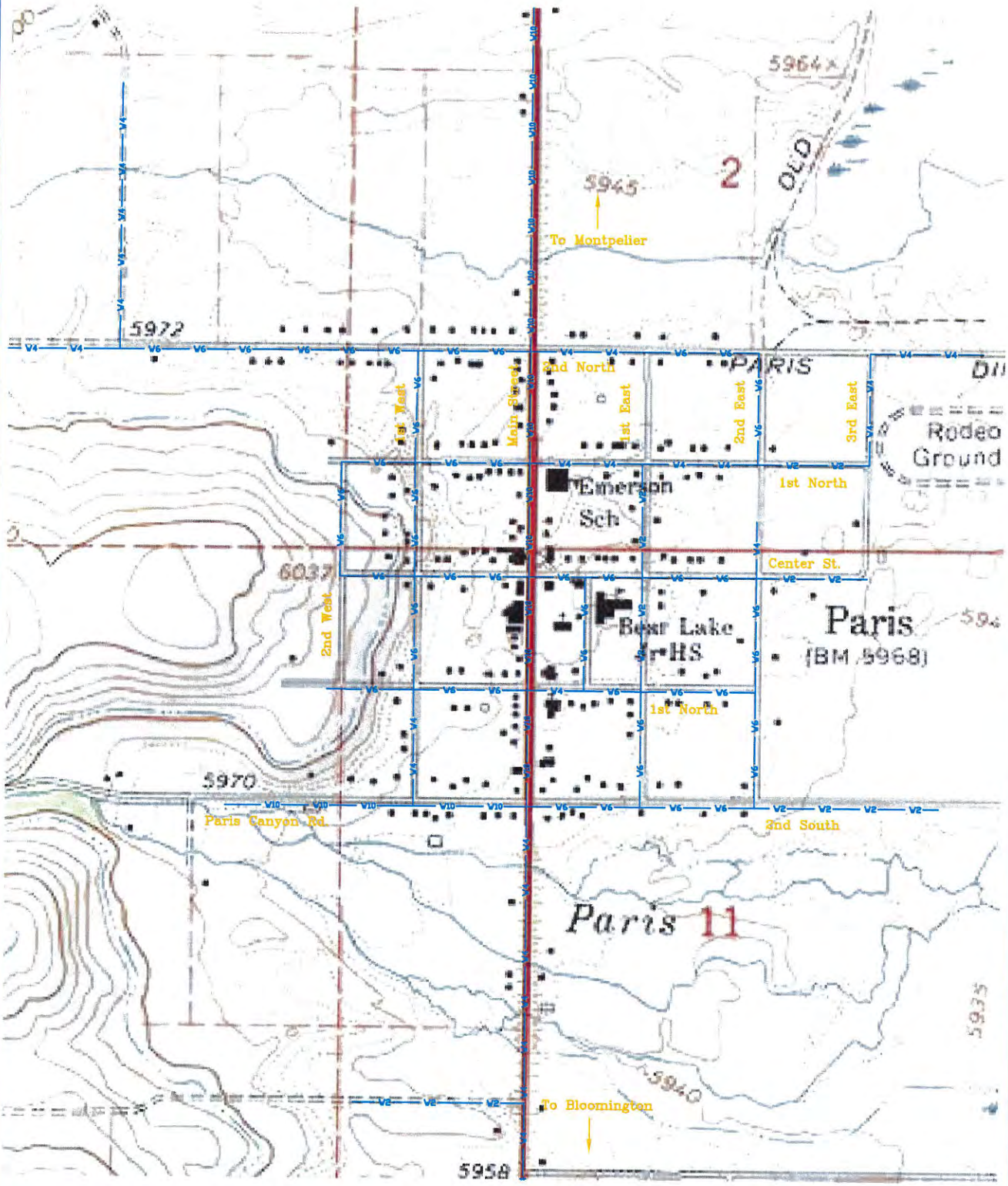
SCALE	DATE	JOB NO.	REVISION
As Noted	7-17-2013	2238	0

DRAWN BY: RPH
DRAWING: 2238_FIG2-2_STUDY_BNDY_ZOOM

4.) Aerial Topographic Map of Planning Area



5.) City of Paris Water Distribution System

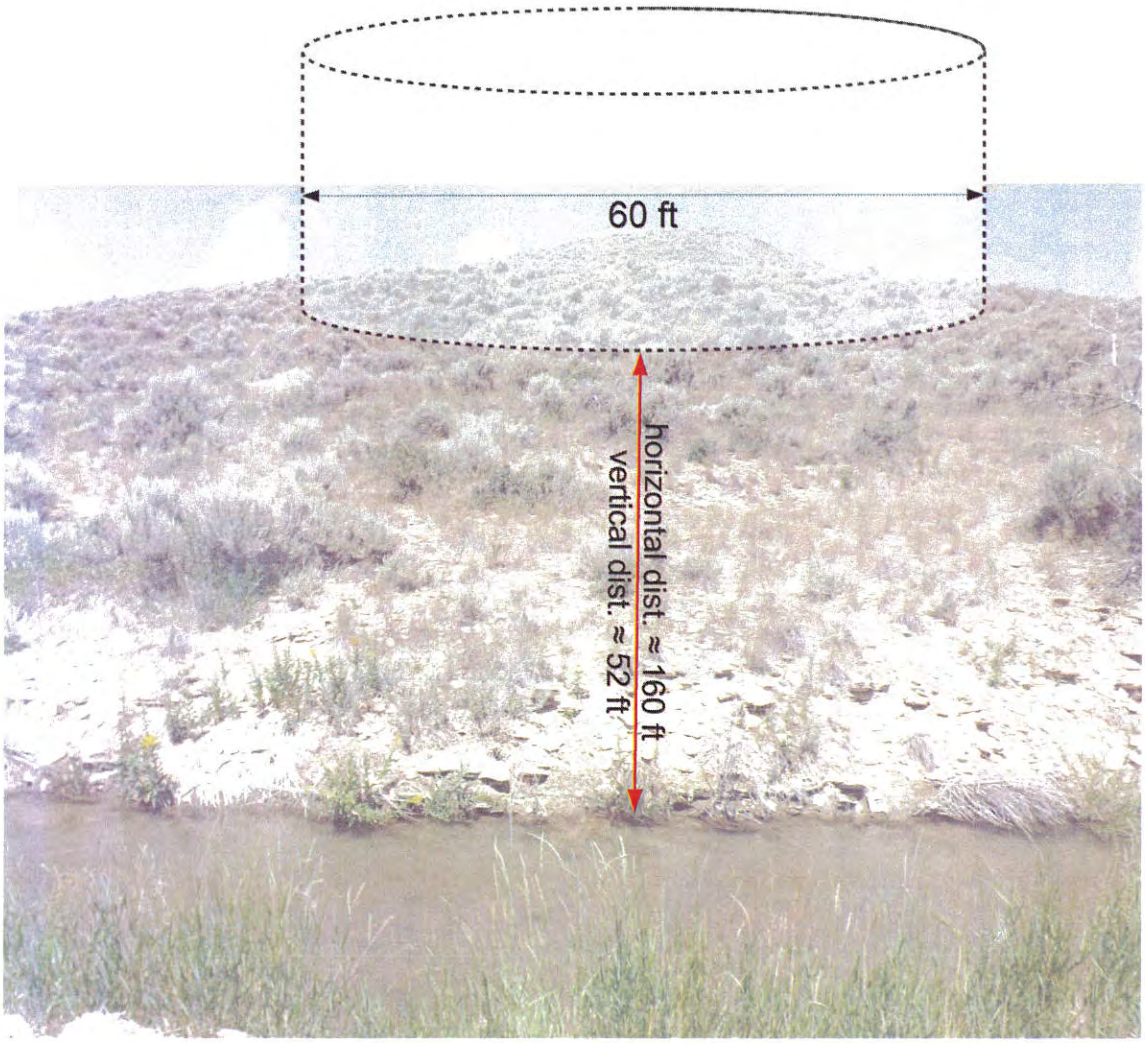


This document, including the ideas and designs incorporated herein, as an instrument of professional service, is the property of Butler Engineering And Land Surveying, INC. and shall not be used, in whole or part, for any other project without the written permission of an authorized representative of Butler Engineering And Land Surveying, INC. Unauthorized use will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Copyright© 2003 by Butler Engineering and Land Surveying, INC.

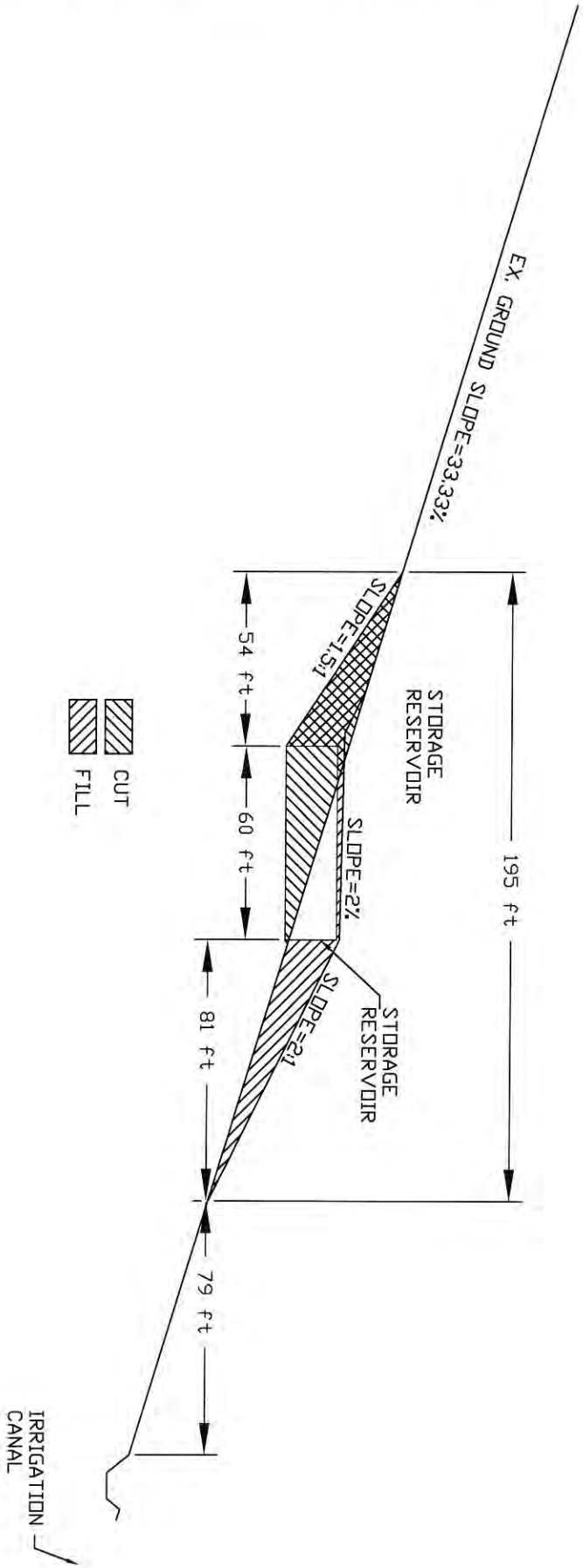
butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
Email:
bobbutler@cableone.net

PROJECT	SCALE	DATE	JOB NO.	REVISION
2238 Paris City Water System Analysis	NTS	9-13-11	2238	
	DRAWN BY: EVR	DRAWING: Water System		REVISED BY

6) Tank Location w/ Sketch



7.) Tank Disturbance Sketch



8)

CITY OF PARIS

ORDINANCE # 369

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING ORDINANCE # 355 AND ESTABLISHING WATER RATES IN THE CITY OF PARIS, IDAHO

SECTION I: That the following schedule or rate, fees, tolls, and charges for the water facilities and services furnished by or through, or for the use of the municipal water system, which rates, fees, tolls and charges are hereby found and declared to be reasonable and just, taking into consideration and account the cost and value of the system and the cost of maintaining and operating the system, and the proper and necessary allowance for the depreciation thereof and the amounts necessary for the retirement of all bonds and other securities payable from the revenues of the system, the accruing interest on all bonds, and reserves therefore be, and the same hereby are fixed, established, levied, imposed and otherwise prescribed, commencing the first day of Jan., 2007 as follows:

SECTION II: WATER RATES INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS. Monthly rates shall be as follows:
For ½" service--------$21.00 per month
For 3/4" service------$26.00 per month

Provided further, that water furnished any church, school, governmental unit or business shall be as follows:
LDS Stakehouse----------$38.00 per month
LDS Tabernacle----------$38.00 per month
Courthouse Building------$45.00 per month
Apartment houses---------$21.00 per month per unit rented.
Trailer parks----------$21.00 per month per unit rented.
School----------$63.00 per month
Hawkes Building----------$21.00 per month per unit used.
Cafe----------$24.00 per month
Other commercial building $23.00 permonth (a dwelling with a public restroom.)

SECTION III: Water rates outside City limits: Monthly rates for water furnished outside City limits delivered only upon special permission granted by the City Council, and all installation of water facilities including pipe, etc. shall be at the expense of the user, shall be made as follows:

Those formerly paying $ 20.00 per month-------$ 26.00
Those formerly paying $ 32.00 per month-------$ 42.00
Tesh Helmet plant $ 40.00 per month

Effective Jan. 1, 2007

Passed and enacted this 5 day of Dec 2006.

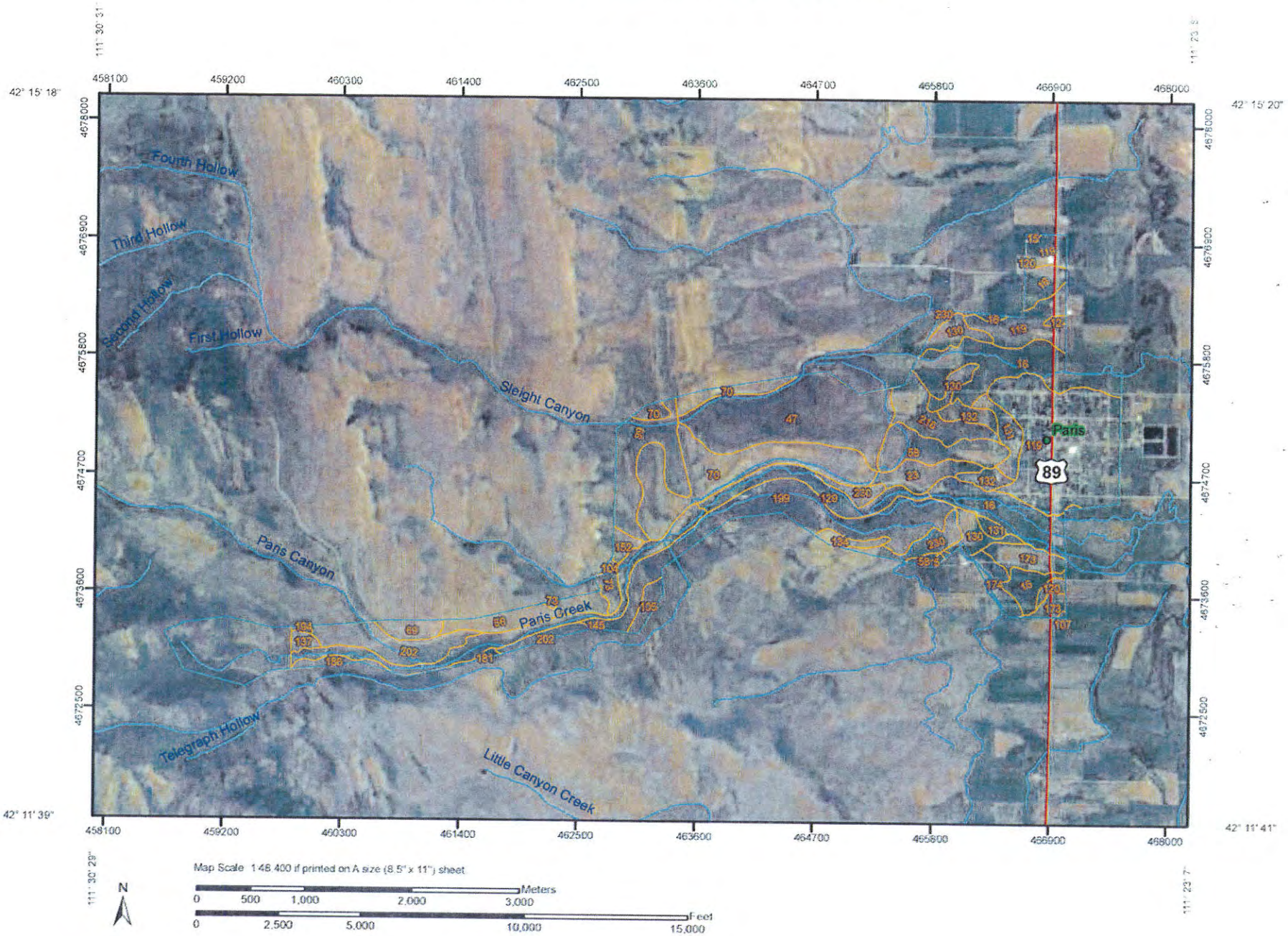
Signed: David H. Matthews
David H. Matthews, Mayor

ATTEST: Dixie Rich
Dixie Rich, City clerk

Appendix 1

Physical Aspects-Topography, Geology, and Soils

Soil Map—Bear Lake County Area, Idaho, and Caribou National Forest, Idaho



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

2/29/2012
Page 1 of 4

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Units

Special Point Features

- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other

Special Line Features

- Gully
- Short Steep Slope
- Other

Political Features

- Cities

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:48,400 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

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

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 12N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Bear Lake County Area, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Version 1, Sep 22, 2008

Soil Survey Area: Caribou National Forest, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Not available

Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 7/11/2004

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Bear Lake County Area, Idaho (ID712)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
5	Arbone silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	2.5	0.1%
12	Bancroft silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	3.8	0.1%
15	Bear Lake-Bear Lake, ponded complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1.5	0.1%
16	Bear Lake-Chesbrook-La Roco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	312.4	12.0%
23	Bezzant gravelly silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	43.4	1.7%
47	Cedarhill-Clegg-Drage complex, 5 to 55 percent slopes	258.6	9.9%
56	Cleavage-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 45 percent slopes	60.4	2.3%
58	Clegg silt loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes	79.1	3.0%
69	Dipcreek-Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes	24.3	0.9%
70	Dirtyhead-Cedarhill complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes	241.7	9.3%
73	Dollarhide-Grunder complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes	17.5	0.7%
99	Hagenbarth-Zeebar-Dranburn complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes	107.5	4.1%
104	Horrocks-Cleavage complex, 12 to 55 percent slopes	2.8	0.1%
105	Hutchley-Cupine-Vitale complex, 2 to 60 percent slopes	17.9	0.7%
107	Iphil silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	0.9	0.0%
119	Joes silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	379.7	14.6%
120	Joes silt loam, 4 to 15 percent slopes	9.8	0.4%
129	Lago-Merkley complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	73.2	2.8%
130	Lanoak silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	70.3	2.7%
131	Lanoak silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	40.5	1.6%
132	Lanoak silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	37.3	1.4%
134	Lanoak-Arbone complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	14.4	0.6%
137	Lilcan-Rock outcrop-Jacanyon complex, 2 to 50 percent slopes	9.9	0.4%
145	Marshdale-Bloomcreek complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	115.3	4.4%
152	Nielsen-Dranburn-Hagenbarth complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes	13.0	0.5%

Bear Lake County Area, Idaho (ID712)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
173	Rexburg-Kucera complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	50.3	1.9%
174	Rexburg-Kucera complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	28.1	1.1%
181	Richollow-Dranburn complex, 5 to 50 percent slopes	4.4	0.2%
186	Slights-Dranburn complex, 2 to 40 percent slopes	13.6	0.5%
194	Streek-Cleavage complex, 2 to 30 percent slopes	2.7	0.1%
199	Swan Flat-Dranburn complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	220.2	8.4%
202	Swanpeak-Cloudless complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes	96.6	3.7%
216	Vicking silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	65.8	2.5%
230	Wursten silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	52.5	2.0%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**2,472.0**	**94.8%**
Totals for Area of Interest		**2,608.2**	**100.0%**

Caribou National Forest, Idaho (ID713)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
No soil data available for this soil survey area.			
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		**—**	**—**
Totals for Area of Interest		**2,608.2**	**100.0%**

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey

Contact Us | Download Soils Data | Archived Soil Surveys | Soil Survey Status | Glossary | Preferences | Link | Logout | Help

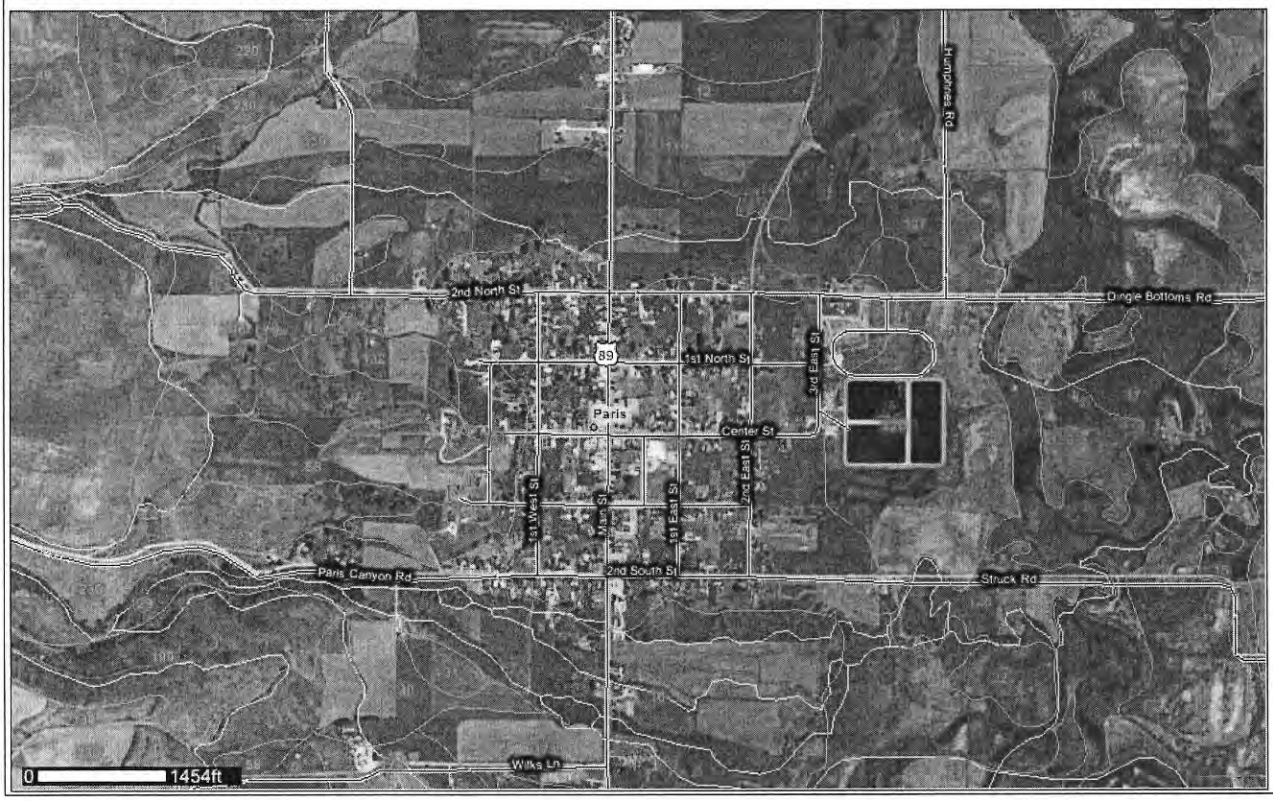
A A A

Area of Interest (AOI) | Soil Map | Soil Data Explorer | Shopping Cart (Free)

Printable Version | Add to Shopping Cart

Soil Map

Scale



Search

Map Unit Legend

Data Available

To see available data for a specific point on the map, click the map at the location of interest.

The point you clicked is marked with the identified point icon:

To see a map showing available data for all locations in the U.S. and territories, as a PDF in a separate browser window, click the **Soil Survey Status** link in the Navigation Bar above.

Bear Lake County Area, Idaho (ID712)

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Ant Flat silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	696.0	0.2%
2	Ant Flat silty clay loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	391.1	0.1%
3	Ant Flat silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	495.4	0.1%
4	Arbone silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	1,580.2	0.4%
5	Arbone silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	611.1	0.1%
6	Arbone silt loam, dry, 8 to 25 percent slopes	403.0	0.1%
7	Arbone-Wursten complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	520.4	0.1%
8	Arbone-Wursten complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	588.2	0.1%
9	Arbone-Wursten complex, dry, 4 to 12 percent slopes	544.1	0.1%
10	Bailcreek-	303.3	0.1%

FOIA | Accessibility Statement | Privacy Policy | Non-Discrimination Statement | Information Quality | USA.gov | White House

Appendix 2

Climate

LIFTON PUMPING STN, IDAHO (105275)

Period of Record Monthly Climate Summary

Period of Record : 5/ 1/1935 to 12/31/2005

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average Max. Temperature (F)	29.6	32.3	39.8	51.5	62.8	72.2	82.0	80.4	70.6	57.8	41.5	31.8	54.4
Average Min. Temperature (F)	6.5	6.4	15.9	28.9	38.8	45.6	51.1	47.8	38.9	29.9	20.2	10.8	28.4
Average Total Precipitation (in.)	0.77	0.72	0.73	1.05	1.36	1.07	0.69	0.78	1.00	1.02	0.79	0.68	10.66
Average Total SnowFall (in.)	9.4	7.5	5.2	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.8	7.1	38.4
Average Snow Depth (in.)	6	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2

Percent of possible observations for period of record.
Max. Temp.: 92.2% Min. Temp.: 92.2% Precipitation: 92.2% Snowfall: 91.9% Snow Depth: 91.8%
Check Station Metadata or Metadata graphics for more detail about data completeness.

Paris, ID Weather

Paris, ID climate is mild during summer when temperatures tend to be in the 60's and very cold during winter when temperatures tend to be in the 20's.

The warmest month of the year is July with an average maximum temperature of 84.70 degrees Fahrenheit, while the coldest month of the year is February with an average minimum temperature of 7.70 degrees Fahrenheit.

Temperature variations between night and day tend to be relatively big during summer with a difference that can reach 38 degrees Fahrenheit, and moderate during winter with an average difference of 25 degrees Fahrenheit.

The annual average precipitation at Paris is 14.47 Inches. Rainfall in is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. The wettest month of the year is May with an average rainfall of 1.70 Inches.

Local Weather Forecast
www.WeatherBlink.com
Get Extended Forecasts, Radar Maps & More - Download WeatherBlin AdChoices

Weather Data

Moon, Sunrise and Sunset

Moon Phase: Waning Gibbous Moon

Civil Twilight: 6:59 AM MST	Sunrise: 7:30 AM MST
Sunset: 4:55 PM MST	Civil Twilight: 5:26 PM MST

Normal Climate

Normal Temperatures

(MONTPELIER RANGER STN Weather station, 8.21 miles from Paris)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Max °F	30.4	34.5	42.8	53.6	64.0	74.8	84.7	84.7	73.4	60.0	41.5	31.9	56.4
Mean °F	19.2	21.1	30.5	39.8	49.4	58.4	66.5	65.3	55.0	43.8	29.7	20.6	41.6
Min °F	7.9	7.7	18.2	25.9	34.8	42.0	48.2	45.8	36.5	27.5	17.8	9.3	26.8

Normal Precipitation

(MONTPELIER RANGER STN Weather station, 8.21 miles from Paris)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Inch	1.29	1.23	1.31	1.16	1.70	1.25	0.84	0.88	1.25	1.24	1.16	1.16	14.47

Nearest Big Cities

(Population 100,000+)

Salt Lake City
104.6 Miles
West Valley City
110.7 Miles
Provo
138.5 Miles
Boise
261.4 Miles
Ft Collins
346.7 Miles
Arvada
369.6 Miles
Westminster
370.8 Miles
Lakewood
373.2 Miles
Denver
376.5 Miles
Aurora
383.9 Miles

SEARCH BY LOCATION Enter an Address, City, State or Zip Code

Submit Query

Weather »Idaho »Paris [Clear Search]

- Area Overview
- Offenders
- Crime Stats
- Schools
- Earthquake Risk
- Enviro Hazards
- Demographics
- Politics
- Tornadoes

- Air Quality
- Weather
- UV Index
- Drug Labs
- FCC Towers
- Police Stations
- Fire Stations
- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- Colleges
- Airports
- Libraries
- Cemeteries
- Real Estate
- Religions
- Superfund
- UST/LUST
- Brownfields
- Radon
- Unemploy

Paris Weather Information

Paris historical weather data by month.

Historical Weather Data.
weathersource.com
Get Past Weather Reports Right Now. Huge 100+ year US Weather Archi AdChoices

Chance Of Sunshine

ANNUAL CHANCE OF SUNSHINE 64%
EXPAND ▼

Temperature

JULY HIGH 84.7° - JANUARY LOW 7.9°
EXPAND ▼

Month	Average	Max Average	Min Average
January	19.2°	30.4°	7.9°
February	21.1°	34.5°	7.7°
March	30.5°	42.8°	18.2°
April	39.8°	53.6°	25.9°
May	49.4°	64°	34.8°
June	58.4°	74.8°	42°
July	66.5°	84.7°	48.2°
August	65.3°	84.7°	45.8°
September	55°	73.4°	36.5°
October	43.8°	60°	27.5°
November	29.7°	41.5°	

17.8°
December
20.6°
31.9°
9.3°

Precipitation

Average Annual Precipitation 14.47 inches
EXPAND ▼
Month
Average Precipitation
January
1.29 Inches
February
1.23 Inches
March
1.31 Inches
April
1.16 Inches
May
1.7 Inches
June
1.25 Inches
July
0.84 Inches
August
0.88 Inches
September
1.25 Inches
October
1.24 Inches
November
1.16 Inches
December
1.16 Inches

Sum Of Heating & Cooling Degree Days

Potential Demand For Energy
EXPAND ▼
Month
Heating Degree Days
Cooling Degree Days
January
1421
0
February
1230
0
March
1071
0
April
758
0

May
484
0
June
224
26
July
60
104
August
74
82
September
309
8
October
659
0
November
1061
0
December
1376
0

Send Big Files - Try Free
www.ShareFile.com
Send Any Large File Up To 10GB. Voted Best for Business. Try Free!

AdChoices

VA Home Loan for Veterans
www.VAMortgageCenter.com
Get a Quote in 2 Minutes! VA Loans now Up to $729,000 with $0 Down.

Certified Weather Data
www.weatherarc.com/certifie...
Official U.S. Weather Archives for all legal proceedings

AdChoices

Appendix 3

Population

DP-1

Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2010

2010 Demographic Profile Data

NOTE: For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/dpsf.pdf.

Geography: Paris city, Idaho

Subject	Number	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	513	100.0
Under 5 years	29	5.7
5 to 9 years	42	8.2
10 to 14 years	43	8.4
15 to 19 years	34	6.6
20 to 24 years	20	3.9
25 to 29 years	27	5.3
30 to 34 years	32	6.2
35 to 39 years	29	5.7
40 to 44 years	29	5.7
45 to 49 years	21	4.1
50 to 54 years	40	7.8
55 to 59 years	37	7.2
60 to 64 years	45	8.8
65 to 69 years	28	5.5
70 to 74 years	21	4.1
75 to 79 years	18	3.5
80 to 84 years	8	1.6
85 years and over	10	1.9
Median age (years)	40.2	(X)
16 years and over	385	75.0
18 years and over	374	72.9
21 years and over	359	70.0
62 years and over	110	21.4
65 years and over	85	16.6
Male population	264	51.5
Under 5 years	18	3.5
5 to 9 years	22	4.3
10 to 14 years	21	4.1
15 to 19 years	15	2.9
20 to 24 years	8	1.6
25 to 29 years	18	3.5
30 to 34 years	17	3.3
35 to 39 years	14	2.7
40 to 44 years	16	3.1
45 to 49 years	11	2.1
50 to 54 years	16	3.1
55 to 59 years	16	3.1
60 to 64 years	25	4.9
65 to 69 years	21	4.1
70 to 74 years	11	2.1

Subject	Number	Percent
75 to 79 years	6	1.2
80 to 84 years	5	1.0
85 years and over	4	0.8
Median age (years)	39.7	(X)
16 years and over	198	38.6
18 years and over	193	37.6
21 years and over	184	35.9
62 years and over	61	11.9
65 years and over	47	9.2
Female population	249	48.5
Under 5 years	11	2.1
5 to 9 years	20	3.9
10 to 14 years	22	4.3
15 to 19 years	19	3.7
20 to 24 years	12	2.3
25 to 29 years	9	1.8
30 to 34 years	15	2.9
35 to 39 years	15	2.9
40 to 44 years	13	2.5
45 to 49 years	10	1.9
50 to 54 years	24	4.7
55 to 59 years	21	4.1
60 to 64 years	20	3.9
65 to 69 years	7	1.4
70 to 74 years	10	1.9
75 to 79 years	12	2.3
80 to 84 years	3	0.6
85 years and over	6	1.2
Median age (years)	41.1	(X)
16 years and over	187	36.5
18 years and over	181	35.3
21 years and over	175	34.1
62 years and over	49	9.6
65 years and over	38	7.4
RACE		
Total population	513	100.0
One Race	508	99.0
White	502	97.9
Black or African American	2	0.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0
Asian	1	0.2
Asian Indian	0	0.0
Chinese	0	0.0
Filipino	0	0.0
Japanese	1	0.2
Korean	0	0.0
Vietnamese	0	0.0
Other Asian [1]	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	0	0.0
Some Other Race	3	0.6

Subject	Number	Percent
Two or More Races	5	1.0
White; American Indian and Alaska Native [3]	1	0.2
White; Asian [3]	2	0.4
White; Black or African American [3]	0	0.0
White; Some Other Race [3]	0	0.0
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: [4]		
White	505	98.4
Black or African American	2	0.4
American Indian and Alaska Native	1	0.2
Asian	5	1.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Some Other Race	5	1.0
HISPANIC OR LATINO		
Total population	513	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12	2.3
Mexican	6	1.2
Puerto Rican	0	0.0
Cuban	0	0.0
Other Hispanic or Latino [5]	6	1.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	501	97.7
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	513	100.0
Hispanic or Latino	12	2.3
White alone	7	1.4
Black or African American alone	0	0.0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0
Asian alone	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone	3	0.6
Two or More Races	2	0.4
Not Hispanic or Latino	501	97.7
White alone	495	96.5
Black or African American alone	2	0.4
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	0.0
Asian alone	1	0.2
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0
Some Other Race alone	0	0.0
Two or More Races	3	0.6
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	513	100.0
In households	513	100.0
Householder	202	39.4
Spouse [6]	130	25.3
Child	160	31.2
Own child under 18 years	135	26.3
Other relatives	14	2.7
Under 18 years	4	0.8
65 years and over	2	0.4
Nonrelatives	7	1.4
Under 18 years	0	0.0
65 years and over	0	0.0
Unmarried partner	7	1.4
In group quarters	0	0.0
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Female	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
Male	0	0.0
Female	0	0.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	202	100.0
Family households (families) [7]	144	71.3
With own children under 18 years	54	26.7
Husband-wife family	130	64.4
With own children under 18 years	49	24.3
Male householder, no wife present	5	2.5
With own children under 18 years	1	0.5
Female householder, no husband present	9	4.5
With own children under 18 years	4	2.0
Nonfamily households [7]	58	28.7
Householder living alone	53	26.2
Male	31	15.3
65 years and over	10	5.0
Female	22	10.9
65 years and over	15	7.4
Households with individuals under 18 years	56	27.7
Households with individuals 65 years and over	66	32.7
Average household size	2.54	(X)
Average family size [7]	3.11	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	299	100.0
Occupied housing units	202	67.6
Vacant housing units	97	32.4
For rent	16	5.4
Rented, not occupied	0	0.0
For sale only	9	3.0
Sold, not occupied	0	0.0
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	55	18.4
All other vacants	17	5.7
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent) [8]	5.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent) [9]	34.8	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	202	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	172	85.1
Population in owner-occupied housing units	438	(X)
Average household size of owner-occupied units	2.55	(X)
Renter-occupied housing units	30	14.9
Population in renter-occupied housing units	75	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied units	2.50	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

[3] One of the four most commonly reported multiple-race combinations nationwide in Census 2000.

[4] In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population, and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

[5] This category is composed of people whose origins are from the Dominican Republic, Spain, and Spanish-speaking Central or South

Appendix 4

Economics and Social Profile

SICOG
Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Kathleen Lewis, Executive Director, SICOG
Idaho Economic Development District V
PO Box 6079
Pocatello, ID 83204-6079

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Lewis:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope may include the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **demographic character, population displacement, and employment and income patterns** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT COMMENT SHEET
FOR
Paris Water Project
Idaho Community Development Block Grant

To Agency Addressed:
Please comment or respond to the Southeast Idaho Council Of Governments within the 30-day requirement, although an immediate response is preferred. If no response is received by the due date, it will be assumed you have no comment and the file will be closed.

PROGRAM REVIEW AND COMMENT

TO: Economics & Social Profile-Displacement

We have reviewed the subject application and have reached the following conclusions on its relationship to our plans and programs:

[X] It has no adverse effect.

[ ] Effects, although measurable, would be acceptable.

[ ] It has adverse effects. (Explain in "Remarks" section.)

[ ] We are interested, but require more information to evaluate the proposal. (Explain in "Remarks" section.)

REMARKS (Please type or print legibly.)

Agency: Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc

By: Kathleen Lewis Title: Executive Director

Signature: Kathleen Lewis Date: 10/27/2011

AMERICAN FactFinder

DP03

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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

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

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

Subject	Paris city, Idaho			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Population 16 years and over	435	+/-91	435	(X)
In labor force	198	+/-62	45.5%	+/-9.3
Civilian labor force	198	+/-62	45.5%	+/-9.3
Employed	197	+/-62	45.3%	+/-9.3
Unemployed	1	+/-2	0.2%	+/-0.5
Armed Forces	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-7.2
Not in labor force	237	+/-58	54.5%	+/-9.3
Civilian labor force	198	+/-62	198	(X)
Percent Unemployed	(X)	(X)	0.5%	+/-1.2
Females 16 years and over	212	+/-48	212	(X)
In labor force	63	+/-29	29.7%	+/-11.8
Civilian labor force	63	+/-29	29.7%	+/-11.8
Employed	63	+/-29	29.7%	+/-11.8
Own children under 6 years	38	+/-26	38	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	12	+/-15	31.6%	+/-31.7
Own children 6 to 17 years	122	+/-64	122	(X)
All parents in family in labor force	31	+/-39	25.4%	+/-26.9
COMMUTING TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	197	+/-62	197	(X)
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	121	+/-48	61.4%	+/-12.1
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	46	+/-21	23.4%	+/-10.8
Public transportation (excluding taxicab)	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-15.2
Walked	16	+/-12	8.1%	+/-5.8
Other means	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-15.2
Worked at home	14	+/-17	7.1%	+/-8.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	+/-7.0	(X)	(X)
OCCUPATION				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	197	+/-62	197	(X)

Subject	Paris city, Idaho			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	47	+/-27	23.9%	+/-12.1
Service occupations	30	+/-23	15.2%	+/-9.8
Sales and office occupations	42	+/-24	21.3%	+/-9.6
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	11	+/-10	5.6%	+/-4.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	67	+/-31	34.0%	+/-13.2
INDUSTRY				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	197	+/-62	197	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	17	+/-17	8.6%	+/-7.8
Construction	12	+/-14	6.1%	+/-7.7
Manufacturing	32	+/-25	16.2%	+/-11.7
Wholesale trade	4	+/-7	2.0%	+/-3.4
Retail trade	37	+/-25	18.8%	+/-10.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	11	+/-13	5.6%	+/-6.3
Information	6	+/-7	3.0%	+/-3.5
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	8	+/-12	4.1%	+/-6.0
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	9	+/-12	4.6%	+/-5.8
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	20	+/-17	10.2%	+/-7.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	16	+/-21	8.1%	+/-10.2
Other services, except public administration	10	+/-17	5.1%	+/-7.7
Public administration	15	+/-13	7.6%	+/-6.6
CLASS OF WORKER				
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	197	+/-62	197	(X)
Private wage and salary workers	126	+/-43	64.0%	+/-13.7
Government workers	43	+/-28	21.8%	+/-11.8
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	26	+/-25	13.2%	+/-11.2
Unpaid family workers	2	+/-4	1.0%	+/-1.7
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2011 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)				
Total households	251	+/-57	251	(X)
Less than $10,000	15	+/-12	6.0%	+/-4.7
$10,000 to $14,999	7	+/-7	2.8%	+/-2.9
$15,000 to $24,999	38	+/-25	15.1%	+/-9.3
$25,000 to $34,999	44	+/-32	17.5%	+/-11.2
$35,000 to $49,999	59	+/-34	23.5%	+/-11.6
$50,000 to $74,999	58	+/-26	23.1%	+/-9.5
$75,000 to $99,999	15	+/-16	6.0%	+/-6.1
$100,000 to $149,999	13	+/-18	5.2%	+/-6.9
$150,000 to $199,999	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-12.1
$200,000 or more	2	+/-3	0.8%	+/-1.2
Median household income (dollars)	40,972	+/-6,864	(X)	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	46,496	+/-8,146	(X)	(X)
With earnings	168	+/-47	66.9%	+/-11.4
Mean earnings (dollars)	40,109	+/-12,251	(X)	(X)
With Social Security	109	+/-37	43.4%	+/-12.4
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	18,087	+/-2,225	(X)	(X)
With retirement income	68	+/-29	27.1%	+/-10.5
Mean retirement income (dollars)	29,101	+/-8,367	(X)	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	9	+/-11	3.6%	+/-4.5
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	2,222	+/-1,847	(X)	(X)
With cash public assistance income	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-12.1

Subject	Paris city, Idaho			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	-	**	(X)	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	7	+/-11	2.8%	+/-4.4
Families	175	+/-43	175	(X)
Less than $10,000	8	+/-11	4.6%	+/-5.9
$10,000 to $14,999	1	+/-4	0.6%	+/-2.1
$15,000 to $24,999	38	+/-25	21.7%	+/-12.4
$25,000 to $34,999	15	+/-14	8.6%	+/-7.8
$35,000 to $49,999	46	+/-28	26.3%	+/-14.0
$50,000 to $74,999	37	+/-18	21.1%	+/-10.5
$75,000 to $99,999	15	+/-16	8.6%	+/-8.6
$100,000 to $149,999	13	+/-18	7.4%	+/-9.5
$150,000 to $199,999	0	+/-89	0.0%	+/-16.9
$200,000 or more	2	+/-3	1.1%	+/-1.7
Median family income (dollars)	42,083	+/-6,750	(X)	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	49,400	+/-11,617	(X)	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	19,661	+/-3,746	(X)	(X)
Nonfamily households	76	+/-43	76	(X)
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	31,944	+/-25,017	(X)	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	39,811	+/-9,701	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	14,635	+/-9,560	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	32,143	+/-11,512	(X)	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	39,167	+/-26,830	(X)	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE				
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 18 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
In labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployed:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Not in labor force:	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With private health insurance	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With public coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
No health insurance coverage	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Subject	Paris city, Idaho			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL				
All families	(X)	(X)	11.4%	+/-11.9
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	20.0%	+/-22.3
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-100.0
Married couple families	(X)	(X)	9.0%	+/-11.9
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	15.8%	+/-24.2
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-100.0
Families with female householder, no husband present	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-100.0
With related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	0.0%	+/-100.0
With related children under 5 years only	(X)	(X)	-	**
All people	(X)	(X)	9.5%	+/-9.3
Under 18 years	(X)	(X)	11.3%	+/-14.4
Related children under 18 years	(X)	(X)	11.3%	+/-14.4
Related children under 5 years	(X)	(X)	18.2%	+/-25.8
Related children 5 to 17 years	(X)	(X)	9.4%	+/-11.6
18 years and over	(X)	(X)	8.9%	+/-8.0
18 to 64 years	(X)	(X)	9.6%	+/-11.2
65 years and over	(X)	(X)	7.3%	+/-8.6
People in families	(X)	(X)	9.6%	+/-10.7
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	(X)	9.2%	+/-14.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

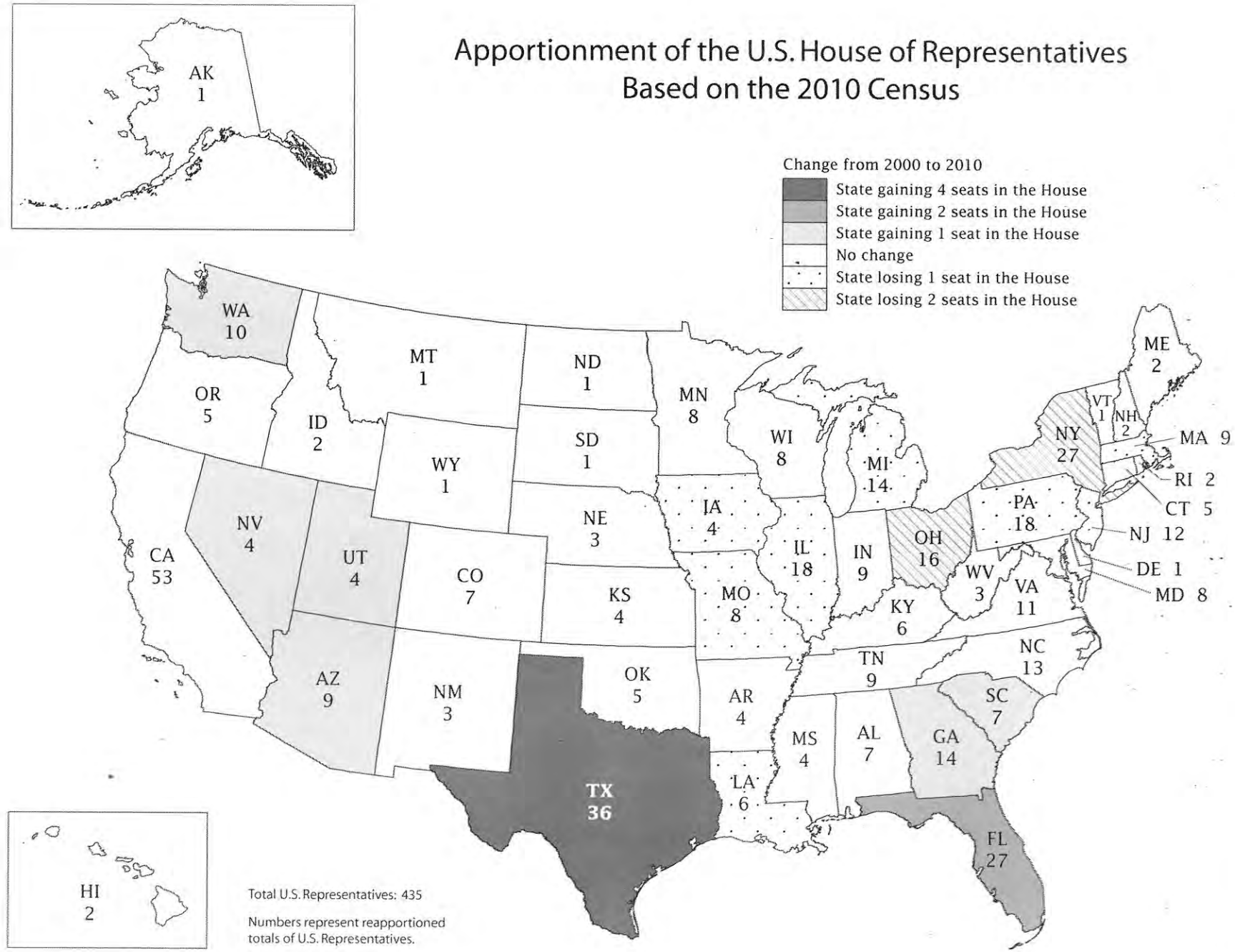
Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the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

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

Explanation of Symbols:

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

Apportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives Based on the 2010 Census



Total U.S. Representatives: 435

Numbers represent reapportioned totals of U.S. Representatives.

U.S. Department of Commerce

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U
Helping You Make Informed Decisions

U.S. Department of Commerce
U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1. APPORTIONMENT POPULATION AND NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES, BY STATE: 2010 CENSUS

STATE	APPORTIONMENT POPULATION (APRIL 1, 2010)	NUMBER OF APPORTIONED REPRESENTATIVES BASED ON 2010 CENSUS	CHANGE IN SEATS FROM CENSUS 2000 APPORTIONMENT
Alabama	4,802,982	7	0
Alaska	721,523	1	0
Arizona	6,412,700	9	+1
Arkansas	2,926,229	4	0
California	37,341,989	53	0
Colorado	5,044,930	7	0
Connecticut	3,581,628	5	0
Delaware	900,877	1	0
Florida	18,900,773	27	+2
Georgia	9,727,566	14	+1
Hawaii	1,366,862	2	0
Idaho	1,573,499	2	0
Illinois	12,864,380	18	-1
Indiana	6,501,582	9	0
Iowa	3,053,787	4	-1
Kansas	2,863,813	4	0
Kentucky	4,350,606	6	0
Louisiana	4,553,962	6	-1
Maine	1,333,074	2	0
Maryland	5,789,929	8	0
Massachusetts	6,559,644	9	-1
Michigan	9,911,626	14	-1
Minnesota	5,314,879	8	0
Mississippi	2,978,240	4	0
Missouri	6,011,478	8	-1
Montana	994,416	1	0
Nebraska	1,831,825	3	0
Nevada	2,709,432	4	+1
New Hampshire	1,321,445	2	0
New Jersey	8,807,501	12	-1
New Mexico	2,067,273	3	0
New York	19,421,055	27	-2
North Carolina	9,565,781	13	0
North Dakota	675,905	1	0
Ohio	11,568,495	16	-2
Oklahoma	3,764,882	5	0
Oregon	3,848,606	5	0
Pennsylvania	12,734,905	18	-1
Rhode Island	1,055,247	2	0
South Carolina	4,645,975	7	+1
South Dakota	819,761	1	0
Tennessee	6,375,431	9	0
Texas	25,268,418	36	+4
Utah	2,770,765	4	+1
Vermont	630,337	1	0
Virginia	8,037,736	11	0
Washington	6,753,369	10	+1
West Virginia	1,859,815	3	0
Wisconsin	5,698,230	8	0
Wyoming	568,300	1	0
TOTAL[1]	309,183,463	435	

[1] Apportionment population includes the resident population for the 50 states, as ascertained by the Twenty-Third Decennial Census under Title 13, United States Code, and counts of overseas U.S. military and federal civilian employees (and their dependents living with them) allocated to their home state, as reported by the employing federal agencies. The apportionment population excludes the population of the District of Columbia.

Appendix 5

Land Use

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

January 26, 2012

Bureau of Land Management
1405 Hollipark Dr.
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

To Whom It May Concern:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **Formally Classified Lands** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

Holly Batten

From: Miller, Danny K <dkmiller@blm.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 03, 2012 1:45 PM
To: holly@sicog.org
Subject: Paris Drinking Water System

Dear, Holly Batten:

Thanks for the color map of the project. The route from the Spring to the Power Plant, as depicted on the map does not cross any BLM land. The BLM land in section 18 & 17 is south of the route depicted on the map. Therefore the BLM has not issue with your project.

****

Danny K. Miller, J.D.
Realty Specialist
Bureau of Land Management
(208) 478-6357
dkmiller@blm.gov

WARNING: This e-mail may contain Privacy Act/Sensitive Data which is intended only for the use of addressee(s). It is protected under the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. sec. 2510-2521. It may contain information that is privileged, confidential, or otherwise protected from disclosure under applicable laws. If you are not the intended recipient of this e-mail, you must neither take any action based upon its contents, nor copy or show it to anyone. Please contact the sender if you believe you have received this email in error.

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Mr. Mitch Poulsen
Deputy Director
PO Box 472 69 North
Paradise Parkway, Bld. B
Garden City, UT 84028

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Poulsen:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **land use** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

FS-2700-4
(09/92)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Forest Service	Holder No. 1 0 1 4-0 1	Issue Date 0 1/3 1/9 5	Expir. Date 1 2/3 1/1 3
	Type Site(s) _ _ _ 9 1 5	Authority 6 7 6	Auth. Type _ _ 2 0
SPECIAL-USE PERMIT Authority: Federal Land Policy and Management Act, as amended October 21, 1976	Region/Forest/District 0 4/ 0 5 / 0 3		State/County 1 6/ 0 0 7
	Cong. Dist. 0 2	Latitude 4 2-1 2-3 3	Longitude 1 1 1-2 9-5 3

City of Paris of _____
(Holder Name) (Billing Address - 1)

P. O. Box 364 | Paris | ID | 83261
(Billing Address - 2) | (City) | (State) | (Zip Code)

(hereinafter called the Holder) is hereby authorized to use or occupy National Forest System lands, to use subject to the conditions set out below, on the Caribou National Forest.

This permit covers 1.35 acres and 1.12 mile (10' X 5900') and is located in Sec. 13, T14S, R43E, B. M. as shown on the location map attached to and made a part of this permit, and is issued for the purpose of: Maintaining Upper Main Spring, Rock Spring and Cedar Spring collection structure and a 12 inch pipeline from the source to the Forest boundary.

The above described or defined area shall be referred to herein as the "permit area".

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

I. AUTHORITY AND GENERAL TERMS OF THE PERMIT

A. Authority. This permit is issued pursuant to the authorities enumerated at Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 251 Subpart B, as amended. This permit, and the activities or use authorized, shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Secretary's regulations and any subsequent amendment to them.

B. Authorized Officer. The authorized officer is the Forest Supervisor or a delegated subordinate officer.

C. License. This permit is a license for the use of federally owned land and does not grant any permanent, possessory interest in real property, nor shall this permit constitute a contract for purposes of the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 (41 U.S.C. 611). Loss of the privileges granted by this permit by revocation, termination, or suspension is not compensable to the holder.

D. Amendment. This permit may be amended in whole or in part by the Forest Service when, at the discretion of the authorized officer, such action is deemed necessary or desirable to incorporate new terms, conditions, and stipulations as may be required by law, regulation, land management plans, or other management decisions.

E. Existing Rights. This permit is subject to all valid rights and claims of third parties. The United States is not liable to the holder for the exercise of any such right or claim.

F. Nonexclusive Use. Unless expressly provided in additional terms, this permit is not exclusive. The Forest Service reserves the right to use or allow others to use any part of the permit area for any purpose.

G. Public Access and Use. Unless specifically limited under additional terms to this permit, the holder agrees to allow the public free and unrestricted access to and use of the permit area at all times for all lawful purposes. To facilitate public use of the permit area, all existing roads or roads as may be constructed by the holder shall remain open to the public, except for roads as may be closed by joint agreement of the holder and the authorized officer.

H. Forest Service Right of Entry and Inspection. The Forest Service shall have free and unrestricted access at all times, including the right to enter into all buildings, dwellings, and other facilities to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. In addition, the Forest Service may enter the authorized facilities for any purpose or reason consistent with any right or obligation of the United States under any law or regulation.

I. Assignability. This permit is not assignable or transferable. If the holder through death, voluntary sale or transfer, enforcement of contract, foreclosure, or other valid legal proceeding shall cease to be the owner of the improvements, this permit shall terminate.

J. Permit Limitations. Nothing in this permit allows or implies permission to build or maintain any structure or facility, or to conduct any activity unless specifically provided for in this permit. Any use not specifically identified in this permit must be approved by the authorized officer in the form of a new permit or permit amendment.

II. TENURE AND ISSUANCE OF A NEW PERMIT

A. Expiration at the End of the Authorized Period. This permit will expire at midnight on December 31, 2013. Expiration shall occur by operation of law and shall not require notice, any decision document, or any environmental analysis or other documentation.

B. Construction. Any construction authorized by this permit may commence by N/A and shall be completed by N/A. If construction is not completed within the prescribed time, this permit may be revoked or suspended.

C. Minimum Use or Occupancy of the Permit Area. Use or occupancy of the permit area shall be exercised at least 365 days each year, unless otherwise authorized in writing under additional terms of this permit.

D. Notification to Authorized Officer. If the holder desires issuance of a new permit after expiration, the holder shall notify the authorized officer in writing not less than six (6) months prior to the expiration date of this permit.

E. Conditions for Issuance of a New Permit. At the expiration or termination of an existing permit, a new permit may be issued to the holder of the previous permit or to a new holder subject to the following conditions:

1. The authorized use is compatible with the land use allocation in the Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.
2. The permit area is being used for the purposes previously authorized.
3. The permit area is being operated and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the permit.
4. The holder has shown previous good faith compliance with the terms and conditions of all prior or other existing permits, and has not engaged in any activity or transaction contrary to Federal contracts, permits, laws, or regulation.

F. Discretion of Forest Service. Notwithstanding any provisions of any prior or other permit, the authorized officer may prescribe new terms, conditions, and stipulations when a new permit is issued. The decision whether to issue a new permit to a holder or successor in interest is at the absolute discretion of the Forest Service.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HOLDER

A. Plans. If required by the authorized officer, all plans for development, layout, construction, reconstruction, or alteration of improvements on the permit area, as well as revisions of such plans, must be prepared by a licensed engineer, architect, and/or landscape architect. Such plans must be approved in writing by the authorized officer or a designated representative before the commencement of any work. A holder may be required to furnish as-built plans, maps, or surveys, or other similar information, upon completion of construction.

B. Maintenance. The holder shall maintain the improvements and permit area to standards of repair, orderliness, neatness, sanitation, and safety acceptable to the authorized officer, and consistent with applicable Federal, State, and local health and safety and other requirements.

C. Hazard Analysis. The holder has a continuing responsibility to identify and abate hazardous conditions on the permit area which could affect the improvements or pose a risk of injury to individuals. Any actions to abate such hazards shall be performed after consultation with the authorized officer.

D. Compliance with Laws, Regulations, and other Legal Requirements. The holder, in exercising the uses authorized by this permit, will assume responsibility for compliance with the regulations of the Department of Agriculture and all Federal, State, county, and municipal laws, ordinances, or regulations which are applicable to the area or operations covered by this permit. The obligations of the holder under this permit are not contingent upon any duty of the Forest Service to inspect the premises. A failure by the Forest Service, or other governmental officials, to inspect is not a defense to noncompliance with any of the terms and conditions of this permit.

E. Fire Prevention and Suppression. The holder shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent and suppress forest fires. Open fires are prohibited except with written permit from the authorized officer or the authorized officer's agent.

F. Change of Address. The holder shall immediately notify the authorized officer of a change in address.

G. Change in Ownership of the Authorized Improvements. This permit is not assignable and terminates upon change of ownership of the improvements. The holder shall immediately notify the authorized officer when a change in ownership of the improvements is pending. Notification by the present holder and potential owner shall be executed using Form FS-2700-3, Special Use Application and Report, or Form FS-2700-3a, Request for Termination of and Application for Special-Use Permit. Upon receipt of the proper documentation, the authorized officer may issue a permit to the new owner of the improvements.

IV. LIABILITY

For purposes of this section, "holder" includes the holder's heirs, assigns, agents, employees, and contractors.

A. Risk of Loss. The holder assumes all risk of loss of the property. Loss to the property may result from, but is not limited to, theft, vandalism, fire, avalanches, rising waters, winds, falling limbs or trees, and acts of God. If the authorized improvements are destroyed or substantially damaged, the authorized officer shall conduct an analysis to determine whether the improvements can be safely occupied in the future and whether rebuilding should be allowed.

B. Damage to Property of the United States. The holder has an affirmative duty to protect from injury and damage the land, property, and other interest of the United States. Damage includes, but is not limited to, fire suppression costs and all costs and damages associated with or resulting from the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance occurring during or as a result of the holder's activities on, or related to, the lands property, and other interests covered by the permit.

1. The holder shall compensate in full the United States for damages occurring under the terms of this permit or under any law or regulation applicable to the National Forests. The holder shall be liable for all injury, loss, or damage, including fire suppression, or other costs associated with rehabilitation or restoration of natural resources, associated with the holder's use or occupancy. Compensation shall include, but is not limited to, the value of resources damaged or destroyed, the costs of restoration, cleanup, or other mitigation, fire suppression or other types of abatement costs, and all administrative, legal (including attorney fees), and other costs in connection therewith.

2. With respect to roads, the holder shall be liable for damages to all roads and trails of the United States open to public use caused by the holder's use to the same extent as provided under paragraph IV (B)(1), except that liability shall not include reasonable and ordinary wear and tear.

3. In addition to liability provided in this paragraph, the holder may incur strict liability for certain high hazard situations if so provided by additional clauses appended to this permit.

C. Indemnification and Liability of the United States. The holder shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq, the Oil Pollution Act, 33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq, the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Control, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq, as subsequently amended. The holder shall indemnify, defend, and hold the United States harmless for any violations incurred under any such laws and regulations or for any costs, damages, claims, liabilities, and judgements arising from past, present, and

future acts or omissions of the holder in connection with the use and/or occupancy authorized by this permit. This indemnification and hold harmless agreement includes, but is not limited to, acts and omissions of the holder in connection with the use and/or occupancy authorized by this permit which result in: (1) violations of the above or any applicable laws and regulations; (2) judgements, claims, or demands assessed against the United States; (3) costs, expenses, and damages incurred by the United States; or (4) other releases or threatened releases on or into land, property, and other interest of the United States by solid waste and/or hazardous substance(s).

The holder's indemnification of the United States shall also include any damage to life or property arising from the holder's occupancy or use of land, property, and other interest of the United States. The United States has no duty to inspect permit area or to warn of hazards and, if the United States does inspect the permit area, it shall incur no additional duty nor liability for identified or non-identified hazards. This covenant may be enforced by the United States in a court of competent jurisdiction.

V. TERMINATION, REVOCATION, AND SUSPENSION

A. General. For purposes of this permit, "termination", "revocation", and "suspension" refer to the cessation of uses and privileges under the permit.

"Termination" refers to the cessation of the permit under its own terms without the necessity for any decision or action by the authorized officer. Termination occurs automatically when, by the terms of the permit, a fixed or agreed upon condition, event, or time occurs. For example, the permit terminates at expiration. Terminations are not appealable.

"Revocation" refers to an action by the authorized officer to end the permit because of noncompliance with any of the prescribed terms, or for reasons in the public interest. Revocations are appealable.

"Suspension" refers to a revocation which is temporary and the privileges may be restored upon the occurrence of prescribed actions or conditions. Suspensions are appealable.

B. Revocation or Suspension. The Forest Service may suspend or revoke this permit in whole or part for:

1. Noncompliance with Federal, State, or local laws and regulations.
2. Noncompliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
3. Reasons in the public interest.
4. Abandonment or other failure of the holder to otherwise exercise the privileges granted.

C. Opportunity to Take Corrective Action. Prior to revocation or suspension for cause pursuant to Section V (B), the authorized officer shall give the holder written notice of the grounds for each action and a reasonable time, not to exceed 90 days, to complete the corrective action prescribed by the authorized officer.

D. Removal of Improvements. Upon abandonment, revocation, termination, or expiration of this authorization, the holder shall remove within a reasonable time prescribed by the authorized officer all structures and improvements, except those owned by the United States, and shall restore the site. If the holder fails to remove all structures or

improvements within the prescribed period, they shall become the property of the United States and may be sold, destroyed or otherwise disposed of without any liability to the United States. However, the holder shall remain liable for all cost associated with their removal, including costs of sale and impoundment, cleanup, and restoration of the site.

VI. FEES

A. Termination for Nonpayment. This permit shall automatically terminate without the necessity of prior notice when land use rental fees are 90 calendar days from the due date in arrears.

B. The holder shall pay in advance a sum determined by the Forest Service to be the fair market value of the use granted by this authorization for a 5 year period. The payment is set at $ 225.00 for the initial 5 year period. Payments for each subsequent 5 year period shall be the amount of the payment for the initial period, adjusted using an appropriate indexing factor to reflect more nearly the current fair market value of the use at the beginning of the new period. At certain intervals the Forest Service shall review the fee and adjust the fee as necessary to assure that it is commensurate with the fair market value of the authorized rights and privileges, as determined by appraisal or other sound business management principle.

C. Payment Due Date. The payment due date shall be the close of business on January 1 of each calendar year payment is due. Payments due the United States for this use shall be deposited at Unit Collection Officer, FS, Intermountain Region File 61657, P. O. Box 60,000, San Francisco, CA 94160-1657 in the form of a check, draft, or money order payable to "Forest Service, USDA." Payments shall be credited on the date received by the designated Forest Service collection officer or deposit location. If the due date for the fee or fee calculation statement falls on a non workday, the charges shall not apply until the close of business on the next workday.

D. Late Payment Interest. Pursuant to the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966, as amended, 31 USC 3101, et seq., and regulations at 7 CFR Part 3, Subpart B, an interest charge shall be assessed on any payment or financial statement not received by the due date. Interest shall be assessed using the most current rate prescribed by the United States Department of Treasury's Fiscal Requirements Manual (TFRM-6-8020.20). Interest shall accrue from the date the payment or financial statement was due. In the event that two or more billings are required for delinquent accounts, administrative costs to cover processing and handling of the delinquent debt will be assessed.

E. Additional Penalties. In the event of permit termination pursuant to provisions VI (A), and prior to the issuance of a new permit, a penalty of 6 percent per year shall be assessed on any fee amount overdue in excess of 90 days from the payment due date. This penalty shall accrue from the due date of the first billing or the date the fee calculation financial statement was due. The penalty is in addition to interest and any other charges specified in the above paragraph.

F. Disputed Fees. Disputed fees are due and payable by the due date. No appeal of fees will be considered by the Forest Service without full payment of the disputed amount. Adjustments, if necessary, will be made in accordance with settlement terms or appeal decision.

G. Delinquent Fees.

1. Delinquent fees and other charges shall be subject to all rights and remedies afforded the United States pursuant to Federal law and implementing regulations (31 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.).

2. The authorized officer shall require payment of fees owed the United States under any Forest Service authorization before issuance of a new permit.

VII. OTHER PROVISIONS

A. Members of Congress. No Member of or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall benefit from this permit either directly or indirectly, except when the authorized use provides a general benefit to a corporation.

B. Appeals and Remedies. Any discretionary decisions or determinations by the authorized officer are subject to the appeal regulations at 36 CFR 251, Subpart C, or revisions thereto.

C. Removal and Planting of Vegetation. This permit does not authorize the cutting of timber or other vegetation. Trees or shrubbery may be removed or destroyed only after the authorized officer, or authorized officer's agent, has approved, and has marked or otherwise designated that which may be removed or destroyed. Timber cut or destroyed shall be paid for by the holder as follows: Merchantable timber at appraised value and young-growth timber below merchantable size at current damage appraisal value, **provided** that the Forest Service reserves the right to dispose of the merchantable timber to others than the holder at no stumpage cost to the holder. Trees, shrubs, and other plants may be planted in such manner and in such places about the premises as may be approved by the authorized officer.

D. Superior Clauses. In the event of any conflict between any of the preceding printed clauses or any provision thereof and any of the following clauses or any provision thereof, the preceding printed clauses shall control.

I. (B-26) Holder shall take all measures necessary to protect the health and safety of all persons affected by its activities performed in connection with the construction, operation, maintenance, or termination of the right-of-way, and shall promptly abate as completely as possible any physical or mechanical procedure, activity, event, or condition, existing or occurring at any time: (1) that is susceptible to abatement by the holder, (2) which arises out of, or could adversely affect the construction, operation, maintenance, or termination of all or any part of the collection system and pipeline (3) that causes or threatens to cause: (a) a hazard to the safety of workers or to public health or safety, or (b) serious and irreparable harm or damage to the environment (including but not limited to areas of vegetation or timber, fish or other wildlife populations, or their habitats, or any other natural resource). Holder shall immediately notify the authorized officer of all serious accidents which occur in connection with such activities.

II. (D-23) Pesticides may not be used to control undesirable woody and herbaceous vegetation, aquatic plants, insects, rodents, trash fish, etc., without the prior written approval of the Forest Service. A request for approval of planned uses of pesticides will be submitted annually by the holder on the due date established by the authorized officer. The report will cover a 12-month period of planned use beginning 3 months after the reporting date. Information essential for review will be provided in the form specified. Exceptions to this schedule may be allowed, subject to emergency request and approval, only when unexpected outbreaks of pests require control measures which were not anticipated at the time an annual report was submitted.

Only those materials registered by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency for the specific purpose planned will be considered for use on National Forest System lands. Label instructions will be strictly followed in the application of pesticides and disposal of excess materials and containers.

III. (F-23) The holder shall not object to, nor prevent the use by the United States or its permittees or agents, of water for fire suppression from any stream, or body of water, used by the holder in the operation of the project works covered by the permit.

IV. (X-17) If, prior to or during excavation work, items of archaeological, paleontological, or historic value are reported or discovered, or an unknown deposit of such items is disturbed, the holder will immediately cease excavation in the area so affected. Holder will then notify the Forest Service and will not resume excavation until written approval is given by the authorized officer.

If it deems it necessary or desirable, the Forest Service may require the holder to have performed recovery, excavation, and preservation of the site and its artifacts at the holder's expense. At the option of the Forest Service, this authorization may be terminated at no liability by the United States when such termination is deemed necessary or desirable to preserve or protect archaeological, paleontological, or historic sites and artifacts.

V. (X-18) This permit supersedes a special-use permit designated: 2720 Special Use Permit issued to City of Paris dated 10/20/61, and carries forward Clause 22 which states the City of Paris will provide for a connection for the forest service to hook on a 2" water line to provide water for the Paris Springs Picnic Ground and furnish water for the picnic ground in accordance with the agreement between the Forest Service and the City of Paris under date of August 21, 1956. It is understood that any connections to the City Line will be made by the City Water Department and the Forest Service will be billed for the cost of installation.

VI. (X-33) This permit is granted with the express understanding that should future location of United States Government-owned improvements or road rights-of-way require the relocation of the holder's improvements, such relocation will be done by, and at the expense of, the holder within a reasonable time as specified by the authorized officer.

VII. (X-42) The holder, in the exercise of the privileges granted by this permit, shall require that employees, sublessees, contractors, subcontractors, or renters and their employees comply with all applicable conditions of this permit and that the conditions of this permit be made a part of all subleases, contracts, subcontracts, or rental agreements. This clause shall not be construed as authorizing such subleases, contracts, subcontracts, or rental agreements unless specifically authorized elsewhere in the permit.

VIII. (X-68) Notwithstanding the expiration or any renewal of this permit or its earlier relinquishment, abandonment, or other termination, the provisions of this permit, to the extent applicable, shall continue in effect and shall be binding on the holder, successors, or assigns, until they have fully performed their respective obligations and liabilities accruing before or on account of the expiration, or prior termination, of the permit.

IX. (X-74) This permit confers no right to the use of water by the holder.

This permit is accepted subject to the conditions set out above.

HOLDER NAME: City of Paris

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Forest Service

By: _____
(Holder Signature)

_____
(Holder Signature)

Date: 1-27-95

By: _____
(Authorized Officer Signature)

Acting Forest Supr
(Title)

Date: 1/31/95

BEAR LAKE COUNTY

LAND USE ORDINANCES

Chapter 3: Zoning District Regulations:

Section 1: Zoning Districts-Designated:

The following base zoning districts and overlay districts are hereby established. Unless, otherwise provided for in this ordinance, no building or structure shall be built or materially altered nor shall land be used except in conformance with the zoning district in which it is located. These designations have been made to implement policies of the Bear Lake County Comprehensive Plan. For the purpose of promoting the health, safety and welfare of Bear Lake County all lands within the unincorporated areas of the county shall be designated within one of the base zoning districts and where appropriate one or more of the overlay districts listed below. If any lands are not labeled with a zoning district symbol by inadvertence or change in municipal boundary, they shall be considered Agricultural (A) until expressly redesignated. To further the purposes stated in this section the following names shall apply to Zoning Districts created by this Ordinance:

District Name	Symbol
Agricultural District	A
Rural Community District	RC
Community Expansion District	CE
Multiple Use District (public lands)	MU
Recreation District	REC
Lakeshore (Beach Development) District	LS
Commercial District	C
Industrial District	I

Section 2: Zoning Districts-Establishment of Zoning Map:

In order to separate land uses and comply with the comprehensive plan the County is divided into Zoning districts as shown on the Official Zoning Map of the County which is adopted and made a part of this Ordinance as though fully set forth herein. The zones shown on the Official Zoning Map shall correspond to the zones described in the text of this Ordinance. All land within the unincorporated areas of Bear Lake County shall be subject to the restrictions contained in this Ordinance, unless otherwise provided for pursuant to areas of city impact as adopted by Bear Lake County.

Section 3: Zoning Map Requirements and District Boundaries:

A. The Official Zoning Map shall serve as the true record of zoning district boundaries. The county staff shall have the authority to interpret the map. Any interpretation by the

county staff may be appealed to the Commission, and then the Board, according to the procedures and time requirements of this ordinance.

Bear Lake County Land Use Ordinances

Section 4: Agricultural District-A:

Purpose: To provide for agricultural land use, which is a significant economic activity within the Bear Lake County and provide for other uses that can exist in harmony with surrounding agricultural activities, consistent with the county comprehensive plan.

Gross Residential Density- This amounts to one dwelling unit for every forty (40) acres. Individually owned parcels 40 acres or larger may be excluded from subdivision platting requirements.

Section 5: Rural Community District-RC:

Purpose: To provide for the growth and development of existing unincorporated communities such as but not limited to Bern, Bennington, Dingle, Geneva, Fish Haven, and Raymond. A set of mixed uses is provided for this district with agricultural and residential having priority, with commercial being secondary.

Gross Residential Density- One (1) dwelling unit per acre or one dwelling unit per one-half (1/2) acre with community water and sewer otherwise one acre or what is consistent with the zoning and/or existing use (if unzoned) within the adjacent city.

Section 6: Community Expansion District-CE:

Purpose: To provide for and encourage growth and development on land adjacent to incorporated cities where municipal services could be extended. It is expected that these lands would eventually be annexed into cities. A set of mixed uses including agriculture, residential, commercial, recreational and industrial is provided for in this district provided that the mix of uses is consistent with the existing zoning and/or desired use within the adjacent city.

Gross Residential Density- One (1) dwelling per one-half (1/2) acre with community water or sewer otherwise one acre or what is consistent with the zoning and/or existing use (if unzoned) within the adjacent city.

Section 7: Multiple Use District (Public Lands)-MU:

Purpose: This district includes federal and state lands. It is the intent that these lands continue as multiple use including agricultural, recreational, timber, and mining.

Gross Residential Density- The same as Agricultural District.

Inholdings- Private land holdings surrounded by public lands on all sides (Inholdings) shall have a gross residential density of one (1) unit per five (5) acres. Roads within these inholdings shall be considered for the sake of road standards as private driveways. These driveways shall be a minimum of twelve (12) feet wide with turnaround (if needed) and connect directly to all lots.

Section 8: Recreation District-REC:

Purpose: To provide special management of lands whose natural resource values include Bear Lake, its watershed and the mountains so that these values are not destroyed. At the same time provide residential housing.

Gross Residential Density- One (1) dwelling unit per acre.

Recreation District Standards:

A. Development shall be by site design or evaluation of natural resource issues as identified in the comprehensive plan land capabilities process.
B. Transportation facilities both on and off the site have the capability to handle additional traffic or can be expanded to service the area.
C. All additional run-off created as a result of the development will be contained on site. Erosion control plans during and after construction.
D. Slope failure is a hazard and will be mitigated with measures ranging from retaining walls to revegetation of the disturbed site. Cut slopes and fill areas not feasibly reshaped will be required to install soil retention techniques.
E. Placement of structures must be kept of the ridgeline.

Section 9: Lakeshore (Beach Development)-LS:

Purpose: To provide for a compatible blend of uses for residential and water oriented recreation along the shoreline of Bear Lake.

Gross Residential Density- One (1) dwelling unit per one-half (1/2) acre with sewer service provided by a public agency where reasonable

A. Additional Requirements
    1. Seawalls are to be constructed of native geological material per C.O.E. above the high water mark (5923.65 A.S.L. per Pacificorp)
    2. Yards are to be grassed
    3. Where reasonable, sewer hook-up required

Section 10: Commercial District-C:

Purpose: To provide areas for shopping facilities and other commercial uses for residents and travelers including business offices.

Commercial Standards:
Performance standards in a Commercial district shall be as follows:

A. Landscaping shall be provided in parking lots, buffers and setback areas.
B. Building shall be handicap accessible according to state or federal requirements.

C. Application shall include signing plan, area for snow removed from parking lot, emergency vehicle access, screened & wind protected garbage storage area, and storm-water retention plan.

Purpose: To provide areas that allow the establishment and grouping together of industrial, manufacturing, distribution and warehousing uses. Buffering will be required to reduce impacts on adjacent zoning districts and their uses.

Section 11: Industrial District – I:

Industrial Performance Standards:

A. Application shall include signing plan, area for snow removed from parking lot, emergency vehicle access, screened & wind protected garbage storage area, and storm-water retention plan.
B. Screening plan of yard and storage areas. On-site landscaping shall be provided on areas which are open to the public.
C. Any proposed use shall meet Idaho Air and Water Quality Standards and comply with appropriate and federal environmental regulations.
D. To minimize the effects of industrial land use on nearby uses additional screening or other site requirement may be required.

Chapter 4: Zoning District Land Use Table and Placement Standards:

Section 1: Land Use Table:

The Key for the districts is as follows

A-AGRICULTURE
RC-RURAL COMMUNITY
CE-COMMUNITY EXPANSION
MU-MULTIPLE USE (PUBLIC LANDS)
REC-RECREATION AND HOUSING
LS-LAKESHORE (BEACH DEVELOPMENT)
C-COMMERCIAL
I-INDUSTRIAL

CODE FOR USES IS LISTED
P=PERMITTED USE
C=CONDITIONAL USE
(BLANK)=NOT PERMITTED
(1) Footnote or special provision

Table 1: Land Use in Bear Lake County

Uses	**A**	**RC**	**CE**	**REC**	**LS**	**C**	**I**
RESIDENTIAL USES							
Construction or relocation of roads on new alignments, or the addition of general purpose travel lanes to an existing road requiring a new right-of-way.	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Planned unit developments	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Dwelling, Single Family Detached	P	P	P	P	P		
Dwelling, Two Family	P	P	P	P	C	C	
Dwelling, Single Family, Attached	C	C	C	C	C	C	
Dwelling, Multiple Family-Condos		C	C	C	C	C	
Family Subdivision	C	C	C	C	C	C	
Home Business	C	C	C	C	C	C	
Lot Split	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Manufactured Home (Meeting Performance Standards)	P	P	P	P	C		
Mobile Home Park		C	C			C	

Mobile Home Single							
Other Residential Accessory and Incidental Uses	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Uses	**A**	**R C**	**C E**	**R E C**	**L S**	**C**	**I**
Private Swimming Pool/Tennis Court	P	P	P	P	C	C	
Secondary Residential or Caretaker Housing (Meet Performance Standards)	P	P	P	P		P	
Shelter Homes with 8 or less clients	C	C	C			C	
Subdivision	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
AGRICULTURAL USES							
Agricultural general (farming & ranching)	P	P	P	P	P		P
Beekeeping	P						
Breeding or raising domestic animals for sale, food or pleasure	P	P	P	C		P	P
Chicken/Turkey Farm	P	C	C				
Commercial Feedlot	P	C	C				
Confined Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)	C						
Dairy Business	P	C	C				
Dude Ranch	P	C	C	C			
Uses	**A**	**R C**	**C E**	**R E C**	**L S**	**C**	**I**
Gardens and orchards home use	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Hog Farm	C						
Kennel	P	P	P				
Orchard Commercial	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Orchard Home Business	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Raising of fur-bearing animals	P	C	C				C
Sales stands for produce grown on premises	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Stables, Riding Academies	C	C	C	C		C	
Wildlife Reserve	C			C			
Wildlife Game Farm	P						
Uses	**A**	**R C**	**C E**	**R E C**	**L S**	**C**	**I**
COMMERCIAL USES AND SERVICES							
Administration & Business Offices						P	P
Animal Clinic or Pet Hospital			C			P	P
Antique/Collectable/Handicraft/Hobby Sales			C			P	P
Auto/Truck Wash			C			P	P
Auto/Truck Salvage (junkyard) & metal, rag, glass, paper and plastic recycling operation						C	C
Auto/Truck parts, tires, & accessories						P	P

Auto/Truck used parts and/or rebuilding						C	C
Auto/Truck repair, towing						P	P
Auto/Truck/Trailer/Farm Equipment Sales						P	P
Bakery/Confectionery/Deli		C				P	P
Bank/Financial Institutions		C				P	P
Barber/Beauty Shop		C				P	P
Bed & Breakfast Facilities (Inn) less than 6 rooms	C	C	C	C		P	
Uses	**A**	**RC**	**CE**	**REC**	**LS**	**C**	**I**
Bill boards (Outdoor Advertising)						P	P
Boat/Recreation Vehicle Sales, Service and Rental						P	P
Book/Stationary/Print Shop/Music Store						P	
Building Material/Home Improvement/Hardware Sales						P	P
Building/Yard Maintenance Service		C				P	P
Cabinet/Furniture Sales/ Repair						P	P
Commercial Parking						P	P
Contractor, Pump and Well Drilling						P	P
Contractor, General						C	P
Contractor, Excavation/Heavy Equipment/ Storage Yard						C	P
Contractor, Building						P	P
Convenience Store w/o gasoline sales		C	C			P	P
Uses	**A**	**RC**	**CE**	**REC**	**LS**	**C**	**I**
Convenience Store with gasoline sales		C	C			P	P
Day Care Center		C	C			C	
Day Care Home 1-6 Children	P	P	P	P			
Department Store						P	
Garden/Nursery Store						P	P
Gasoline Service Station						P	P
Grocery Store						P	C
Hotel/Motel						P	
Laundry/Dry Cleaning/Laundromat						P	C
Leather Goods Sales/ Repairs						P	P
Liquor Sales						C	
Uses	**A**	**RC**	**CE**	**REC**	**LS**	**C**	**I**
Medical/Dental Clinic-Offices			C			P	
Mini/Self Storage Units			C			P	P
Mobile Home/Manufactured Home Sales						C	C
Mortuary						P	P

New/Use Vehicle Sales						P	P
Adult Material Sales/Rental							C
Pawn Shop						P	P
Pet Shop						P	P
Pharmacy						P	
Restaurant/Quick Food Establishment						P	C
Retail Sales						P	C
Small Appliance/Computer Sales and Repair						P	C
Sporting Goods						P	C
Storage of Boats/RV's/Autos/Trucks	C					P	P
Studio-Health, Exercise, Massage						P	
Uses	**A**	**R C**	**C E**	**R E C**	**L S**	**C**	**I**
Studio-Art/Photo/Drama/Dance						P	
Tavern, Dance Hall, Night Club						C	C
Theater, Outdoor						C	
Theater, Indoor						P	C
Truck Stop						C	P
Variety Store						P	
Railroad Car/Cargo Containers as storage						C	C
INSTITUTIONAL/SPECIAL USES							
Airport/Heliport, Private						C	C
Airport/Heliport, Public							C
Cemetery	C	C	C				
Church/Religious Assembly	C	C	C	C			
Fire Station	C	C	C	C		P	P
Preschool (See Day Care Center)							
Private School						C	
Uses	**A**	**R C**	**C E**	**R E C**	**L S**	**C**	**I**
Public Park	P	P	P	P	C	P	
Public School	C	C	C	C			
Public Building	C	C	C	C	C	P	P
Trade, Vocational or Commercial Schools						P	P
Zoo							
INDUSTRIAL USES							
Chemical Storage Distribution							C
Component Assembly							C
Concrete Batch Plant							C
Contractor, Landscape/Fencing							P
Freight Terminal						C	P
Fuel/Coal/Firewood/Propane Dealer						C	P
General Warehousing						C	P

Lumber/Sawmill Plant/Lumber Yard							P
Uses	**A**	**RC**	**CE**	**REC**	**LS**	**C**	**I**
Manufacturing Plants							P
Petroleum Bulk Plants							P
Processing Plant for agricultural products							P
Quarry/Gravel Pit/Rock Crushing/Mining	C						C
Sheet Metal/Roofing/Sign/Fabrication Shop						C	P
Welding/Machine Shop						C	P
Wholesale Outlets/Storage and Sales						P	P
UTILITY & RELATED SERVICE USES							
Hospital, Ambulance Garage						C	
Irrigation Canals and Facilities	P	P	P	P	P	C	C
Railroad tracks, right-of-way related facilities	C	C	C	C		C	C
Recycle Bin for collection						P	P
Sewage, Pumping, Treatment	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Water Facilities, Pumping, Treatment, Storage, Well	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Utilities Transmission Line	P	C	C	C	C	P	P
Uses	**A**	**RC**	**CE**	**REC**	**LS**	**C**	**I**
Utilities, Public or Private other than listed	C					C	P
Utility Shops, Storage Yards and Buildings	C					C	P
Utility Installation & Public Service Facility/Power Substation/Gas Metering-Pumping Station/Telephone Switching-Relay and Transmitting Equipment	C					C	C
Wireless Communication Facilities and tower/Radio, Television or Microwave towers	C	C	C			C	C
RECREATIONAL USES							
Campground	C					C	
Golf Course						P	
Hunting Lodge and Rental Cabins	C	C		C		P	
Indoor Entertainment, Sports and Recreation						P	
Marina						C	
Noise Park/Dirt Bike Track/Outdoor Entertainment, Sport and Recreation						C	C
Uses	**A**	**RC**	**CE**	**REC**	**LS**	**C**	**I**
Public Beaches					C		
Public Swimming Pool						P	
Public Riding Stables						C	
Recreational Vehicle Park						C	
Shooting Preserve/Hunting Farm						C	

Snowmobile Rental						P	C
Theatrical Shows, Wagon Rides, Dinner Theater indoor or outdoor						P	
Watercraft Rental						P	
Winter Sports Facilities						P	
TEMPORARY USES							
Carnival or Circus							
Christmas Tree Sales						P	P
Contractor's Office and Construction Equipment Sheds and Staging Area		C	C	C	C	C	C
Fireworks Stand							
Uses	**A**	**RC**	**CE**	**REC**	**LS**	**C**	**I**
Real Estate sales office on land for sale	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Religious Tent Meeting							

Section 2: Uses Not Listed:

Because listed uses can be incomplete, decisions on specific uses not listed will be rendered by the Planning and Zoning Administrator with appeal to the Planning and Zoning Commission. The planning department will maintain a copy of the new classification action and treat all subsequent requests for said use accordingly.

Section 3: Bulk and Placement Standards:

TABLE OF BUILDING BULK AND PLACEMENT STANDARDS:

The following table sets forth building bulk and placement standards for the base zoning districts;

Table 2: Setback restrictions for Bear Lake County (ft)

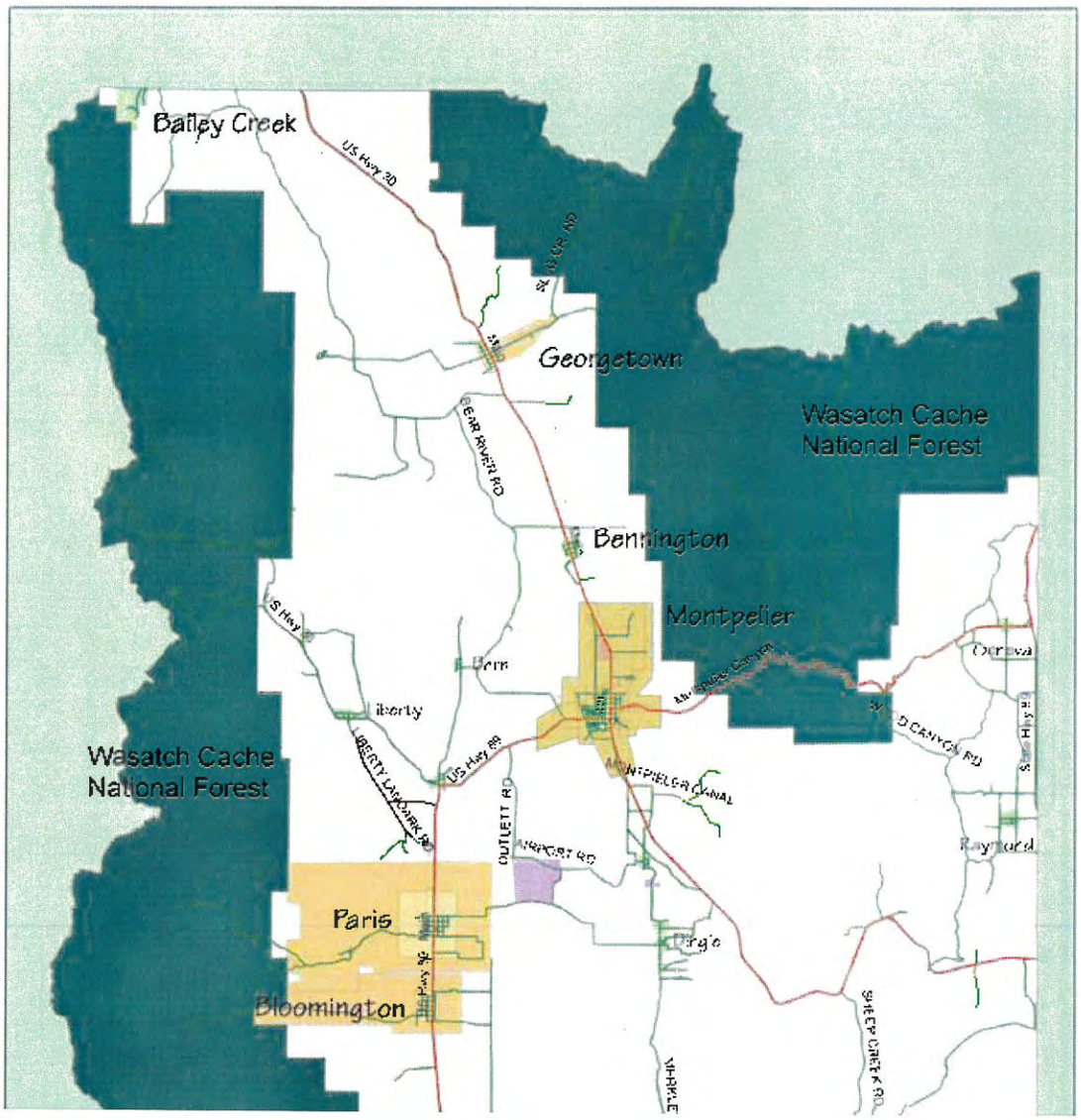
	A	**RC**	**CE**	**REC**	**LS**	**C**	**I**
Min. front yard on Collector/ Arterial street (locale dependent)	50	50	50	50	25	10	10
Min. front yard on local road meeting county standards	30	30	30	30	25	10	10
Min. front yard on existing	50	50	50	50	25	30	30

local road not meeting county standards							
Min. rear yard	5	5	5	5	5	10	10
Min. side yard	5	5	5	5	5	10	10
Min. lake setback					25		
Min. river, stream, creek setback	20	20	20	20	20	75	100
Min. irrigation ditch/canal setback	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Min. lot width	100	100	100	100	75	30	30
Max. height	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Max. sign height						25	25

(a) except barns, silos and windmills

Section 4: Measurement Procedures:

A. HEIGHT OF BUILDING: The vertical distance as measured from the highest point of the roof or the building not including chimney or vane down to the point representative of the average finished grade of the land around the perimeter of the building.
B. YARD, FRONT: The depth of the yard shall be the minimum distance between the front line and the part of a building closest to the front lot line, or to the required setback from the street if development is not present.
C. YARD, REAR: The depth of the required rear yard shall be measured from the nearest point of the rear lot line toward the nearest part of a main building.
D. YARD, SIDE: The width of the required side yard shall be measured from the nearest point of the side lot line toward the nearest part of a main building.


Bailey Creek
US Hwy 30
Georgetown
Wasatch Cache
National Forest
BEAR RIVER RD
Bennington
Montpelier
US Hwy
Liberty
Wasatch Cache
National Forest
LIBERTY LANDARK RD
US Hwy 89
OUTLETT RD
AIRPORT RD
MONTPELIER CANAL
Paris
Bloomington
SHEEP CREEK RD

Appendix 6

Floodplain Development

Holly Batten

From: Kelly, Patrick
Sent: Wednesday, August 28, 2013 1:04 PM
To: Holly Batten
Subject: RE: Paris Drinking Water Agency Consultation
Attachments: FM1601830005B[1].pdf

Hello Holly,

My interest is regarding the National Flood Insurance Program. The City of Paris and Bear Lake County are participating members of the NFIP. Attached is a FIRMette (a snapshot of Paris's Flood Insurance Rate Map.) You will see that the shaded area to the west of the community is designated Zone A. This represents Special Flood Hazard As area inundated by the 1% annual chance flood event. Base flood elevation data is not determined. Bear Lake County is not yet mapped so there are no flood risk zones identified at this time.

Construction in a flood zone must use methods and materials that are resistant to flooding. In this case, the only interaction with proposed work in the Zone A may be the placement of fire hydrants. Equipment must be elevated and prevent the accumulation of water in case of a flood event. Digging and the replacement of any water pipes in the Zone A will probably require a flood zone development permit. Check with the Paris flood ordinance for these required construction methods.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Patrick Kelly
Floodplain Management
322 E. Front St.
Boise, ID 83720
(208)287-4933

From: Holly Batten [mailto:holly@sicog.org]
Sent: Friday, August 09, 2013 9:10 AM
To: Kelly, Patrick
Subject: Paris Drinking Water Agency Consultation

Hello Patrick,

Thank you for taking the time to discuss the Paris Drinking Water Project and the proposed changes with me. As we discussed, there have been minor changes made to the project including the alignment of the transmission line and location of the new 200,000 gallon water storage tank. The City of Paris requests IDWR's comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review are a PPPA map, updated project description, and tank sketches including disturbance area. I am also including an excerpt from the project engineer (below) addressing the changes.

Some refinements in the location of the transmission line and water storage tank which were the results of meetings with stakeholders are: 1) near Paris Spring, the new line will be installed along the creek bed instead of boring through the hillside. 2) east of the creek crossing in Paris Spring Campground, the new line will be installed through an open sage brush area instead of along the forest service roadway, and 3) at the east end of the new transmission line the storage tank will be located closer to Paris Canyon Road .

The modifications to the transmission line locations discussed above were a result of coordination with the U.S. Forest Service for the portion of new transmission line that will be constructed within their land. During a meeting on June 4, Bob met with Brent Lewis (Mayor of Paris), Brad Wilks (Paris City Council chairman), and several Forest Service representatives including the district ranger, their engineer, and environmental specialist.

The Forest Service representatives indicated where they want the new line to be installed through Forest Service property. In light of the impacts that would result from a geotechnical investigation and the machinery and temporary road needed for the boring option, they chose installation of new line along the creek bed between the existing spring overflow box and the campground.

A request was made to the Forest Service representatives to locate a part of the transmission line along the edge of some sagebrush uplands to avoid an uphill run which was causing some flow issues in the transmission line. The consensus of the group was an alignment acceptable to the Forest Service, located outside of the riparian zone near the creek, for this stretch of proposed transmission line replacement

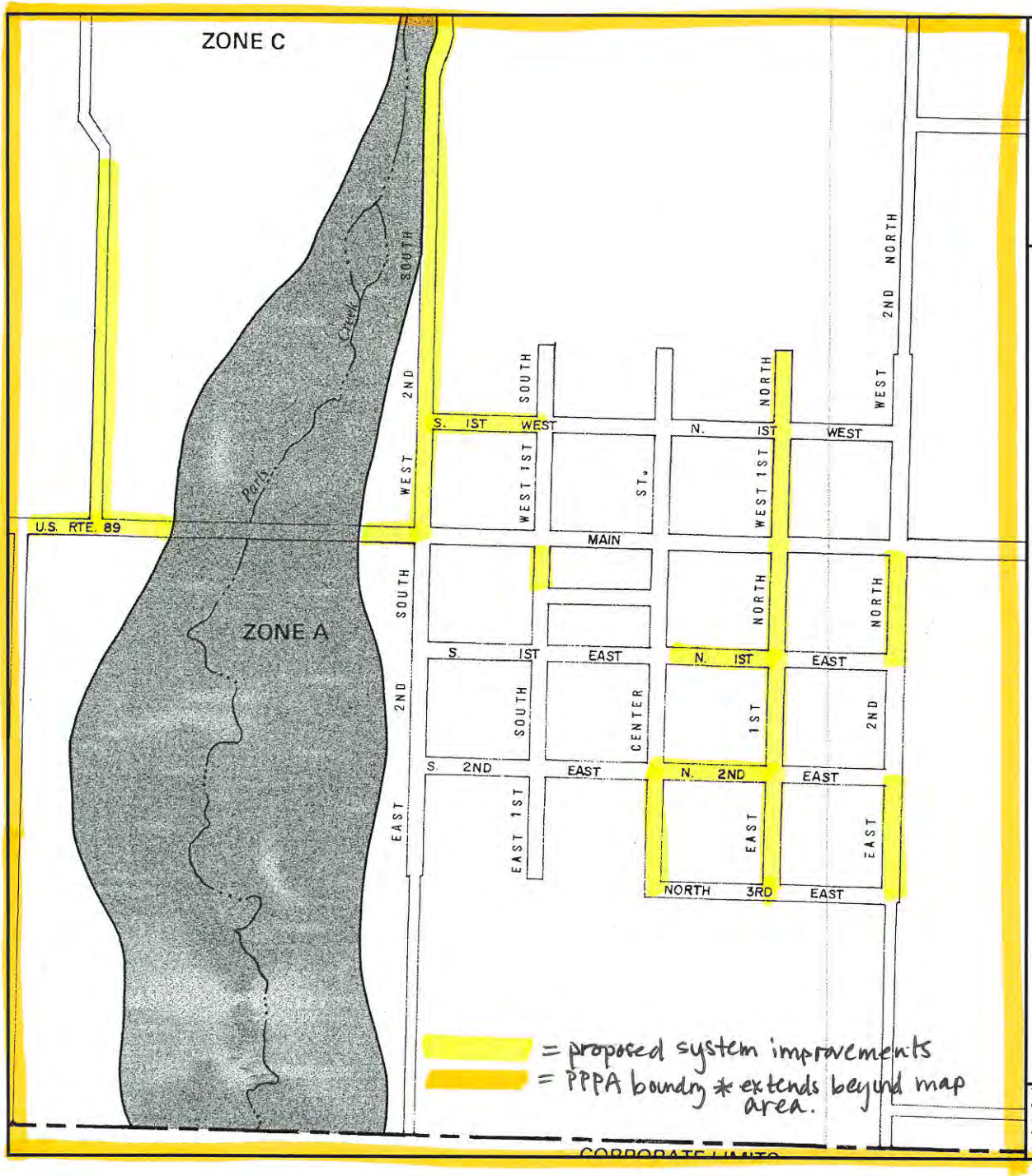
Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. I look forward to your comments.

Best Regards,

Holly Batten
Community Development | SICOG

p: 208.233.4032 x 827 | f: 208.233.5232 | w: www.sicog.org

PO Box 6079 | Pocatello, ID 83205-6079



APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET

1000 0 1000

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

CITY OF
PARIS,
IDAHO
BEAR LAKE COUNTY

ONLY PANEL PRINTED

PRELIMINARY

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
160183 0005 B

EFFECTIVE DATE:
SEPTEMBER 24, 1984

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

KEY TO MAP

500-Year Flood Boundary	ZONE B
100-Year Flood Boundary	ZONE A1 / ZONE A5
Zone Designations	
100-Year Flood Boundary	ZONE B
500-Year Flood Boundary	
Base Flood Elevation Line With Elevation In Feet**	513
Base Flood Elevation in Feet Where Uniform Within Zone**	(EL 987)
Elevation Reference Mark	RM7×
Zone D Boundary	
River Mile	•M1.5

**Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929

EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS

ZONE	EXPLANATION
A	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
A0	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
AH	Areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; base flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
A1-A30	Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.
A99	Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by flood protection system under construction; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
B	Areas between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood; or certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile; or areas protected by levees from the base flood. (Medium shading)
C	Areas of minimal flooding. (No shading)
D	Areas of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards.
V	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave action); base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
V1-V30	Areas of 100-year coastal flood with velocity (wave

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET

1000 0 1000

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

CITY OF
PARIS,
IDAHO
BEAR LAKE COUNTY

ONLY PANEL PRINTED

PRELIMINARY

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
160183 0005 B

EFFECTIVE DATE:
SEPTEMBER 24, 1984

Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

January 26, 2012

Mr. James Cefalo
Idaho Department of Water Resources
900 N. Skyline Dr.
Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Cefalo:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **Floodplains** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Dr. Mary G. McGown
State Floodplain Coordinator
State Department of Water Resources
322 E Front Street
Boise, ID 83720-0098

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Ms. McGown:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **floodplains** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

Holly Batten

From: McGown, Mary <Mary.McGown@idwr.idaho.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, November 23, 2011 10:29 AM
To: holly@sicog.org
Cc: Wayne Davidson
Subject: Paris Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Ms. Batten,

I have reviewed the information you sent about the City of Paris drinking water system improvements. I have just a few comments. The City of Paris is in the National Flood Insurance Program. The existing map is a Flood Hazard Boundary Map dated 12/3/76. It shows flood hazard areas for portions of two drainages within the 1976 municipal boundaries. Any municipal boundary changes since then are not shown on the map and the city may now encompass a greater flood hazard area. Part of the proposed project is in Bear Lake County, which does not have a flood hazard map. A Floodplain Development Permit should be obtained from the county for development outside the city limits. A Floodplain Development Permit should be obtained from the city for construction activities and other development in the mapped flood hazard area. Development is broadly defined and includes structural and non structural changes in the flood hazard zone, (for example excavation and grading).

It appears that the waterline is the component of the proposed project that may be in the flood hazard area. The federal minimum regulations are general for water system and waste water system improvements. In most instances, these criteria can be met through careful system design.

> *[The community must] Require within flood-prone areas new and replacement water supply systems to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems: 44 CFR 60.3(a)(5)*

If you need more information, please be in touch.

Mary G. McGown, Ph.D., CFM

State Floodplain Coordinator

Idaho Department of Water Resources

322 E. Front Street

P.O. Box 83720

Boise, ID 83720-0098

(208) 287-4928

(208) 287-6700 fax

Cc: City of Paris

Holly Batten

From: McGown, Mary <Mary.McGown@idwr.idaho.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 17, 2012 5:14 PM
To: holly@sicog.org
Cc: Wayne Davidson; cityofparis@dcdi.net
Subject: City of Paris Drinking Water Improvement

Ms. Batten;

I reviewed the information you sent about the improvements to the Paris drinking water system and have a few comments. There is a mapped flood hazard area in the vicinity of Paris. The flood hazard A Zone comes from the west and wraps around the city to the north and south. Due to the age and quality of mapping, it is difficult to tell exactly where the flood hazard zone is in relation to the project elements. The only part of the project that would be in a mapped flood hazard zone, or in proximity to a floodplain is the line in Paris Canyon from the water source to the city.

Both the City of Paris and Bear Lake County participate in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). That means if development, including construction activities, occur within the mapped flood hazard area of Paris or in the floodplain in Bear Lake County, the jurisdiction will need to issue a floodplain development permit. The final decision whether any of the project elements are in the floodplain belongs to the local floodplain administrators, Wayne Davidson in Bear Lake County, and the city clerk of Paris.

"Development" is broadly defined in the NFIP regulations as, "*... any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials. (44 CFR 59).* Please check the city's flood damage prevention ordinance to see if there are specific requirements.

The federal minimum regulations are general for water system and waste water system improvements.

> *[The community must] Require within flood-prone areas new and replacement water supply systems to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems: 44 CFR 60.3(a)(5)*
>
> *[The community must] Require within flood-prone areas (i) new and replacement sanitary sewage systems to be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters ... 44 CFR 60.3(a)(6)*

In most instances, these criteria can be met through careful system design. Manholes should be raised above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) or equipped with seals to prevent leakage. Pumping stations should have electrical panels elevated above the BFE.

Please be in touch if you need more information.

Mary G. McGown, Ph.D., CFM

State Floodplain Coordinator

Idaho Department of Water Resources

322 E. Front Street

P.O. Box 83720

Boise, ID 83720-0098

(208) 287-4928

(208) 287-6700 fax

Community Status Book Report
IDAHO
Communities Participating in the National Flood Program

CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Reg-Emer Date	Tribal
160215	LEWIS COUNTY *	LEWIS COUNTY			(NSFHA)	02/12/86	No
160104#	LEWISTON, CITY OF	NEZ PERCE COUNTY	08/16/74	01/20/82	01/20/82	01/20/82	No
160216#	LINCOLN COUNTY*	LINCOLN COUNTY		02/05/86	02/05/86	02/05/86	No
160177#	MACKAY, CITY OF	CUSTER COUNTY	05/02/75	09/24/84	03/04/88	09/24/84	No
160217#	MADISON COUNTY *	MADISON COUNTY	01/31/78	06/03/91	06/03/91	06/03/91	No
160106#	MALAD CITY, CITY OF	ONEIDA COUNTY	05/24/74	09/27/85	09/27/85	09/27/85	No
160197#	MALTA, TOWN OF	CASSIA COUNTY	12/13/74	09/24/84	09/24/84(M)	05/15/97	No
160175#	MCCALL, CITY OF	VALLEY COUNTY	09/05/75	04/17/89	04/17/89	04/17/89	No
160176#	MCCAMMON, CITY OF	BANNOCK COUNTY	04/23/76	09/15/78	07/07/09	12/21/78	No
160180#	MERIDIAN, CITY OF	ADA COUNTY	05/28/76	09/27/91	10/02/03	03/20/92	No
160037#	MIDDLETON, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY	11/02/73	09/03/80	05/24/11	09/03/80	No
160123#	MIDVALE,CITY OF	WASHINGTON COUNTY	09/13/74	02/19/87	06/16/09	02/19/87	No
160201	MINIDOKA COUNTY*	MINIDOKA COUNTY	09/06/77	10/01/86	10/01/86(L)	10/01/86	No
160090#	MOSCOW, CITY OF	LATAH COUNTY	02/15/74	05/15/80	04/15/02	05/15/80	No
160058#	MOUNTAIN HOME, CITY OF	ELMORE COUNTY	06/07/74	09/30/88	03/15/94	09/30/88	No
160115#	MULLAN, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	12/28/73	08/01/79	09/26/08	08/01/79	No
160038#	NAMPA, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY	05/31/74	09/28/84	05/24/11	09/28/84	No
160181#	NEW MEADOWS, CITY OF	ADAMS COUNTY	02/21/75	06/05/85	11/20/00	06/05/85	No
160101#	NEZ PERCE COUNTY *	NEZ PERCE COUNTY	10/25/77	04/04/83	04/04/83	04/04/83	No
160255#	NEZPERCE, CITY OF	LEWIS COUNTY		08/03/89	08/03/89	08/03/89	No
160147#	NOTUS, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY	09/26/75	03/18/80	05/24/11	03/18/80	No
160045#	OAKLEY, CITY OF	CASSIA COUNTY	10/18/74	08/01/97	08/01/97(L)	08/01/97	No
160073#	OLDTOWN, CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY		11/18/09	11/18/09	12/21/10	No
160229	ONEIDA COUNTY *	ONEIDA COUNTY			01/01/50	10/10/03(E)	No
160047#	OROFINO, CITY OF	CLEARWATER COUNTY	11/23/73	12/02/80	12/02/80	12/02/80	No
160116#	OSBURN, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	01/23/74	09/05/79	09/26/08	09/05/79	No
160183#	PARIS, CITY OF	BEAR LAKE COUNTY	09/19/75	09/24/84	09/24/84(M)	09/24/84	No
160039#	PARMA, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY	05/17/74	09/30/80	05/24/11	09/30/80	No
160100	PAUL, CITY OF	MINIDOKA COUNTY	06/14/74		(NSFHA)	06/20/76	No
160198#	PAYETTE COUNTY *	PAYETTE COUNTY	05/17/77	02/15/83	02/15/84	02/15/84	No
160184#	PAYETTE, CITY OF	PAYETTE COUNTY	05/02/75	02/15/84	02/15/84	02/15/84	No
160105#	PECK, CITY OF	NEZ PERCE COUNTY	08/16/74	01/20/82	01/20/82	01/20/82	No
160048	PIERCE, CITY OF	CLEARWATER COUNTY	06/21/74	08/29/78	08/29/78(M)	08/29/78	No
160200#	PINEHURST, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	01/31/75	07/02/79	09/26/08	07/02/79	No
160012#	POCATELLO, CITY OF	BANNOCK COUNTY	03/01/74	05/01/80	07/07/09	05/01/80	No
160150#	PONDERAY, CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY	08/13/76	11/18/09	11/18/09	01/13/10	No
160083#	POST FALLS, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	01/09/74	05/03/10	05/03/10	02/17/82	No
160219	POWER COUNTY*	POWER COUNTY			(NSFHA)	03/19/86	No
160186#	PRESTON, CITY OF	FRANKLIN COUNTY	08/29/75	09/24/84	09/24/84(M)	09/24/84	No
160026#	PRIEST RIVER,CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY	06/28/74	02/17/82	11/18/09	02/17/82	No
160187#	RATHDRUM, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	07/11/75	05/03/10	05/03/10	09/28/84	No
160098#	REXBURG, CITY OF	MADISON COUNTY	12/17/73	06/03/91	06/03/91	06/03/91	No
160189#	RIGGINS, CITY OF	IDAHO COUNTY		12/19/97	12/19/97	12/19/97	No
160152#	ROBERTS, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	01/24/75	02/17/88	09/26/08(M)	12/29/08	No
160110	ROCKLAND, CITY OF	POWER COUNTY	12/27/74	04/01/77	04/01/77(M)	04/01/77	No
160016#	SAINT MARIES, CITY OF	BENEWAH COUNTY	02/15/74	11/15/79	09/25/09	11/15/79	No
160093#	SALMON, CITY OF	LEMHI COUNTY	06/25/76	12/04/84	12/04/84	12/04/84	No
160025#	SANDPOINT,CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY	06/21/74	02/17/82	11/18/09	02/17/82	No
160114#	SHOSHONE COUNTY *	SHOSHONE COUNTY	07/05/77	09/05/79	09/26/08	09/05/79	No
160096#	SHOSHONE, CITY OF	LINCOLN COUNTY	06/28/74	06/19/85	06/19/85	06/19/85	No
160117#	SMELTERVILLE, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	06/14/74	12/18/79	09/26/08(M)	12/18/79	No
160193#	SODA SPRINGS, CITY OF	CARIBOU COUNTY	06/27/75	09/30/88	09/30/88	09/30/88	No

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Community Status Book Report

Appendix 7

Wetlands

Holly Batten

From: Joyner, James M NWW
Sent: Thursday, August 15, 2013 11:57 AM
To: Holly Batten
Subject: Agency Consultation Paris Drinking Water (UNCLASSIFIED)
Attachments: 2012-408_NWP_12_letter.pdf

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Holly,

I've had an opportunity to review the material that you sent by email on 2 August 2013, regarding changes in the Paris Drinking Water Project. Specifically, the location of the transmission line and water storage tank would be different from what was previously reviewed and verified as permitted by our office. By letter dated 10 September 2012 our office verified that the proposed work was permitted by Nationwide Permit 12 (Utility Line Activities). Copies of this letter were sent to Mayor Brent Lewis at the City of Paris and Ms. Nancy Liebrecht at Rocky Mountain Environmental Associates. After reviewing the changes I have determined that the project is still permitted by Nationwide Permit 12 provided the terms and conditions included with our 10 September 2012 letter are followed, with the understanding that the location of some of the proposed work has changed. I'm attaching a copy of our previous permit verification letter for reference. Please let me know if you need anything else.

James M. Joyner
Sr. Regulatory Project Manager

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

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
IDAHO FALLS REGULATORY OFFICE
900 NORTH SKYLINE DRIVE, SUITE A
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83402-1718

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

10 September 2012

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: NWW-2012-408, City of Paris - Waterline Replacement

Mayor Brent Lewis
City of Paris, Idaho
P.O. Box 364
Paris, ID 83261

Dear Mayor Lewis:

We have determined that your proposed project is authorized in accordance with Department of Army (DA) **Nationwide Permit (NWP) No. 12: Utility Line Activities**. This project is located within Section(s) 8, 17, 18 and 31 of Township 14 South, Range 42 and 43 East, near latitude 42.2196° N and longitude -111.4435° W, in Bear Lake County, in Paris, Idaho. Please refer to File Number NWW-2012-408 in all future correspondence with our office regarding this project.

Specifically, your project involves the installation of a new waterline adjacent to Paris Creek, a waters of the United States (U.S.), including wetlands. All work shall be done in accordance to the attached drawings, titled, City of Paris, Idaho Waterline Route Rocky Mountain Environmental Wetlands Designation Sheet 1 through 8 dated 7/6/2012.

DA permit authorization is necessary because your project would involve discharge of dredged and/or fill material into Waters of the U.S., including wetlands. This authorization is outlined in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

PERMIT CONDITIONS

You must comply with all regional and general conditions and the special conditions, listed below, for this verification letter to remain valid and to avoid possible enforcement actions. The regional and general permit conditions for *NWP No. 12: Utility Line Activities* are available at http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/BusinessWithUs/RegulatoryDivision/NationwidePermits.aspx. If you are unable to access this website or would prefer a hard copy of the Regional and General Conditions please notify us and we will provide you a copy.

***Trenching Materials*:** Materials from exploratory trenching may be temporarily side cast into the de-watered coffered area for up to 30 days but not within flowing waters. Materials from

exploratory trenching in wetlands may be temporarily side cast into emergent and scrub-shrub wetlands up to 30 days. Materials from exploratory trenching in forested wetlands may be side cast up to 30 days provided the District Engineer determines in writing that the discharge will only result in minimal adverse effects.

***Vegetation Protection & Restoration*:** Permittee shall minimize removal of native vegetation in riparian and wetland areas to the maximum extent possible. Areas subject to temporary vegetation removal in riparian and wetland areas during construction shall be replanted with appropriate native species by the end of the first growing season following the disturbance, except as waived by the District Engineer.

Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts.
If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify the district engineer of what you have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The following Special Conditions include:

a. Permittee is responsible for all work done by any contractor. Permittee shall ensure any contractor who performs the work is informed of and follows all the terms and conditions of this authorization. Permittee shall also ensure these terms and conditions are incorporated into engineering plans and contracts specifications.
b. Permittee shall sign and return the enclosed compliance Certification when the project is completed.
c. Perform work according to the attached drawing sheets 1 through8, dated 7/6/12. No other discharge of dredged or fill material below the ordinary high water mark is authorized.
d. Disturbed soils must be reseeded and protected from erosion until the site has stabilized. Reseeding and erosion protection shall be accomplished upon completion of project construction.
e. All work on Forest Service lands must be completed between September 15 and October 31, 2012.

WATER QUALITY CERTFICATION

You must also comply with the conditions detailed in the Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) issued for this project on 5 July 2012, by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. A copy of this WQC is available on our Walla Walla Regulatory Division website, at
http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/Portals/28/docs/regulatory/NWPs/401WQC.pdf If you are

unable to access this website or would prefer a hard copy of the Regional and General Conditions please notify us and we will provide you a copy.

PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION

Attached to this verification are two copies of the Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD) form. This PJD is for Waters of the United States, including wetland(s), which may be located within your project area. **Please sign both copies and return one to the Corps at the address in the letterhead above**. The other copy is for your records.

The Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination is a non-binding action and shall remain in effect, unless a request for an Approved Jurisdictional Determination or new information supporting a revision is provided to this office. Please note that since this jurisdictional determination is preliminary, it is subject to change and therefore is not an appealable action under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Procedures (33 CFR 331). Enclosed you will find a *Notification of Administrative Appeal Options and Process and Request for Appeal* (RAF) form for further clarification.

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

Further, Nationwide Permit General Condition 30 (*Compliance Certification*) requires that every permittee who has received NWP verification must submit a signed certification regarding the completed work and any required mitigation. The enclosed Compliance Certification form is enclosed for your convenience and must be completed and returned to us.

LIMITATIONS OF THIS VERIFICATION

This letter of authorization does not convey any property rights, or any exclusive privileges and does not authorize any injury to property or excuse you from compliance with other Federal, State, or local statutes, ordinances, regulations, or requirements which may affect this work.

EXPIRATION OF THIS VERIFICATION

This verification is valid until 10 September 2014, unless the NWP is modified, suspended or revoked. If you begin or are under contract to begin your work activities before this date, you may have another year to complete the project activities under the present terms and conditions of this NWP verification. In the event you have not completed construction of your project by 10 September 2015, a new application and/or verification is required.

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://per2.nwp.usace.army.mil/survey.html, which will be automatically submitted to us. Alternatively, you may call and request a paper copy of the survey, which you may complete and return to us by mail. For additional information about the Walla Walla Regulatory please visit us at http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/BusinessWithUs/RegulatoryDivision.aspx.

Please contact Timm Kennedy by telephone at 208-522-1645, by mail at the address in the letterhead, or via e-mail at timm.a.kennedy@usace.army.mil if you have any questions or need additional information.

For informational purposes, a copy of this letter is being sent to: Rocky Mountain Environmental Associates, Ms. Nancy Liebrecht nancyl@rockymountainenvironmental.com

Sincerely,

/s/
James. M. Joyner
Sr. Project Manager, Regulatory

Enclosures:
Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination Form
Request for Appeal Form
Compliance Certification Form
NWP Transfer form

TRANSFER OF NATIONWIDE PERMIT

When the structures or work authorized by this Nationwide Permit, **NWW-2012-408-I02**, **City of Paris – Waterline replacement,** are still in existence at the time the property is transferred. The terms and conditions of this Nationwide Permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this Nationwide Permit, the associated liabilities and compliance with the terms and conditions the transferee must sign and date below.

Name of New Owner:
Street Address:
Mailing Address:
City, State, Zip:
Phone Number:

_____ _____

TRANSFEREE *DATE*

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

US Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District

Permit Number: NWW-2012-408-I02

Name of Permittee: City of Paris – Waterline replacement

Date of Issuance: 9/10/12

Upon completion of the activity authorized by this permit and any mitigation required by the permit, please sign this certification and return it to the following address:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District
Idaho Falls Regulatory Office
900 N. Skyline Drive, Suite A
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402

Please note that your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers representative. If you fail to comply with all terms and conditions of this permit, the permit is subject to suspension, modification, or revocation and you are subject to an enforcement action by this office.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above-referenced permit has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said permit. The required mitigation was also completed in accordance with the permit conditions.

_____ _____

Signature of Permittee *Date*

Printed on Recycled Paper

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL

Applicant: City of Paris	File Number: NWW-2012-408-I02	Date 9/10/12
Attached is:		See Section Below
	INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of Permission)	A
	PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of Permission)	B
	PERMIT DENIAL	C
	APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	D
X	PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION	E

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

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

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

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

B: PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appeal the permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printed on Recycled Paper

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

REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS: (Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.)

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

POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:

If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact: **District Engineer** ATTN: David B. Barrows Regulatory Division Walla Walla District 201 North 3rd Avenue Walla Walla, Washington 99362-1876 Telephone (509) 527-7150	If you only have questions regarding the appeal process you may also contact: **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers** Northwestern Division Attn: Mary Hoffman, Appeal Review Officer P.O. Box 2870 Portland, Oregon 97208-2870 Telephone (503) 808-3825

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

Signature of appellant or agent	Date:	Telephone number

Printed on Recycled Paper

Printed on Recycled Paper

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Mr. James Joyner
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
900 North Skyline Drive, Ste A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402-1718

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Joyner:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **wetlands** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
IDAHO FALLS REGULATORY OFFICE
900 NORTH SKYLINE DRIVE, SUITE A
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO 83402-1718

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

April 5, 2012

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: NWW-2011-00566-I02

Ms. Holly Batten
Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
PO Box 6079
Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

Dear Ms. Batten:

This is in response to your 19 October 2011 letter and16 March 2012 email requesting our comments on your City of Paris proposed drinking water system improvement project. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344) requires a Department of the Army permit be obtained for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. This includes most perennial and intermittent rivers and streams, natural and man-made lakes and ponds, and wetlands, as well as irrigation and drainage canals and ditches that are tributaries to other waters._ Activities regulated under Section 404 include excavation and mechanized landclearing activities which result in the discharge of dredged material and destroy or degrade waters of the United States.

Based on the information provided, it appears that the proposed project will involve work in areas subject to our jurisdiction. We would suggest you have the project area where the installation of the new pipeline will be placed inspected by a qualified wetland consultant to determine if the proposed project will involve work in such areas. If it does, you should then have these areas identified and delineated and submitted for our review and approval. We would also suggest you select someone who is knowledgeable in the methods we use for delineating jurisdictional wetlands.

If the proposed project will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material in waters of the United States, including wetlands, a Department of the Army permit may be required prior to the start of construction. If so, you will need to complete and submit a permit application for processing and evaluation. Please be advised that starting work before obtaining the required Department of the Army permit constitutes a violation of Section 404 and could result in legal action. If you have any questions concerning these regulatory matters, please contact Timm Kennedy at 208-522-1645 or timm.a.kennedy@usace.army.mil

Sincerely,

James M. Joyner

James M. Joyner
Regulatory Project Manager

Printed on Recycled Paper

Holly Batten

From: Kennedy, Timm A NWW <Timm.A.Kennedy@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2012 1:18 PM
To: Holly Batten
Subject: RE: City of Paris-water improvement project

Thank you for getting back to me. I will let you know if I have additional questions. Have a good day.

Timm Kennedy
Regulatory Project Manager

US Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District
Idaho Falls Field Office
900 N. Skyline Drive, Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Office: (208) 522-1645
Fax: (208) 522-2994
timm.a.kennedy@usace.army.mil

-----Original Message-----
From: Holly Batten [mailto:holly@sicog.org]
Sent: Friday, March 16, 2012 10:54 AM
To: Kennedy, Timm A NWW
Subject: RE: City of Paris-water improvement project

Good Morning Tim,

I spoke with the Project Engineer regarding your questions. He indicated that approximately 24 acres of land will be disturbed within a six mile pipe-line. He noted they will be boring under existing culverts in the County roads; therefore, no discharge of dredged material will be expelled into the waters of the Paris Creek. I am including an excerpt from the Facilities Analysis regarding wetlands. It is a better summary than I could produce.

Also, I will continue to look for a better map for you. I may have located one in the Analysis.

"Areas classified as wetlands in the planning area are along portions of Paris Creek and on the outer limits of the City of Paris, and the City sewage lagoons. The wetlands are classified as freshwater emergent, freshwater forested/shrub and lake. The locations of the wetlands are shown on the map provided in Appendix A from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory. The current pipeline follows the route of Paris Creek, and will be abandoned. The new waterline route will follow the Paris Canyon Road, which parallels Paris Creek, about half way down the canyon, until the power plant. At that point, the route will follow the Upper Southfield Ditch, which is to the south of Paris Creek and much higher up the side of the canyon. The new line will cross the creek in 3 locations, and care will be taken to mitigate any effects on wetlands at and near those crossing sites."

If this information is not sufficient for your review, let me know and I will continue to touch base with the engineer.

Thank You,
Holly

-----Original Message-----
From: Kennedy, Timm A NWW [mailto:Timm.A.Kennedy@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Monday, March 05, 2012 3:02 PM
To: Holly Batten
Subject: RE: City of Paris-water improvement project

Thank you for letting me know.

Timm Kennedy

-----Original Message-----
From: Holly Batten [mailto:holly@sicog.org]
Sent: Monday, March 05, 2012 1:45 PM
To: Kennedy, Timm A NWW
Subject: RE: City of Paris-water improvement project

Good Afternoon Tim,

Thank you for your response. I will discuss your questions/concerns with the project engineer and get back to you as soon as possible.

Best regards,

Holly

-----Original Message-----
From: Kennedy, Timm A NWW [mailto:Timm.A.Kennedy@usace.army.mil]
Sent: Monday, March 05, 2012 12:07 PM
To: holly@sicog.org
Subject: City of Paris-water improvement project

Dear Ms. Batten,

Good morning! This is Timm Kennedy writing from the Corps of Engineers. I have been reviewing your water improvement project and had a few questions for you.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires a Department of the Army permit be obtained for the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. This includes most perennial and intermittent rivers and streams, natural and man-made lakes and ponds, and wetlands, as well as irrigation and drainage canals and ditches that are tributaries to other waters.

First, I see that Paris Creek, Bloomington Creek and Bear Lake are either in or in close proximity to the project location. Does this seem accurate and which waters will be impacted by the project? And will ANY of the proposed work involve discharge of dredged or fill material into these waters? I do not really know what kind of work is involved with a water improvement project to make this determination. Will work be done in close proximity to these waters or cross them? Will HDD be completed if there are crossings of waters, etc.

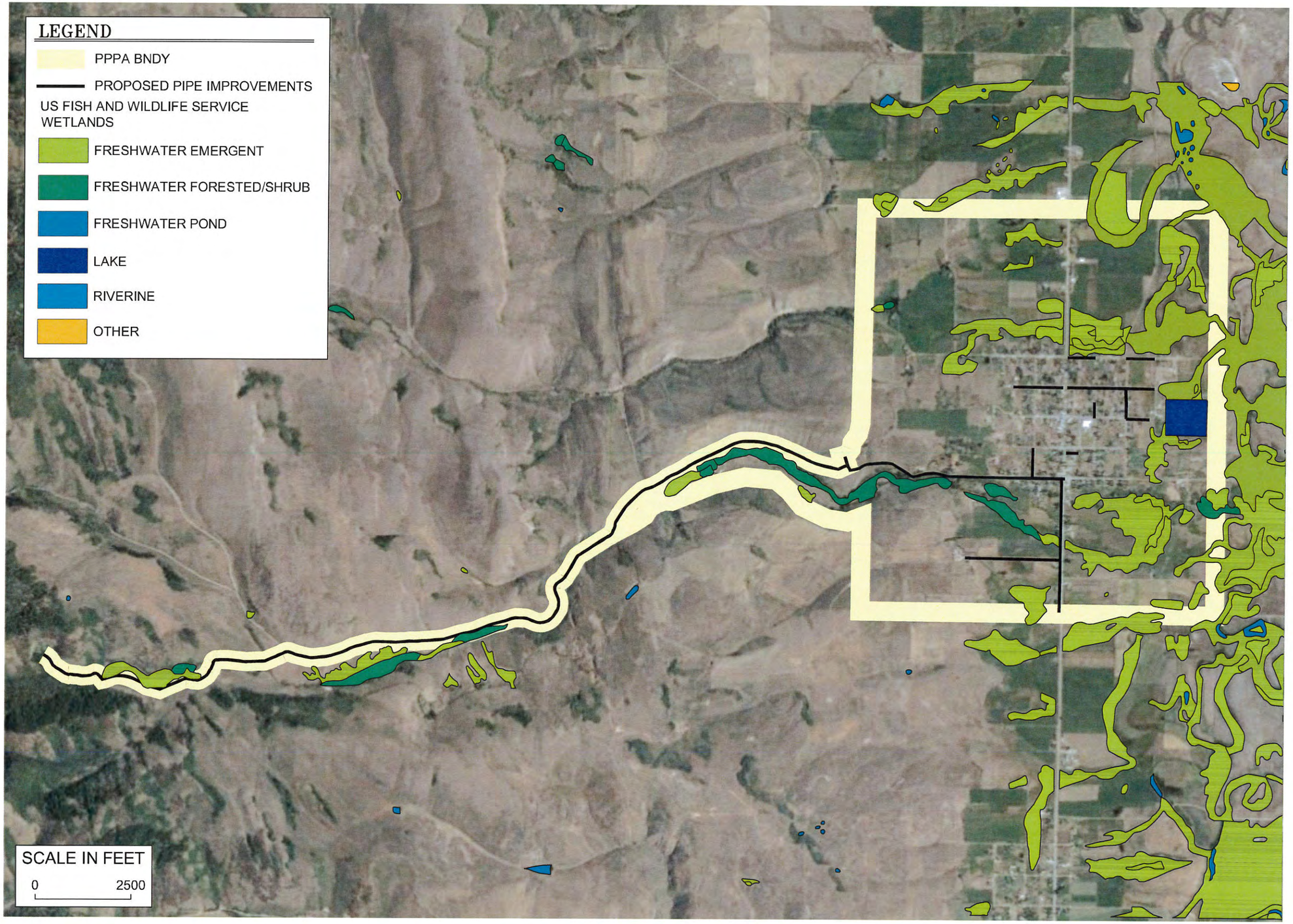
Second, would you happen to have an approximation of the total area that will be disturbed from the project? More specifically, impacting waters of United States?

Finally, would you happen to have a better map of where the different projects will be completed (where lines will run, etc)? I may need this to determine if wetlands are impacted or not.

I would appreciate your assistance. Thank you for your time.

Timm Kennedy
Regulatory Project Manager

US Army Corps of Engineers
Walla Walla District
Idaho Falls Field Office
900 N. Skyline Drive, Suite A
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Office: (208) 522-1645
Fax: (208) 522-2994
timm.a.kennedy@usace.army.mil



SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE 28 OCT 2013	JOB NO. 2238	REVISION
DRAWN BY RPH	DRAWING ...\2238\PER\2013\EID\MAPS\ 2238_FEMA_PPPA.DWG		REVISED BY

PROJECT
PARIS POTABLE WATER PROJECT
WETLANDS MAP

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
7103 S. 45th W.
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
Ph: (208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
bobbutler@roadandbridge.com

SHEET # 1 of 1

WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT

City of Paris Waterline Route
Paris, Idaho

Prepared for

City of Paris
Attention: Mayor Brent Lewis
P.O. Box 364
Paris, Idaho 83261

July 9, 2012

Job No.: 12-0041

Prepared by:

Rocky Mountain Environmental Assoc., Inc.
482 Constitution
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
(208) 524-2353
nancyl@rockymountainenvironmental.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION: 1
(Site Location and Project Purpose)

II. SITE DESCRIPTION..... 1

III. METHOD..... 2

IV. VEGETATION..... 3

V. SOILS..... 4

VI. HYDROLOGY..... 5

VII. CONCLUSION..... 6

VIII. FIGURES..... 7

IX. DOCUMENTATION..... 11

X. PHOTOGRAPHS..... 32

XI. SURVEY PLANS.....39

I. INTRODUCTION: Site Location and Project Purpose

This report describes the nature and extent of wetlands along an approximate 7-mile route of a replacement water line to be installed along Paris Canyon Road from the springhead of Paris Creek to the City of Paris, Idaho (see Figure 1—Site Location). The water line currently serving the domestic needs of Paris residents is aging and needs to be upgraded. Since Paris Canyon Road parallels the channel of Paris Creek, it was presumed that the project might impact federally regulated wetlands. Rocky Mountain Environmental Associates, Inc. (RMEA) was therefore engaged by the City to identify and delineate wetlands along the project route.

City officials have been considering two alternative alignments, the North Route and the South Route (see Figure 2—Project Alignment). Both project routes begin at the creek springhead located within the Paris Creek Campground on the Cache National Forest. From the springhead and nearby springbox, the pipe follows the river corridor for a relatively short distance (about 149 linear feet) from which point it bores into a hillside for approximately 634 linear feet (LF). Emerging from the hillside bore, the pipe continues along the north side of Paris Canyon Road, in the right-of-way for about 3.5 to 4 miles to the Pacificorp hydroplant. Just east of the hydroplant, the waterline will take one of two alternative routes. The North Route continues along Paris Canyon road for about 1.75 miles. The water line will then ascend the hillside along the north edge of the road to a water storage tank to be built on a ridge above the town. From the tank a water line along the ridge will convey domestic water to the city.

The south route crosses under the road just east of the hydroplant and proceeds along the bed of an abandoned irrigation ditch for approximately 1.75 miles to a water tank to be constructed on a hillside above the town to the south. Water will be delivered to the city via a pipe down the hill, through the middle of an unnamed gravel road that forms a T-interesction with Paris Canyon Road at the southwest extent of the historic City.

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

Paris, Idaho, is situated at the west edge of Bear Lake Valley, a wide lacustrine wetland north of Bear Lake. Paris Canyon Road proceeds west from Highway 89 (also South Main Street) near the southwest corner of the historic town center of Paris. The road gradually rises in elevation from the near level lake plain toward the mountainous head of Paris Creek.

Paris Creek flows through a relatively narrow valley carved into hills of folded sedimentary rock. For most of the distance to the springhead, Paris Canyon Road is perched above the creek on the hillside that forms the north wall of Paris Canyon. In several locations, there is a steep drop on the south side of the road to the valley bottom and creek below, and this steep topography led to the decision to place the waterline on the north side of Paris Canyon Road.

For most of the project alignment, the creek and road follow parallel routes west with the creek to the south of the road, but the creek briefly meanders to the north side of the road west of the Pacificorp plant. To minimize wetland impacts, the new pipeline will be directionally drilled under the creek bed at all creek crossings.

Near the Paris Canyon Campground, the road and pipe come into closer proximity, and the pipeline crosses short stretches of riparian bottomlands. Once on the National Forest, the Canyon narrows, and Paris Creek becomes a swiftly flowing mountain stream with a narrow flood terrace shaded by dark timber. The springhead is located at the base of steep cliff at the top of the Canyon.

III. METHOD

The work of wetland identification and delineation was done over two days in May of 2012. On May 17, 2012, RMEA field staff reviewed the project alignment in the field with Bob Butler of Butler Engineering & Land Surveying. In addition to leading a tour of the project route, Mr. Butler provided specific information regarding installation methods to be employed at particular locations, including those locations where directional drilling would be done.

After completing the introductory tour of the site on May 17, 2012, RMEA staff commenced the work of wetland delineation. Since a significant portion of the new water line would be placed on the uphill (north) side of Paris Canyon Road, most of the pipeline appeared to be located on dry rocky slopes. There were, however, creek and ditch crossings, some leakage from irrigation ditches, and one long hillside seep. Ten borings were dug along the project route in locations where a determination was required regarding the presence or absence of regulated wetlands. Based on site observations and findings from the soil borings, a determination was made regarding the extent of federally regulated wetlands along the pipeline route. Boring locations and wetland segments along the project alignment were identified in the field with 30-inch pink pin flags. Flag locations were subsequently surveyed by Mr. Butler, and the resulting wetland delineation is depicted on the survey plans located in final section of this report (Site Surveys).

The methodology used for identifying and delineating wetlands along the pipeline alignment was the three parameter approach approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and described in their 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and the 2008 Regional Supplement: Arid West Region (Corps Manuals). To meet the Corps' definition of a wetland, under normal conditions all three of the following criteria must be satisfied:

1. Vegetation--more than fifty percent (50%) of the dominant vegetation must have a wetland indicator status of facultative (FAC), facultative-wet (FACW), or obligate (OBL). Plants having an indicator status of facultative-up (FACU) or

upland (UPL) are considered upland species and have a low probability of occurring in wetlands. Percent dominance of plant species was estimated at each boring location, and calculations were completed for both the Dominance Test and the Prevalence Index.

2. Soils--soils must evince distinct hydric properties approximately 10-inches below the surface. Such properties include soils with a matrix chroma of one or less in the absence of redoximorphic features (mottling) or a chroma of two or less in the presence of these features. Soils having a light colored matrix at 10-inches (color value of 6, 7, or 8) need only evince a chroma of 2 without redoximorphic features.

3. Hydrology--positive evidence of hydrology must be present during the growing season. Such evidence is typically indicated by one or more of the following: surface inundations, soil saturation in the major portion of the upper root zone (within 12-inches of the ground surface), water marks, surface drainage patterns, driftlines, sediment deposits, surface scouring, and/or specialized plant morphological adaptations.

Site observations and data have been recorded on the Data Form—Arid West Region (see Section VIII, Documentation). A narrative description of those observations is further discussed in the following sections of this report.

IV. VEGETATION

For most of the project route, the pipeline travels through an open landscape. Upland grasses line the north side of the road below hillsides covered with big sagebrush and rabbitbrush. Orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata*—FACU), slender wheatgrass (*Elymus trachycaulus*—FACU), and some bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*—FAC) dominate at the road edge. A change in moisture is signaled in locations where orchardgrass grass drops out of the roadside plant community and wire rushes (*Juncus spp.*—FACW) appear. In the more highly saturated wetlands, field sedge (*Carex praegracilis*—FACW) and Nebraska (*Carex nebrascenis*—OBL) become dominant species. Some bulrush (*Scirpis spp.*—FACW-OBL) was also observed in ponded wetlands along the north side of the road between the hydroplant and the Paris Creek Campground. The seep that sustains wetlands in this location is described in greater detail in the Hydrology Section of this report.

Willow clusters (*Salix spp.*—FACW-OBL) are found bordering the creek at the turnoff for the South Tank and along the north side of the road going into Paris Canyon Campground. These willow wetlands will not be impacted by pipe installation due to the method of installation employed in both locations. The pipe will be placed in a trench in the existing gravel road through the willow wetlands leading to the South Tank, and directional drilling will be used to transect the willow wetlands in the Campground.

Paris Canyon becomes constricted as the pipe route climbs in elevation to the Springhead. Douglas fir dominate on the slopes above the creek floodplain, and wood species typical of forested wetlands at higher elevations occupy the narrow flood terrace adjacent to the creek. A mix of elderberry (*Sambuccus nigra*—FAC), black current (*Ribes hudsonianum*—FACW), and wild raspberry (*Rubus parviflorus*—FAC) forms a thicket on the floodplain.

V. SOILS

The Web Soil Survey depicts one soil series and four soil complexes along the preferred pipeline route. Beginning from the City of Paris in the east proceeding west, those mapped soils are Bezzant gravelly loam (23), Dirtyhead-Cedarhill complex (70), Marshdale-Bloomcreek complex (145), Cleavage rock complex (56), and Swanpeak-Cloudless complex (202) near the turnoff into the Paris Canyon Ground (see Figure 3—Soils Map).

With one exception, all of the named soils are classified as either Xerolls or as a Xerept in the case of the Dirtyhead component of the Dirtyhead-Cedarhill complex. A complex is a mapping unit of two or more soils that are so closely intermingled that they cannot be separately mapped. The Marshdale component of the Marshdale-Bloomcreek complex is an Endoaquoll, the only soil along the project route with an aquic moisture regime. The Marshdale soils are found in association with the Bloomcreek soils, which are Haploxerolls; that is, Mollisols formed in very dry conditions. Since the pipeline will be largely placed on a dry rocky slope, it is likely that the pipe mostly encounters the Bloomcreek soils when crossing this mapping unit.

Approximately 1.5 miles west of the hydroplant, the pipeline crosses the upper limit of the Marshdale-Bloomcreek complex. While the pipeline is located on a rocky slope well above Paris Creek, soils with distinct hydric properties (a chroma of 2 with both iron and manganese redoximorphic features) were observed at Bore Hole 104. This boring is situated in one of several wetlands located at the toe of the slope meeting the north side of Paris Canyon Road. The hydric soil properties observed along this section of the project route appear to be derived from a hillside seep.

The pipeline leaves rocky upland slopes and begins to cross a riparian landscape at the turnoff to the Paris Canyon Campground. The Marshdale-Bloomcreek complex underlies this portion of the project route to the Forest Service boundary, at which point soils mapping ends. Even though soils on the Cache National Forest have not been mapped, it is probable that Marshdale soils underlie wetlands along the creek. Boring 108, which was dug on a riparian terrace about 300 feet below the springhead, evinced distinct hydric properties characteristic of an Aquoll. A chroma of 1 was observed at 10 inches in depth.

VI. HYDROLOGY

Since Paris Canyon Road parallels Paris Creek and the pipe is in the road right-of-way, it might be expected that the most significant source of site hydrology would be soil saturation in the riparian valley bottom, but as previously noted, the road was constructed on the north hillside encasing Paris Canyon. It is perched above the creek. There are, however, four locations where the project route intersects the creek, and one area were the pipe must be laid in proximity to the creek The most extensive location where the pipe might encounter a saturated zone adjacent to the creek is in the Paris Canyon Campground and just east of the Forest Service boundary. The road comes closer to the creek where it turns to enter the campground and as it proceeds to its terminus at the springhead. From the end of the road to the springhead, the canyon becomes increasingly constricted, and the pipe must cross approximately 150 LF of riparian wetlands in the vicinity of a concrete junction box. Further impacts to riparian wetlands in and near the campground can be avoided by directional drilling, but the pipe crosses a wetland stretch extending about 115 LF near the point where Paris Canyon Road bears to the left to enter the campground.

As previously noted, the road meanders from the south side of the road to the north side near the Pacific Corps hydroplant, and some small areas of saturated wetlands were encountered in these locations. Some impacts to wetlands and all impacts to the creek channel will be avoided in these locations via the use of directional drilling.

At the east end of the project, near the City of Paris, there is long stretch of highly saturated riparian wetlands where the project route turns south toward the prospective south tank. A gravel road crosses the creek and an expanse of willow wetlands before climbing uphill to the south tank. Since the North Route is preferred, there should be no impacts to wetlands in this area. If the South Route is selected, impacts to riparian wetlands bordering the unnamed gravel road will, as previously stated, be avoided by trenching in the road.

The South Route impacts one other saturated area that the North Route avoids. As stated previously, the South Route follows an abandoned irrigation canal to the South holding tank. If the South Route is used, the pipe will proceed due east from Paris Canyon Road, on the northeast side of the hydroplant, along the center of an abandoned irrigation channel. While the canal is no longer used, its lower reach near the turn-off at Paris Canyon Road is saturated from groundwater. Impacts will only occur in the 200 LF (+/-) wetland segment in the canal if the preferred North Route is not chosen.

Site hydrology was also observed from two other less-expected sources. Borings 101 and 102 were dug in locations where ponding was observed along the north side of the road. Both bore holes revealed soils with a chroma of 3, and Bore Hole 101 had an upland plant community. Further investigation disclosed an irrigation canal on the hillside above the road, and it was determined that leakage from the canal was the source of roadside ponding observed along the road at and between Bore Holes 101 and 102. It was

presumed that the canal leakage was sufficient to cause periodic ponding, but that this ponding did not persist for a sufficient period to result in the development of hydric soils and to sustain a wetland plant community at Bore Hole 101.

The longest wetland segments on the north side of the road are sustained by hillside seeps that support highly saturated and ponded lengths of wetlands approximately midway between the hydroplant and the campground (survey points 601 to 902). In these locations the hillside slopes steeply down to the north road edge leaving a very narrow right-of-way. Water collects in shallow roadside depressions and spills over onto the road itself. Wetland plant communities in these shall ditches indicate that saturation is sufficiently persistent during the growing season that regulated wetlands are present.

VII. CONCLUSION

Due to the nature of most of the landscape that the pipeline crosses, the dry, uphill side of Paris Canyon Road, wetlands along the project route largely consist of limited segments in the vicinity of the Paris Creek crossing and the hillside seep between the hydroplant and the Paris Canyon Campground. Impacts to some of these wetlands can be avoided via directional drilling. In other locations drilling is not feasible, such as the long hillside seep-supported wetlands.

More extensive riparian wetlands are found at the west end of the project route near the head of Paris Canyon. By drilling for a distance of 634 LF through the north wall of the Canyon, impacts in the narrowing creek corridor are avoided through much of the campground, but, as depicted on the attached survey plans, some trenching in wetlands will be necessary from the point where the pipe exits the hillside to the springhead.

In order to proceed forward with the installation of the replacement waterline for the City of Paris, Idaho, we respectfully request a determination from the Corps of Engineers that regulated wetlands along the pipeline route are as depicted on the attached survey plans and described in this report.

VIII. FIGURES

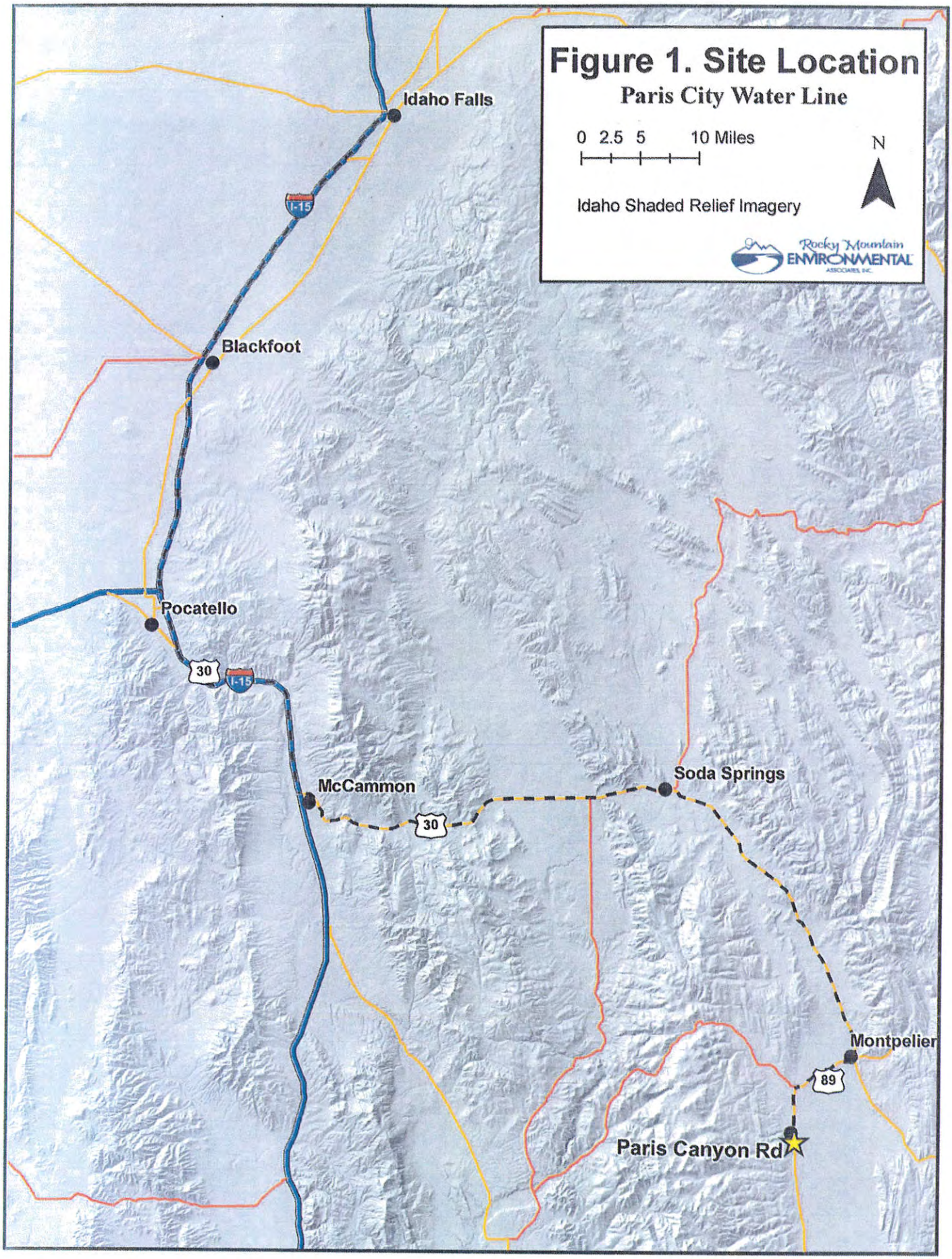


Figure 1. Site Location
Paris City Water Line
0 2.5 5 10 Miles
N
Idaho Shaded Relief Imagery
Rocky Mountain ENVIRONMENTAL ASSOCIATES, INC.
Idaho Falls
I-15
Blackfoot
Pocatello
30
I-15
McCammon
30
Soda Springs
Montpelier
89
Paris Canyon Rd

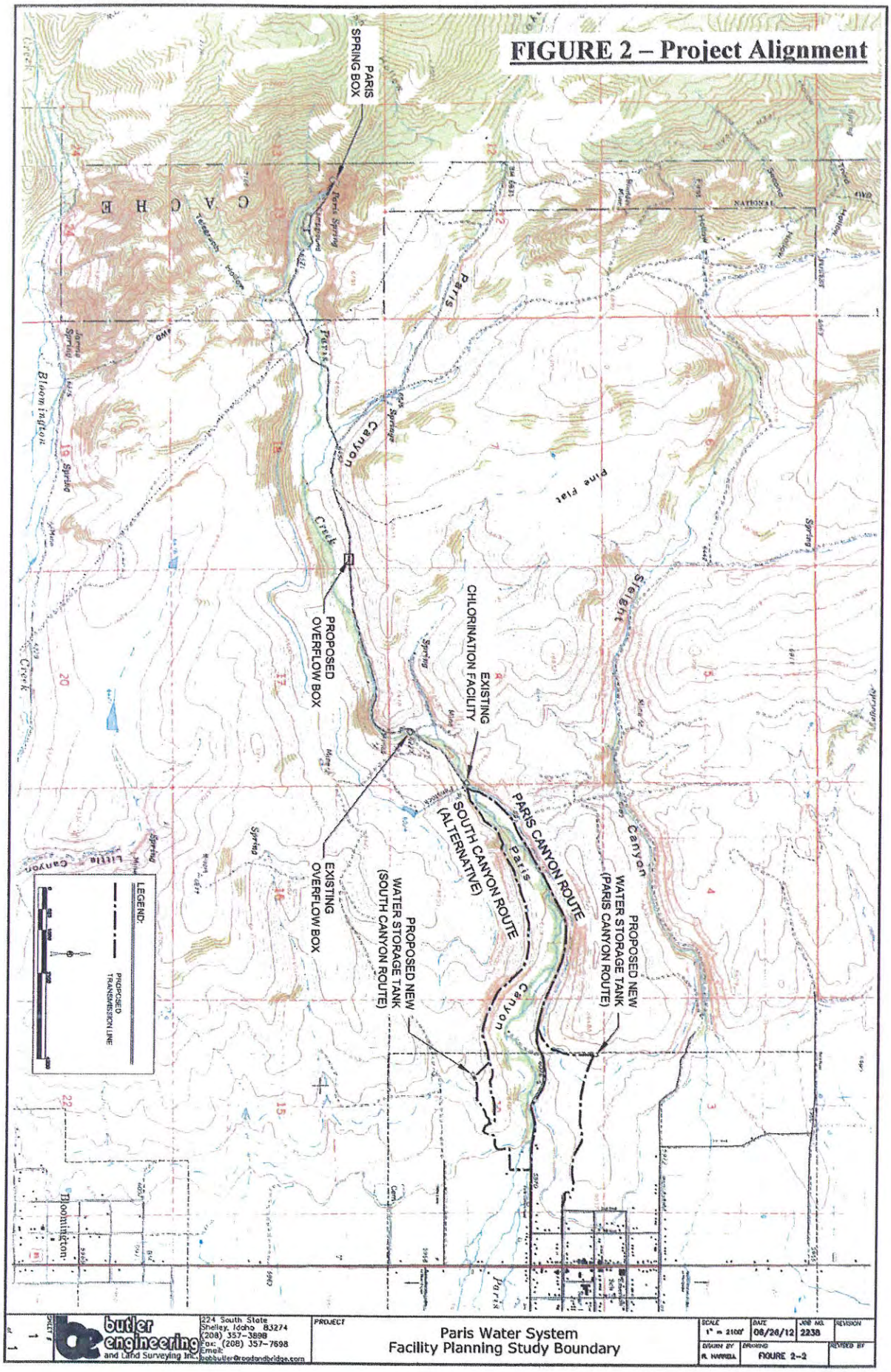
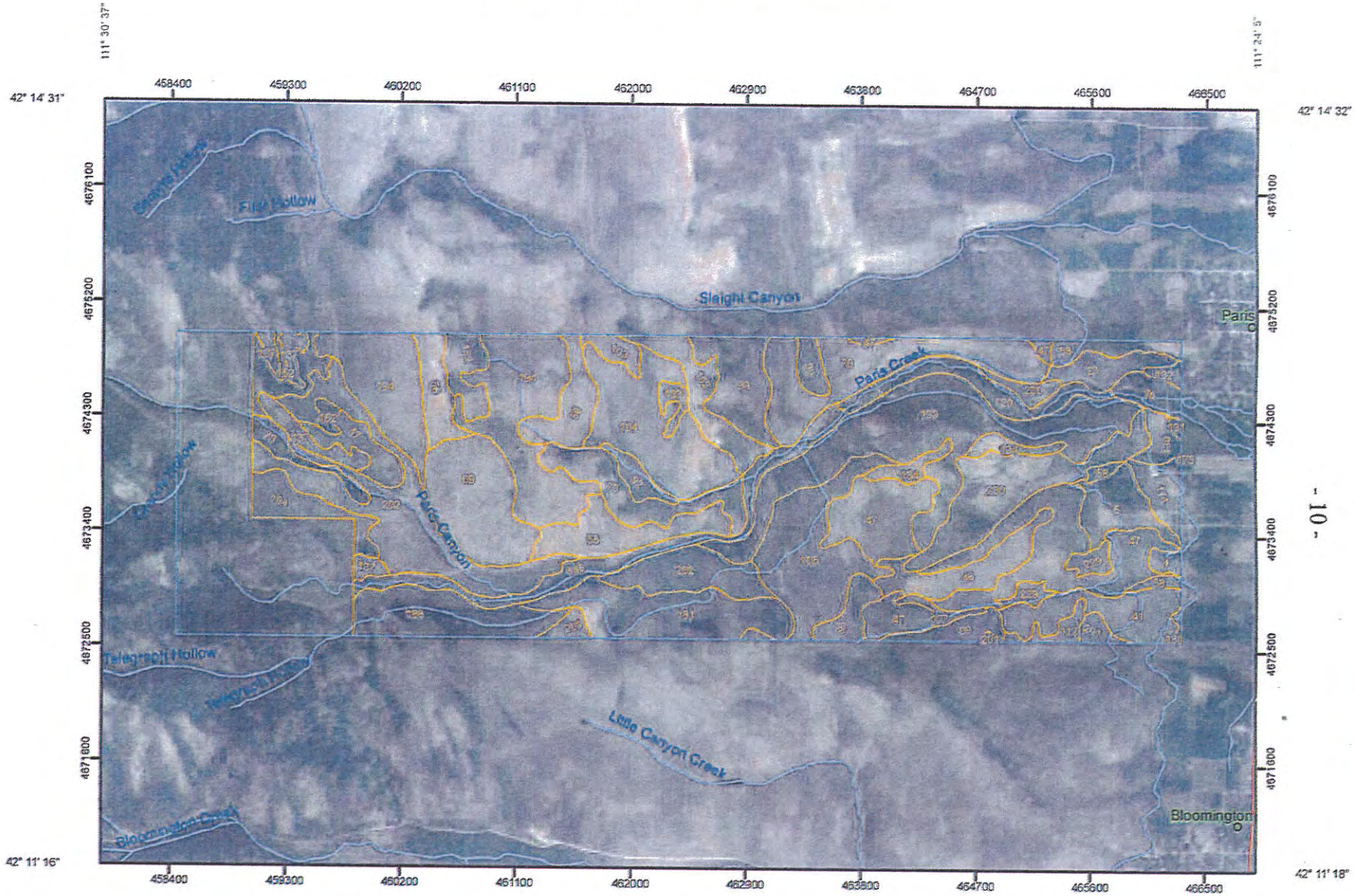


FIGURE 2 – Project Alignment
PARIS SPRING BOX
PROPOSED OVERFLOW BOX
EXISTING OVERFLOW BOX
EXISTING CHLORINATION FACILITY
SOUTH CANYON ROUTE (ALTERNATIVE)
PARIS CANYON ROUTE
PROPOSED NEW WATER STORAGE TANK (SOUTH CANYON ROUTE)
PROPOSED NEW WATER STORAGE TANK (PARIS CANYON ROUTE)
LEGEND:
PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE
Bloomington
butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
Email: bobbutler@roadandbridge.com
PROJECT
Paris Water System
Facility Planning Study Boundary
SCALE 1" = 2100'
DATE 06/26/12
JOB NO. 2238
REVISION
DRAWN BY R. HANNDA
DRAWING FIGURE 2-2
REVIEWED BY

Soil Map—Bear Lake County Area, Idaho, and Caribou National Forest, Idaho



Map Scale: 1:42,900 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0, 500, 1,000, 2,000, 3,000

Feet: 0, 2,000, 4,000, 8,000, 12,000

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey
National Cooperative Soil Survey

Unit	Map Unit Name
23	Bezzant gravelly loam
56	Cleavage rock complex
70	Dirtyhead-Cedarhill complex
145	Marshdale-Bloomcreek complex
202	Swanpeak-Cloudless complex

FIGURE 3 – Soils Map

IX. DOCUMENTATION

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 12-0041 Paris Water Line City/County: Paris/Bear Lake Sampling Date: 5/17/2012

Applicant/Owner: City of Paris, ID State: ID Sampling Point: 101

Investigator(s): Nancy Liebrecht, Jayson Barretto Section, Township, Range: Section 9, Township 14S, Range 43E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Riparian Valley Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0 to 3%

Subregion (LRR): B - Columbia/Snake River Plateau Lat: 42.223502641 Long: -111.43610163 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Marshdale-Bloomcreek Complex NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ◉ No ◯ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ◯ No ◉
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	

Remarks: Boring 101 taken in a narrow drainage ditch right next to road. All hydrologic conditions due to drainage leakage from upslope irrigation dtich.

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum			
1. *Dactylis glomerata*	90	Yes	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	90 %		
Woody Vine Stratum			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____ % % Cover of Biotic Crust ____ %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	0	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	1	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	0.0 %	(A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:		
OBL species		x 1 =	0	
FACW species		x 2 =	0	
FAC species		x 3 =	0	
FACU species	90	x 4 =	360	
UPL species		x 5 =	0	
Column Totals:	90	(A)	360	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ◉ Dominance Test is >50%
- ◉ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ◯ No ◉

Remarks: Fails Dominance and Prevalence Tests.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 101

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
10-12	10YR 3/3						Sandy loam/gravel	No redox features

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:[4]

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ●

Remarks: Chroma of 3, no redox features, surface soil moisture due to surface runoff. No indication of hydric soil = upland soil.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ●	No ○	Depth (inches): 1
Water Table Present?	Yes ○	No ○	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ●	No ○	Depth (inches): Surface

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ●

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Narrow drainage channel between steep base of hillside and road fill. Temporary irrigation runoff hydrology present.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 12-0041 Paris Water Line City/County: Paris/Bear Lake Sampling Date: 5/17/2012

Applicant/Owner: City of Paris, ID State: ID Sampling Point: 102

Investigator(s): Nancy Liebrecht, Jayson Barretto Section, Township, Range: Section 9, Township 14S, Range 43E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Riparian Valley Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0 to 3%

Subregion (LRR): B - Columbia/Snake River Plateau Lat: 42.219606108 Long: -111.443531831 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Marshdale-Bloomcreek Complex NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ○ No ● (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ● No ○

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ●	No ○	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ○	No ●	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ○ No ●
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ○	No ●	

Remarks: Boring 102 was taken below an irrigation canal that was actively flowing during the time of sampling. Localized ponding was deemed to be a result of runoff from the this canal. No other wetland indicators were present.

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum			
1. *Bromus inermis*	60	Yes	FAC
2. *Carax praegracilis*	15		FACW
3. *Juncus nevadensis*	10		FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	85 %		
Woody Vine Stratum			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____ % % Cover of Biotic Crust ____ %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	1	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	1	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100.0 %	(A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	25	x 2 =	50
FAC species	60	x 3 =	180
FACU species		x 4 =	0
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	85 (A)		230 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.71

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☒ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☒ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ● No ○

Remarks: Passes Dominance and Prevalence Tests. Hydrophytic plant community was determined to be present. Prevalence of hydrophytic plant species may be due to proximity of boring location to intermittently active canal above it.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 102

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
10-12	10YR 3/3						Sandy loam	No redox features

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[4]:

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ●

Remarks: Chroma of 3, no redox features, soil was very moist at surface, which was determined to be due to runoff from irrigation ditch above. No indication of hydric soil = upland soil.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ●	No ○	Depth (inches): 2
Water Table Present?	Yes ○	No ●	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ●	No ○	Depth (inches): 1

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ●

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Irrigation ditch above runoff deemed to be source of temporary ponding. Ponding is not present for a sufficient period in growing season to result in the evolution of hydric soils.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 12-0041 Paris Water Line City/County: Paris/Bear Lake Sampling Date: 5/17/2012

Applicant/Owner: City of Paris, ID State: ID Sampling Point: 103

Investigator(s): Nancy Liebrecht, Jayson Barretto Section, Township, Range: Section 8, Township 14S, Range 43E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Riparian Valley Local relief (concave, convex, none): Near level Slope (%): 0 to 3%

Subregion (LRR): B - Columbia/Snake River Plateau Lat: 42.218590808 Long: -111.443966039 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Marshdale-Bloomcreek Complex NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ◉ No ◯ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ◉ No ◯
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	

Remarks: Boring 103 dug on the south side of the road, though pipe will be dug on the north side. Boring dug to assess site conditions in a location where it was initially thought the pipe might be laid. Soil was dry to 12 inches but displayed clear indications of redoxomorphic features and the dominant plant community were wetland plants. Best professional judgement is that the boring location is a wetland.

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum			
1. *Juncus sp.*	70	Yes	FACW
2. *Poa pratensis*	10		FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	80 %		
Woody Vine Stratum			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ___ % % Cover of Biotic Crust ___ %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	1	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	1	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100.0 %	(A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	70	x 2 =	140
FAC species	10	x 3 =	30
FACU species		x 4 =	0
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	80 (A)		170 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.13

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☒ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☒ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Passes Dominance and Prevalence Tests. The dominance of wire rush strongly indicates a wetland plant community.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 103

ProfileDescription: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
10	10YR 4/2		Orange	10	RM	M	Sandy loam	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☒ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[4]:

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Chroma of 2 in A horizon, sand at 11 inches, reduced redox features present = hydric soil

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)
- ☒ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉	No ◯	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Dry to 12 inches, rocks below slightly moist. Boring site is situated on floodplain in proximity to Paris Creek. Strongly hydrophytic plant community and soils with distinct hydric properties indicate that site is likely saturated later in growing season and/or during wetter years. Best professional judgement is that boring site is a wetlands.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 12-0041 Paris Water Line City/County: Paris/Bear Lake Sampling Date: 5/17/2012

Applicant/Owner: City of Paris, ID State: ID Sampling Point: 104

Investigator(s): Nancy Liebrecht, Jayson Barretto Section, Township, Range: Section 18, Township 14S, Range 43E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Riparian Valley Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0 to 3%

Subregion (LRR): B - Columbia/Snake River Plateau Lat: 42.209,656 Long: 111.476,118 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Marshdale-Bloomcreek Complex NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ◉ No ◯ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ◉ No ◯
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	

Remarks: Boring 104 is located at the toe of a steep slope in a swale about 6 feet off to the side of the road. It was barely saturated at 19" but soil exhibited clear redoximorphic features and dominant vegetation consisted of wetland plants. Best professional judgement is that this boring location is a wetland.

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum			
1. *Juncus sp.*	40	Yes	FACW
2. *Phleum pratense*	25		FAC
3. *Festuca arundinacea*	25		FAC
4. *Carax nebrascensis*	15		OBL
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	105%		
Woody Vine Stratum			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____ % % Cover of Biotic Crust ____ %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	1	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	1	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100.0 %	(A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:		
OBL species	15	x 1 =	15	
FACW species	40	x 2 =	80	
FAC species	50	x 3 =	150	
FACU species		x 4 =	0	
UPL species		x 5 =	0	
Column Totals:	105	(A)	245	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.33

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☒ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☒ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Passes Dominance and Prevalence Tests. Sedges and wire rush were mixed in with fescues and timothy, indicating both dry and wet periods.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 104

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
9	10YR 3/2		Brown & orange		RM		Clay Loam	Abundant redox. features
10-11	7.5YR 4/2		Orange		RM		Clay loam	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- [ ] Histosol (A1)
- [ ] Histic Epipedon (A2)
- [ ] Black Histic (A3)
- [ ] Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- [ ] Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- [ ] 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- [ ] Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- [ ] Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- [ ] Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- [ ] Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- [ ] Sandy Redox (S5)
- [ ] Stripped Matrix (S6)
- [ ] Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- [x] Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- [ ] Depleted Matrix (F3)
- [ ] Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- [ ] Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- [ ] Redox Depressions (F8)
- [ ] Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:[4]

- [ ] 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- [ ] 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- [ ] Reduced Vertic (F18)
- [ ] Red Parent Material (TF2)
- [ ] Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Chroma of 2, highly mottled clay loam in a roadside depression.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- [ ] Surface Water (A1)
- [ ] High Water Table (A2)
- [ ] Saturation (A3)
- [ ] Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- [ ] Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- [ ] Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- [ ] Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- [ ] Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- [ ] Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- [ ] Salt Crust (B11)
- [ ] Biotic Crust (B12)
- [ ] Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- [ ] Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- [ ] Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- [ ] Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- [ ] Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)
- [x] Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- [ ] Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- [ ] Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- [ ] Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- [x] Drainage Patterns (B10)
- [ ] Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- [ ] Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- [ ] Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- [ ] Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- [ ] Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- [ ] FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉	No ◯	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: No evidence of saturation to 19". Site is located in a roadside ditch, has a hydrophytic plant community and hydric soils. Soil saturation believed to be absent due taking data early in growing season. Site evidence indicates that hydrology is normally present in growing season and may be present later in this growing season.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 12-0041 Paris Water Line City/County: Paris/Bear Lake Sampling Date: 5/17/2012

Applicant/Owner: City of Paris, ID State: ID Sampling Point: 105

Investigator(s): Nancy Liebrecht, Jayson Barretto Section, Township, Range: Section 18, Township 14S, Range 43E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Riparian Valley Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0 to 3%

Subregion (LRR): B - Columbia/Snake River Plateau Lat: 42.208666663 Long: -111.482465947 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Marshdale-Bloomcreek Complex NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ◉ No ◯ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ◉ No ◯
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	

Remarks: Boring 105 is located just off to the side of the road above a creek crossing.

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
1. *Salix Sp.*	1		FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	1 %		
Herb Stratum			
1. *Poa pratensis*	65	Yes	FAC
2. *Elymus trachycaulus*	20	Yes	FAC
3. *Taraxacum officinale*	10		FACU
4. *Equisetum arvense*	2		FAC
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	97 %		
Woody Vine Stratum			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____ % % Cover of Biotic Crust ____ %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	2	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	2	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100.0 %	(A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	1	x 2 =	2
FAC species	87	x 3 =	261
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	98 (A)		303 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.09

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ✕ Dominance Test is >50%
- Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Passes Dominance Test but barely fails Prevalence Test. Hydrophytic plant community.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 105

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
5-6	10YR 3/1						Clay loam	No redox features
10-12	10YR 3/2						Clay loam	No redox features

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR D**)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:[4]

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) (**LRR C**)
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR B**)
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☒ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):
Type:
Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Chroma of 1 at 5-6 inches, but chroma of 2 with no redoximorphic features below 6 inches. Redox features may be masked. Soil determined to be hydric due to dark color and chroma of 1 in upper level of A horizon.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1) (**Nonriverine**)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Nonriverine**)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Nonriverine**)
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) (**Riverine**)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) (**Riverine**)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) (**Riverine**)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	Depth (inches):	.5
Water Table Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	Depth (inches):	0
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉	No ◯	Depth (inches):	Surface

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Saturation to surface = wetland hydrology.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 12-0041 Paris Water Line City/County: Paris/Bear Lake Sampling Date: 5/17/2012

Applicant/Owner: City of Paris, ID State: ID Sampling Point: 106

Investigator(s): Nancy Liebrecht, Jayson Barretto Section, Township, Range: Section 18, Township 14S, Range 43E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Riparian Valley Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0 to 3%

Subregion (LRR): B - Columbia/Snake River Plateau Lat: 42.208309741 Long: -111.482652398 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Marshdale-Bloomcreek Complex NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ◉ No ◯ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ◯ No ◉

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ◯ No ◉
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	

Remarks: Boring 106 is located off the side of the road, approximately 4 feet from a high cut bank just above a creek crossing.

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum			
1. *Juncus effusus*	70	Yes	FACW
2. *Poa pratensis*	10		FAC
3. *Elymus trachycaulus*	10		FAC
4. *Achillea millefolium*	10		FACU
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	100%		
Woody Vine Stratum			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ____ % % Cover of Biotic Crust ____ %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	1	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	1	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100.0 %	(A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	70	x 2 =	140
FAC species	20	x 3 =	60
FACU species	10	x 4 =	40
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		240 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.40

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☒ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☒ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Passes Dominance and Prevalence Tests = wetland plant community.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 106

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
5	10YR 2/2						Clay loam	No redox features
12	10YR 2/2						Gravelly clay loam	No redox features

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:[4]

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ●

Remarks: Chroma of 2, no redox features = upland soil.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ○	No ●	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ○	No ●	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ○	No ●	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ●

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Soil dry to 12 inches in depth. Gravel below. No saturation 0" to 12" in depth.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 12-0041 Paris Water Line City/County: Paris/Bear Lake Sampling Date: 5/17/2012

Applicant/Owner: City of Paris, ID State: ID Sampling Point: 107

Investigator(s): Nancy Liebrecht, Jayson Barretto Section, Township, Range: Section 13, Township 14S, Range 42E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Riparian Valley Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0 to 3%

Subregion (LRR): B - Columbia/Snake River Plateau Lat: 42.20764442 Long: -111.4932557 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Marshdale-Bloomcreek Complex NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ◉ No ◯ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ◯ No ◉

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ◯ No ◉
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	

Remarks: Boring 107 exhibited an impervious clay layer at approximately 12 inches that prevents water from rising into upper soil layer. Best professional judgement is that the boring location is barely an upland.

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
1. *Salix Sp.*	20		FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	20 %		
Herb Stratum			
1. *Poa pratensis*	40	Yes	FAC
2. *Juncus effusus*	30		FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	70 %		
Woody Vine Stratum			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ___ % % Cover of Biotic Crust ___ %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	1	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	1	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100.0 %	(A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:		
OBL species		x 1 =	0	
FACW species	50	x 2 =	100	
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120	
FACU species		x 4 =	0	
UPL species		x 5 =	0	
Column Totals:	90	(A)	220	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.44

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☒ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☒ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Passes Dominance and Prevalence tests.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 107

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
9-10	10YR 2/2						Silt loam	
12+	10YR 4/2		Orange		C	M	Clay	Distinct redox features

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[4]:

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ●

Remarks: Impervious clay layer at 11-12 inches. Soils below 12 inches.revealed many distinct redox features. Hydric soils begin below 12-inches in depth.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ○	No ●	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ○	No ●	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ●	No ○	Depth (inches): 12+

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ●

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Saturation begins just below 12 inches in depth after breaching a nearly impervious clay layer. No site hydrology in upper soil profile. Site determined to be an upland.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 12-0041 Paris Water Line City/County: Paris/Bear Lake Sampling Date: 5/17/2012

Applicant/Owner: City of Paris, ID State: ID Sampling Point: 108

Investigator(s): Nancy Liebrecht, Jayson Barretto Section, Township, Range: Section 13, Township 14S, Range 42E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Riparian Valley Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0 to 3%

Subregion (LRR): B - Columbia/Snake River Plateau Lat: 42.2090765 Long: -111.498686649 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Marshdale-Bloomcreek Complex NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ◉ No ◯ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ◯ No ◉

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ◉ No ◯
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ◉	No ◯	

Remarks: Boring 108 exhibited thick woody vegetation, plus the soil was saturated at 5-6 inches and had a chroma of 1. Forested wetland near springhead.

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Pseudotsuga douglasii*	30		FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
	30 %		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum			
1. *Sambucus nigra*	40	Yes	FAC
2. *Ribes hudsonianum*	30	Yes	FACW
3. *Rubus parviflorus*	20	Yes	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	90 %		
Woody Vine Stratum			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 30 % % Cover of Biotic Crust %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	3	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	3	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100.0 %	(A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	30	x 2 =	60
FAC species	60	x 3 =	180
FACU species	30	x 4 =	120
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	120 (A)		360 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☒ Dominance Test is >50%
- ☒ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Passes Dominance and Prevalence Tests.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 108

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
5-6	10YR 2/1						Loam	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[4]:

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Chroma of 1 at 5-6 inches typically indicates a hydric soil.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◉	No ◯	Depth (inches): 5-6

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Soil was saturated at 5-6 inches.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 12-0041 Paris Water Line City/County: Paris/Bear Lake Sampling Date: 5/17/2012

Applicant/Owner: City of Paris, ID State: ID Sampling Point: 109

Investigator(s): Nancy Liebrecht, Jayson Barretto Section, Township, Range: Section 9, Township 14S, Range 43E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Riparian Valley Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 10 to 50

Subregion (LRR): B - Columbia/Snake River Plateau Lat: 42.218291 Long: 111.443386 Datum: NAD 83

SoilMap Unit Name: Swan Flat-Dranburn Complex NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ( ) No ( ) (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes (•) No ( )

Are Vegetation [ ] Soil [ ] or Hydrology [ ] naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes (•)	No ( )	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes (•)	No ( )	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ( ) No (•)
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ( )	No (•)	

Remarks: Boring 109 was dug in an abandoned irrigation ditch. Bore Hole was dry but displayed depleted iron concentrations. Best professional judgement is that this abandoned irrigation ditch, which hasn't been used for years, has some relic hydric parameters, but is no longer a regulated water or wetland.

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum			
1. *Calamagrostis canadensis*	60	Yes	FACW
2. *Carex Praegracilis*	40		FACW
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	100%		
Woody Vine Stratum			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ___ % % Cover of Biotic Crust ___ %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	1	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	1	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	100.0%	(A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species	100	x 2 =	200
FAC species		x 3 =	0
FACU species		x 4 =	0
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	100 (A)		200 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- [x] Dominance Test is >50%
- [x] Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- [ ] Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- [ ] Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes (•) No ( )

Remarks: Passes Dominance and Prevalence Tests = wetland plant community.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 109

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
12-13	12YR 2/2		Orange		C	M	Clay loam	Fe concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[4]:

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type: rocks

Depth (inches): 13

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Remarks: Chroma of 2 with hydric features = relic hydric soil. Presence of redox features due to historic use of canal for irrigation.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ◯	No ◉	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ◯ No ◉

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Soil was moist at 12-13 inches but no saturation. Rocks below 12"-13".

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: 12-0041 Paris Water Line City/County: Paris/Bear Lake Sampling Date: 5/17/2012

Applicant/Owner: City of Paris, ID State: ID Sampling Point: 110

Investigator(s): Nancy Liebrecht, Jayson Barretto Section, Township, Range: Section 10, Township 14S, Range 43E

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Riparian Valley Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1 to 4%

Subregion (LRR): B - Columbia/Snake River Plateau Lat: 42.221137 Long: -111.411739 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Lanoak silt loam NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ◉ No ◯ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ◉ No ◯

Are Vegetation ☐ Soil ☐ or Hydrology ☐ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ◯ No ◉
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ◯	No ◉	

Remarks: Boring 110 was dug on the hillside below the proposed site for the South Tank site. Saturation was observed on the ground surface, and a boring was dug to further investigate site conditions. Ground was wet due to hillside surface flow from an active irrigation ditch. Best professional judgement , site is upland due to no wetland indicators other than surface flow.

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Total Cover:	%		
Herb Stratum			
1. *Poa pratensis*	40		FAC
2. *Dactylis glomerata*	40		FACU
3. *Taraxacum officinale*	10		FACU
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
Total Cover:	90 %		
Woody Vine Stratum			
1.			
2.			
Total Cover:	%		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum ___ % % Cover of Biotic Crust ___ %

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	0	(A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	0	(B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	0 %	(A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species		x 1 =	0
FACW species		x 2 =	0
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species	50	x 4 =	200
UPL species		x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	90 (A)		320 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.56

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

Dominance Test is >50%

Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

☐ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ◯ No ◉

Remarks: Fails Domiinance and Prevalence tests= upland plant community.

SOIL

Sampling Point: 110

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture[3]	Remarks
5	10 YR/2/1						Clay	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
[3]Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ☐ Vernal Pools (F9)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:[4]

- ☐ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- ☐ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (TF2)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[4]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present):

Type _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ○ No ●

Remarks: Chroma of 1 at 5 inches, may be a relic hydric soil or a problem mollisol. No evidence of saturation below surface; therefore, hydric soils are not determined to be present.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Salt Crust (B11)
- ☐ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ☐ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)

- ☐ Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

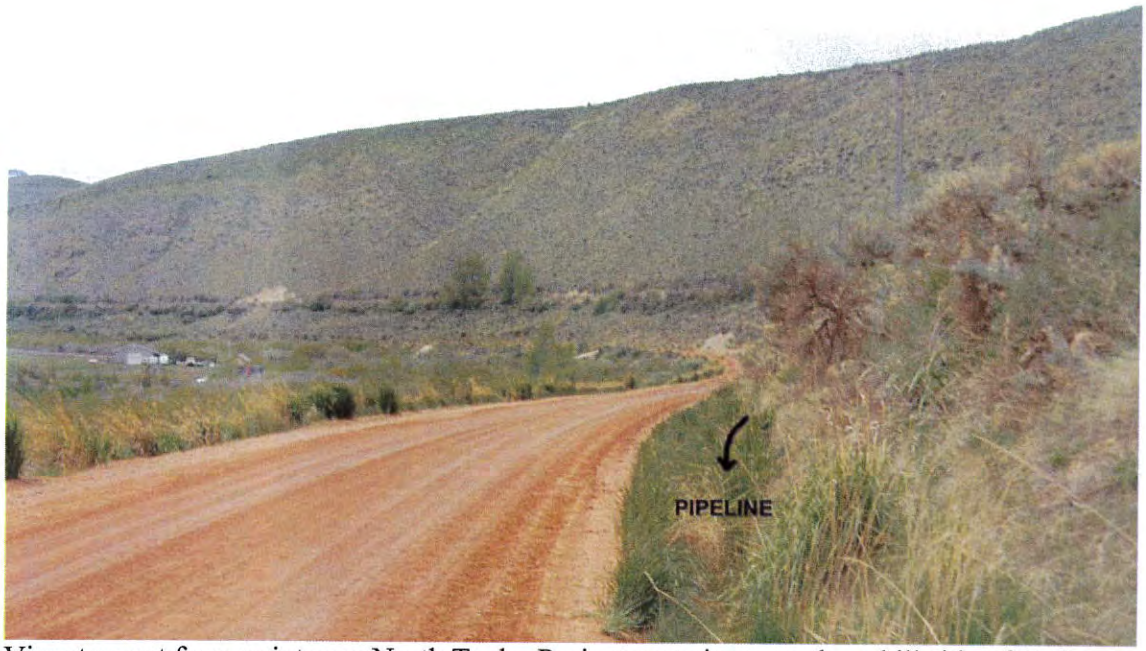
Surface Water Present?	Yes ●	No ○	Depth (inches): 1/2
Water Table Present?	Yes ○	No ●	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ●	No ○	Depth (inches): Surface

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ○ No ●

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: Soil saturated at surface but only moist at 6 inches. Soil becomes drier as bore hole gets deeper. Surface water due to leakage from irrigation canal above (on ridge).

X. PHOTOGRAPHS



View to west from point near North Tank. Project route is on north, uphill side of Paris Canyon Road. Paris Creek flows through canyon valley to the south of the road (left side of picture). Most of this landscape is upland range.

View to south. Pipeline proceeds up track through sage range to North Tank. See Paris Creek in distance. For most of project alignment, Paris Creek flows parallel to road on south side of road.

Proceeding west to Paris Canyon Campground. Hydroplant is in distance. Road descends to Paris Creek floodplain and wetland crossings in vicinity of plant.

Wetland crossing opposite hydroplant (Survey points 401 to 402). All impacts to creek channel will be avoided by directional drilling under channels.

Several roadside wetlands were delineated midway between the hydroplant and the Paris Canyon campground. Seep at toe of slope supports hydrophytic plants (wirerush and sedges) in shallow roadside ditch. Wetlands highly saturated with some ponding.

Continuing west, road descends to riparian wetlands near turn-off to campground. Boring 105 dug in wetlands near creek crossing under road. Some wetland impacts in this location, but pipe will be drilled under channel in distance..

Entering National Forest, pipe continues along north side of road proceeding west into campground in distance. Creek has meandered away from road, but will cross the road again in campground (see picture below).

Creek crosses back to south side of road in stand of willow wetlands (Survey point &01 to 702). No impacts to wetlands in this location since pipe will be installed via directional drilling.

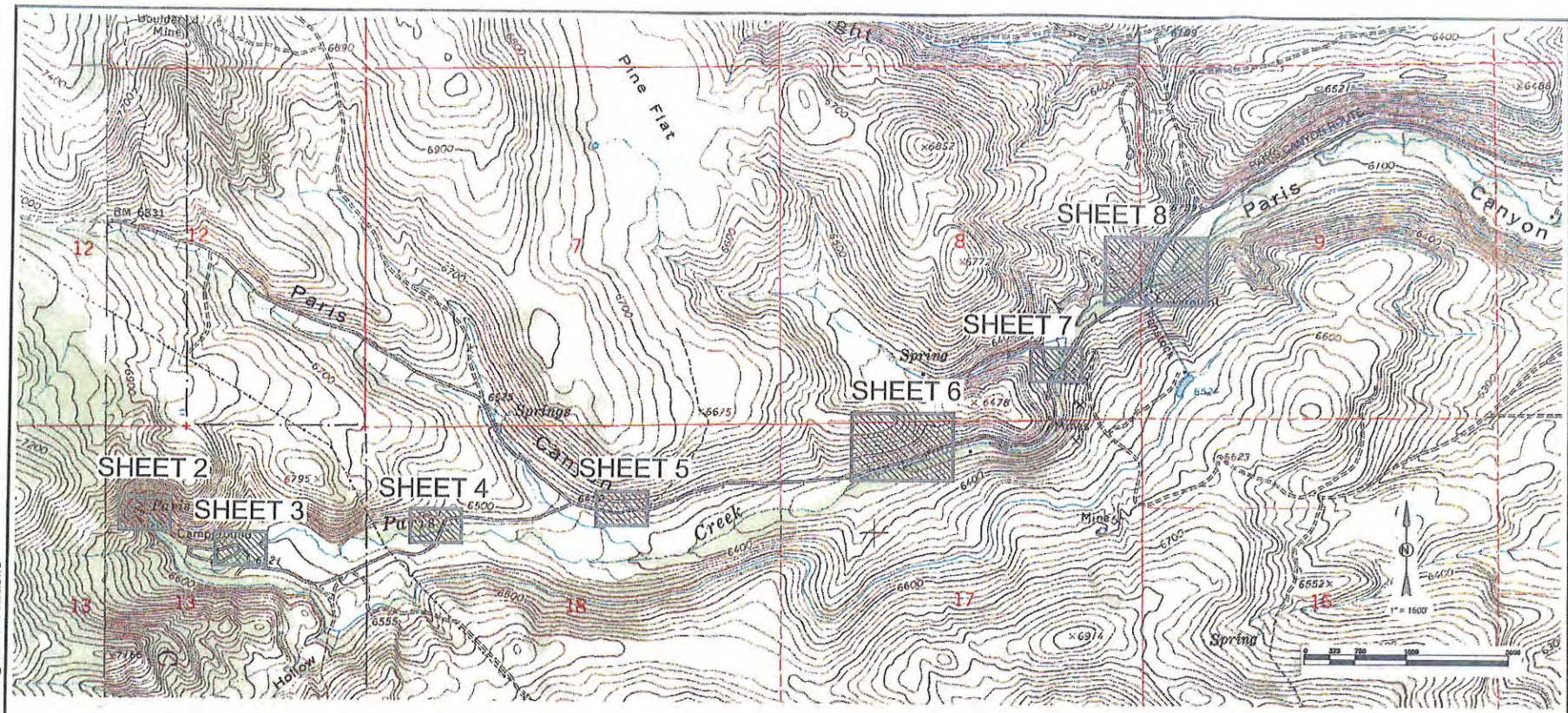
Junction box near head of canyon. Floodplain becomes narrow proceeding west to springhead. Wetlands on floodplain dominated by elderberry, northern black currant, and wild raspberry.

View to west toward springhead. Narrow floodplain is generally saturated at or near surface. Note proximity of creek to ground surface.

If the south route is selected, the pipeline will cross a ziparian scrub wetland, then turn west and go uphill to the South Tank. From the South Tank, the pipeline will be placed in an abandoned irrigation canal until rejoining Paris Canyon Road near the hydroplant. Impacts to wetlands will be avoided in this location by placing pipe in road.

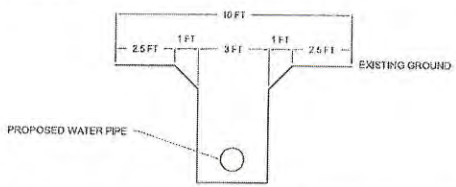
Bore Hole 109 is located in irrigation canal approximated 220 feet above junction with Paris Canyon Road. Boring is upland (barely). Wetlands begin about 17 feet below Bore Hole and continue to junction with road and riparian wetlands adjacent to creek.

XI. SURVEY PLANS



ESTIMATED TRENCH DISTURBANCE WIDTH FOR PIPE INSTALLATION:

NOT TO SCALE



TO SIMPLIFY CALCULATING POTENTIAL DISTURBANCE AREAS, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT THE ESTIMATED TRENCH DISTURBANCE WIDTH EQUALS THE WIDTH OF WETLAND DISTURBANCE WHERE PIPE INSTALLATION IS ADJACENT TO DELINEATED WETLANDS.

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL WETLAND DISTURBANCE AREAS:

SHEET NO.	PARIS CANYON ROUTE (SQ.FT.)
2	1,634
3	0
4	1,277
5	5,753
6	6,526
7	0
8	376
TOTAL:	15,566 SQ.FT.

PROJECT

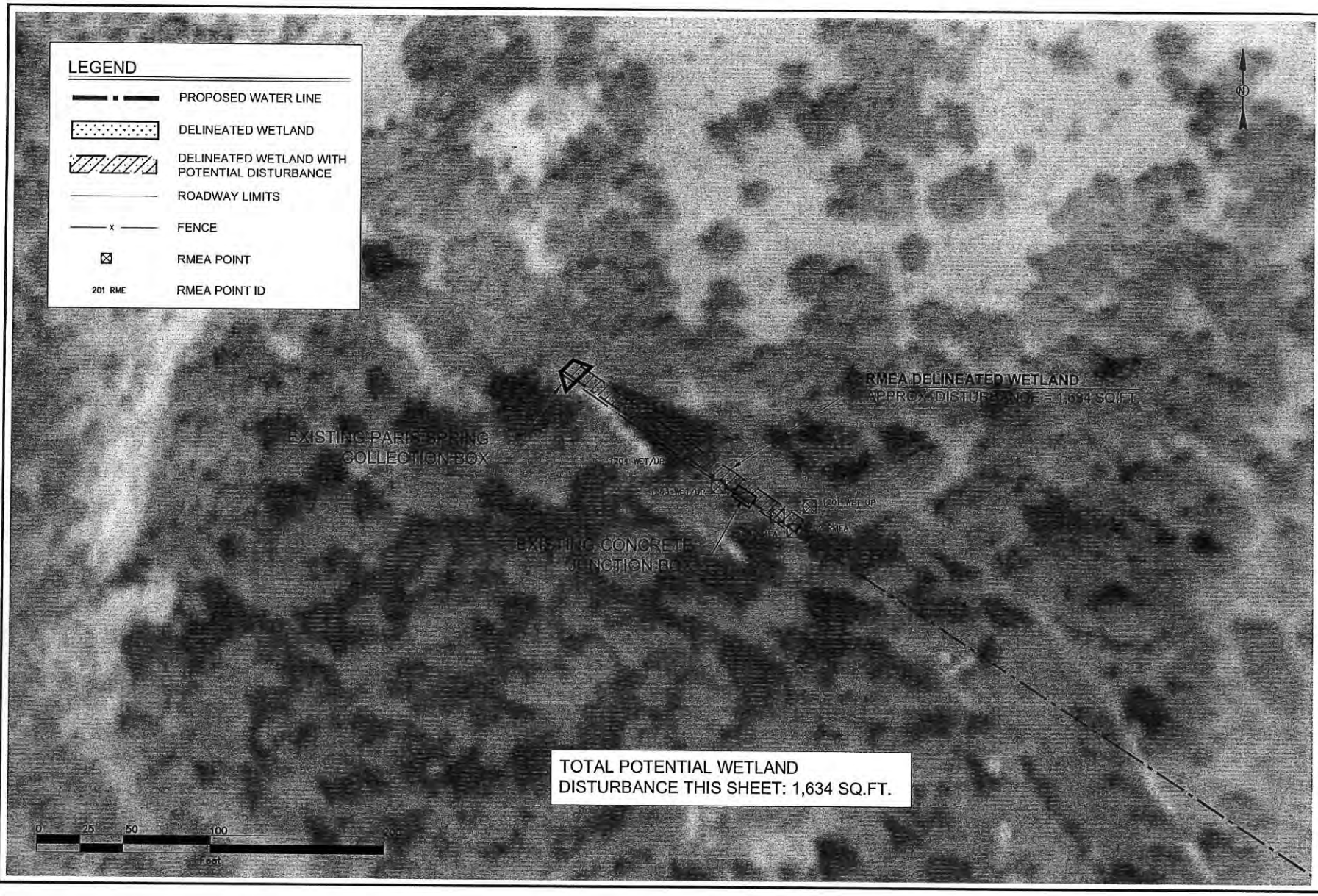
City Of Paris, Idaho
Waterline Route
Rocky Mountain Environmental Wetlands Designation

SCALE: AS NOTED | DATE: 7/6/2012 | JOB NO: 2238 | REVISION:
DRAWN BY: TD/RH | DRAWING: 2238_RME WETLANDS | REVISED BY:

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
224 South State Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
Email: bebutler@cadentbridge.com

SHEET # 1 of 8

\\T300\shared\1_JOBS\2200 - 2299\2238 Paris City Water System 2011\PER\2238_RME WETLANDS.DWG



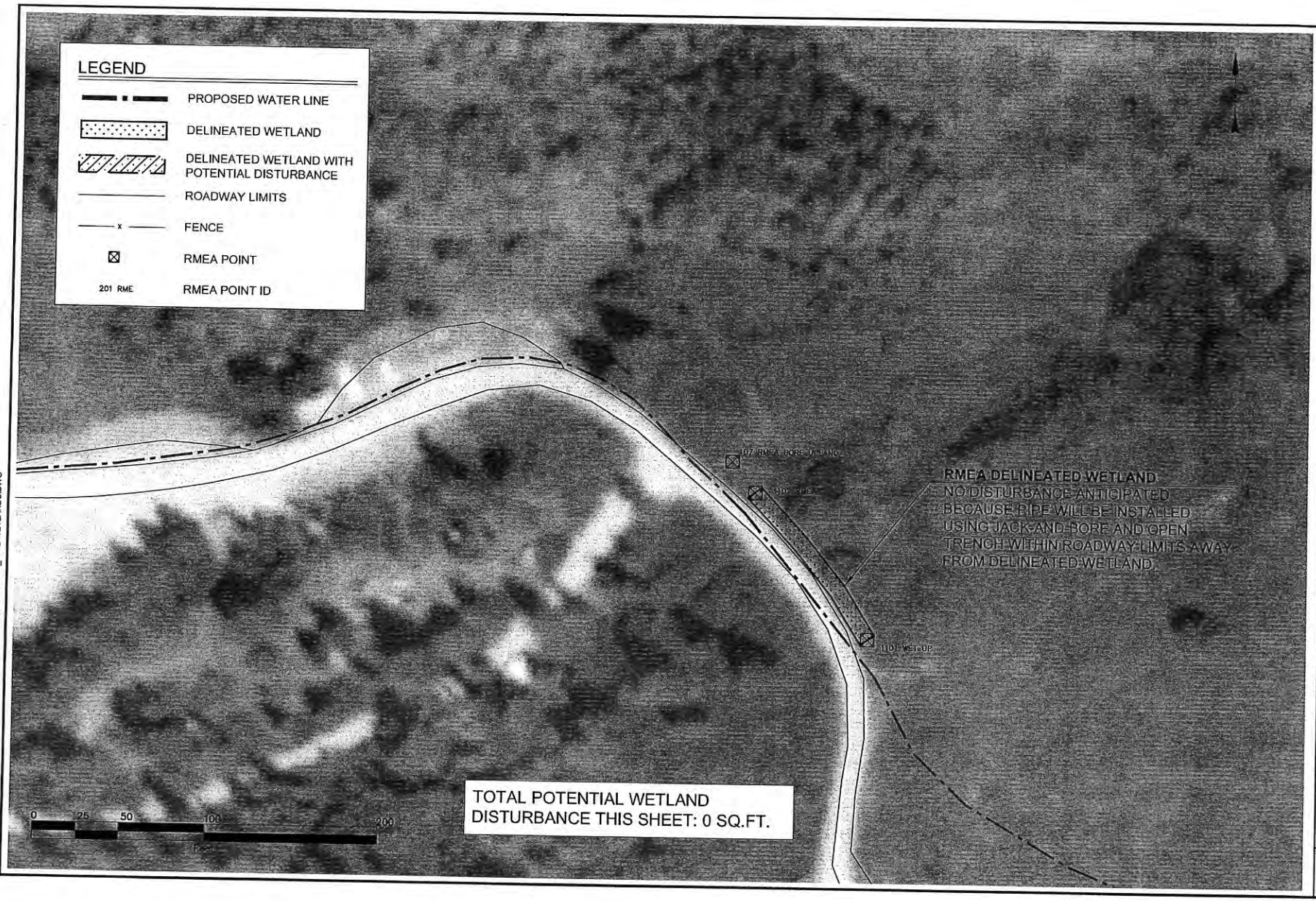
\\T300\shared\1_JOBS\2200 - 2299\2238 Paris City Water System 2011\PER\2238_RME WETLANDS.DWG

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
E-mail: bobbutler@rocketmail.com

PROJECT
City Of Paris, Idaho
Waterline Route
Rocky Mountain Environmental Wetlands Designation

SCALE	DATE	JOB NO.	REVISION
1" = 50'	7/6/2012	2238	
DRAWN BY	DRAWING		REVISED BY
TD/RH	2238_RME WETLANDS		

SHEET # 2 of 8



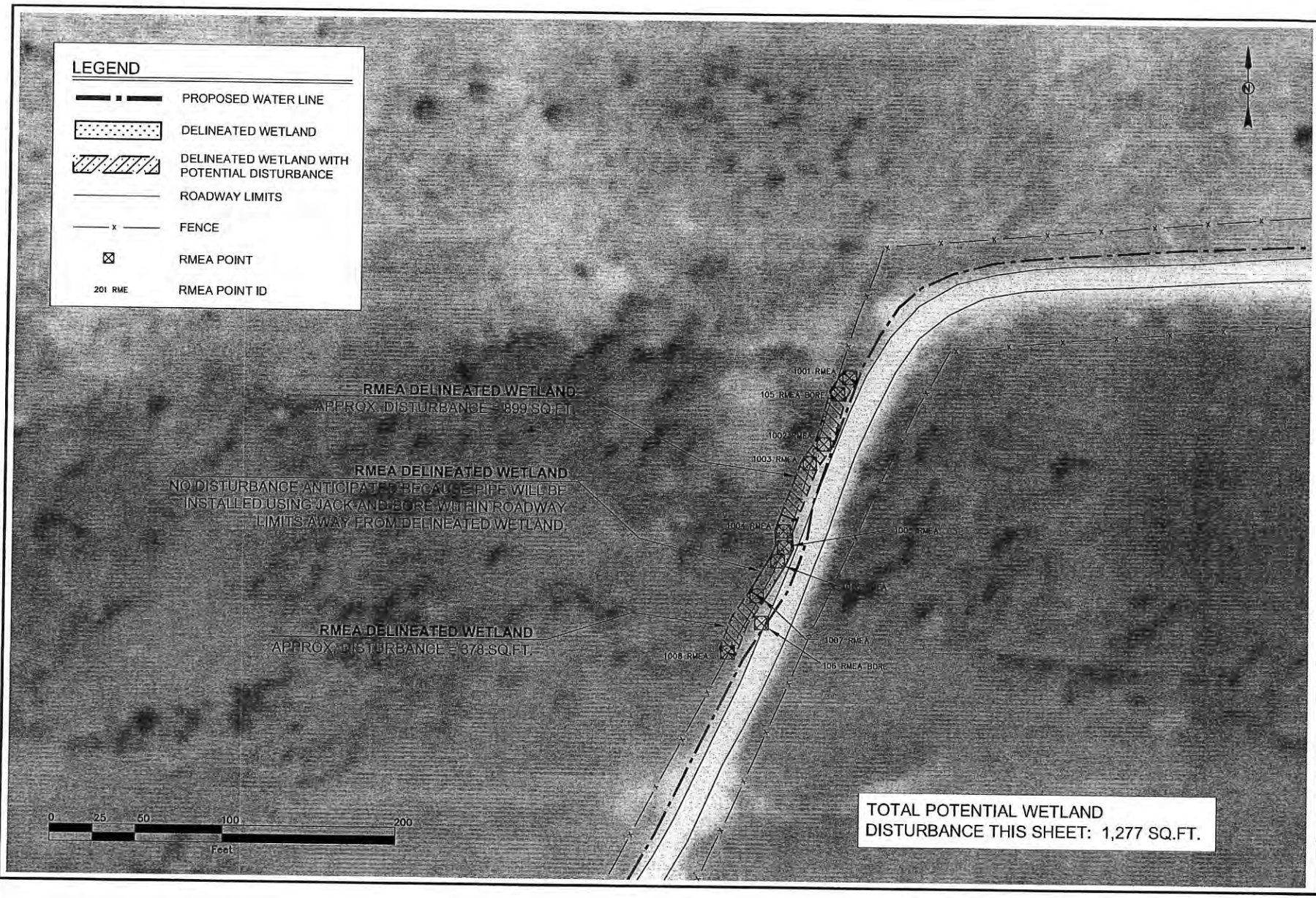
\\T300\shared\1_JOBS\2200 - 2299\2238 Paris City Water System 2011\PER\2238_RME WETLANDS.DWG

SCALE 1" = 50'	DATE 7/6/2012	JOB NO. 2238	REVISION
DRAWN BY TD/RH	DRAWING 2238_RME WETLANDS		REVISED BY

PROJECT
City Of Paris, Idaho
Waterline Route
Rocky Mountain Environmental Wetlands Designation

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
Email: bobbutler@roadandbridge.com

SHEET # 3 of 8



\\T300\shared\1_JOBS\2200 - 2299\2238 Paris City Water System 2011\PER\2238_RME WETLANDS.DWG

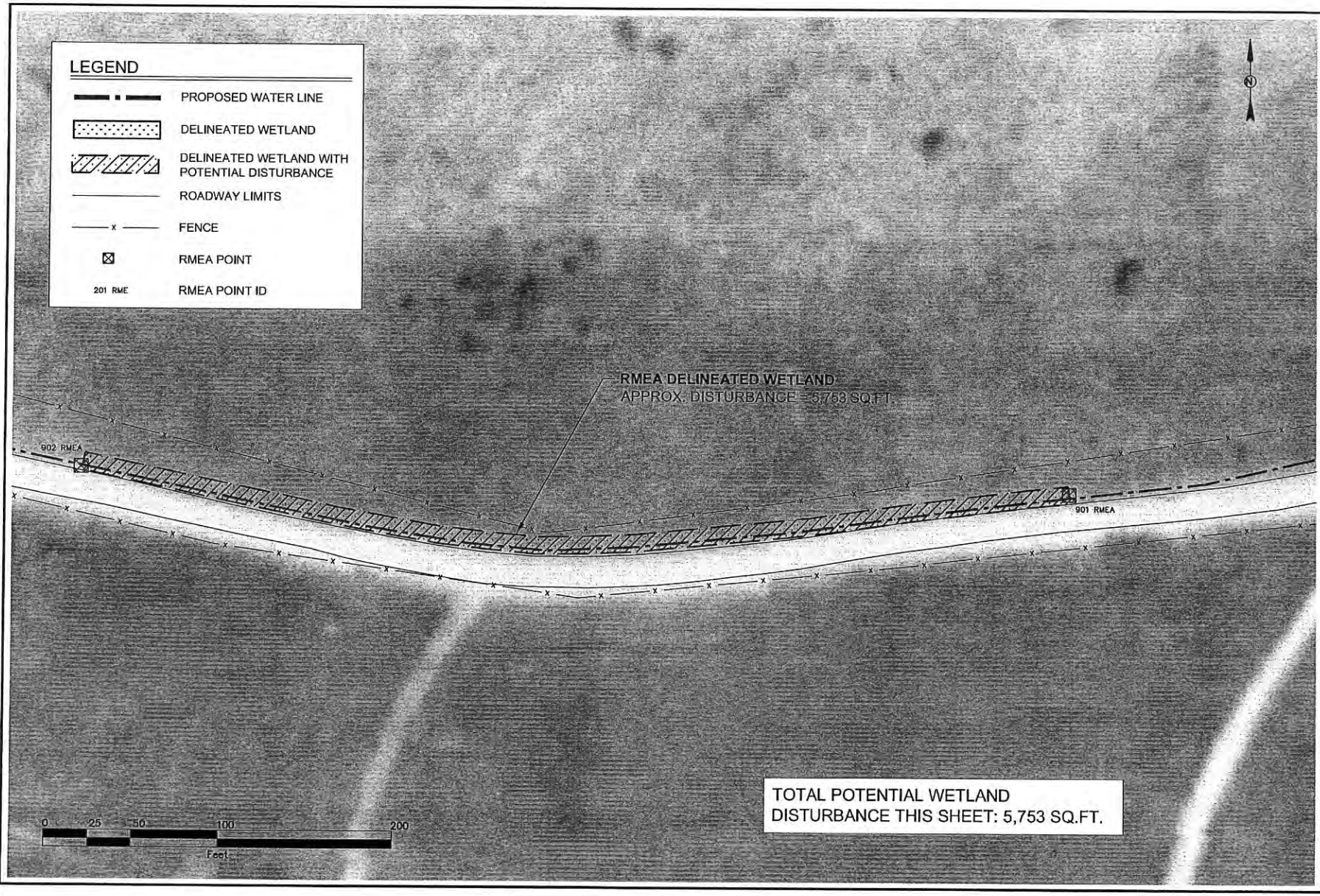
SCALE 1" = 50'	DATE 7/6/2012	JOB NO. 2238	REVISION
DRAWN BY TD/RH	DRAWING 2238_RME WETLANDS		REVISED BY

PROJECT

City Of Paris, Idaho
Waterline Route
Rocky Mountain Environmental Wetlands Designation

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
Email: bobbutler@roadandbridge.com

SHEET # 4 of 8



\\T300\shared\1_JOBS\2200 - 2299\2238 Paris City Water System 2011\PER\2238_RME WETLANDS.DWG

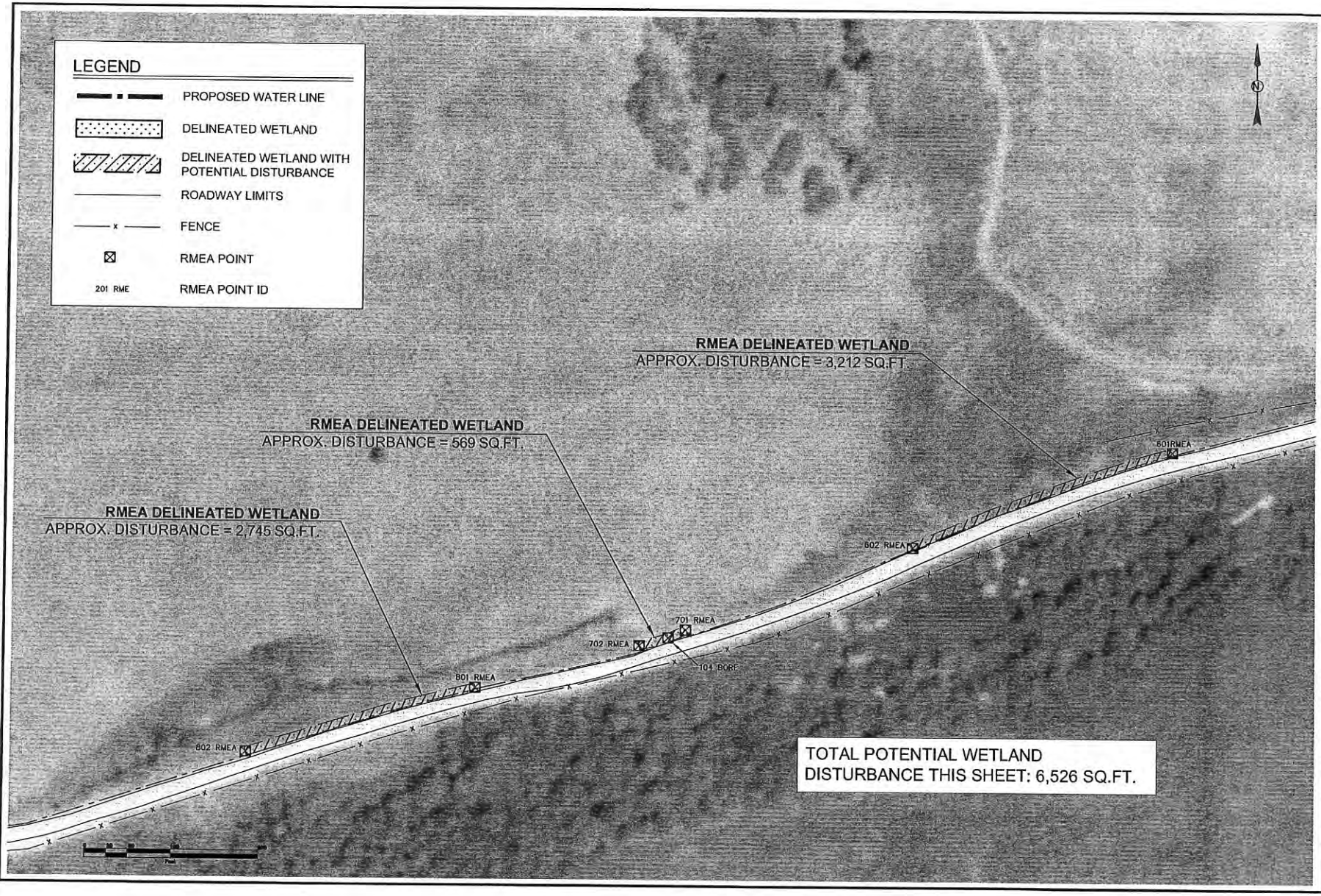
SCALE	1" = 50'
DATE	7/6/2012
JOB NO.	2238
REVISION	
DRAWN BY	TD/RH
DRAWING	2238_RME WETLANDS
REVISED BY	

PROJECT

City Of Paris, Idaho
Waterline Route
Rocky Mountain Environmental Wetlands Designation

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
Email: bobbutler@roadandbridge.com

SHEET # 5 of 8



\\T300\shared\1_JOBS\2200 - 2299\2238 Paris City Water System 2011\PER\2238_RME WETLANDS.DWG

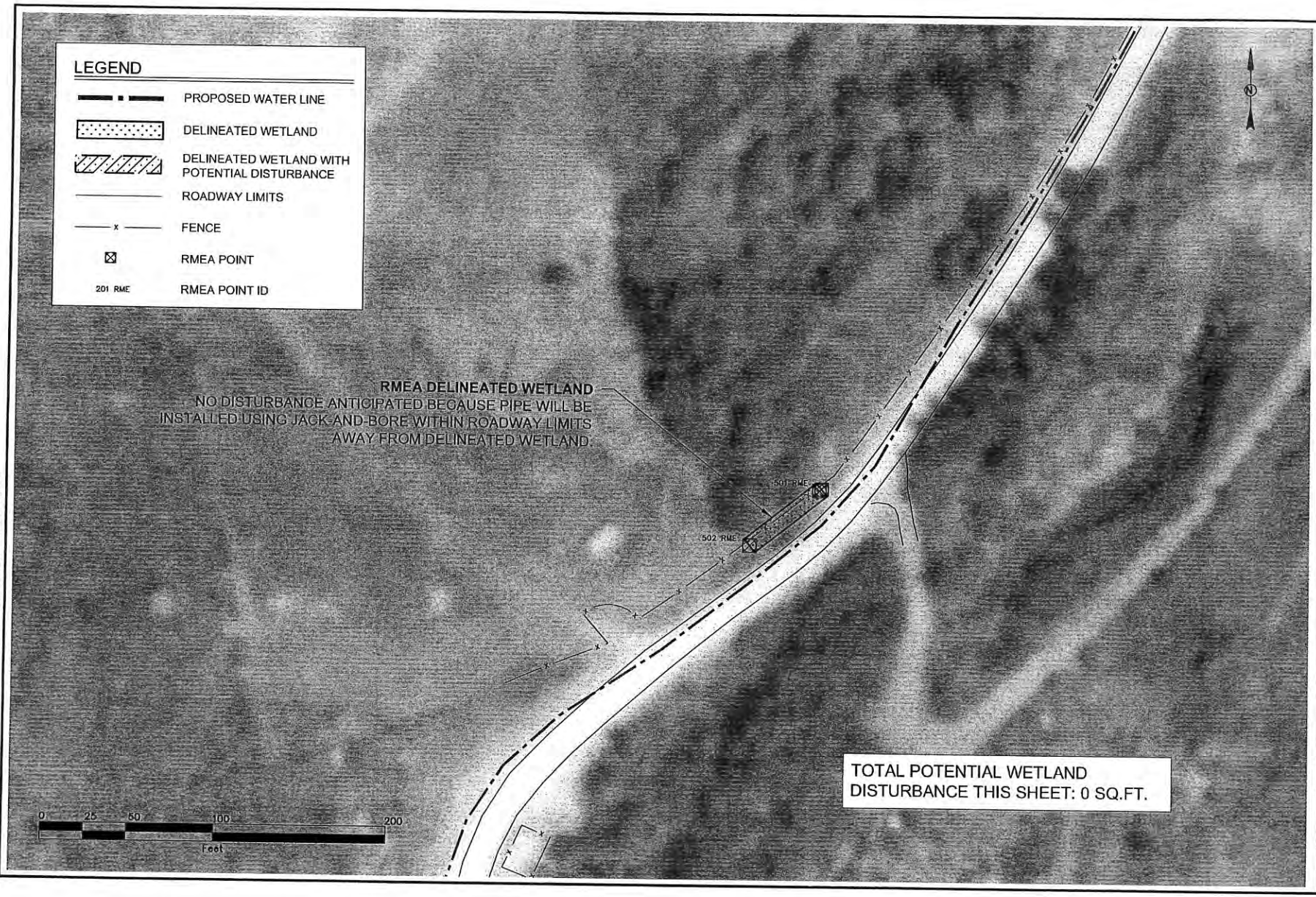
SCALE	DATE	JOB NO.	REVISION
1" = 100'	7/6/2012	2238	
DRAWN BY	DRAWING		REVISED BY
TD/RH	2238_RME WETLANDS		

PROJECT

City Of Paris, Idaho
Waterline Route
Rocky Mountain Environmental Wetlands Designation

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
Email: bobbutler@roadandbridge.com

SHEET # 6 of 8



\\T300\shared\1_JOBS\2200 - 2299\2238 Paris City Water System 2011\PER\2238_RME WETLANDS.DWG

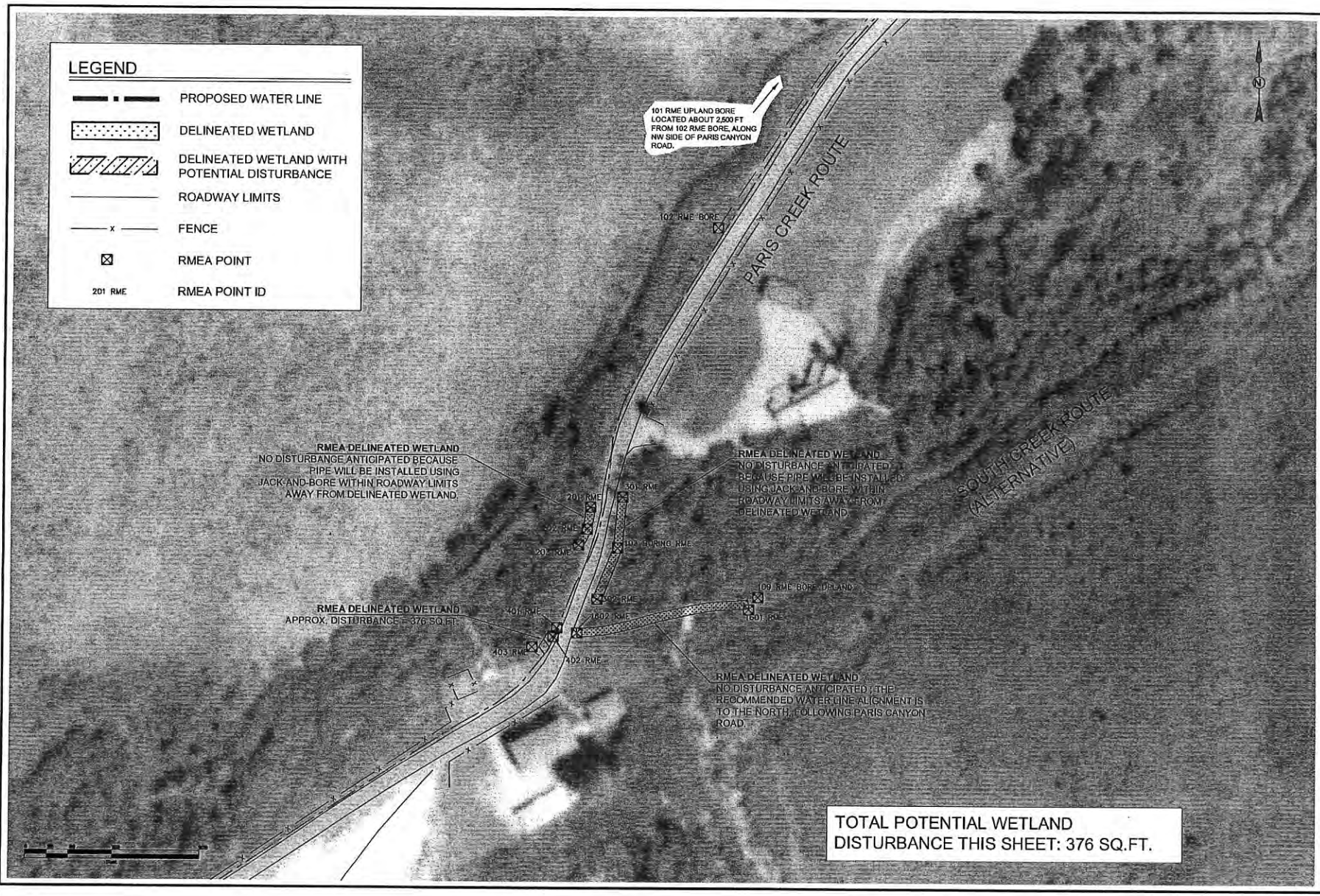
SCALE	1" = 50'
DATE	7/6/2012
JOB NO.	2238
REVISION	
DRAWN BY	TD/RH
DRAWING	2238_RME WETLANDS
REVISED BY	

PROJECT

City Of Paris, Idaho
Waterline Route
Rocky Mountain Environmental Wetlands Designation

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
Email: bobbutler@roadandbridge.com

SHEET # 7 of 8



\\T300\shared\1_JOBS\2200 - 2299\2238 Paris City Water System 2011\PER\2238_RME WETLANDS.DWG

SCALE	DATE	JOB NO.	REVISION
1" = 100'	7/6/2012	2238	
DRAWN BY	DRAWING		REVISED BY
TD/RH	2238_RME WETLANDS		

PROJECT

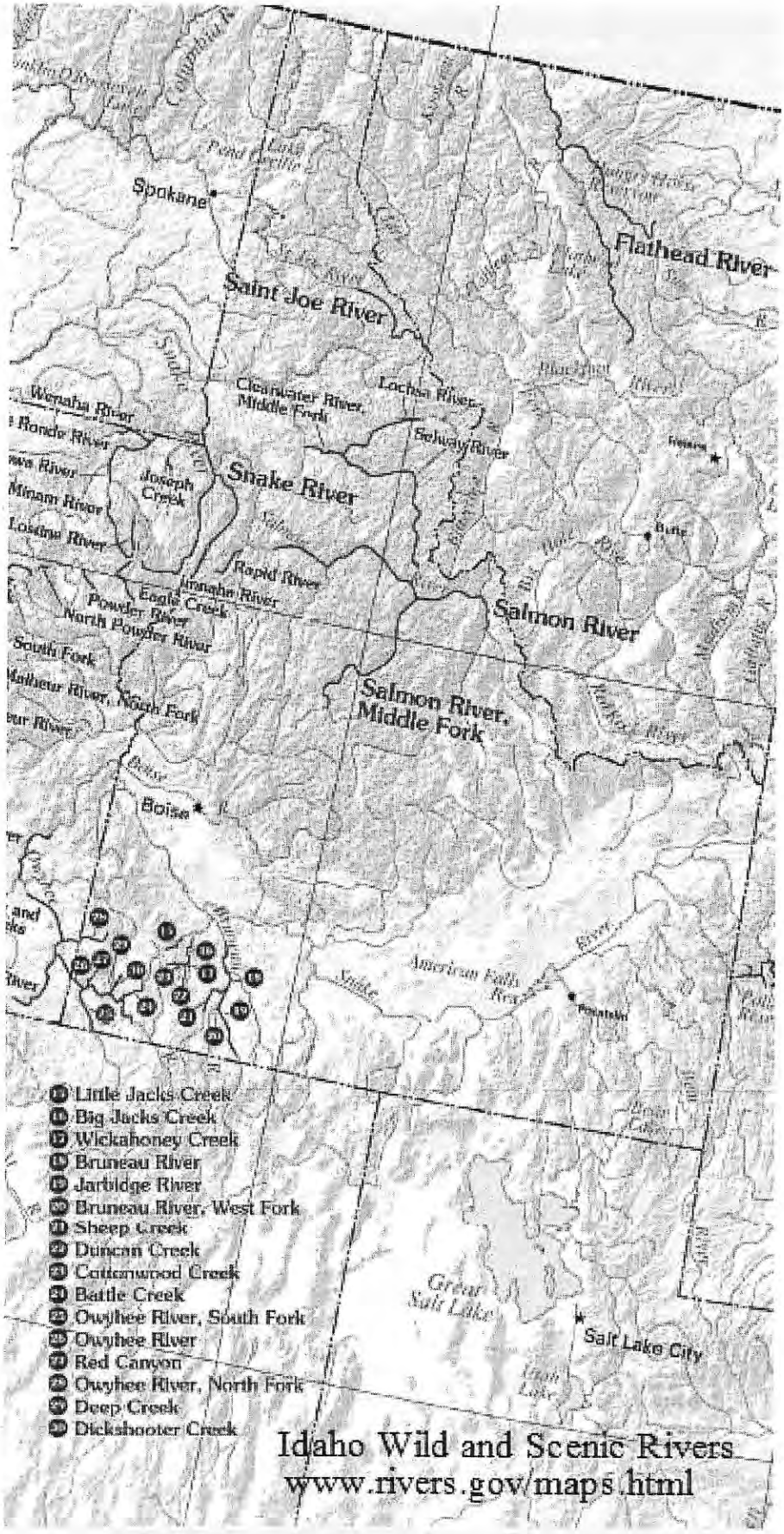
City Of Paris, Idaho
Waterline Route
Rocky Mountain Environmental Wetlands Designation

butler engineering and Land Surveying Inc.
224 South State
Shelley, Idaho 83274
(208) 357-3898
Fax: (208) 357-7698
Email: bobbutler@roadandbridge.com

SHEET # 8 of 8

Appendix 8

Wild and Scenic Rivers


Spokane
Flathead River
Saint Joe River
Clearwater River, Middle Fork
Lochsa River
Selway River
Wenaha River
Grande River
Joseph Creek
Snake River
Minam River
Lostine River
Rapid River
Imnaha River
Eagle Creek
Powder River
North Powder River
South Fork
Malheur River, South Fork
Salmon River
Salmon River, Middle Fork
Boise
American Falls Res
Pocatello
Great Salt Lake
Salt Lake City
Little Jacks Creek
Big Jacks Creek
Wickahoney Creek
Bruneau River
Jarbidge River
Bruneau River, West Fork
Sheep Creek
Duncan Creek
Cottonwood Creek
Battle Creek
Owyhee River, South Fork
Owyhee River
Red Canyon
Owyhee River, North Fork
Deep Creek
Dickshooter Creek
Idaho Wild and Scenic Rivers
www.rivers.gov/maps.html

Appendix 9

Cultural Resources

Holly Batten

From: Ethan Morton
Sent: Wednesday, July 31, 2013 8:49 AM
To: Holly Batten
Subject: RE: Paris Drinking Water Consultation Follow Up

Holly,
We did comment on this project (no adverse effect). You can get a copy of that letter from the forest service.
Thank You,

Ethan Morton
Archaeologist
Idaho State Historical Society
Phone: 208-334-3847 x107

From: Holly Batten [mailto:holly@sicog.org]
Sent: Wednesday, July 31, 2013 8:34 AM
To: Ethan Morton
Subject: FW: Paris Drinking Water Consultation Follow Up

Hi Ethan,

Below is the response from the Forest Service regarding the Paris Water Project. Now that I have received his comments, will your office be issuing any comments?

Thanks,

Holly

From: Duehren, Dennis -FS [mailto:dduehren@fs.fed.us]
Sent: Tuesday, July 30, 2013 1:24 PM
To: Holly Batten
Subject: RE: Paris Drinking Water Consultation Follow Up

Holly, the Forest Service has been working with the City of Paris and their engineering contractor for approximately 2 years on this project. We are working together to address and minimize the environmental impacts of this project that we are considering reconstruction of existing facilities under their existing permit. The proposed new alignment through the meadows, east of the campground deviates from the existing route but is much better located to minimize impacts to the sensitive riparian and meadow habitat. It also bypasses the Cedar Springs collection box, which means more water will flow in Paris Creek for its length to the first possible irrigation diversion. Because I am authorizing this project as reconstruction, I do not intend to conduct additional environmental studies and will not be issuing a formal decision. The project is unlikely to have a measureable effect on; wildlife, especially Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive species, fisheries, soils, hydrologic function, historic or archeological resources. There will be unavoidable, short term, impacts to riparian vegetation from the headbox down to the campground but a combination of seeding native plants and the expected quick regrowth of riparian natives will quickly reclaim this minimal disturbance. The project will benefit the recreation opportunities by making the campground water system more sustainable. Grazing will not impacted because the meadow is excluded from an active allotment.

The Forest Service has no comments on the proposed project below the Forest boundary.

Dennis Duehren

Dennis Duehren
District Ranger
Montpelier Ranger District
Caribou-Targhee National Forest
208-847-0375

From: Holly Batten [mailto:holly@sicog.org]
Sent: Tuesday, July 30, 2013 9:26 AM
To: Duehren, Dennis -FS
Subject: FW: Paris Drinking Water Consultation Follow Up

Hi Dennis,

I was typing in the wrong email yesterday. Sorry for the delay.

Thanks,

Holly

From: Holly Batten [mailto:holly@sicog.org]
Sent: Monday, July 29, 2013 10:06 AM
To: dduehren@fsfed.us
Cc: Holly (holly@sicog.org)
Subject: Paris Drinking Water Consultation Follow Up

Hello Dennis,

Thank you for taking the time to discuss the Paris Drinking Water Project and the proposed changes with me this morning. As we discussed, there have been minor changes made to the project scope including the alignment of the transmission line and the location of the new 200,000 gallon water storage tank. The City of Paris requests the Forest Service's comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a PPPA map and updated project description.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. I look forward to your comments.

Best Regards,

Holly Batten
Community Development | SICOG

p: 208.233.4032 x 31 | f: 208.233.5232 | w: www.sicog.org
PO Box 6079 | Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

This electronic message contains information generated by the USDA solely for the intended recipients. Any unauthorized interception of this message or the use or disclosure of the information it contains may violate the law and subject the violator to civil or criminal penalties. If you believe you have received this message in error, please notify the sender and delete the email immediately.

Holly Batten

From: Ethan Morton
Sent: Wednesday, July 31, 2013 8:46 AM
To: Holly Batten
Cc: Mary Anne Davis
Subject: RE: Paris Drinking Water Consultation Follow Up

Thanks Holly. Mary Ann Davis in our office will be handling the review on this one from here on out as she is our forest service person.
Best,

Ethan Morton
Archaeologist
Idaho State Historical Society
Phone: 208-334-3847 x107

From: Holly Batten [mailto:holly@sicog.org]
Sent: Wednesday, July 31, 2013 8:34 AM
To: Ethan Morton
Subject: FW: Paris Drinking Water Consultation Follow Up

Hi Ethan,

Below is the response from the Forest Service regarding the Paris Water Project. Now that I have received his comments, will your office be issuing any comments?

Thanks,

Holly

From: Duehren, Dennis -FS [mailto:dduehren@fs.fed.us]
Sent: Tuesday, July 30, 2013 1:24 PM
To: Holly Batten
Subject: RE: Paris Drinking Water Consultation Follow Up

Holly, the Forest Service has been working with the City of Paris and their engineering contractor for approximately 2 years on this project. We are working together to address and minimize the environmental impacts of this project that we are considering reconstruction of existing facilities under their existing permit. The proposed new alignment through the meadows, east of the campground deviates from the existing route but is much better located to minimize impacts to the sensitive riparian and meadow habitat. It also bypasses the Cedar Springs collection box, which means more water will flow in Paris Creek for its length to the first possible irrigation diversion. Because I am authorizing this project as reconstruction, I do not intend to conduct additional environmental studies and will not be issuing a formal decision. The project is unlikely to have a measureable effect on; wildlife, especially Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive species, fisheries, soils, hydrologic function, historic or archeological resources. There will be unavoidable, short term, impacts to riparian vegetation from the headbox down to the campground but a combination of seeding native plants and the expected quick regrowth of riparian natives will quickly reclaim this minimal disturbance. The project will benefit the recreation opportunities by making the campground water system more sustainable. Grazing will not impacted because the meadow is excluded from an active allotment.

The Forest Service has no comments on the proposed project below the Forest boundary.

Holly Batten

From: Ethan Morton
Sent: Wednesday, July 24, 2013 11:15 AM
To: Holly Batten
Cc: Mary Anne Davis
Subject: RE: Paris Drinking Water Project

Hi Holly,
I spoke with my colleagues here and the way these things work with multiple jurisdictions is our office will not comment on an undertaking until the appropriate federal agency has reviewed it. In this case it will be the forest service (it does not matter if they take into account the private lands portions or not). In other words don't break it up into two different pieces (one on private and one on the forest). The forest will submit the entire new undertaking to our office for review. Clear as mud?
Thank you,

Ethan Morton
Archaeologist
Idaho State Historical Society
Phone: 208-334-3847 x107

From: Holly Batten [mailto:holly@sicog.org]
Sent: Tuesday, July 23, 2013 4:27 PM
To: Ethan Morton
Subject: Paris Drinking Water Project

Hello Ethan,

Thank you for taking the time to discuss the City of Paris Drinking Water project with me today. As mentioned previously, the City has made minor changes to the project to include location of the transmission line and the new 200,000 gallon water tank. Below I have included an excerpt from an email with the project engineer outlining the specific changes made to the project. Also included is the original Determination of Significance and Effect issued for the project, a brief project description, corresponding PPPA maps, and tank location photo (attached).

Some refinements in the location of the transmission line and water storage tank which were the results of meetings with stakeholders are: 1) near Paris Spring, the new line will be installed along the creek bed instead of boring through the hillside. 2) east of the creek crossing in Paris Spring Campground, the new line will be installed through an open sage brush area instead of along the forest service roadway, and 3) at the east end of the new transmission line the storage tank will be located closer to Paris Canyon Road .

The modifications to the transmission line locations discussed above were a result of coordination with the U.S. Forest Service for the portion of new transmission line that will be constructed within their land. During a meeting on June 4, Bob met with Brent Lewis (Mayor of Paris), Brad Wilks (Paris City Council chairman), and several Forest Service representatives including the district ranger, their engineer, and environmental specialist.

The Forest Service representatives indicated where they want the new line to be installed through Forest Service property. In light of the impacts that would result from a geotechnical investigation and the machinery and temporary road needed for the boring option, they chose installation of new line along the creek bed between the existing spring overflow box and the campground.

A request was made to the Forest Service representatives to locate a part of the transmission line along the edge of some sagebrush uplands to avoid an uphill run which was causing some flow issues in the transmission line. The consensus of the group was an alignment acceptable to the Forest Service, located outside of the riparian zone near the creek, for this stretch of proposed transmission line replacement.

Please let me know if you require more information or clarification regarding the proposed project.

Best Regards,

Holly Batten
Community Development | SICOG

p: 208.233.4032 x 31 | f: 208.233.5232 | w: www.sicog.org

PO Box 6079 | Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

November 1, 2011

Ms. Suzi Pengilly
Deputy SHPO
Idaho State Historical Society
210 Main Street
Boise, ID 83702-7264

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Pengilly:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is seeking funding to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. In order to determine whether historic properties will be affected by the proposed scope of work, the following information is being provided for your review and comment.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area. The project will include the replacement of a concrete transmission line which was constructed in 1963, between the Paris spring collection boxes and the pressure regulating overflow box about 3 miles away. Old, ductile transmission lines between the overflow box and the chlorination station will also be replaced. A new water storage tank will be constructed and a new distribution main line from the tank running east along Center Street to Main Street will be installed.

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **historical properties/cultural resources** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

www.history.idaho.gov

Idaho • State Historical Society

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore
Executive Director

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

November 23, 2011

Holly Batten
SICOG
P.O. Box 6079
Pocatello, Idaho 83205-6079

RE: City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Batten:

Thank you for requesting our views on the proposed improvements to the drinking water system for the City of Paris. Work will include replacing transmission lines, upgrading the distribution system, improvements to water sources, and a new water storage tank and distribution line from the tank to Main Street.

Our records indicate that the project is located in an area where archaeological sites may exist. We therefore recommend an archaeological survey of the water sources, water storage tank location and distribution line, and any other project components requiring new ground disturbance. Please be aware, too, that the water sources are located on land managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Therefore, you need to request the views of the archaeologist for the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, Ali Abusaidi. Ali can be reached at 208-557-5557. The water sources may have been surveyed for archaeological properties in the past.

The survey should be conducted when ground visibility is good, and a report sent to our office for review. Depending upon the results, we may recommend avoiding sensitive areas, archaeological testing or monitoring, or proceeding with the project as planned.

A list of archaeological consultants can be found under "Resources" on the website of Preservation Idaho at www.preservationidaho.org.

We look forward to receiving the archaeological report. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 208-334-3847, ext. 107.

Sincerely,

Susan Pengilly

Susan Pengilly
Deputy SHPO

Historical Society is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE AND EFFECT R4-2300-4 (6/04)
USDA-Forest Service - Intermountain Region
(Ref FSM 2360)

City of Paris Drinking Water Improvements
Project Title

CB-12-636
Cultural Resource Report No.

A cultural resource survey has been conducted for this project and cultural values have been identified. Based on the attached report, the Forest Service has made the following determinations:

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Class	No. of Sites	USFS Site Numbers
I – Eligible		CB-523, CB-524, Paris-4
II – Unevaluated		
III - Not Eligible		CB-522, Paris-5

EFFECT - There will be "no adverse effect" to the following Class I and II sites because:

- ☐ They are outside the project area.
- ☒ They are outside impact zones: CB-523, CB-524, Paris-4
- ☐ Final project plans will avoid them.
- ☐ National Register characteristics will not be changed.
- ☐ Other (explain below).

☐ Check here if sites will be affected, and attach a detailed explanation.

COMMENTS AND COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The following actions are proposed to ensure the protection of known or suspected sites. ☒ None

The city of Paris, Idaho proposes to construct a new water line from the existing spring box at Paris Canyon Springs located on the Caribou-Targhee NF to a semi-buried storage tank at the mouth of Paris Canyon. From this tank a new pipeline will be installed to connect to the existing city water lines.

An intensive survey of the entire area was conducted and five new cultural resource sites were recorded. Three sites, CB-523, CB-524, and Paris-4, are NRHP eligible. Additionally, sites Paris-4 and Paris-5 are located off Forest lands. The project is located within the ROW for Forest Road #421, and the existing water lines, canals, and culverts will be bored under and not altered by the installation of the new water line. Therefore, this project will have "no adverse effect" on any known historic properties and no mitigation measures are necessary.

If any additional cultural resources are encountered during the course of the project, the Forest Archaeologist will be notified immediately and all ground disturbing activities will cease in that area until the Forest Archaeologist takes appropriate action in consultation with SHPO.

FOREST SERVICE CERTIFICATION

Forest CRM Specialist	Date	Line Officer Approval *	Date
[signature]	8/4/12		

* Required when significant sites may be affected and/or when non-routine action is recommended.

S.H.P.O. COMMENTS

I have reviewed the documented provided by the Forest Service.

☒ I agree with the determinations. ☐ I disagree, as explained below or in the attached letter.

Signature	Title	Date
Mary Anne Davis	Assoc. State Archaeologist	8/29/2012

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Ms. Carolyn Boyer Smith
DOE-HETO Cultural Resources
Shoshone Bannock Tribes
PO Box 306
Fort Hall, ID 83203

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Smith:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **historical properties** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Ms. Patti Timbimboo
Cultural Resource Office
Northwest Band, Shoshone Nation
707 N Main St
Brigham City, UT 84302

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Timbimboo:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **historical properties** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

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

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Howard:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **cultural properties** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

nps.gov

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places

TITLE LIST DISPLAY
From: NPS Digital Library
Term(s) Searched: Idaho and Bear Lake and Idaho and paris
Records Displayed: 1 to 15 of 85

Go back to: Revise Search

Sort By: **Title** | Relevancy | Modified

- Allred, Ezra, Bungalow *[Image]* 8%
- Allred, Ezra, Cottage *[Image]* 8%
- Ashley, Dr. George, House *[Image]* 8%
- Ashley, George, Sr., House *[Image]* 8%
- Athay, Sam, House *[Image]* 8%
- Bear Lake County Courthouse *[Image]* 8%
- Bear Lake Market *[Image]* 8%
- Bear Lake Stake Tabernacle *[Image]* 8%
- Beck Barns and Automobile Storage *[Image]* 8%
- Bishop West Barn *[Image]* 8%
- Browning Block *[Image]* 8%
- Budge Cottage *[Image]* 8%
- Budge, Alfred, House *[Image]* 8%
- Budge, Julia, House *[Image]* 8%
- Budge, Taft, Bungalow *[Image]* 8%

Prev | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Next

Appendix 10

Flora and Fauna

MEMO

TO: HOLLY BATTEN, SICOG
FROM: ESTER CEJA, DEQ
SUBJECT: CITY OF PARIS DRINKING WATER IMPROVEMENT PROJECT THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES AND ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT
DATE: OCTOBER 22, 2013

The proposed project for the City of Paris is located in Bear Lake County and consists of the following: replacement of the concrete transmission line from the Paris spring collection boxes and the pressure regulating overflow box; replacement of old ductile transmission lines between the overflow box and the chlorination station which will follow the Forest Service and county roadways; replacement of cast iron lines from the chlorination station to the new water storage reservoir following county roadways; construction of a 200,000 gallon water storage reservoir; replacement of distribution lines in town; and replacement of the transmission line from the new water storage reservoir east along Paris Canyon Road (2nd South) to Main Street.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife threatened and endangered species list dated 2/06/2013 was used for determining endangered and threatened species within Bear Lake County. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) were consulted to determine any impacts to listed species resulting from the proposed project (see attached USFWS consultation response dated October 17, 2013). Based on the USFWS's agency response there are no listed species present in the area. The following species are listed as threatened, candidate, and proposed species, respectively in Bear Lake County.

1. **Canada Lynx** (threatened species) – The Canadian Lynx reside in boreal forest landscapes and provide one or more of the following beneficial habitat elements including snowshoe hares for prey, abundant, large, woody debris piles that are used as dens, and winter snow conditions that are generally deep and fluffy for extended period of time. The proposed project will have "NO EFFECT" on the Canadian Lynx.

2. **Greater Sage- Grouse** (candidate species) – Grouse reside in Sagebrush Steppe environments. The proposed project will have "NO EFFECT" on sage grouse.

3. **North American Wolverine** (proposed species) - The North American Wolverine is a proposed species. Wolverines distribution is restricted to high elevation, deep persistent, and reliable spring snow cover (April 15 to May 14) is the best overall predictor of wolverine occurrence in the contiguous U.S. (http://ecos.fws.gov/speciesProfile/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=A0FA). The proposed project will have a "NO EFFECT" on the wolverine species.

4. **White Bark Pine - Whitebark Pine** (candidate species) – The Whitebark pine is a 5 needle conifer species. The species occurs from approximately 2,950 feet at its northern limit in British Columbia up to 12,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada. The Whitebark Pine is typically found at or slightly lower than alpine timberline in the upper montane zone. In the U.S. it is primarily found on public lands. The project location is primarily on disturbed roads. The project will have "NO EFFECT" on whitebark pine.

Essential Fish Habitat

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

Ester Ceja

From: Marks, Nisa <nisa_marks@fws.gov>
Sent: Thursday, October 17, 2013 1:52 PM
To: Ester Ceja
Subject: Re: Paris Drinking Water Project - 2 of 3

In reply please refer to: 2013-TA-0307

Dear Ms. Ceja:

In response to your July 18, 2013, letter and supplemental project description information provided via electronic mail regarding potential impacts to endangered, threatened, proposed, and/or candidate species from the proposed City of Paris Drinking Water Improvement Project in Paris, Idaho, we have not identified any issues that indicate that consultation under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), is needed for this project.

This finding is based on our understanding of the nature of the project, local conditions, and/or current information indicating that no listed species are present. If you determine otherwise or require further assistance, please contact me by email or the number below.

Thank you for your interest in endangered species conservation.

Best,

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

On Tue, Sep 24, 2013 at 10:51 AM, <Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov> wrote:

Nisa,

Good morning. I wanted to follow up on the Paris project. Any information you could provide would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,

Ester

From: Marks, Nisa [mailto:nisa_marks@fws.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, August 27, 2013 11:40 AM
To: Ester Ceja
Subject: Re: Paris Drinking Water Project - 2 of 3

Hi Ester,

Yes, I have the information you submitted, thank you. I am working on litigation right now that has precluded all other workload. I anticipate I will be able to address the Paris drinking water project in mid-September. If you have not heard from me by the 20th, feel free to follow up.

Thank you for your patience, and sorry for the delay.

Nisa Marks, Biologist

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Eastern Idaho Field Office

4425 Burley Dr., Suite A

Chubbuck, ID 83202
208-237-6975 x121

On Tue, Aug 27, 2013 at 11:37 AM, <Ester.Ceja@deq.idaho.gov> wrote:

Nisa,

Good morning. I hope you are well. I wanted to follow up on the Paris drinking water project. I wanted to know if you'd had a chance to review the proposed project improvements and if the USFWS had any threatened/endangered species concerns.

Any information you could provide would be greatly appreciated.

This species list was revised by the USFWS on 02/06/2013, and is valid for 90 days after 10/22/2013 .

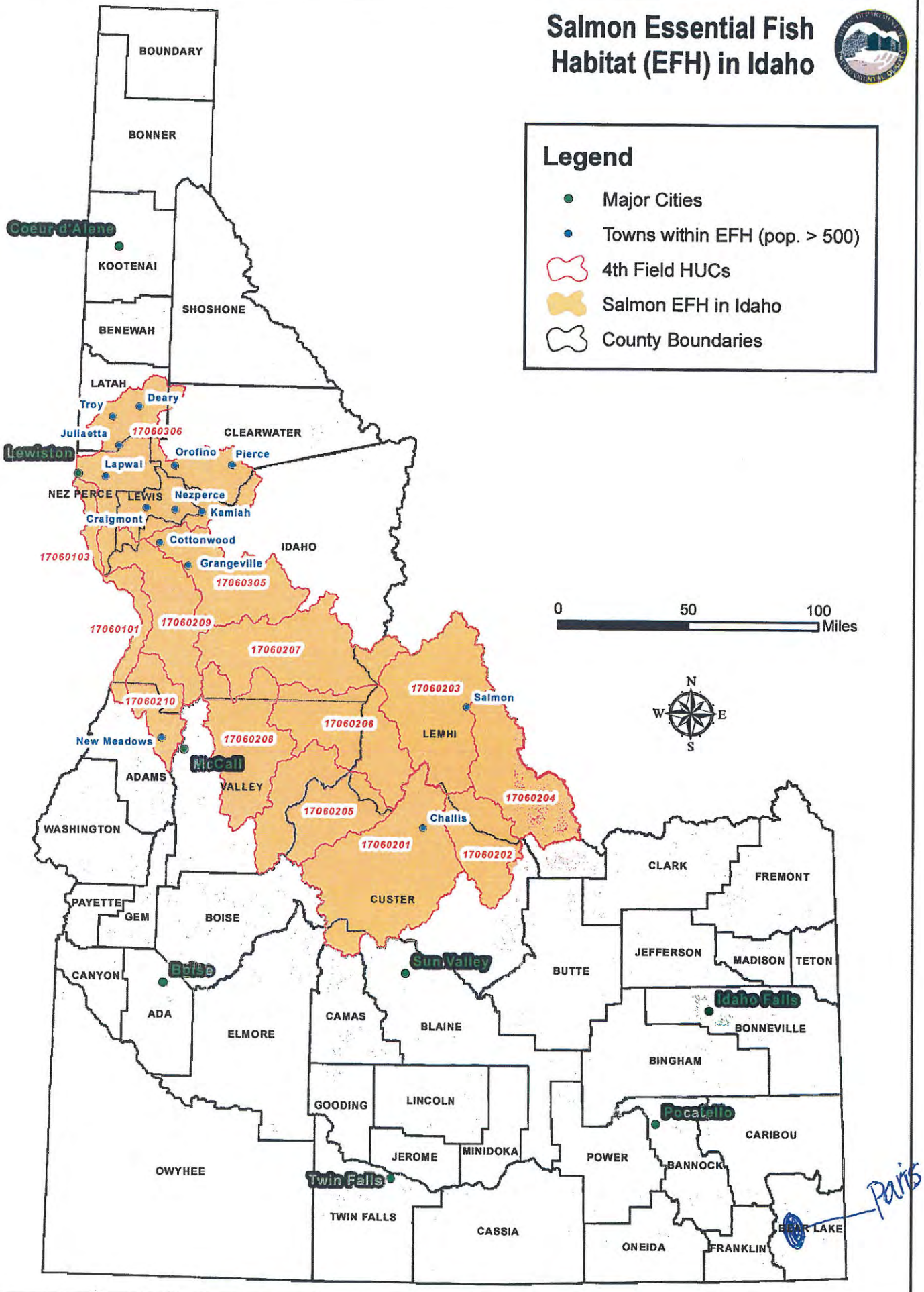
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service • Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office

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

	Herps	Birds		Mammals						Fish		Mollusks				Plants							
Common Name	Columbia Spotted Frog (Great Basin Population)	Greater Sage-Grouse	Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	Canada Lynx	Grizzly Bear	Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel	Selkirk Mountains Woodland Caribou	Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel	North American Wolverine	Bull Trout	Kootenai River White Sturgeon	Banbury Springs Lanx	Bliss Rapids Snail	Bruneau Hot Springsnail	Snake River Physa	Goose Creek Milkvetch	MacFarlane's Four-O'Clock	Packard's Milkvetch	Slickspot Peppergrass	Spalding's Catchfly	Ute Ladies'-Tresses	Water Howellia	Whitebark Pine
Scientific Name	*Rana luteiventris*	*Centrocercus urophasianus*	*Coccyzus americanus*	*Lynx canadensis*	*Ursus arctos horribilis*	*Spermophilus brunneus brunneus*	*Rangifer tarandus caribou*	*Spermophilus brunneus endemicus*	*Gulo gulo luscus*	*Salvelinus confluentus*	*Acipenser transmontanus*	*Lanx* sp.	*Taylorconcha serpenticola*	*Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis*	*Haitia (Physa) natricina*	*Astragalus anserinus*	*Mirabilis macfarlanei*	*Astragalus cusickii var. parkardiae*	*Lepidium papilliferum*	*Silene spaldingii*	*Spiranthes diluvialis*	*Howellia aquatilis*	*Pinus albicaulis*
Ada		C	C							T					E				P-PCH				
Adams		C		T		T		C	P	T-DCH													C
Bannock		C	C						P														
Bear Lake		C		T					P														C
Benewah				T					P	T-DCH										T		T	
Bingham		C	C						P												T		
Blaine		C	C	T					P	T-DCH													C
Boise			C	T					P	T-DCH													C
Bonner				T	T		E		P	T-DCH													C
Bonneville		C	C	T	T				P												T		C
Boundary				T-DCH	T		E-DCH		P	T-DCH	E-DCH												C
Butte		C		T					P	T-DCH													C
Camas		C		T					P	T-DCH													C
Canyon			C												E				P-PCH				
Caribou		C		T					P														C
Cassia		C	C												E	C							
Clark		C	C	T	T				P														C
Clearwater				T					P	T-DCH													C
Custer		C	C	T					P	T-DCH													C
Elmore		C	C	T					P	T-DCH			T		E				P-PCH				C
Franklin		C		T					P														
Fremont		C	C	T	T				P												T		C
Gem		C						C	P	T-DCH									P-PCH				C

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

Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in Idaho



Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Mr. David Kampworth, Supervisor, Easter Idaho Field Office
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
4425 Burley Drive, Ste A
Chubbuck, ID 83202

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Kampworth:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **endangered species** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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

OCT 25 2011

Holly Batten
Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
P.O. Box 6079
Pocatello, Idaho 83205-6079

Subject: Proposed City of Paris Wastewater Improvements Project in Bear Lake County, Idaho. 2012-TA-0021

Dear Ms. Batten:

The Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is writing in response to your October 19, 2011 letter, received in our office on October 21, 2011, regarding the proposed City of Paris wastewater improvements project in Bear Lake County, Idaho. The following Service comments are provided in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

It is our preliminary determination that given the location of the proposed project it will not affect any species listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

Transmission lines have the potential to affect migratory birds, which are afforded protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703-7 12). In addition to considering the potential impacts of the proposed project to listed species we recommend that you identify and implement measures to assure the project complies with the MBTA. More information on impacts to migratory birds and/or the Service's recommendations can be found on the web at http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds.

Thank you for your interest in endangered species conservation. If you have any questions, please contact Ty Matthews at 208-237-6975 x 115.

Sincerely,

David Kampwerth
Field Supervisor

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Mr. David Kampworth
Supervisor, Easter Idaho Field Office
US Fish & Wildlife Service
4425 Burley Drive, Suite A
Chubbuck, ID 83202

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Kampworth:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **vegetation and wildlife** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT COMMENT SHEET
FOR
Paris Water Project
Idaho Community Development Block Grant

To Agency Addressed:
Please comment or respond to the Southeast Idaho Council of Governments within the 30-day requirement, although an immediate response is preferred. If no response is received by the due date, it will be assumed you have no comment and the file will be closed.

PROGRAM REVIEW AND COMMENT

Re: Resident Fish and Wildlife Species and Associated Critical Habitats

We have reviewed the subject application and have reached the following conclusions on its relationship to our plans and programs:

[ ] It has no adverse effect.

[X] Effects, although measurable, would be acceptable.

[ ] It has adverse effects. (Explain in "Remarks" section.)

[ ] We are interested, but require more information to evaluate the proposal. (Explain in "Remarks" section.)

REMARKS (Please type or print legibly.)

Agency: Idaho Dept of Fish & Game, South East Region

By: Jim Mende Title: Environmental Staff Biologist

Signature: J Mende Date: 10/31/11

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Mr. Mark Gamblin
Idaho State Fish & Game
1345 Barton Road
Pocatello, ID 83204

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Gamblin:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **resident fish and wildlife species or any associated critical habitat** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

United States Department of the Interior
IDAHO FISH AND WILDLIFE OFFICE
1387 S. Vinnell Way, Room 368
Boise, Idaho 83709
Telephone (208) 378-5243
http://www.fws.gov/idaho

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office
Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, and Candidate Species With Associated Proposed and Critical Habitats

(Updated August 17, 2011)

Federal Agency Assistance and Consultation

Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act directs the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to consult with federal agencies on any proposed actions (direct or indirect) on federal lands that may potentially affect listed, proposed or candidate species or their habitat.

It is the responsibility of federal "action agencies" (or their designated representatives) to obtain an official table ("Species List") of listed, proposed and candidate species that may be present where the proposed activity is to occur. If the project potentially affects the species or its habitat, the federal agency is required to consult with the Service.

To assist agencies with this task, the Service prepares and regularly updates Species Lists by county. The lists are valid for up to 180 days. Species List areas may be larger than the footprint of the proposed activity. Status changes, such as listings, delistings or critical habitat designations, will be updated immediately by the Service so the action agency will always have access to the most current information for project planning.

For comprehensive information specific to federal agency assistance and consultation, go to: http://www.fws.gov/idaho/agencies.htm

Obtaining Species Lists for Proposed Federal Actions

The Fish and Wildlife Service is developing a web-based system that will allow Action Agencies to generate project-specific Species Lists. We will provide instructions when the new web-based species list system is launched.

Until then, please obtain an official "T&E Species List" directly from the Service's Idaho FWS website, which is organized by county for your proposed activity consultation.

This list will ensure that your project records contain the most current species information. Please print and retain a copy of this list with your project records. Should your project plans expand or change to include additional counties, you will need to check the website for an updated list, and reprint a new species list for your files.

To obtain the most current County Species List (PDF file for download), click on the link under "Obtaining an Official T&E Species List for Proposed Federal Actions" - www.fws.gov/idaho/species/IdahoSpeciesList.pdf.

Before initiating an action, a federal action agency (or their designated representative) that is planning an activity must obtain a list of species that may be present in the proposed project area. (Please note that the area for which this list is being generated may encompass a larger area than the footprint of the construction.) The area includes any effects of the action (direct and indirect) that may potentially affect species or habitats.

This species/county table meets the Fish and Wildlife Services' regulatory obligation under Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) to provide federal agencies with a species list. Please print and retain a copy of this table and this information sheet with your project records.

Use this information to verify the habitats and/or species present in the area affected by the projects you are developing. Any project-specific species list generated from this table is valid for up to 180 days. Because the information in this table may change without notice, you are advised to visit our website frequently.

When you submit a request for Section 7 Consultation, please include a copy of your downloaded Species List marked with the date that it was downloaded. This will document your compliance with 50 CFR 402.12(c).

If the area affected by the proposed project extends beyond the boundary of the State of Idaho, please contact the appropriate U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office listed below to obtain a Species List for their area of jurisdiction.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Contacts
Idaho – Bob Kibler, bob_kibler@fws.gov (208) 378-5255
Montana – Montana Ecological Services Field Office (406) 449-5225
Nevada – Nevada Fish & Wildlife Office (775) 861-6300
Oregon – La Grande Field Office (541) 962-8584
Utah – Utah Ecological Service Field Office (801) 975-3330
Washington – Spokane Field Office (509) 891-6839
Wyoming – Wyoming Ecological Services Field Office (307) 772-2374

Candidate Species Conservation
Though candidate species have no protection under the Act, they are included in the table for early planning consideration. Candidate species could be proposed or listed during the project planning period. The Service advises you to evaluate potential effects to candidate species that may occur in the project area. Should the species be listed, this may expedite section 7 consultation under the Act.

NOAA Fisheries Species
Listed or proposed species that are under National Marine Fisheries Service's (NOAA Fisheries) jurisdiction do NOT appear on the Service's Species Lists. In Idaho, please contact NOAA Fisheries at (208) 378-5696 or visit NOAA Fisherics' webpage at http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Species-Lists.cfm for consultation information.

Rev 5/10/11
IFWO

WILDLIFE HABITAT INCENTIVES PROGRAM (WHIP)

IDAHO STATE PLAN – FY 2012-2013

WHIP Purpose, Objective, and Eligibility

WHIP offers technical and financial assistance to participants to protect, restore, develop, and enhance aquatic and terrestrial habitats for non-domesticated birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, and mammals on private agricultural land, nonindustrial private forest land, and Indian land. Lands enrolled in WHIP must be suitable for fish and wildlife habitat development, on which agricultural and forest-related products or livestock are produced or have the potential to be produced. Federal, State, county, or local government-owned lands are not eligible for WHIP. In Idaho, this includes navigable streams below the ordinary high water mark. A list of the lakes and rivers considered navigable for state title purposes can be found at the following link: http://www.idl.idaho.gov/bureau/smr/navwaters/atc_2_navigable_lakes-rivers.pdf

National Priorities

In order to provide direction to the State and local levels for implementing WHIP and achieving its objective, NRCS has established five national priorities:

(1) Promote the restoration of declining or important native fish and wildlife habitats;
(2) Protect, restore, develop, or enhance fish and wildlife habitat to benefit at-risk species;
(3) Reduce the impacts of invasive species on fish and wildlife habitats;
(4) Protect, restore, develop, or enhance declining or important aquatic wildlife species' habitats; and
(5) Protect, restore, develop, or enhance important migration and other movement corridors for wildlife.

Additional National priorities are established as mandatory criteria in the WHIP Application and Eligibility Ranking Tool.

Idaho State Objectives

To enhance fish and wildlife habitat in areas of the state that have been impacted by agricultural activities by providing technical and financial assistance through locally led and directed work groups. The major objectives of the State WHIP plan include:

- Focus restoration efforts in areas of the state that will address critical habitat needs for wildlife in riparian, aquatic (streams), wetlands, shrub/steppe and grassland habitats.
- Emphasize wildlife habitat restoration and management that will directly benefit threatened and endangered species and species of special concern.

Meeting the objectives of this plan would enhance riparian habitat and associated aquatic habitat critical for salmon, steelhead, and other native fish species. These aquatic species are either listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or a species of concern in Idaho. Several upland wildlife species (greater sage-grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, Southern and Northern Idaho ground squirrels) associated with shrub/steppe and grassland habitats have had significant population declines and are being considered for protection under ESA. The WHIP program would prioritize riparian, aquatic, shrub/steppe and grassland areas through the ranking process and

priority geographic targeting of habitats to help address wildlife species associated with these habitat types.

This plan revision for the 2012-2013 fiscal years is intended to provide general direction for WHIP implementation in Idaho for the last year of the 2008 Farm Bill until the 2012 Farm Bill and new program rules are in place.

State Wildlife Priorities

- Restoration of native vegetation on riparian, wetland, shrub/steppe and grassland habitats.
- Restoration of habitat for threatened and endangered plant and animal species, and state species listed as "species of special concern".
- Projects that address multiple species and resource concerns.
- Projects that contribute to landscape scale habitat restoration.

Focal Areas identified in the Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy are used to set geographic priority areas for habitat restoration projects, and will help NRCS contribute to landscape scale habitat restoration. The IDFG Conservation Data Center Database to identify threatened and endangered plant and animal species, and state species of special concern in the project area that will benefit from the project.

Focused WHIP funding to restore or enhance shrub/steppe habitats and benefit greater sage-grouse and associated species will be provided though the Sage-Grouse Initiative (SGI.) SGI projects are prioritized using Breeding Density Areas, which also help NRCS contribute to landscape scale shrub/steppe restoration.

Priority is also given to projects that protect corridors of riparian habitat adjacent to streams used by threatened, endangered, or other native fish species of concern. Stream habitat improvements for native fish and screening of irrigation water diversion are also given priority. This priority supports ongoing partnership efforts such as the Upper Salmon Basin Watershed Program.

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) funding should usually be used before WHIP funding for eligible, restorable wetland habitats. Restoration Agreements are available for participants not interested in placing a conservation easement on their lands. On Indian lands, 30-year contracts are available which provide payments similar to 30-year easements without encumbering the land. Small inclusions of wetlands in another primary habitat type are more appropriate for WHIP funding.

Partnership Involvement

NRCS will contribute information, education, technical and financial assistance. Technical assistance will be provided through selected field offices in the state. Information and education to promote the program will be through news articles to local newspapers and locally directed conservation committees. NRCS will administer the financial cost share portion of the WHIP program.

The **Idaho Department of Fish and Game** (IDFG) will contribute information, education, technical and financial assistance to the WHIP program. The IDFG will provide technical assistance on request to NRCS field offices and landowners to develop Wildlife Habitat Development Plans (WHDP's). The IDFG and NRCS will work under an existing MOU

between the agencies. The NRCS will provide training on the requirements of WHIP to IDFG employees. The IDFG has an existing Habitat Improvement Program (HIP). When a potential WHIP project has mutual benefits, the IDFG will consider partnering on the financial costs of the project. The IDFG has 25 wildlife biologists throughout the state that are available to assist NRCS in the development of WHDP's. Three of these personnel are located in NRCS Field Offices.

The **Governor's Office of Species Conservation** (OSC) will contribute information, education and financial assistance. The OSC will offer financial assistance directly to land owners on projects benefiting species of concern and Threatened and Endangered species through their own programs. They will offer advice and guidance on species that need assistance.

The **U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service** (FWS) will contribute information, education, technical and financial assistance. The FWS will provide technical assistance to NRCS field offices, when requested, to develop WHDP's. The FWS has 4 wildlife biologists throughout the state that will be available on request to assist in development of WHDP's. The FWS has Partners for Wildlife Program available to landowners throughout the state. Projects funded under the Partners Program focus on wetland and riparian restoration on private lands. Opportunities to partner (e.g. financial assistance) on projects that meet WHIP and Partners Program objectives will occur.

The **Farm Services Agency** (FSA) will contribute information and education assistance to the WHIP program. The FSA will provide information to landowners in county newsletters and during USDA landowner meetings throughout the year. The local FSA County Committees also provide appeals process to landowners.

The **Idaho Association Soil Conservation Districts** (IASCD) will contribute information, education and technical assistance. The IASCD will provide information and education on the WHIP program through newsletters to members. The IASCD has employees throughout the state that will promote the program and assist in the development of WHDP's.

The **Idaho Soil Conservation Commission** (SCC) will contribute information, education and technical assistance. The SCC has employees throughout the state that assists landowners in the development of conservation plans. SCC employees will help identify potential WHIP projects and assist landowners in the development of WHDP's.

The **Bureau of Land Management** (BLM) will contribute information, education and technical assistance to the WHIP program through the Idaho Conservation Effort (ICE) and cooperative programs on BLM and private lands for an ecosystem approach. The BLM has 20 wildlife biologists who may provide technical assistance to develop Coordinated Resource Management Plans on public and private lands.

The following groups and agencies play a less active roll in WHIP delivery, but participate via the Idaho State Technical Advisory Committee:

- **Idaho Cattle Association (ICA)**
- **Pheasants Forever (PF)**
- **National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF)**
- **Ducks Unlimited (DU)**
- **The Nature Conservancy (TNC).**

- **Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF)**
- **Idaho Farm Bureau (IFB)**
- **Idaho Grain Producers Association (IGPA**
- **Idaho Wool Growers Association (IWGA)**
- **Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA)**
- **Idaho Dairy Association (IDA)**

State Ranking Criteria

State and local ranking criteria are reviewed and modified annually by a State Technical Committee subgroup and approved by the STC and posted to the Idaho NRCS WHIP web page [http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip/index.html]. The criteria emphasize native habitat, T/E species and priority habitat areas in Idaho.

Quality Assurance

The NRCS district conservationist or designee will complete a status review of each contract before the end of the fiscal year noting progress in applying the Wildlife Habitat Development Plan (WHDP), need for revision, condition of practice installed, and need for technical assistance.

1. Complete a status review each fiscal year until all required practices are installed. Reviews will be conducted with the cooperator, if possible.

2. Status review may be conducted at any time of the year.

3. Expiring contracts must be reviewed at least 90 days before expiration.

4. The district conservationist or designee has the option of monitoring activities as appropriate in conjunction with the status reviews.

5. WHDPs and WHIP contracts will be reviewed by program specialists during regularly scheduled Field Office Quality Assurance Reviews for compliance with policy.

Measuring Program Success

The NRCS or designee will use an approved wildlife habitat assessment procedure (Idaho Biology Technical Notes 19, 29 and/or 32 available at: http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/biology.html) to evaluate for baseline and applied conditions.

Baseline wildlife habitat assessments will be completed at the time of WHDP development. Follow-up assessments will be conducted the year all essential practices are installed, and the year of contract expiration. The following information will be collected:

1. Maintenance of previously applied practices.
2. Comparison of planned and actual conditions.
3. Evaluation of the wildlife habitat quality as compared to baseline conditions.
4. Photographs of contracted areas in conjunction with monitoring activities.

Program Delivery

Program delivery will include technical training for NRCS field office personnel, and the other agency personnel providing technical support.

Technical assistance to landowners to develop WHDP will be provided by:

- NRCS – 39 field offices, 3 wildlife biologists
- FWS – 4 wildlife biologists
- IDFG – 25 wildlife biologists
- BLM – 20 wildlife biologist
- SCD – 350 staff days-project review, public relations
- SCC – 20 staff days for plan development

Approved Practice List

A list of practices eligible for cost sharing is updated annually with advice from a State Technical Committee and posted to the Idaho NRCS WHIP web page [http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip/index.html]. Practices are only eligible for cost sharing if they are needed to facilitate installation of an identified priority or associated priority practice listed above (e.g. irrigation for windbreak). Management practices like residue management, prescribed grazing, and forage harvest management, although typically needed in a Resource Management System (RMS) are not be eligible for cost sharing under WHIP.

Development of ponds capable of being stocked with non-native fish is not an approved practice for cost sharing under WHIP.

Priority Practice List (minimum of one in all WHDP):

643 Restoration and Management of Rare or Declining Habitats
645 Upland Wildlife Habitat Mgt.
644 Wetland Wildlife Habitat Mgt.
395 Stream Habitat Improvement and Management

Appendix 11

Recreation and Open Space

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT COMMENT SHEET
FOR
Paris Water Project

To Agency Addressed:
Please comment or respond to the Southeast Idaho Council Of Governments within the 30-day requirement, although an immediate response is preferred. If no response is received by the due date, it will be assumed you have no comment and the file will be closed.

PROGRAM REVIEW AND COMMENT

Re: Historical Properties, Visually Sensitive Ares, and Cultural Properties

We have reviewed the subject application and have reached the following conclusions on its relationship to our plans and programs:

[X] It has no adverse effect.

[X] Effects, although measurable, would be acceptable.

[ ] It has adverse effects. (Explain in "Remarks" section.)

[ ] We are interested, but require more information to evaluate the proposal. (Explain in "Remarks" section.)

REMARKS (Please type or print legibly.)

Effects to campground (visual impact of construction activities). Acceptable if conducted during "off" season – Sept 15 – Oct. 31. Visual effects @ spring due to ground disturbance. Acceptable if reclamation + re-vegetation is complete.

Agency: U.S. Forest Service

By: Dennis Duehren Title: District Ranger

Signature: [signature] Date: 1-31-12

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

January 26, 2012

U.S. Forest Service
1405 Hollipark Dr.
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

To Whom It May Concern:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **Historic Properties, Visually Sensitive Areas, and Traditional Cultural Properties** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

Appendix 12

Agricultural Lands

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Mr. Larry Mickelson
NRCS
785 North 4th Street
Montpelier, ID 83254

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Mickelson:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **area soils, geology or prime farmland** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

Search

Suitabilities and Limitations Ratings

Open All | Close All

Building Site Development

Construction Materials

Disaster Recovery Planning

Land Classifications

Conservation Tree and Shrub Group

Ecological Site ID

Ecological Site Name

Farmland Classification

View Description | View Rating

View Options

Map ☑

Table ☑

Description of Rating ☑

Rating Options

Detailed Description

Advanced Options

View Description | View Rating

Forage Suitability Group ID (Component Table)

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Irrigated Capability Class

Irrigated Capability Subclass

NH Forest Soil Group

Nonirrigated Capability Class

Nonirrigated Capability Subclass

Soil Taxonomy Classification

Land Management

Military Operations

Recreational Development

Map — Farmland Classification

Scale

Data Available

To see available data for a specific point on the map, click the map at the location of interest.

The point you clicked is marked with the identified point icon:

To see a map showing available data for all locations in the U.S. and territories, as a PDF in a separate browser window, click the **Soil Survey Status** link in the Navigation Bar above.

Tables — Farmland Classification — Summary By Map Unit

Summary by Map Unit — Bear Lake County Area, Idaho (ID712)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Ant Flat silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	696.0	0.2%
2	Ant Flat silty clay loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	391.1	0.1%
3	Ant Flat silty clay loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	495.4	0.1%
4	Arbone silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	1,580.2	0.4%
5	Arbone silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	611.1	0.1%
6	Arbone silt loam, dry, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	403.0	0.1%
7	Arbone-Wursten complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	520.4	0.1%
8	Arbone-Wursten complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	588.2	0.1%
9	Arbone-Wursten complex, dry, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	544.1	0.1%
10	Bailcreek-Dranburn complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	303.3	0.1%
11	Bailcreek-Toponce	Not prime	395.9	0.1%

Sanitary Facilities

Vegetative Productivity

Waste Management

Water Management

	complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes	farmland		
12	Bancroft silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	2,763.0	0.6%
13	Bancroft silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,393.4	0.5%
14	Bancroft silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	374.2	0.1%
15	Bear Lake-Bear Lake, ponded complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	18,633.6	4.2%
16	Bear Lake-Chesbrook-La Roco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	7,413.1	1.7%
17	Bear Lake-Lago complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	5,362.2	1.2%
18	Bearbou silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	860.3	0.2%
19	Bearhollow-Brifox-Iphil complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	888.0	0.2%
20	Bearhollow-Brifox-Iphil complex, 12 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,602.4	0.6%
21	Benning silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	1,171.0	0.3%
22	Bern silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	7,253.5	1.7%
23	Bezzant gravelly silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	804.6	0.2%
24	Bezzant-Swanpeak complex, 4 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	355.6	0.1%
25	Bischoff-Hagenbarth complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	933.7	0.2%
26	Bloomington mucky silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,325.2	0.8%
27	Boundridge-Sweetcreek complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,440.3	0.3%
28	Boydhollow-Slan-Cokeville complex, 15 to 65 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,819.3	0.6%
29	Brifox-Lizdale complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	624.6	0.1%
30	Brifox-Niter complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	484.0	0.1%
31	Brifox-Niter complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	521.2	0.1%
32	Broadhead silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	424.5	0.1%
33	Broadhead silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,292.1	0.3%
34	Broadhead-Hades-Swanpeak complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	804.2	0.2%
35	Buist gravelly silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	4,356.7	1.0%
36	Buist gravelly silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	872.1	0.2%
37	Buist gravelly silt loam, dry, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	212.3	0.0%
38	Buist very gravelly silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	697.9	0.2%
39	Buist-Arbone complex, 1 to	Prime farmland if	951.2	0.2%

	4 percent slopes	irrigated		
40	Burchert-Whitetop complex, 10 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	437.0	0.1%
41	Cedarhill gravelly silt loam, 5 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,981.4	0.5%
42	Cedarhill gravelly silt loam, dry, 10 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,067.1	0.2%
43	Cedarhill-Bearhollow complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,759.1	0.4%
44	Cedarhill-Buist complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,081.9	0.5%
45	Cedarhill-Burchert complex, 5 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	513.7	0.1%
46	Cedarhill-Clegg complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	967.0	0.2%
47	Cedarhill-Clegg-Drage complex, 5 to 55 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	7,274.6	1.7%
48	Cedarhill-Pinehollow complex, dry, 5 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,446.5	0.3%
49	Cedarhill-Wursten complex, 5 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	892.4	0.2%
50	Chesbrook-Bear Lake complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,055.6	0.2%
51	Chinhill silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	222.3	0.1%
52	Chokecherry-Dranyon complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	631.3	0.1%
53	Chokecherry-Slights-Sheep Creek complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	579.6	0.1%
54	Chokecherry-Tubbs Hollow-Sheep Creek complex, 3 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,140.0	0.3%
55	Church Springs-Monida complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	757.7	0.2%
56	Cleavage-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,378.7	0.3%
57	Clegg silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	255.7	0.1%
58	Clegg silt loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,065.6	0.5%
59	Clegg-Grecan complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,304.8	0.8%
60	Cooley-Beehunt complex, dry, 20 to 65 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	4,021.6	0.9%
61	Crossley-Rock outcrop complex, 4 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,494.4	0.3%
62	Crossley-Whitetop-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	182.8	0.0%
63	Cupine-Dunford complex, 20 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,218.2	0.3%
64	Cupine-Falula complex, dry, 5 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	544.1	0.1%
65	Dennot-Thatcher complex, dry, 2 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	501.7	0.1%

66	Dingle muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,158.9	0.3%
67	Dinswamp mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	6,463.0	1.5%
68	Dipcreek-Cutoff-Sheep Creek complex, 5 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,453.4	0.3%
69	Dipcreek-Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	240.4	0.1%
70	Dirtyhead-Cedarhill complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,363.2	0.8%
71	Dirtyhead-Mumford-Dranburn complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,809.1	0.4%
72	Dollarhide very gravelly sandy loam, 5 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	565.7	0.1%
73	Dollarhide-Grunder complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,308.4	0.3%
74	Drage-Causey-Lilcan complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	578.1	0.1%
75	Dranburn-Hoopgobel-Ledgehollow complex, 10 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	545.3	0.1%
76	Dranburn-Pavohroo complex, 10 to 55 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,590.6	0.4%
77	Dranburn-Pontuge complex, 10 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,250.3	0.3%
78	Dranburn-Poulridge complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	669.0	0.2%
79	Dranyon silt loam, 10 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,269.3	0.3%
80	Dry Canyon loam, dry, 5 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	184.2	0.0%
81	Dry Canyon, dry-Cutoff complex, 12 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,723.5	0.4%
82	Dumps, mine	Not prime farmland	238.4	0.1%
83	Dutchcanyon gravelly silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	764.9	0.2%
84	Dutchcanyon-Frenchollow complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	212.0	0.0%
85	Everry-Preuss complex, 5 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	4,679.5	1.1%
86	Everry-Preuss complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,595.1	0.8%
87	Fishaven-Dutchcanyon complex, 8 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	605.7	0.1%
88	Frenchollow silty clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	668.6	0.2%
89	Frenchollow silty clay loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,110.0	0.3%
90	Fury silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	520.1	0.1%
91	Georgecanyon gravelly silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	4,059.0	0.9%
92	Hades silt loam, 0 to 4	Prime farmland if	625.1	0.1%

	percent slopes	irrigated		
93	Hades silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,104.6	0.3%
94	Hades silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	619.2	0.1%
95	Hades-Horrocks complex, 10 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	809.7	0.2%
96	Hagenbarth-Clegg complex, 5 to 35 perceent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,604.0	0.4%
97	Hagenbarth-Dranburn complex, 10 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	575.3	0.1%
98	Hagenbarth-Horrocks complex, 20 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	626.6	0.1%
99	Hagenbarth-Zeebar-Dranburn complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	4,027.5	0.9%
100	Hoopgobel-Cadero complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	348.4	0.1%
101	Hoopgobel-Slights complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	203.4	0.0%
102	Horrocks-Cedarhill complex, 12 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	339.3	0.1%
103	Horrocks-Cleavage complex, 1 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	774.9	0.2%
104	Horrocks-Cleavage complex, 12 to 55 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,760.2	0.4%
105	Hutchley-Cupine-Vitale complex, 2 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	5,053.4	1.2%
106	Iphil silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	1,389.6	0.3%
107	Iphil silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,013.0	0.5%
108	Iphil silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	530.0	0.1%
109	Iphil-Lanoak-Watercanyon complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	497.8	0.1%
110	Iphil-Watercanyon complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,368.6	0.8%
111	Iphil-Watercanyon complex, dry, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	344.0	0.1%
112	Ireland-Falula-Vicking complex, 15 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	765.1	0.2%
113	Jacanyon-Cleavage complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	484.5	0.1%
114	Jebo-Cokeville-Dennot complex, dry, 5 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,699.0	0.4%
115	Jebo-Cupine complex, 8 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	162.0	0.0%
116	Jebo-Cupine complex, dry, 5 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	5,802.9	1.3%
117	Jebo-Dipcreek complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	369.1	0.1%
118	Jebo-Dipcreek complex,	Not prime	2,151.0	0.5%

	dry, 10 to 55 percent slopes	farmland		
119	Joes silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	4,935.1	1.1%
120	Joes silt loam, 4 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,232.6	0.5%
121	Kucera silt loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	150.4	0.0%
122	Kucera-Chausse-Rexburg complex, 10 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,441.8	0.8%
123	La Roco silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,783.9	0.6%
124	La Roco silty clay loam, saline, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	145.5	0.0%
125	Lag-Dollarhide-Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,258.8	0.3%
126	Lag-Dranyon complex, 10 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,322.8	0.5%
127	Lago silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	4,500.2	1.0%
128	Lago-Bear Lake complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	15,140.7	3.5%
129	Lago-Merkley complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	758.2	0.2%
130	Lanoak silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	518.5	0.1%
131	Lanoak silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	467.9	0.1%
132	Lanoak silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	366.1	0.1%
133	Lanoak silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	198.7	0.0%
134	Lanoak-Arbone complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	656.7	0.1%
135	Lanoak-Rexburg complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	530.0	0.1%
136	Leftfork-Cleavage complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	458.0	0.1%
137	Lilcan-Rock outcrop-Jacanyon complex, 2 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,703.6	0.4%
138	Lilcan-Watkins Ridge, dry-Jacanyon complex, 8 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,008.1	0.2%
139	Lonjon-Kucera-Sprollow complex, 10 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	198.2	0.0%
140	Lonjon-Kucera, dry-Sprollow, dry complex, 5 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,223.3	0.3%
141	Lonjon-Monida-Chokecherry complex, 5 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,540.8	0.8%
142	Lonjon-Mumford-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,271.8	0.3%
143	Lonjon-Sheep Creek-Dipcreek complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	518.0	0.1%
144	Lonjon-Sprollow-Mumford complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,193.9	0.7%
145	Marshdale-Bloomcreek complex, 0 to 3 percent	Not prime farmland	745.4	0.2%

	slopes			
146	Merkley silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,657.3	0.8%
147	Millerditch-Cookcan complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,824.6	0.9%
148	Mumford very gravelly silt loam, 2 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	972.6	0.2%
149	Mumford-Sprollow complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	380.4	0.1%
150	Mumford-Sprollow, dry complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,253.8	0.5%
151	Mumford-Sprollow, dry complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,429.7	0.3%
152	Nielsen-Dranburn-Hagenbarth complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,588.5	0.6%
153	North Beach extremely cobbly loamy coarse sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	175.0	0.0%
154	Nuffer-Blackotter complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,706.2	0.8%
155	Nythar-Sagollow complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	482.2	0.1%
156	Ovidcreek silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,370.0	0.3%
157	Parding-Firading-Hagenbarth complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,367.2	0.3%
158	Parding-Firading-Hagenbarth complex, dry, 5 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	368.6	0.1%
159	Pegram silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	4,496.0	1.0%
160	Pinegap-Lonjon complex, 35 to 65 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	4,142.0	0.9%
161	Pinehollow-Ant Flat-Sheep Creek complex, 2 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,461.6	0.3%
162	Pits, gravel	Not prime farmland	251.8	0.1%
163	Pontuge-Cokeville complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	6,492.9	1.5%
164	Preussrange-Halfcircle complex, 12 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,190.1	0.5%
165	Prucree-Dipcreek complex, 4 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,734.4	0.4%
166	Raynal silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	795.7	0.2%
167	Raynal-Lago complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	1,067.3	0.2%
168	Ream-Merkley complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,245.7	0.7%
169	Redpine-Draney-Brushtop complex, 8 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	613.5	0.1%
170	Rexburg silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	1,013.6	0.2%
171	Rexburg-Iphil complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	1,573.3	0.4%
172	Rexburg-Iphil complex, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,567.3	0.6%

173	Rexburg-Kucera complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	742.1	0.2%
174	Rexburg-Kucera complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	849.8	0.2%
175	Rexburg-Kucera complex, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	368.5	0.1%
176	Rexburg-Ririe complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	1,146.0	0.3%
177	Rexburg-Ririe complex, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,063.1	0.5%
178	Rexburg-Ririe complex, 8 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	828.7	0.2%
179	Rexburg-Watercanyon complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	418.3	0.1%
180	Rexburg-Wursten complex, 2 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	154.9	0.0%
181	Richollow-Dranburn complex, 5 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,900.2	0.4%
182	Richollow-Ledgehollow complex, 5 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	185.1	0.0%
183	Ririe-Iphil complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated	131.6	0.0%
184	Sadducee-Bearbeach complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	738.3	0.2%
185	Sheep Creek-Taylow-Dry Canyon complex, 5 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,636.0	0.6%
186	Slights-Dranburn complex, 2 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,183.1	0.3%
187	Springhollow-Arbone complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,090.0	0.2%
188	Springhollow-Arbone complex, dry, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	8,245.3	1.9%
189	Sprollow-Lonjon complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,090.5	0.2%
190	Sprollow, dry-Lonjon complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	13,381.7	3.1%
191	Sprollow-Lonjon-Mumford complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,348.7	0.3%
192	Sprollow, dry-Lonjon-Mumford complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,646.7	0.6%
193	Sprollow-Wursten-Lonjon complex, 5 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,451.8	0.3%
194	Streek-Cleavage complex, 2 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	544.5	0.1%
195	Streek, moist-Streek-Swanpeak complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	659.1	0.2%
196	Streek-Swanpeak complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	5,479.6	1.2%
197	Streek-Swanpeak-Sagollow complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,076.4	0.2%
198	Suryon loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	190.4	0.0%
199	Swan Flat-Dranburn complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,168.2	0.3%

200	Swanpeak cobbly loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	212.3	0.0%
201	Swanpeak-Ant Flat complex, 1 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,380.5	0.3%
202	Swanpeak-Cloudless complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,160.6	0.5%
203	Swanpeak-Dutchcanyon complex, 20 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,094.0	0.2%
204	Swanpeak-Dutchcanyon-Ant Flat complex, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,359.5	0.5%
205	Thatcher silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,340.6	0.3%
206	Thatcher silt loam, dry, 1 to 10 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,123.1	0.3%
207	Thatcher-Church Springs complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,723.6	0.4%
208	Thatcher-Clegg complex, 4 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,210.4	0.3%
209	Thatcher-Joes complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	753.8	0.2%
210	Thatcherflats silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	232.7	0.1%
211	Thomasfork silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	576.5	0.1%
212	Toponce-Bailcreek complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	586.6	0.1%
213	Tubbs Hollow-Dry Canyon complex, 5 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	572.2	0.1%
214	Vicking silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	226.8	0.1%
215	Vicking silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	454.3	0.1%
216	Vicking silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	592.1	0.1%
217	Vicking silt loam, dry, 2 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,509.9	0.3%
218	Vicking silt loam, dry, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	606.5	0.1%
219	Vicking-Cokeville complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	4,391.9	1.0%
220	Vipont-Dipcreek complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,541.6	0.4%
221	Vipont-Prucree complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,760.7	0.4%
222	Vipont-Suryon complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	918.8	0.2%
223	Warshod-Slan complex, 15 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	5,363.6	1.2%
224	Warshod-Slan complex, dry, 10 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	981.6	0.2%
225	Water	Not prime farmland	40,937.2	9.3%
226	Water, miscellaneous	Not prime farmland	104.2	0.0%
227	Watkins Ridge gravelly silt loam, dry, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	520.0	0.1%
228	Wursten silt loam, 1 to 4	Prime farmland if	2,225.0	0.5%

	percent slopes	irrigated		
229	Wursten silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,251.0	0.3%
230	Wursten silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,459.0	0.3%
231	Wursten silt loam, dry, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	434.2	0.1%
232	Wursten-Bearhollow complex, 10 to 35 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	570.9	0.1%
233	Wursten-Rexburg complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	1,239.9	0.3%
234	Wursten-Rexburg complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2,144.3	0.5%
235	Wursten-Rexburg complex, dry, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	229.2	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest			**438,609.0**	**100.0%**

Description — Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Rating Options — Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

FOIA | Accessibility Statement | Privacy Policy | Non-Discrimination Statement | Information Quality | USA.gov | White House

Prime and other Important Farmlands

This table lists the map units in the survey area that are considered important farmlands. Important farmlands consist of prime farmland, unique farmland, and farmland of statewide or local importance. This list does not constitute a recommendation for a particular land use.

In an effort to identify the extent and location of important farmlands, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with other interested Federal, State, and local government organizations, has inventoried land that can be used for the production of the Nation's food supply.

Prime farmland is of major importance in meeting the Nation's short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. Because the supply of high-quality farmland is limited, the U.S. Department of Agriculture recognizes that responsible levels of government, as well as individuals, should encourage and facilitate the wise use of our Nation's prime farmland.

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 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. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forestland, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Prime farmland is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. Slope ranges mainly from 0 to 6 percent. More detailed information about the criteria for prime farmland is available at the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

For some of the soils identified in the table as prime farmland, measures that overcome a hazard or limitation, such as flooding, wetness, and droughtiness, are needed. Onsite evaluation is needed to determine whether or not the hazard or limitation has been overcome by corrective measures.

A recent trend in land use in some areas has been the loss of some prime farmland to industrial and urban uses. The loss of prime farmland to other uses puts pressure on marginal lands, which generally are more erodible, droughty, and less productive and cannot be easily cultivated.

Unique farmland is land other than prime farmland that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, and other fruits and vegetables. It has the special combination of soil quality, growing season, moisture supply, temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, and aspect needed for the soil to economically produce sustainable high yields of these crops when properly managed. The water supply is dependable and of adequate quality. Nearness to markets is an additional consideration. Unique farmland is not based on national criteria. It commonly is in areas where there is a special microclimate, such as the wine country in California.

In some areas, land that does not meet the criteria for prime or unique farmland is considered to be *farmland of statewide importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. The criteria for defining and delineating farmland of statewide importance are determined by the appropriate State agencies. Generally, this land includes areas of soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some areas may produce as high a yield as prime farmland if conditions are favorable. Farmland of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by State law.

In some areas that are not identified as having national or statewide importance, land is considered to be *farmland of local importance* for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. This farmland is identified by the appropriate local agencies. Farmland of local importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by local ordinance.

Report—Prime and other Important Farmlands

Prime and other Important Farmlands– Bear Lake County Area, Idaho		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
5	Arbone silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
12	Bancroft silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
15	Bear Lake-Bear Lake, ponded complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
16	Bear Lake-Chesbrook-La Roco complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
23	Bezzant gravelly silt loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
47	Cedarhill-Clegg-Drage complex, 5 to 55 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
56	Cleavage-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
58	Clegg silt loam, 4 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
69	Dipcreek-Rock outcrop complex, 5 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
70	Dirtyhead-Cedarhill complex, 12 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
73	Dollarhide-Grunder complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
99	Hagenbarth-Zeebar-Dranburn complex, 5 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
104	Horrocks-Cleavage complex, 12 to 55 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
105	Hutchley-Cupine-Vitale complex, 2 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
107	Iphil silt loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
119	Joes silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
120	Joes silt loam, 4 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
129	Lago-Merkley complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
130	Lanoak silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
131	Lanoak silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
132	Lanoak silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
134	Lanoak-Arbone complex, 12 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
137	Lilcan-Rock outcrop-Jacanyon complex, 2 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Prime and other Important Farmlands--Bear Lake County Area, Idaho		
Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Farmland Classification
145	Marshdale-Bloomcreek complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
152	Nielsen-Dranburn-Hagenbarth complex, 5 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
173	Rexburg-Kucera complex, 1 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if irrigated
174	Rexburg-Kucera complex, 4 to 12 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
181	Richollow-Dranburn complex, 5 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
186	Slights-Dranburn complex, 2 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
194	Streek-Cleavage complex, 2 to 30 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
199	Swan Flat-Dranburn complex, 10 to 50 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
202	Swanpeak-Cloudless complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
216	Vicking silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
230	Wursten silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Bear Lake County Area, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Version 1, Sep 22, 2008

Soil Survey Area: Caribou National Forest, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Version 0, Jan 1, 0001

Appendix 13

Air Quality

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Mr. Tom Hepworth
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
444 Hospital Way #300
Pocatello, ID 83201

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Mr. Hepworth:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **air quality** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

444 Hospital Way #300 • Pocatello, Idaho • 83201

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

Monday, November 21, 2011

Holly Batten
Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
PO Box 6079
Pocatello, ID 83201

RE: Environmental Information Document (EID) Review, Environmental Impacts for City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement

Dear Mr. Batten,

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

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

Once you compile comments received from your October 21, 2011 solicitation, a final copy of the EID is to be submitted to the Department for purposes of our ongoing review of the project.

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

If you have questions or comments, please contact me at 236-6160 or via email at tom.hepworth@deq.idaho.gov.

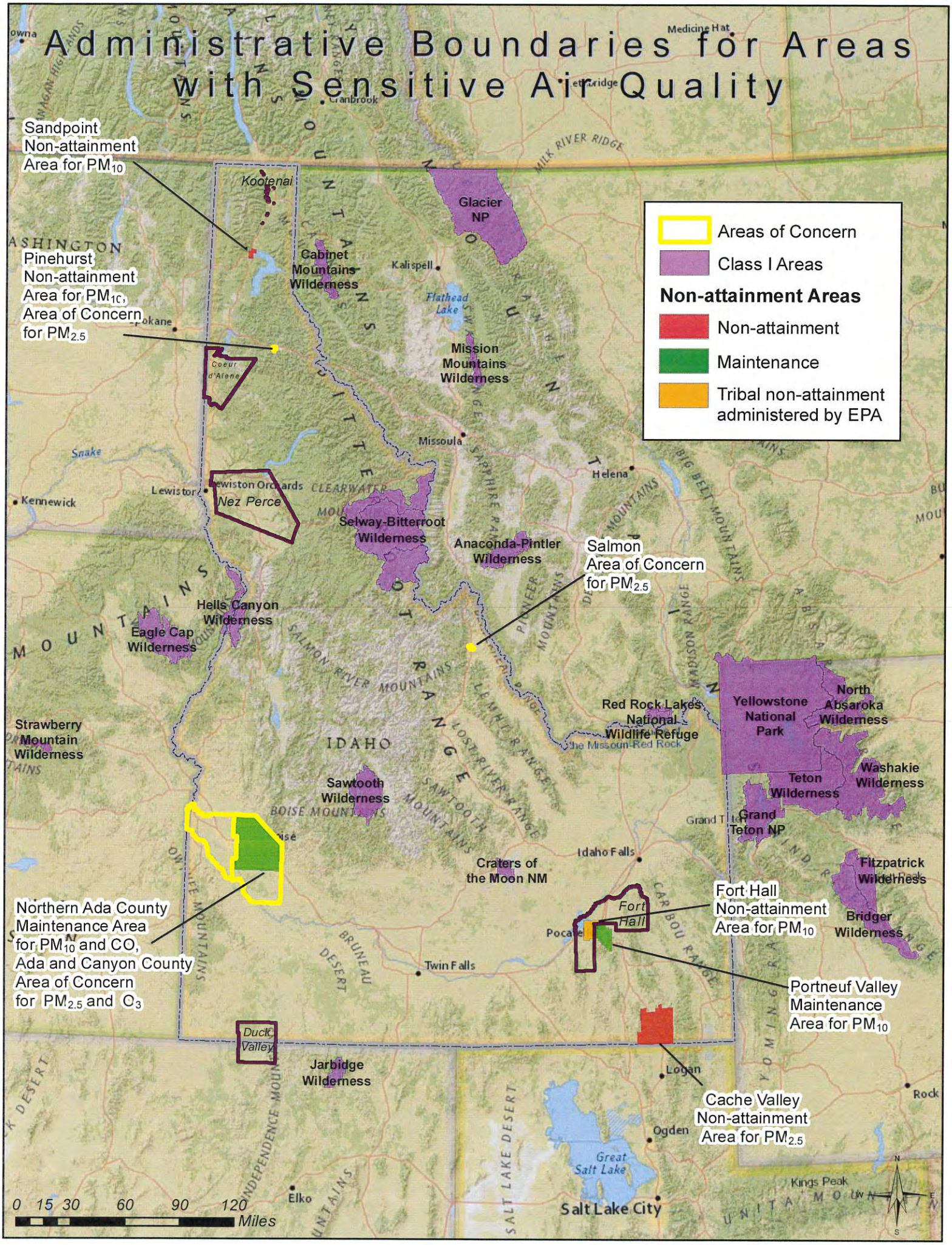
Sincerely,

Tom Hepworth
Engineering Regional Manager

CC: Bruce Olenick, Regional Administrator, Pocatello Regional Office

File: TRIM 2011ALP483

Administrative Boundaries for Areas with Sensitive Air Quality



TITLE 40--PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER I--ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CONTINUED)

PART 93--DETERMINING CONFORMITY OF FEDERAL ACTIONS TO STATE OR FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS--Table of Contents

Subpart B--Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans

Sec. 93.153 Applicability.

(a) Conformity determinations for Federal actions related to transportation plans, programs, and projects developed, funded, or approved under title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Act (49 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) must meet the procedures and criteria of 40 CFR part 51, subpart T, in lieu of the procedures set forth in this subpart.

(b) For Federal actions not covered by paragraph (a) of this section, a conformity determination is required for each pollutant where the total of direct and indirect emissions in a nonattainment or maintenance area caused by a Federal action would equal or exceed any of the rates in paragraphs (b)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) For purposes of paragraph (b) of this section, the following rates apply in nonattainment areas (NAA's):

	Tons/year
Ozone (VOC's or NOX):	
Serious NAA's	50
Severe NAA's	25
Extreme NAA's	10
Other ozone NAA's outside an ozone transport region	100
Marginal and moderate NAA's inside an ozone transport region:	
VOC	50
NOX	100
Carbon monoxide:	
All NAA's	100
SO2 or NO2	
All NAA's	100
PM-10:	
Moderate NAA's	100
Serious NAA's	70
Pb:	
All NAA's	25

(2) For purposes of paragraph (b) of this section, the following rates apply in maintenance areas:

	Tons/year
Ozone (NOX), SO2 or NO2	
All Maintenance Areas	100
Ozone (VOC's):	
Maintenance areas inside an ozone transport region	50
Maintenance areas outside an ozone transport region	100
Carbon monoxide:	
All Maintenance Areas	100
PM-10:	
All Maintenance Areas	100
Pb:	
All Maintenance Areas	25

Appendix 14

Public Participation

MOORE SMITH BUXTON & TURCKE, CHARTERED

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
950 W. BANNOCK STREET, SUITE 520; BOISE, ID 83702
TELEPHONE: (208) 331-1800 FAX: (208) 331-1202 www.msbtlaw.com

LOREN W. ANDERSON
STEPHANIE J. BONNEY≈
SUSAN E. BUXTON*
PAUL J. FITZER
JILL S. HOLINKA
BRUCE M. SMITH
PAUL A. TURCKE

JOHN J. MCFADDEN *of Counsel*
MICHAEL C. MOORE‡ *of Counsel*

* Also admitted in Oregon
Also admitted in South Dakota
≈ Also admitted in Utah
‡ Also admitted in Washington

September 9, 2011

Mayor and City Council
City of Paris
PO Box 364
Paris, Idaho 83261

Re: Special Bond Election

Dear Mayor and Council Members:

Enclosed for your September 14, 2011, Council meeting are the following documents:

1. Ordinance No. 382 (2 copies);
2. Summary of Ordinance No. 382 for publication;
3. Notice of Special Bond Election;
4. Contract for bond counsel services (2 copies);
5. Form of ballot for printing;
6. Certification of City Treasurer (2 copies);

At your September 14, 2011, Council meeting, you can, by motion adopted by one half plus one of the members of the full Council, suspend the rules and read Ordinance No. 382 by title only, and, by further motion, adopt Ordinance No. 382. Adoption of the ordinance should be done by roll-call vote, duly recorded in the minutes. Please have two copies of Ordinance No. 382 signed at page 6 by the Mayor and Clerk, and affix the seal to page 6. You do not need to sign the exhibits. Please return one signed and sealed copy of the ordinance to me and keep the other signed copy for your records.

Please also approve our contract for bond counsel services, have the attached contract signed by the Mayor and Clerk, keep one copy for your records, and return one copy to us.

The Summary of Ordinance No. 382 should be signed by the Mayor and City Clerk at page 2 and published once in the official newspaper of the City. Please obtain an affidavit of publication of the Summary of Ordinance No. 382 and send a copy to us.

The election will be conducted by the Bear Lake County Clerk. Please coordinate with the County Clerk's office to ensure that the Notice of Special Bond Election is published twice in the official newspaper of the City. The first publication must be at least twelve (12) days prior to the election and the second publication, with a copy of the sample ballot, must be at least five (5) days prior to the election. We will also need a copy of an affidavit of publication of the Notices of Special Bond Election.

Please have two copies of the Certification of Paris City Treasurer signed in two places and have your signature notarized, and return one copy to us. The other is for the City's records.

If the election is successful, obtain written verification of the results from the Bear Lake County Clerk and enter the results into the minutes of the Paris City Council.

Let me know if you have any questions or concerns. Best of luck with your election, and please call if we can be of assistance. Thank you.

Sincerely,
MOORE SMITH BUXTON & TURCKE CHARTERED

Stephanie J. Bonney

SJB:kd
Enclosures

Public Hearing

Public Hearing on the proposed water project for the City of Paris was held 9/12/2012 at the Paris Elementary School. Mayor Brent Lewis called the meeting to order at 7:00 PM. Present at the meeting were Mayor Brent Lewis; Council people Travis Burbank, Alan Hemmert, and Vernon Hemmert; City Clerk David Matthews; Project engineer Bob Butler and seventeen citizens. ("Sign in Sheet" is included)

The time was turned over to Bob Butler for a Power Point presentation explaining the project. (Power point presentation is attached.)

There is a 280 page study that is available for anyone to study. Two copies will be at the City Hall. There is a CD that can be down loaded or a link that will provide the study to your home computer. There is a comment period that will last for 12 days. Written comments may be delivered to the City Hall until 5:00 PM Wednesday the 26st.

Scope of the project is: 29,000 feet of transmission line will be replaced; lines in town will be up graded, storage tank, meters.

The transmission line runs from the spring to town. The Chlorinator will stay at the same location with possibly a different system installed.

There are two proposed routes for the system to take from the chlorinator down to the City.

There is a Master Plan for the future with maps included.

DEQ requires that there be two storage tanks so that there is one in service when one is down for repairs or cleaning. This will be accomplished by dividing the tank into two 250,000 gallon halves with each separated from the other. Tank will be made from cement and buried in the ground to protect the tank and keep the water colder. The tank will blend in with the landscape.

DEQ requires a second or back-up source of water. Water samples have been taken from the wells that are in the area that the City would drill a well if needed. The tests indicated that there is Iron and manganese in two of the wells and not in the third. The first two wells are 325 and 375 feet in depth and the third is only about 100 feet deep. Bob explained that if the City was drilling a well they would be required to drill through the shallow water and go down to the deeper water. The equipment that would be required to treat the deeper water so that it was potable would be very costly. Paris Hills mine is doing water studies at the present time and will share their water data with the City. The City of Bloomington is likely the best alternative to obtain the second source of water.

Estimated cost range for the two different routes would be: North – 3.1 million to 3.9 and the South – 3.5 to 4.3 million. The extra cost of the south line would be laying the pipe for the Upper South Field Ditch. In the south route there are 8 – 9 different people to deal with in obtaining the right of way. DEQ requires that there be two pipelines installed with the drinking water in one line and the irrigation in the other line. The two pipelines have to be a certain distance apart as they come down the right of way. Mayor Lewis commented that the City will not buy the pipe for the irrigation company.

Cost estimates do not include the costs of a well because the water source is not proven yet.

Rodney Wallentine ask what is the difference between the two routes. Bob explained the difference between the two.

Bob discussed water conservation. The City has 2.1 M.G. /D water right. Watering pastures, gardens, and lawns can overwhelm the whole system.

Tracy Smith commented that he did not have water pressure at his house all summer.
Marcia Mattson asked how many dwellings are on the system. There are 335 dwelling units.
Bob stated that more water rights would need to be obtained to be able to put more water in the system. Water will need to be conserved so that the number of units can be increased.
Aerial mapping of the city would indicate the acres that are being irrigated.
Marcia Mattson indicated that they have water shares in the Pioneer Ditch and would like to irrigate their land with this water. She said that the City and water share holders should work together to get a system so that they could use their water. Gail Nye asked about the installation of water meters and if the meters would cut back on the over use of water.
Mayor Lewis commented that to be able to get government money, meters have to be installed. Citizens will make the decision on how the meters will be used.
Rodney Wallentine asked how the citizens will make the decision on the water project. Bob said that the comments received during the comment period will be a big help. The final decision will be made by the Mayor and Council.
Marcia Mattson asked what part of the project is the most urgent. The transmission line from the spring to town is the most urgent.
Spencer Rich wanted to know why the project is taking so long to get started. He said that interest rates are going up and the cost of the project will be greater. Mayor Lewis stated that the government regulations that need to be satisfied just take a long time to work through.
Spencer asked if it is the engineer's job to work through all of the regulations. Bob replied that DEQ has approved the report and USDA approval is coming shortly. Final approval will be by the end of September. After final approval the construction design can begin.
Spencer asked how much federal funding will be used on the project. How much will we be charged if we go over the limit? There is only one small grant that we can get. The interest rate is 1 and ¼ % on state money.
Bill Pettis ask what the plans are if Black Bear Resorts come back and try again for a water right? It is not likely that they will try again.
Mayor Lewis commented about water conversation and the plea from the City this summer for people to water from 6 in the evening until 6 in the morning. Many people just kept on watering all day long.
Bob Butler explained how the water usage had been graphed and it showed that the system is losing water year round. The meters on the sewer pumps indicated that the water usage is about 250 gallons per house hold.
Marcia Mattson indicated that the high summer usage is because of all of the extra people in town.
Rodney Wallentine asked what the household monthly rate will be on the high estimate. Bob commented that it would be at least $80 per month. The rate has been increased $15 per month for each account the first of September.
Spencer rich asked which route has been chosen. Mayor Lewis said that the engineer has given us the facts and the citizens will make their comments, then the Council and Mayor will make the decision.
The public hearing was closed.

David H. Matthews

David Matthews – City Clerk / Treasurer

9/17/12 Sign In SHEET

Cody Branch
Brandy Howard The News Examiner.
Jail Nye
Bill + Kathleen Pettis
Rodney + Linda Wallington
TRACY SMITH
Floyd Lewis
Christy Jensen
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] & Laurie [illegible]
DAN GUICCECASA - PARIS HILLS
Dave Kramer - Paris Hills
Marcia Mattson

PUBLIC HEARING

The City of Paris is seeking public comments on a recently completed Water Facility Planning Study and Environmental Impact Document. The draft study report contains study findings, improvement alternatives, potential environmental impacts and funding options and financial impact on the public.

To share this information with the community, a public meeting will be held September 12, 2012. The meeting will begin at 7:00 p.m. at the Paris Elementary School Hall at 39 South Fielding Street, Paris, Idaho.

The city solicits verbal and written comments regarding the alternatives under consideration. A copy of the plan is available for review at City Hall beginning August 29, 2012. Comments will be accepted until close of business on September 26, 2012.

After considering and addressing comments, the City Council will select an alternative and document the selection.

The City Hall facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities. Special accommodations or alternative formats for non-English speaking persons will be available upon request with a minimum of five (5) days notice prior to the meeting.

Publish Aug. 29 and Sept 5, 2012 - Legal No. 1956.

Paris residents get update on water project

Brandy Howard
News-Examiner staff writer

Last Wednesday, Paris City held their second meeting on the water system upgrade project. The meetings have been required due to some problems concerning compliance with state regulations and to hear resident's comments on two proposed projects for an upgraded water system.

Two state officials were supposed to be at the meeting; however they had other engagements and couldn't make it.

As many know, the Paris water system has many issues. E-coli among other contaminants are infiltrating the water, and the age and condition of the pipes leading from the spring are issues at hand as well.

Another issue is water pressure throughout the city of Paris. Many residents cannot water their lawn and shower at the same time due to the diminishment in water pressure.

Two sites are being proposed for the water system upgrade. There is the south side route and a north side route as well. Three different styles of water tank were also discussed.

The options for tanks are a round cement tank, round steel tank, or a rectangle concrete tank. The rectangle tank is the best option according to the engineer, Bob Butler. He presented a PowerPoint presentation at the meeting to show residents who attended where they are with the water upgrade.

Not only would a tank be needed, but the current piping which is undersized needs to be replaced – at least much of it. Not only is the piping undersized, it is leaking in several different places.

There is currently an existing chlorination station that can be used, and the only thing that would need to be changed is an equipment update inside the station.

For the proposed south side route project the cost is estimated between $3,497,928 and $4,320,970 and for the proposed north route the cost is estimated between $3,194,648 and $3,946,330.

The system the city wants to use with the new water system is gravity run, not electric. This is beneficial because the Department of Environmental Quality or DEQ wants a backup system in place in case the power is lost. With a gravity run system, electricity loss is not an issue.

Butler stressed to the residents attending the meeting water conservation. Irrigation can really stress the system being proposed. Unless more water rights are acquired, or some other plan is decided upon, a more conservative water use plan must be put into effect.

Charging people upon how much ground they are irrigating is also another proposition Butler suggested as far as how to not put stress on the new water system.

Water meters are going to more than likely be a requirement, and a rate will have to be set up as well.

When it comes down to the hearing's on the new water system, Paris City Mayor Brent Lewis had said, "The good thing about it, is you folks are the ones going to help make the decisions. Your mayor is not. The councilmen are not. You people are going to help make the decisions. So there's going to be these additional meetings."

According to the mayor this project has been in the process for over eight years and there are constantly more and more hoops to jump through in order to get clearance on everything that is involved in getting approval to start a major project like the water system upgrade.

In closing, Mayor Lewis broke down what the city wants for those who live in Paris, "What we want to develop for the City of Paris, is a good, clean, cold water that we can supply for our residents in town."

Mayor & Council

After 2 mtgs on the proposed Water System Our Feelings & recommendation is the following.

1- If there are leak problems causing water loss!

Replace the pipe involved then give the System 2 years & see if there needs to be more done.

2- The estimated Bill is way out of sight For a city our size!!

Rodney & Verla Wallentine

October 9, 2012

Rodney and Verla Wallentine
c/o City of Paris
62 South Main Street
Paris, ID 83216

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Wallentine,

We appreciate the comments you submitted regarding the Paris City Water Project.

In addition to replacing the transmission piping from Paris Spring to the city, the city council has included a water storage tank as one of the selected improvements. Some reasons for this recommendation are that a tank can provide the city with additional flow and pressure capacity in the event of a fire flow event, especially during periods of high water demand, like summer time. A tank can also serve as a temporary water supply in the event that the spring or transmission line becomes disrupted.

The city council has directed Butler Engineering to reduce the project's scope such that the resulting water service rate is no greater than $50 per month per equivalent dwelling unit.

Thank you again for your time in researching the issue and making comments on the project.

Sincerely,

Brent Lewis, Mayor for the City of Paris
62 South Main Street
Paris, ID 83216

PARIS CITY WATER PROJECT
2012

After reviewing the water project online, making telephone calls to State Fire Marshall Office, Idaho Surveying and Rating Department, BearLake County Fire Protection , and State Farm Insurance, I have the following comments. I understand the mayor has said that the public is to make the decision. I am not sure the meaning of that comment. These items are what I think should be the decision:

- Install 12 inch HDPE pipe from Paris Springs to Paris as proposed. Use only twelve inch pipe if it can be filled to capacity by obtaining the additional water shares. The point of diversion needs to be changed to Paris Springs for all of the shares transferred to the city.

- Update all transmission lines in Paris to code.

- Install pipe following the north route or as stated in the report, the preferred route.

In my opinion the above items are all that is needed at this time. Implement these improvements and monitor the results. The master plan should have the potential to add future improvements if needed.

Following are my thoughts about the other proposed improvements.

- WATER STORAGE TANK - A storage tank will not solve all the water problems. It will not provide all the needs for fire protection nor will it solve the pressure problems. This is especially true if the distribution lines do not meet code. The storage tank has been touted as the answer for protection of public buildings. Granted, a storage supply of water held by the tanks would help. Pumps would be needed on the fire hydrants to obtain the recommended pressure for public buildings. The report mentioned nothing about the Bear Lake County Fire Protection. Most of the private dwellings in Paris have a fire insurance rate class six (6). This rating is determined by the distance from fire hydrants and the ability of those hydrants to deliver a certain volume of water. All hydrants should be supplied by a six inch line, again underlining the importance of an adequate distribution system. Fire protection provided by Bear Lake County Fire Protection also helps with this rating. In order for the fire protection to be lower than class6 there would have to be a paid full time fire department.

- SECONDARY WATER SOURCE – Again, have this in the master plan as a future possibility if and when it is needed and can be afforded. The drilling of a well with all its associated costs and potential problems should receive no further consideration at this time. The same applies to partnering with the City of Bloomington with their inadequate water system.

- WATER METERS – We should conserve water. In light of the cost of installation, cost of reading meters and cost of maintenance, I suggest that during the summer a watering schedule could be used if needed with the improvements that I have suggested as mentioned in the report. If properly presented to residents as a trade off for water meters, they would be willing to adhere to the schedule rather than the meter alternative. Water shortage is only a problem in the summer months. Mention was made in the report that irrigation and water troughs depleting the water supply in the summer. Does this draw during the summer include all of the summer homes?

Paris does not have the luxury of a Cadillac water system. We have a small town water system and should maintain it. In the report reference is made to adjustments that have already been considered because of the lack of funding. Reference is made as to the heavy hand of DEQ and other state agencies in regard to this project. While there are requirements that need to be addressed I am sure that these agencies understand the monetary impact of this project on the residents of Paris. For example DEQ in the 2011 inspection did not mention that the city has significant deficiency in regard to the transmission lines. If we are making progress to improve the system I feel they will work with the city.

At the public meeting held early this year the project was presented that two grants would be secured to help pay for this project. I am sure that residents were encouraged with this help in funding the project. I wonder how many of those residents are aware that that funding has gone away. Another aspect that bothers me is language used to intimidate residents by stating that if we don't do the project and do it now with all the bells and whistles, "they" will make us do it, whomever "they" might be.

I urge the city council to consider the financial impact of the proposed project and to implement a project that is adequate and affordable.

Eric B Walters

October 9, 2012

Eric B. Mattson
c/o City of Paris
62 South Main Street
Paris, ID 83216

Dear Mr. Mattson,

Thank you for your comments regarding the Paris City Water Project. We have read them and appreciate this opportunity to respond to you. Our responses are specific to your thoughts about the improvements that you believe should be postponed and to your question about summer demand.

Water Storage Tank:

We acknowledge that in addition to a water storage tank, additional distribution system improvements will be needed for the entire system to comply with Idaho state water rules and Bear Lake County fire flow requirements. However, a water storage tank together with a new transmission line would benefit the city even prior to the long-term improvements, in the following ways: 1) A water storage tank provides a buffer between the distribution system and the transmission line. For example, under an emergency demand condition (such as a fire during the maximum daily demand), the system's water demand may exceed the flow capacity of the transmission line. In such a situation, pressure may be lost in the distribution system and in the transmission line as it is drained; 2) a water storage tank provides reserve water to the city in the case its water source and/or transmission line become disrupted. Portions of the existing water system are currently susceptible to very low water pressures during high system water demand.

For these reasons the city council has included a water storage tank among the water system improvements.

Secondary Water Source:

We concur in placing this improvement alternative at a lower priority than the transmission line replacement.

Water Meters:

Thank you for your input here too. We considered the idea of using a watering schedule or billing based on area regularly irrigated. However, depending on the loan source, water meters may be required.

The city is currently planning to install water meters using its own resources so that the debt service does not include water meter installation.

You asked if the summer irrigation demand accounts for summer homes. Yes, it does.

The city council is trying to be as responsible as we can to plan a water project that protects the public at a reasonable cost. We have directed Butler Engineering to keep the water project costs at or below the amounts that we discussed in our public meetings: at or below $50 per month per equivalent dwelling unit.

Thank you again for your time in researching the issue and making comments on the project.

Sincerely,

Brent Lewis, Mayor for the City of Paris
62 South Main Street
Paris, ID 83216

9/28/2012 Minutes of a special Paris City Council Meeting. Those present: Mayor Brent Lewis; Council people Travis Burbank, Alan Hemmert, and Vernon Hemmert. Also attending was Bob Butler.

Mayor Lewis called the meeting to order at 7:00 PM.

The prayer was offered by Mayor Lewis.

Bob Butler explained the water project and the adjustments that can be made to bring the cost down. Fire flow requirements were discussed. Interest rates have dropped over the last few weeks.

Proposed changes in the project to make it less costly:
The tank size can be cut in half.

Bob had made contact with Jay Ward from the Upper Southfield Ditch Company about cost assessments or estimates.

He explained the engineering on the project. There are three phases on the project: 1-Pre-study/planning; 2-Design; 3-Oversee the project. The first phase has been completed.

The twelve inch line from the spring to town contains 173,440 gallons of water.

Alan made a motion with a second from Travis that the north route for the pipeline be accepted. Motion carried.

Bob said that he will work on the construction design of the system now.

The Master Plan is in place.

Bids will be put out in three different phases; 1-Boring; 2-Pipeline installation; 3-Tank construction.

Alan made a motion with a second from Travis that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried. Meeting adjourned at 9:15 PM.

Brent Lewis

Brent Lewis - Mayor

David H. Matthews

David Matthews – City Clerk / Treasurer

The News-Examiner

The News-Examiner, Vol. 118 No. 28 www.news-examiner.net Wednesday, September 12, 2012

75¢ 71¢ plus tax

The only newspaper in the whole wide world that really cares about the Bear Lake Valley

Paris holds meeting to update residents

A meeting to update Paris residents with the last facts and figures on the culinary water project will be held tonight at the Paris Elementary gym at 7 p.m.

Officials from Paris City, SEICOG and the engineer will be on hand to answer residents questions and to hear concerns.

12/12/2012 Minutes of the regular Paris City Council Meeting. Those present: Mayor Brent Lewis; Council people Travis Burbank, Alan Hemmert, Vernon Hemmert, and Brad Wilks. Judd Shelton, City Maintenance Supervisor, was also present.

Mayor Lewis called the meeting to order at 7:30 PM.

Prayer was offered by Travis Burbank.

Brad made a motion with a second from Travis that the agenda is approved as presented with the addition of Jason Ewing mink pens, Paris Hills News release, and machinery on City Right of Way be added. Motion carried.

Vernon made a motion with a second from Brad that the minutes from the 11/13/2012 City Council Meeting be approved with one change,(USDA not DEQ that would not let the design work start on the water project until April). Motion carried.

Alan made a motion with a second from Vernon that the claims against the City be allowed and approved for payment. Motion carried.

Vernon made a motion with a second from Travis that The Paris Country Store be granted a Beer License for 2013. Motion carried.

Vernon proposed with a second from Travis that the City Employees receive a Christmas bonus. Judd will receive a $100 Broulim's gift certificate. Robert and David will each receive a $75 gift certificate. Motion carried.

Judd reported on the work that was completed in the City during the previous month. All equipment had been readied for winter. There were two burials during the month. Judd commented that he did not like the plastic vaults that were being used now. All of the Christmas lights are in place and turned on. Paris Hills has some drilling pipe that he could use to build a gate.

All of the plans for the water project have been passed off but the DEQ boss in Boise wants another public hearing held before the project can begin. Mayor Lewis would like there to be a five year moratorium in place on using the meters to determine the monthly charge. A citizens committee will be established to help determine the long range use of the meters.

A letter was received from the County Fire Marshall about the flow rate that he will accept. This information was forwarded to those who needed it. The Marshall suggested that the church be approached about installing sprinkler systems in the stake center. This would help make it so that the fire flow would not have to be as much.

Travis asked how the information gathered from the meters would be used. What do we get for all of the extra money that we are going to spend on the project? What am I getting? He is for upgrading the portions of the system that need to be fixed. The transmission line from the spring needs to be replaced but leave the rest of the system as it is.

The Council thought that with the addition of the million dollars it automatically made it so that the bigger tank had to be placed in the system. That is not the case. DEQ had determined that the tank was too big for the amount of connections that were on the system and said that the tank needed to be the 500,000 gallon size.

Mayor Lewis will find out which hearings need to be held and get them set up for January.

Research will be conducted to determine where to purchase a chain saw, cut off saw, and a water line locater. It was suggested that the company be asked to come and demonstrate their product before we would purchase any of them. The Mayor will get this information.

The burn pile will be started and let it burn until the pile is gone.

Brad is concerned that Paris Hill's proposal to pump 9000 gallons of water a minute from the ground in the area where they will be mining to control the ground water will affect the springs and aquifer in the area. It could affect the City water supply. More research needs to done on this.

Paris Hills released the news that their project checked out and that it was a go.

Jason Ewing has built some mink pens in the pasture behind his Grandparents house. He needs a building permit to do this.

There are people placing their equipment out in the City Right of Way. There is a nuisance ordinance that controls this. It will be looked into.

Vernon made a motion with a second from Brad that the meeting be adjourned. Motion passed.

Brent Lewis – Mayor

David Matthews – Clerk/Treasurer

QUESTIONS

1- Water from spring to overflow above power house. Gallons down pipe?
2- How much is going over the overflow at overflow box?
3- Where is the flow measured?
4- Where is the amount coming into town measured?
5- Is the storage tank required to meet fire code? Who sets the standards for this?
6- If water meters are installed, will this be able to calculate the amount of the water coming into town/to the amount coming from the spring?
7- If with the new system completed and charging the whole town water system from additional points (South/Wilk's Lane – Paris Canyon/Old line --- Ist North/West – North/2nd North/West) will this improve the pressure and volume of the system?
8- If the City goes with a water tank what is the advantage of this? Ans: *Additional water storage in case of main line failure. Additional water for fire protection.*
9- *Is there a forgiveness clause in the funding. As with the Town of Bennington? Would this be available for the City of Paris?*
10-*Is the City of Paris on the DEQ list for project funding for 2013? Ans: Bennington is listed*
11-*Can the City of Paris go will only one funding (DEQ or Rural Development) and have enough money for the Water Project?*
12-*How soon can the City put out for bid for the project.*
13-*Will the Water Project be able to be completed in 2013?*
14-*How many lines in the City do not comply with them being 6"?*
15-*How many new Fire Hydrants need to be up graded to a 6" line?*
16- *How many feet of new 6" pipe needs to be installed?*
17- *If water meters are installed, what would be the cost? (Contractor/City doing work)*

18 - With the new line installed, & if every home was using an average water consumption of water (winter & summer), would that line accomodate that usage without a water tank?

19- In our existing line now, how much water are we losing in it now, fromwhere it is collected and where it is didtributed.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

IF WE INSTALL METERS, THIS WILL HAVE ADDITIONAL EXCAVATING TO INSTALL THEM TO EACH RESIDENT. IS THE ADDITIONAL MONEY ($1,000,000.00 --DEQ) INCLUDED THE RESTORATION OF CONCTRUCTION FOR THE METERS.

PUBLIC HEARING
CITY OF PARIS

CITY WATER PROJECT
COME & BE INFORMED
ASK YOUR QUESTIONS

PROJECT ENGINEER — SICOG --- DEQ
USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MAYOR & CITY COUNCIL

"REFRESHMENTS WILL BE FURNISHED"

JANUARY 17th @ 7:00pm
PARIS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GYM

"LET'S GET THE PROJECT GOING"
PLEASE
WE NEED YOUR SUPPORT

MAYOR — BRENT LEWIS

Agenda 1-17 2013 Public Hearing

Welcome (Explanation of how the hearing will be organized) – Mayor Brent Lewis

Introduction of Visiting Officials – Susan Lorenz

Scope of the water project – Bob Butler

Break refreshments

Public comments

Questions and answers

Adjourn

1/17/2013 minutes of the public hearing held at the Paris Elementary School gym dealing with the environmental issues connected with the Paris drinking water system project. Hearing is held to explain the scope of the project and obtain comments from the public on the environmental issues and the project in whole.

Mayor Brent Lewis called the meeting to order at 7:05 PM. The Mayor explained how the hearing would proceed. There will be a presentation first explaining the water project with introductions of those attending from different agencies that would be able to answer questions that the citizens might have on the project. Then there would be a short break with refreshments served. Then there would be a comment period for those who had signed up to give comments with a two minute limit on each comment.

Susan Lorenz from SICOG made the introductions of those attending from different agencies that came to help answer questions. (These will be listed on the sign in sheets).

Bob Butler from Butler Engineering presented a power point presentation on the water project. 1- Replacement of the transmission line and the overflow box. 2- Storage tank. 3-Replace the under sized piping in the distribution system within the city. 4- Meters. 5- Fire protection. He explained that the grant that has been offered to the City will add meters and other extra components to the project.

Susan Lorenz added comments about good and bad features of the water meters.

Travis Burbank (Council member) DEQ does not require meters. We need to get this project going and finished. One million dollar grant that forces us to put in meters is not the way we should go. The million dollars will not turn out to be a million but about 85 K. The City will have to make up this extra money. There is no way that the project can be done for two million.

Brad Wilks (Council member) He agrees with what Travis just said. Water system has not failed a fire test. There has never been a boil order on the system. People live here for a reason. One reason is the good drinking water. Paris is not a big city. We are not wasting water. It is being put to good use. Meters are not needed. There is no such thing as a free lunch.

Public comments:

Spencer Rich: Has the grant been granted to the City yet? The meter use will be decided by the City Council. It is not fair for people to have to pay more for their water than what they use. People feel good about going against the vote that approved the bond.

Eric Mattson: If it ain't broke don't fix it. We do not need a Cadillac system. Water meters do not help. Putting a five year moratorium on charging with the meters is placing controls on the citizens. There is no right of ways for the new lines.

Junior Passey: A water tank will ruin our good water and he is against meters.

Rayo Passey: Water meters are not the answer. We do not need a water tank. If we take the grant it will cost us extra money.

Bruce Potter: Ask how much the bond was for? He does not like meters and those who use more water should pay more.

John Mattson: What about the right away for the new system/ Will there be electrical motors on the tanks? If there is overflow from the tank there will need to be a right away to get the water to the creek.

Joe Lewis: No tank, just fix the leaks in the distribution lines.

Jeremiah Mattson: We have a great water system. It is all gravity flow and does not need any electricity to run the system. If is not broke don't fix it. Conserving water is not needed.

Josh Eborn: There is no free money. Not for a new system.

Mayor Lewis: It is a hard job to run the City. It is hard to get all of the information needed to make the proper decisions. We are listening to what you are saying. How are people to know how much water they are using so that those using more water can be made to pay extra? The winter flow in the system is not enough to fight a fire.

Questions and answers:

Margean Passey: Visitors to Paris had the water tested by a lab and it was the purest water that they had ever tested. We should keep our system the way it is and repair what needs to be fixed. What is the progress on the bond?

Laurie Rich: What was the actual language that was on the ballet for the vote on the bond? (That will be researched)

Eric Mattson: Some of the grants went away before the bond election. The city said that meters would be part of the project but would not be used.

Jeremiah Mattson: WE have a great gravity system why do we need to change the system?

Barbara Jones (DEQ) Each system needs to sources of water. A storage tank would help to get around this. Fire hydrants need to be on six inch water lines. The project would help with each of these problems.

Eric Mattson: Will the flow in the new transmission line be enough for the fire flow? (Bob Butler- the pipe would need to be much bigger than what is proposed to provide the needed fire flow.)

Spencer Rich: Will meters come with the grant money? (Yes)

John Mattson: There could be an ordinance that in the summer half of the city would water on odd days and half on even days or everyone water just at night.

Roy Bunderson: Chlorination will take care of the contamination that might be in the system. It would need to be calculated to see how much of the grant money that the City would actually receive. Meters will not provide the City with better water. Do not need meters,

Susan Lorenz explained the water rates and what they were projected to be.

Janelle Mattson: We do not need a tank or water meters.

Gail Nye: Will a tank be needed to provide the fire flow?

Daryl Sleight: Put a transmission line in that is large enough to provide the fire flow,

Mark Budge: The water system needs some improvements. Put a small tank in and leave the water meters out.

Teresa Hottel: What will be the cost of the sidewalk repair after the lines are put in?

Who pays for the repairs of the roads after the lines for the meters are installed? (Travis - The plan is to bore under the roads and not disturb the roads.)

Eric Mattson: O & M money is projected to be $16.00 /month for each water user. Does it need to be that much? (Travis – The system is being worked on all of the time. Pipe has been purchased that can be used but the main concern is to replace the main line down the canyon. The O & M money might not need to be that much.

Jeremiah Mattson: The city workers could install the new pipe in the City to save some money.

Vernon Hemmert (Council member) Take the money that would be used to build the tank and improve the infrastructure in the City. Install a large enough transmission pipe to handle the fire flow.

Meeting was adjourned.

PUBLIC HEARING

Paris Drinking Water Improvement Project

SIGN-IN SHEET
January 17, 2013 7pm

#	Name (PLEASE PRINT)	Mailing Address
1	Jr Burbank Travis Burbank	P.O Box 315 Paris Idaho
2	Brad Wilks	Box 177 Paris, Idaho
3	DAVID MATTHEWS	Box 222 PARIS, ID
4	Susan Lorenz	214 E Center Poc ID
5	Holly Batten	214 E Center, Pocatello, ID
6	Julie Neff	725 Jensen Grove Dr. Stel Blackfoot ID 83221
7	Robert Butler	224 S State Shelley
8	Ryan P. Harrell	" "
9	Alan Hemmert	59 North 1st West paris Id.
10	Vernon C Hemmert	65 W Center Paris Id
11	Donna Passey	P.O. Box 234 Paris ID
12	ROBERT WARNER	616 So MAIN PARIS
13	Sherry Parker	PO Box 295 Paris Id
14	Calvin Parker	" " " "
15	Marlan Parker	PO Box 65 Paris Id
16	Tirel Hansen	122 South Main
17	Laurie Rich	PO Box 92 Paris, Id
18	Spencer Rich	" "
19	Eric B Mattson	213 Paris
20	Junior Passey	301 Paris
21	Sherry Passey	72 Paris

22	Kayo Kasey	Box 337
23	Bruce Potter	PO Box 37
24	Rebecca Burbank	P.O. Box 315
25	Pam Burbank	PO Box 263
26	Steve Hoge	Box. 64
27	Mark Budge	Box 66
28	Brad Hanson	Box 313
29	Delmyn Manes	Box 114
30	John Mattson	Box 134
31	Janelle Mattson	Box 134
32	Floyd Lewis	Box 321
33	Jared Mattson	Box 90
34	Joseph F. Lewis	Box 89
35	Dale Slyter	Box 103

Public Hearing
Jan. 17th 2013
7pm

PLEASE PRINT

Paris H_2O

36.	Kendella J. Ward	Box 233	Paris
37.	[illegible]	Box 187	Paris
38.	John Lake	Box 145	Paris
39.	Jerrest Hoffell	Box 127	Paris (Phils Grill)
40.	Sarah Wallentine	Box 242	Paris
41.	Kent Wallentine	Box 242	Paris
42.	[illegible]	Box 215	Paris
43.	Dewey Passey	Box 274	Paris
44.	Wendell Johns	537 N 5th	Montpelier
45	Chad Lutz	Box 231	Paris
46.	Jay Passey	Box 214	Paris
47.	Gary Rushame	Box 396	Paris
48.	Kathleen Pettis	Po Box 322	Paris
49.	Gail Nye	P.O. Box 13	Paris
50.	TRACY SMITH	Box 248	PARIS
51.	Jason Lutz	Box 26	Paris
52.	Don Nye	Box 12	Paris
53.	Ann Massey	Box 309	Paris
54.	[illegible]	Box 243	Paris
55.	Janet Mattson		Paris
56.	Jeremiah Mattson	Box 104	PARIS
57.	Jim Hepworth	DEQ	
58.	Katience Boehme		

PARIS CITY COUNSEL MEN & MAYOR

SUBJECT: PARIS CITY WATER PROJECT

JANUARY 24, 2013

We are writing to you as we were unable to attend the meeting that was held the other night, but we would like to let you know of our concerns for the Water Project you are trying to force upon the citizens of Paris. We do not go along with the idea of putting the citizens of Paris in debt for forty years. There are a lot of older people that live in Paris, a lot of vacant homes, also many summer homes that people won't pay for the increase, so we as Paris citizens would have to pick up the difference. We can't get the young people to stay here as there is no work for them. If you put a big debt on the people no one in their right mind will want to come & build here in Paris, they already are building in Bloomington & outside of Paris.

We are not in favor of having water meters in Paris, fix up what needs to be done, you have pipe we understand that has been setting for years, put it to use. Also we are not in favor of having a water Tank.

Charles W. Humpherys Jr

Charles Wayne Humpherys
162 E. 100 N.
Paris, Idaho

I. HAL WILKS Phone # 208-241-6365
P.O. Box 262
170 West 2nd South
PARIS, IDAHO 83261

I AM Not IN FAVOR OF A New WATER TANK OR WATER METERS.
WATER METERS ARE to EXPENSIVE to INSALL & MAINTAINE.

I Propose FIXING the MAIN LINE COMING down FROM the Head of the SPRING And FIXING the distribution LINES IN the City of PARIS, IDAHO

01-12-13

Paris City Council

I am sure we need to have something done on the water system. But I'm not infavor of water meters.

Also I don't thinke the water tank is nessary. I think we could spent ~~your~~ moneys on upgrading line to the fire Hydrant and other water projects

Larry Passey

To
Paris City Officials

My thoughts on the water system project. I think we should update the system that we have. Put new pipe in from the spring down to the city. Have this part taken care of and paid for then move to the next stage of the project.

I for one don't want to be saddle with a big bill for the water project with to many unknown costs.

I do think we need some improvements. But think a little at a time is the way to go.

Myself Im not for water meters at this time. Should be somethings we can do before we need them.

A lot of things I would like to have and I have to work at it a little at a time!

Thank you

Chad Lutz
1-31-2013

January 18, 2013

Dear City of Paris Mayor, Council and to whom it may concern,

At last nights meeting I felt that you could not discuss if you were in favor of the grant water plan because there were so many against the plan.

I would like the council to look at the ballots that were cast for the bond to make repairs on the water system. As a voter I voted no on my ballet because I understood that it included water meters. I did not want water meters. I felt that water meters would raise my water bill. However, the vote went for the water plan that included water meters. Would you please see if what I voted for was correct? If I am correct, then, the majority of the public voted for water meters. I was unhappy that the vote was passed, but the majority rules and I accepted the vote. If the majority voted for meters then they should get them. I am very confused.

I attended the November or December meeting where the council was told that the city qualified for the grant. In that meeting some very important information was given that was not told to the public in the January 17, meeting. I understood that one reason for the water tank, and improvements were for growth that may take place the future. Without the up grades the city will not be able to provide water to new homes. There were a few other things that were brought up in the December meeting that were not presented to the public last night. As I said, I did not want meters but, after listening to why we would need to have, it made since. I am afraid of the cost of up grading in the future.

Another concern is that you have not talked to Stucki. You must have a reason for not obtaining permission and feel that it will not be a concern.

We have been blessed with an abundance of water. To worry about someone getting what we don't use seems very selfish. I

would hope that our little town has not lost the sight of who gave us the water in the first place and who really owns it.

The last item I would like to address is. I feel that the plan using the grant money was beneficial to more people. I live were I am not affected by either plans, however, I feel that neither plan should be used. I would like to see the money used to work on the direct line all the way into Paris and then using the money left over to help fix lines for fire codes or links. According to others in the crowed last night we have been using Band-Aids for years so why change now.

I feel that the south water line should be dropped from the plan for two reasons.

1. I am afraid that having that line cut off from the main line may cause more water presser problems for more people in the community.
2. I feel that to spend so much money on a few homes is not being fair to others in the community. The money could be saved and more people could benefit by using the money for repairs or maintenance on what we now have.

Inclosing I would like something that would benefit more homes and business in community, and something that would get us the most for our money and would meet the future needs of the town.

I thank you,

Laurie Rich

Laurie Rich

To Paris City Council

As far as the water project goes. I'm in favor of doing what is needed, but I'm not in favor of Water Meters, and I'm not convinced that the water tank is needed either. up grade the lines, and do whats necessary.

Paul Passer

To Paris City Mayor and Paris City Council:

Because of a long scheduled family event on January 17th, 2013, we were unable to attend the meeting about city water.

We would like to voice our opinion in writing concerning some of the issues. We are opposed to the installation of meters and/or the metering of Paris city water at this time. We feel this is not needed.

We are also against the additional expense of building and routing water into a storage tank. We feel this is not needed.

We realize some improvements and repairs need to be made and things kept up. We appreciate the work and research done.

Sincerely,
Nancy Hulme

Tommy Hulme
Clay Hulme
Robyn Hulme

PARIS CITY COUNSEL MEN & MAYOR

SUBJECT: PARIS CITY WATER PROJECT

JANUARY 24, 2013

We are writing to you as we were unable to attend the meeting that was held the other night, but we would like to let you know of our concerns for the Water Project you are trying to force upon the citizens of Paris. We do not go along with the idea of putting the citizens of Paris in debt for forty years. There are a lot of older people that live in Paris, a lot of vacant homes, also many summer homes that people won't pay for the increase, so we as Paris citizens would have to pick up the difference. We can't get the young people to stay here as there is no work for them. If you put a big debt on the people no one in their right mind will want to come & build here in Paris, they already are building in Bloomington & outside of Paris.

We are not in favor of having water meters in Paris, fix up what needs to be done, you have pipe we understand that has been setting for years, put it to use. Also we are not in favor of having a water Tank.

Larna Humpherys

Larna Humpherys
162 E. 100 N.
Paris, Idaho

CITY OF PARIS WATER MEETING COMMENTS

17 January 2013

Submitted by Eric B. Mattson

The following comments are submitted in response to a solicitation from the Mayor of Paris, Brent Lewis.

- The will of the citizens of Paris were made known in the public meeting held 17 January 2013. Comments were solicited from the Mayor and verbal comments were duly received and recorded. It is now time to push forward with the project. I

- Do not pursue the installation of water meters. They are not required by DEQ. The citizens of Paris do not want them and they do not contribute to the quantity or quality of water delivered to users. Do not seek any assistance from USDA in grants or their high interest loans. A loan for 40 years with an interest of 3.125 should be out of the question.

- Part of the proposed monthly payment schedule includes an O&M cost of $16.32 . In the October city council meeting, it was suggested the O&M collection be used to improve the needed upgrade of pipes within the city limits. Is this going to happen? I recommend that each year the city work crew replace existing pipes as determined by the city council. The city of Paris has the equipment and personnel needed to do the work. There needs to be a commitment by the city to insure this happens yearly.

- Page 43 and 46 of the upgraded water report states that a secondary water source (well) "has not been recommended for the proposed project, and the aquifer is fully exploited and adding a large culinary well may cause problems or damage to the aquifer". Additional water rights would have to be secured along with property for the well and also a new treatment system. Furthermore, any consideration to tap into Bloomington Water should not be considered because of the inadequacy of their delivery system . A holding tank is not a substitute for a secondary water source.

- DEQ does not require a storage tank. Bear Lake County Fire Protection District does not require a storage tank. I fail to see how the improved distribution system could provide the required MDD (1,074 gpm) plus the fire flow rate (1,500 gpm) with 12 inch main line to Paris delivering 1,750 gpm with a storage tank in place. I recommend the storage tank not be built and the dollars proposed for the storage tank be applied to replacing needed pipes in Paris.

- The city council needs to formulate the proposed project with consultation from the engineer. Lines that need to be replaced in Paris need to be prioritized by the council.

- All acquired water rights need to be legally transferred to Paris Springs.

- In these austere times we need to keep spending to a minimum. The project should consist of a 12 inch line from the spring to Paris and upgrade the distribution system in Paris and that is all!

Eric B Mattson

1-18-13
Paris, Id. 83261

Paris City Council, and Mayor Lewis,

Thanks for all your service and time spent in our behalf. I thought the meeting on Thurs. 1-17-13 was very worthwhile, and I think the feelings and wishes of the citizens of Paris ~~was~~ were made abundantly clear. We do not want water meters, and we do not want any USDA grants and the strings that are attached to such grants. I personally feel that a new 12" line from the Spring to town and the improvements to the distribution system: (without the water tank!) lines over to Brad Wilks - Cemetery area, and over to Sleight's Canyon as well looping the system (removing the dead ends) is very reasonable and what we need.

I hope this input helps. Thanks again for your time and help. You're doing well. Mark R. Budge

4/9/2013 Minutes of the regular Paris City Council Meeting. Those present: Mayor Brent Lewis; Council people Travis Burbank, Vernon Hemmert, and Brad Wilks. Also attending: Bob Butler and Ryan Harris from Butler Engineering; Adam Mckenzie, City Attorney; Evan Simpson, Sunrise Engineering; David Kramer and Aaron Trevino, Paris Hills; Eric Dursteler, Forsgren; Doug Carlsen, Roy Bunderson, Eric Mattson.

Mayor Lewis called the meeting to order at 7:30 PM.

The prayer was offered by Brad Wilks.

Brad made a motion with a second from Travis that the Agenda be approved as presented with two additions. Set dates for limbs and leaves to be placed in the City burn pile and the purchase of a saw. Motion carried.

Travis made a motion with a second from Brad that the minutes from the regular City Council Meeting held 3/12/2013 and the special meeting held 3/23/13 be approved. Motion carried.

Brad made a motion with a second from Travis that the claims made against the City be allowed and approved for payment. Motion carried.

David Cramer from Paris Hills reported on the results from the water samples that had been collected from the test holes on the mine property. The well east of Paris has been completed and the drill rig moved back to Bloomington to finish the test hole there. The casing in the Paris hole had to be placed deeper in the hole than was first anticipated. The Paris test hole turned out to be artesian. The results indicated that the PH, conductivity, and temperature are all a little high. There is a cement cloud in one of the wells. It will need to be cleaned up so that it will stabilize. The water quality is better than the hydrologist thought it would be.

A permitting consultant has been hired to help get all of the paper work completed. There will be Open Houses held on three different days: May 14 in Montpelier, May 15 in Bloomington, and May 16 in Paris at the Elementary School. All of the meetings will be 6-8 p.m.

Paris Hills expects the mine to be approved by the fourth quarter of 2014. They will repair 2nd South after it dries out.

Doug Carlsen approached the Council about removing the dead tree that is on City property in front of his parent's home. The side walk is bad in this same area. Doug would like the City to pay $500 towards getting it fixed. He would like it all formed and ready in case the cement company has extra concrete left on the truck after a job. It would save on the cost by using the extra cement. The Mayor and Council said that it would be a hazard to leave the forms in place for an extended time. The City policy is to help remove the old cement and then the forms and the new cement would be the responsibility of the property owner. The dead tree will be removed.

Bob Butler met with the Council to discuss the water project. Evan Simpson from Sunrise Engineering has been hired to help complete the engineering work on the project. Evan was to

review all the work that had been completed and the cost estimates. His firm will help meet all of the deadlines.

The State of Idaho published a list of all those who applied to receive funds from the Idaho Drinking Water Revolving Fund. The City of Paris project is second on the list. There is $56 million dollars in the fund this year. There are 17 projects that have requested funds. The requests total $33 million so every applicant will be funded. With this extra money available the City needs to make a request for all of the funds that are needed to complete the desired project. Bob would like the Council to allow the Mayor to apply for these extra funds. DEQ had only given approval to provide $1 million to the project. If this amount is to be raised to $3.5 million the request will need to be in by April 15.

Travis asked if the project description will need to be changed if more money is requested. Bob said that it would need to be changed.

Revolving Fund rules provide a formula to determine if the City will be charging each customer enough each month. The formula takes into account the Cities median income that was determined by the survey that was taken. The formula says that the monthly charge must be at least $52.50 a month. This amount is what it needs to be no matter the size of the project.

Bob talked to the bonding attorney who arranged for the bond election. The ballet stated that the bond was to fund a tank, meters, and the transmission line. After the vote approved the bond the citizens cannot change their minds and void the election. The attorney said that there must be care in the way the bond is handled.

Bob said that there are some options that the City has to satisfy the regulations that DEQ has in place to gain approval of the project. The most expensive would be a well to provide a secondary water supply. The second most costly would be to increase the size of the transmission line coming from the spring. The City does not have enough water right to fill the pipe and it would not provide the eight hour supply of water to the city if something happened to the water system. The least costly alternative would be to install a 250,000 tank.

Idaho Code stipulates that a water system must provide fire flow plus peak day demand.

Adam Mckenzie the City Attorney said that it is required to have a tank. The bond election limited the project to the items that were listed on the ballet. The EPA and DEQ have rules that need to be followed in these cases.

Roy Bunderson asked if other parts of the project that were listed on the ballot can be removed from the project. The bond attorney said that meters could be removed but not other parts of the project that would require DEQ approval.

Vernon said that new information is coming out all of the time. It would have better if this information had been there from the start. Bob said that all of the information is in the report.

Roy Bunderson said that costs are going up and ask what could be done to get the project moving along. How long will it take after the Council approves the plan will it take to get it to

DEQ? Bob said that he would like the Council to approve the project and that it would take two to three months to complete unless he gets extra help.

Travis asked if the work could be done in phases. He feels that the replacing of lines in the city should be done be a contractor rather than by the City crew.

Evan said that it is better to bid in the fall when the contractors do not have jobs lined up. It will cost less. He said that it is cheaper to do the work all in one year.

Adam stated that the funds need to be lined up before the plans are finalized. DEQ will tell the City how much money they will furnish and what the interest rate will be.

Travis made the motion that a request be made to DEQ to increase the amount of funds that they would furnish the Paris City Water Project from the one million to 3.5 million dollars. This request will be placed as a public comment on the Draft Drinking Water Intended Use Plan for FY 2014. There was a second from Vernon. Roll call vote: Travis-yes; Vernon-yes; Brad-yes. Motion carried.

Travis made a motion that the recommendations presented in the Facility Planning Study to 1)replace the transmission line, 2)construct a water storage tank, and, 3) make improvements to the distribution piping, making as many needed improvements as possible based on not exceeding a monthly payment of $52.50 A second was made by Brad. Roll call vote: Travis-yes; Vernon-yes; Brad-yes. Motion carried.

Bob said that they will have an engineering contract to the City for their approval at the next Council meeting. This will need to be on the agenda for the May meeting.

Lutz Construction submitted a bid to replace the heating system in the city hall for about $4000 that would also include air conditioning. There will be an effort to get more bids submitted before a decision is made.

Dale Clark asks if the City will help replace part of the sidewalk in front of his property. He could mow lawns this summer to help to pay for his share of the cement. Dale asked if he could take the City equipment and remove the old cement in the evenings and on weekends. The city policy has been to help remove the old cement and haul it off and the property owner form and pour the new sidewalk. Travis suggested that maybe the City crew could help lay the cement. This will be placed on the agenda for next meeting where a decision will be made.

Property owners are constructing driveways that do not allow the water to drain away from the road. It was suggested that this be controlled with an amendment to the building code ordinance. This will be looked at.

Travis made a motion with a second from Brad that the bid of $1102.00 from Mellissa Steele for the lease of the pasture for 2013 be accepted. Motion carried.

Travis said that the road by the school needs to be fixed. Gravel will have to be placed on the road so that it can be used again.

Building permits were approved for Jeffrey Shepherd and David Matthews.

Travis made a motion with a second from Vernon that the public hearing on the budget be set for the Council Meeting in August. Motion carried.

Residents of Paris can place leaves and limbs on the burn pile from April 15 to June 15 and then again from September 15 to November 15 this year. The gate will be open from 8-5 Monday thru Saturday for residents only. No commercial users will be allowed.

Brad made a motion with a second from Travis that the dates for Council meetings be changed to the first Tuesday of each month. Motion carried.

The Mayor stated that a saw will be purchased from the money made from the sale of the metal being collected.

Vernon made a motion with a second that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried.

Brent Lewis — David H. Matthews

Brent Lewis – Mayor

David H. Matthews – Clerk/Treasurer

Paris City Special Meeting June 10, 2013 2238

6/10/2013 Minutes of the Special Meeting of the Paris City Council. Those present: Mayor Brent Lewis; Council people Travis Burbank, Vernon Hemmert, and Brad Wilks. Also attending: Bob Butler, Evan & Kelsey Simpson, Adam Mckenzie, Bill Pettis, John Mattson, Kelly Jensen, Jason Lutz, Gary Rushane, and Eric Mattson.

Mayor Lewis called the meeting to order at 7:30 PM.

The prayer was offered by Vernon Hemmert.

Brad made a motion with a second from Vernon that the agenda be approved as presented. Motion carried.

Mayor Lewis introduced everyone at the meeting. He explained what would need to happen in the meeting for the project to proceed. The engineering contract needs to be signed tonight.

Gary asked why the Bacon-Davis wages would need to be paid. DEQ requires this.

Eric said that in the public hearing that Vernon asked what the citizens wanted. The citizens do not want a storage tank. The citizens committee decided in their meeting to just upgrade the piping in the City and replace the transmission line from the spring. A tank would be the final item to do but would not be funded and not done. Does DEQ require a tank? Answer; DEQ said that the City has to meet the peak day demand and the fire flow. There are different ways that this can be accomplished but the tank is the cheapest. Can the project be done in phases? Yes but the tank must be in the first phase. The system is well used but not broke.

John asked how a small city can pay that much money.

Kelly said that there is no option the system needs to be fixed. He wants water at his house.

Bob explained that parts of the system are old and the pipes could be in bad shape. Tests show that flow capacity is reduced in the main transmission line. The engineers look at the system and propose the changes that will be for the best. DEQ will step in and help pay for the extra which the small city cannot afford. Because of the wage survey that was taken the monthly rate will have to be $52.50. If the bids come in lower than expected this rate might be able to be lowered. If the bid comes in high parts of the project can be removed to keep it in budget.

Question was asked if the tank could be enlarged if it was determined that it was not big enough? Another tank would have to be built.

Can the project be bid out at different times? Evan said that it is best to use one main contractor and they will sub bid parts of the project.

Vernon commented that the project will not make everyone happy but lots of money will have been wasted if nothing is done.

Travis made a motion with a second from Brad that a 10 inch transmission line from the spring, 200,000 concrete tank, 12 inch line from tank to the City and repairs on several lines in town be

replaced for a cost of $3,762,600. (Scope of the Project will be included in the minutes.) Roll call vote: Travis-yes, Vernon-yes, Brad-yes. Motion carried.

Vernon made a motion with a second from Travis that the Engineering Technical Service Agreement with Butler Engineering be approved. (DEQ will have to approve this also) The Mayor will be approved to sign this for the City. Roll call vote: Travis-yes, Vernon-yes, Brad-yes. Motion carried.

Travis made a motion with a second from Vernon that the Mayor and Brad or Alan will work out the details with Butlers and DEQ on this agreement. Motion carried with Brad voting no.

Brad made a motion with a second from Travis that an emergency be declared and watering citations be started on July 1st. Watering will be North of Center Street on even days and South on odd days. Penalty will be first a warning, second a $50 fine, and third a $75 fine. If the fines are not paid the water will be shut off to the residence. Motion carried.

The Mayor reported that the mowers are both down and that he is looking for one ten rent until the Cities can be fixed.

Brad made a motion with a second from Travis that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried.

Brent Lewis — David H. Matthews

Brent Lewis – Mayor — David Matthews -- City Clerk/Treasurer

Appendix 15

Water Quality

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Mr. Michael McIntyre
Idaho DEQ Water Quality Division
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, ID 83706

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **surface water** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT COMMENT SHEET
FOR
Paris Water Project

To Agency Addressed:
Please comment or respond to the Southeast Idaho Council of Governments within the 30-day requirement, although an immediate response is preferred. If no response is received by the due date, it will be assumed you have no comment and the file will be closed.

PROGRAM REVIEW AND COMMENT

RE: Surface Water

We have reviewed the subject application and have reached the following conclusions on its relationship to our plans and programs:

[ ] It has no adverse effect.

[ ] Effects, although measurable, would be acceptable.

[ ] It has adverse effects. (Explain in "Remarks" section.)

[X] We are interested, but require more information to evaluate the proposal. (Explain in "Remarks" section.)

REMARKS (Please type or print legibly.)

- BMP's for erosion control during construction of water line upgrade along Paris Cr. in Paris Cyn need to be detailed.
- Ensure that chlorinated water is not discharged back to Paris Cr. from tank over flows.

Agency: Idaho Dept Environ. Quality

By: Lynn Van Every Title: Regional WQ Manager

Signature: [signature] Date: 25 Nov 2011

Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
Building Bridges to Communities

P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Phone: (208) 233-4032
Fax: (208) 233-5232

Bannock County
Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Bear Lake County
Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County
Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

Caribou County
Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

Franklin County
Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

Oneida County
Malad

Power County
American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

October 19, 2011

Ms. Sue Ennes
Sole Source Aquifer Manager
Region 10 EPA
1200 Sixth Avenue, Ste 900, OWW-136
Seattle, WA 98101

Re: Environmental Information Document
City of Paris, Idaho, Drinking Water System Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Ennes:

The City of Paris, Bear Lake County, Idaho, is planning to make improvements to the Paris Drinking Water System. The City would like to request your comments concerning the improvements as they relate to possible environmental impacts. Enclosed for your review is a topographic map of the area.

The project scope includes the following:

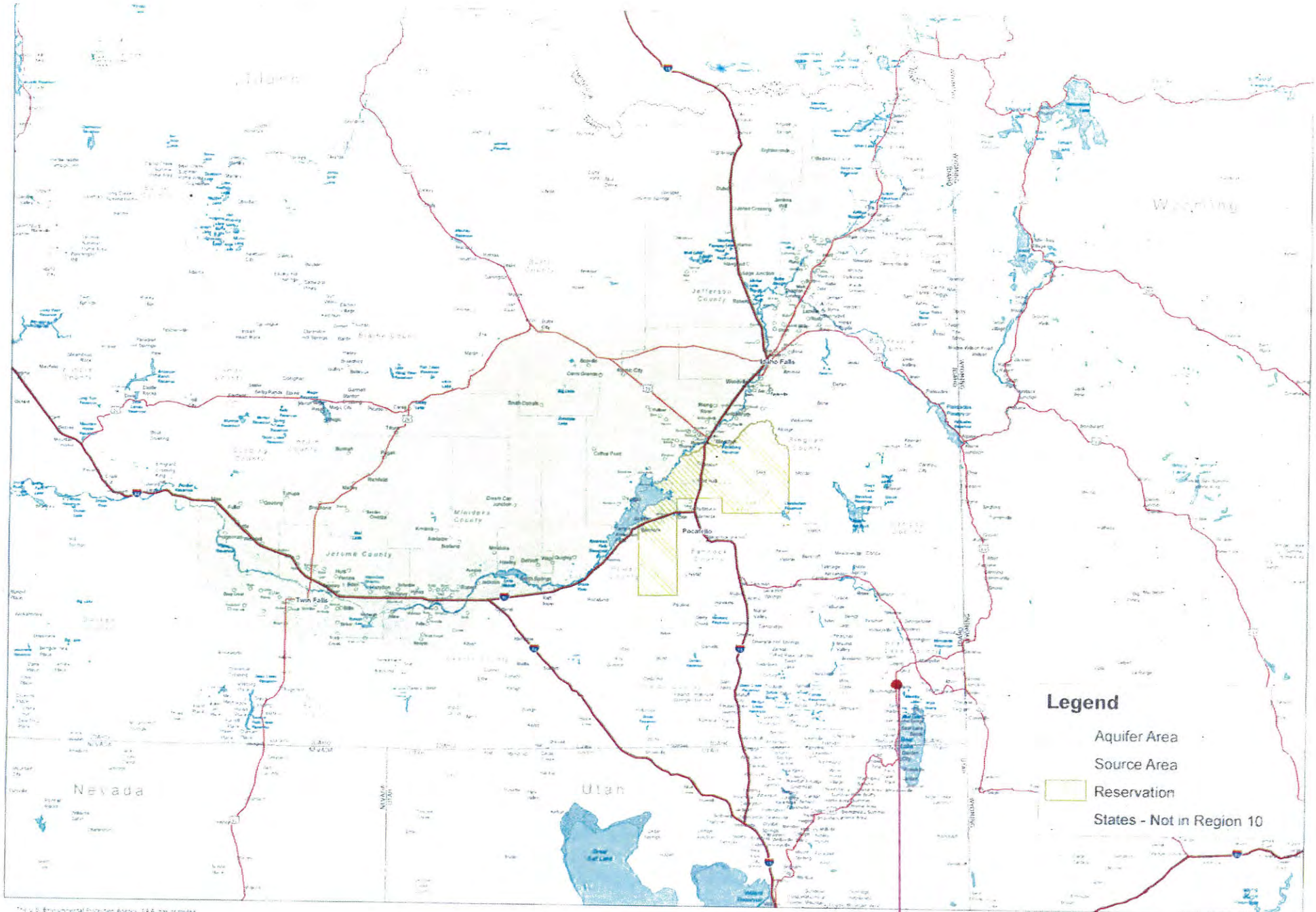
- Replacement of transmission lines, T14S R42E Section 13 and T14S R43E Sections 18, 17, 8, 9 and 10
- Upgrade of distribution system within the Paris town site, T14S R43E Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11
- Improvements to sources,T14S R42E Section 13
- Construction of a new 500,000 gallon water storage tank,T14S R43S Section 10
- New distribution line from reservoir to Main Street,T14S R43E Section 10

The City of Paris requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on **sole source aquifers** in the project area.

Please forward your comments to Holly Batten in the self-addressed envelope provided or via email at holly@sicog.org. We would appreciate your response within **30** days from the date of this letter. If additional information is needed of if you have any questions, please contact me at (208) 233-4032 ext. 31.

Sincerely,

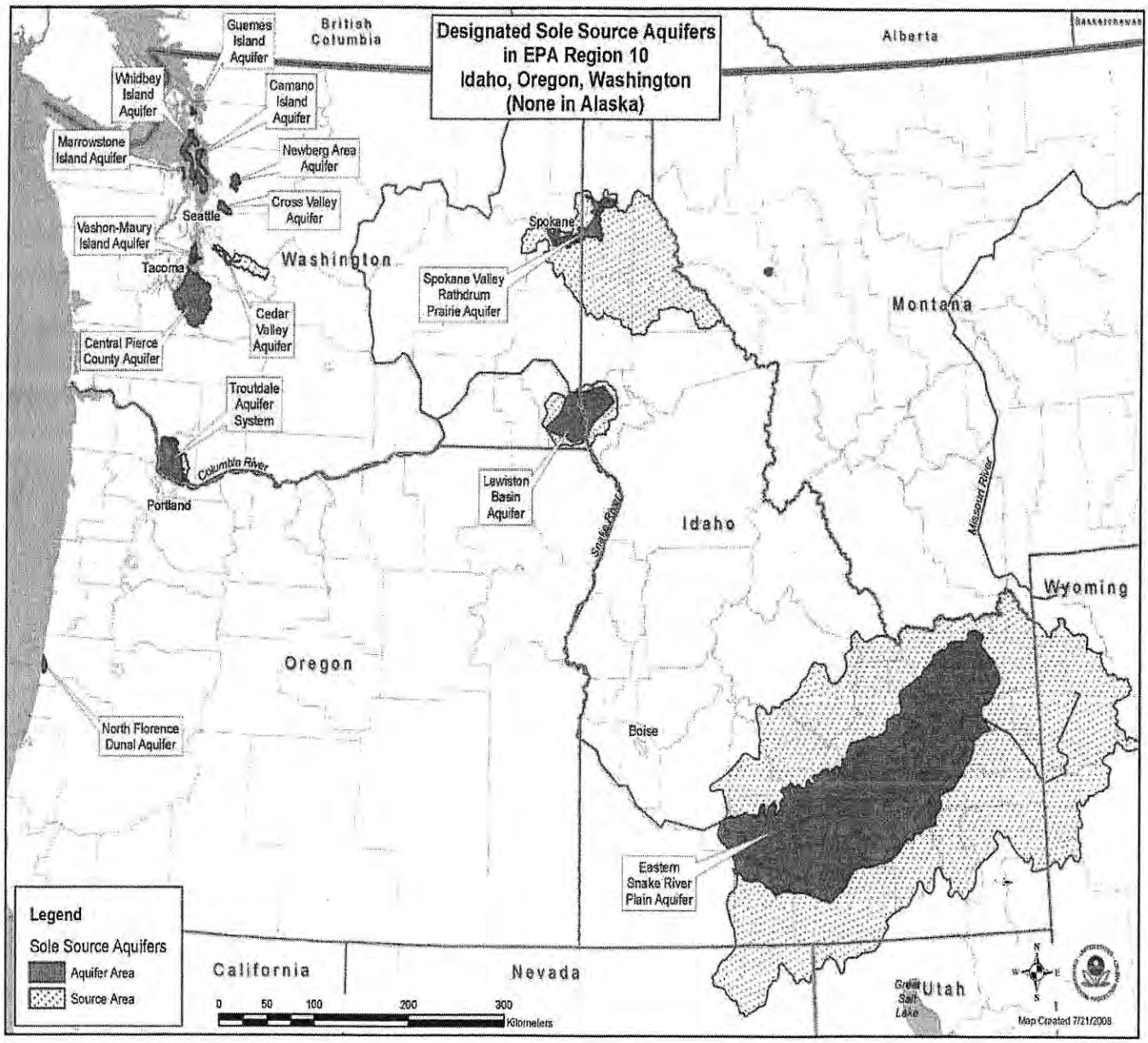
Holly Batten
Community Development Specialist



Eastern Snake River Plain
Sole Source Aquifer

Project Location

Detailed maps are available at:
http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/water.nsf/Sole+Source+Aquifers/ssamaps



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

444 Hospital Way #300 • Pocatello, Idaho • 83201

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

August 30, 2011

Mayor Dana Jacobson
City of Paris
P.O. Box 364
Paris, ID 83261

RE: City of Paris Water System Sanitary Survey
PWS # 6040022

Dear Mayor Jacobson:

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality conducted a sanitary survey of the City of Paris water system on August 3, 2011. David Matthews accompanied us on the survey. He was also joined by Judd Shelton and Brent Lewis. The purpose of the survey was to identify any areas where the system does not meet the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.08 Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems. The following paragraphs describe the physical features of the system and identify any significant deficiencies, deficiencies, or recommendations noted during the survey.

General Description

The City of Paris is located in Bear Lake County off US Highway 89. The water system serves approximately 479 persons through 295 unmetered service connections. There are three springs located near the Forest Service campground at the head of Paris Canyon that can supply water to the city. At the present time, only the main spring is turned into the system. At each spring site, a collection pipe is buried 30-35 feet back into the hill. Water from all three springs flows into concrete collection boxes, and then into a 10-inch transmission line. En route to the city, the transmission line is equipped with several concrete air release and junction boxes, including a 15,000-gallon storage reservoir. A gas-chlorination facility is located downstream of the storage reservoir, prior to the transmission line reaching the city.

Sources

All three springs are located on U.S. Forest Service property near the campground at the head of Paris Canyon. According to the city, a long term lease in place with the USFS that allows Paris City to use the springs. All three springs are located in an area of the

forest that is fenced off to prevent entrance of cattle. Each spring has a shut off valve, which allows the springs to be isolated from the system.

Spring #1

The City's main spring is located at the base of a steep slope, three hundred (300) yards from the USFS campground. It was redeveloped in 1988 due to high flows that eroded the covering from the pipe that extends back into the spring. A large concrete box is cast over the main vent of the spring. Water flows to a concrete collection box equipped with an overlapping, locking, steel hatch. The hatch is not watertight. Reportedly, the overflow inside the collection box is screened and designed to prevent backflow from the creek into the box but due to high overflow we could not verify this information. The overflow from this spring and another spring form the headwaters of the creek.

Spring #2

The collection box for the south spring is located 20 feet downhill from the Utah Power and Light electric company diversion canal. However, it is believed, the actual spring and collection area is located in the hillside above the canal. Water from the spring flows to the concrete collection box equipped with a screened overflow pipe and overlapping, locking, steel hatch. The hatch is not watertight.

Spring #3

The north spring was redeveloped in 1988. It is located between the creek and the hillside, on the opposite side of the creek from the road. The spring serves as a backup water supply during extreme dry seasons. The spring has not been used for a number of years because the City believes the spring may have been the source of positive coliform bacteria testing that occurred in the past. Water flows to a concrete collection box with an overlapping, locking, steel hatch. The collection box is located approximately 25 feet from the creek. The hatch is not watertight.

Storage

The concrete storage reservoir is located along the Paris Canyon road, upstream of the chlorination facility. It has a storage capacity of 15,000 gallons. In reality, the storage tank is little more than a junction box and overflow structure. Because the tank is located above the chlorination facility, it provides no contact time and does not represent finished water storage. The structure has been improved since the last survey and is now enclosed in a secured fenced area. Vegetation which could have impacted the tank has been removed and the 12-inch overflow pipe has been cleaned. The two access hatches have overlapping, locking, steel covers, but are not watertight. The tank does not have a proper vent. There is an air release pipe adjacent to the tank.

Distribution System

The distribution piping ranges from two to 10 inches in diameter and is constructed of PVC, cast iron, and concrete. Residences are connected to the distribution piping by ½- to ¾-inch diameter PVC or copper service lines. The pressure ranges from 35 to 45 psi in the summer and 65 to 85 psi in the winter. The system has approximately 40 fire hydrants. However, some of the hydrants are connected to 4-inch main lines. The city has established a cross connection ordinance. The system has dead end mains that are flushed semiannually.

The transmission line from the springs to the city has several concrete air release and junction boxes. In the previous survey it was identified that the hatches on these boxes are overlapping and locked, but are not watertight.

Treatment

The gas chlorination system is housed in an 8-foot-by-8-foot concrete block building located across the road from the Utah Power and Electric generator building. The gas cylinders are secured to the wall by chains and two of the cylinders rest on a scale. A multistage centrifugal booster pump (½ hp) is used to pump water from the transmission line. The pumped stream is chlorinated and injected back into the transmission line. The building has a panic bar on the door and a ventilation system. There is a leak detection warning light and audible alarm. The warning light was observed to be broken at the time of the survey. The chlorination facility is equipped with a flow meter that is used to automatically adjust the rate of chlorine injection based on the flow rate.

Monitoring/Reporting/Data Verification

Currently, the water system is in compliance with all chemical and bacteriological monitoring and reporting requirements.

Pumps/Pumping Facilities and Controls

No pumps are used to transport water through the water system. The only pump is the small booster pump used in the chlorination facility.

Management

The City of Paris water system is under the direction of a mayor and four city council members. Dave Matthews serves as the Responsible in Charge (RIC) operator and as the backup operator. He is certified as a Drinking Water Distribution 1 (DWD1) operator. Judd Shelton has been hired by the City of Paris and will be working towards getting certified. The City charges $21.00 per month for water. Those homes with a ¾ inch connection pay $26.00 per month.

Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDI)

At this time, the springs are considered to be groundwater that is not under the direct influence of surface water. If the inactive springs were to be placed back into service, a new GWUDI evaluation would need to be completed.

You will find a list of the significant deficiencies, deficiencies and recommended improvements for your system summarized below.

A **Significant Deficiency** is defined in IDAPA 58.01.08.003.88. that states: As identified during a sanitary survey, any defect in a system's design, operation, maintenance, or administration, as well as any failure or malfunction of any system component, that the Department determines to cause, of have the potential to cause, risk to health and safety, or that could affect the reliable delivery of safe drinking water.

A **Deficiency** states: As identified during a sanitary survey, the systems design, operation, maintenance, or administration, as well as any failure or malfunction of any system component, that the Department determines are not in compliance with the drinking water rules and do not cause or do not have the potential to cause, risk to health or safety, or that could not affect the reliable delivery of safe drinking water.

Recommendations are made as an item to consider in order to improve the overall operation of the water system.

Significant Deficiencies

No significant deficiencies were found.

Deficiencies

Sources

The area within 100 feet of each spring box is not fenced to prevent trespass of livestock or sources of contamination, as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.514.05.

The discharge pipe for each spring source does not provide a dedicated sample tap that is properly located, pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.08.514.03

(Each spring should have a dedicated sample tap to allow source testing.)

The spring boxes are not provided with an access port that is fitted with a solid water tight cover as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.

(Each spring box needs a gasket around the frame to keep the box water tight and the main spring vent pipe needs screened.)

The surface water is not diverted from the 100 feet protection zone around the spring box #2 and #3 as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.514.05.

Due to the location of the springs in proximity to the creek, it would be difficult to divert all surface water outside the 100-foot protection zone. However, the system should ensure that all surface runoff from above the springs is diverted away from spring collection areas. The system should also verify that the spring collection area for the south spring is located up the hill from the canal, as reported. The system should also ensure that the spring collection boxes are not located where they are subject to flooding.

Storage

The water storage structure which provides pressure directly to the distribution system is not designed so that it can be isolated from the distribution system without causing a loss of pressure in the distribution system, as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.546.02.

The below-ground storage structure lacks a vent that opens downward and is at least 24 inches above the roof or the ground level and covered with 24 mesh non-corrodible screen to exclude potential contamination, as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.544.08.d.

The manhole(s) for the below-ground storage structure is not elevated a minimum of 24 inches above the surface of the roof or the ground level, whichever is higher, as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.544.07.b.

Ensure that all manhole openings into spring boxes, air release boxes, junction boxes, and storage tanks are watertight and that all overflow openings into spring boxes, air release boxes and junction boxes are screened and not subject to flooding.

(Gaskets should be added to the hatch lids to create watertight seals.)

Distribution

There are fire hydrants provided that are connected to water mains smaller than six (6) inches in diameter, which is not in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.08.542.06.

All dead end water mains are not equipped with a means to flush, as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.542.09.

(The dead ends are located close to the end of the water line.)

Managerial

An operation and maintenance manual is not provided for the PWS, having daily operating instructions, operator safety procedures, location of valves and other key system

feature, parts list and parts order form, and information for contacting the water system operator, as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.501.12.

There is no total coliform rule (TCR) sample site plan, as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.100.01. which incorporates by reference 40 CFR 141.21. **(Action Required)**

Treatment

A smooth nosed sample tap is not provided before and after treatment, as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.501.09.

There is no auxiliary power on-site for the chlorinator booster pump, as required by IDAPA 58.01.08.501.07. According to the operator, the power outages experienced by the system are of minimal frequency and duration that auxiliary power will not be required. The need for auxiliary power on-site will be reevaluated every time an ESS is conducted. **(No action required at this time)**

(DEQ recommends the water system secure auxiliary power sufficient to power the chlorinator pump.)

Recommendations

DEQ recommends that a leak detection program be put in place and utilized.

DEQ recommends that all valves be exercised at least semiannually.

DEQ recommends that the crumbling junction/air release boxes be repaired or replaced.

DEQ recommends the PWS set up a water conservation program.

DEQ recommends all mains, hydrants, and appurtenances of the separate non-potable irrigation system are easily identified as non-potable.

For all new water systems or modifications to existing water systems, an engineering report shall be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for review and approval prior to or concurrent with the submittal of plans and specifications as required in Subsection 503.03, pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.08.503.

Prior to construction of new public water supply systems or modifications of existing public water supply systems, plans and specifications must be submitted to the DEQ for review, and approved, pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.08.504. Please consult with DEQ before making any modifications.

IDAHO DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

224 South Arthur, Pocatello, ID 83204-3202, (208) 236-6160 Philip E. Batt, Governor

September 8, 1998

Mr. Matt Shanz
Senior Environmental Health Specialist
Southeastern District Health Department
55 East First South
Soda Springs, Idaho 83276

RE: Paris water supply line is a suction line.

Dear Mr. Shanz:

This letter is intended to clarify the status of the City of Paris drinking water supply line between the springs and the overflow box near the old power plant. You and I inspected this line with City of Paris Public Works Supervisor Dale Clark and his assistant on September 8, 1998. We found a pressure equalizing box in the line and observed the water surging, belching air and sucking air into the downstream section of pipe at atmospheric pressure. The pressure in this line obviously falls below atmospheric in places at time. The line is concrete bell and spigot pipe, the type used for sewer lines.

This line must be considered a suction line for the purpose of determining separation from septic tanks required by INDIVIDUAL/SUBSURFACE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS, IDAPA 16.01.03007,17. and separation from drainfields required by IDAPA 16.01.03008,02.d.

If you have questions or if we can be of help to you, please call Bill Smith at 236-6160.

Sincerely,

Elmer W. Smith

Elmer W. (Bill) Smith, P.E.
Senior Water Quality Engineer

cc: Lee Smith, IDEQ, Poc.
Ed Marugg, Environmental Health Director, Dist. Health, Poc.
Davis Matthews, Mayor, Paris
Dale Clark, PWS, Paris

INSTRUCTIONS REVERSE SIDE 10040022

Water System Name: CITY OF PARIS	PWS ID No.: [illegible]
Collector: [illegible]	Date Collected: 7-11-06
County: Ben Lake	
Person Transporting Sample to Lab	
Condition of Transport: ☐ Cooled ☐ Sealed ☐ Other	
Name: City of Paris	
Address: [illegible]	
City: Paris	
Phone Number: [illegible]	

IAS — ENVIROCHEM

3314 Pole Line Road • Pocatello, Idaho 83201
Phone: (208) 237-3300 • Fax: (208) 237-3336

COLIFORM BACTERIA ANALYSIS REPORT
CONTAMINANT ID# 3100

☒ Public Drinking Water System
☐ Private Drinking Water

Shaded areas must be fully filled out or samples will not be run. Private samples need not have pws# or Chlorine residual. Clear areas are for lab use only.

Your sample will be analyzed for TOTAL COLIFORMS unless you specify another analysis under Remarks.

For PWS only, if this is a repeat sample, mark the date of the **ORIGINAL POSITIVE SAMPLE.**

LAB ID # ID00952

REPORT RESULTS TO:
☐ Dist. 6 Health Dept.
☐ Dist. 7 Health Dept.
☐ Denver EPA
☐ Seattle EPA
☐ Idaho Falls DEQ
☒ Pocatello DEQ

PAYMENT:
☐ No Charge ☐ Prepaid
☒ Bill ☐ Pmt. Rec'd

RESULTS

Sample Number	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Original Sample Date	TOTAL COLIFORMS Method Code	TOTAL COLIFORMS (P)resent (A)bsent #100ml	FECAL COLIFORMS Method Code	FECAL COLIFORMS (P)resent (A)bsent #100ml	ESCHERICHIA COLI Method Code	ESCHERICHIA COLI (P)resent (A)bsent #100ml	HPC Method Code	HPC CFU/ml
10706-7078	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		LMMS	A						

Sample Type Codes: S - Routine Sample; P - Repeat Sample (At Original Tap); U - Upstream Repeat; D - Downstream Repeat; E - Enforcement (Chain of Custody Required); X - Other Repeat; W - Untreated (Source); C - Construction/Special

Chain-of-Custody Information

Relinquished by	Date	Time	Received by	Relinquished by	Date	Time	Received by
US Mail	7/12	1240	[illegible]				
Relinquished by	Date	Time	Received by	Relinquished by	Date	Time	Received by

DATE/TIME RECEIVED 071206 1240
DATE/TIME ANALYZED 071206 1605
DATE REVIEWED 071306

ANALYST [illegible]
SUPERVISOR [illegible]

REMARKS

UTHO 2-1385

EXHIBIT "A"

Cu. Ft. til June 1st.	20.88	22.88	26.88	30.88	34.88	38.88	46.88	62.68
Cu. Ft. til June 15th.	20.88	22.88	26.88	30.88	34.88	38.88	45.88	53.78
Cu. Ft. during summer	20.88	22.88	26.88	30.88	34.88	38.88	42.88	44.88
1. Pioneer Irrig. & Mfg. Co.	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.21	11.42	12.63	13.84	13.94
2. Paris Relief Canal Co.			3.00	4.50	6.00	7.00	8.00	8.17
3. Southfield D & C Co. (Lower)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.79	6.58	7.37	8.16	8.23
4. Southfield Irri. Co. (Upper So.field)			1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00
5. Dry Lake Canal Company	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6. Wilford Budge	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
7. Rich Estate et al.	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
8. R. W. Caldwell	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
9. Paris City	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38
10. Henry Fuchs								1.66
11. Otto Rohner et al.								
12. Emil Grandy								
13. Lester Allred								
14. Oak Burrus								
15. Louis W. Budge et al.		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
MEADOW RIGHTS								
15a. Louis W. Budge et al							6.00	10.00
16. Wm. L. Rich Estate								6.00
17. Mark Sutton								.8
18. Vivian Nye								1.00
19. Dry Lake Canal Co.								

Notes

Right No. 7 represents the following users of water on the north side of the creek channel to wit: J. W. Cook, Mrs. N. G. Hayward, Daniel C. Rich and W. L. Rich, and also certain users on the south side to wit; N. L. Rich, Jacob Hess and Mrs. C. H. Cooper, and Daniel C. Rich.

Right No. 11. This right is owned by Otto Rohner, J. Vivian Nye and Oak Burrus and is used on the upper lands.

Right No. 15. This right is owned by Louis W. Budge, Cyril S. Budge, Wilford W. Budge, Newell R. Budge and Taft P. Budge and the water is used on the lower lands.

65.40	68.09	72.09	81.09	85.09	88.34	91.34	91.68	91.68	95.76	98.76
54.53	59.19	63.19	69.69	73.69	76.94	79.94	80.78	81.78	85.88	87.36
45.63	50.29	54.29	58.29	62.29	65.54	68.54	69.88	71.88	75.98	75.98

13.04	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
8.17	10.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
8.23	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
4.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38	2.38
2.41	2.00	3.16	3.16	3.67	2.67	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	1.41	2.25	3.59	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
				.33	1.33	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
			.66	1.66	2.66	3.66	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
									4.08	4.08
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.00
.8	.8	.2	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
			5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00

Rights 15a, 16, 17, 18 and 19 shall be entitled to use the waters above specified until June 1st, of each year; that if demanded by other rights the said enumerated rights shall yield one-half of their said rights until June 15th., and on and after June 15th, of each year, said enumerated rights shall yield or give preference to the other rights.