

CITY OF GLENNS FERRY

Wastewater System  
Environmental Information Document

January 2016

IDEQ Planning Grant Number  
WWG-357-2012-13



**J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc.**

115 Northstar Avenue

Twin Falls, ID 83301

(208) 733-2414

Project Number: 10-12-029

City of Glenns Ferry

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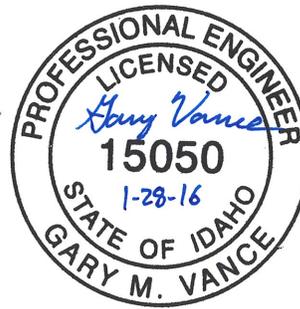
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**CITY OF GLENN'S FERRY  
WASTEWATER SYSTEM  
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION DOCUMENT  
J-U-B PROJECT NO. 10-12-029  
JANUARY 2016**

**IDEQ FACILITY PLANNING GRANT  
PROJECT NUMBER – WWG-357-2012-13**

**Project Applicant:** City of Glens Ferry, Idaho  
Connie Wills, Mayor  
P.O. Box 910  
Glens Ferry, ID 83623  
208-366-2238

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**Project Abstract:**

The City of Glens Ferry owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system that provides service to the community. The collection system consists of collection lines that intercept flow and convey the wastewater to the treatment facility. The wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) consists of a 4 cell lagoon treatment plant with five rapid infiltration basins. The collection system was last updated in 2007 and the WWTP was last updated in 1991. The Facilities Plan for this project evaluates the condition and capacity of the collection and treatment system currently and through the planning period (20 years for the treatment system and 40 years for the collection system). A few areas of concern found in the Facility Plan, include:

- Stormwater drains that are connected to the sewer collection system at a low point in the city. As a result, the sewer collection system can be overwhelmed during large rain events.
- A significant percentage of gravity sewer lines in the collection system have exceeded their design life and need to be rehabilitated or replaced.
- The sewer lift station needs some relatively minor upgrades to improve reliability.
- The influent flow meter needs some relatively minor upgrades to improve reliability and comply with the permit requirements.
- There is no screening upstream of the sewer ponds; as a result, everything that enters the collection system flows into the lagoons.
- Two out of the three surface aerators are damaged and need to be repaired. The system is currently not providing adequate aeration to satisfy the oxygen demand.

- The rock filtration media at the Rapid Infiltration Basins needs to be replaced.
- Sludge depths in the aerated pond has reached unacceptable levels and needs to be removed.
- The City currently does not have a method for measuring effluent flow rates.
- The City does not have a SCADA system for the wastewater facilities.

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

**Estimated Costs and Monthly User Rates:**

This project consists of system improvements to the stormwater system, the collection system, the sewer lift station, and improvements to the treatment system. **Table ES-1** summarizes the capital costs.

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

<b>System Improvements</b>	<b>Capital Costs <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>O&amp;M Costs</b>
Construct Stormwater Pump Station and Force Main	\$344,400	\$7,500
Video and Clean Entire Collection System	\$151,000	\$0
Replace/Rehabilitate 25% of Collection System	\$2,594,400	\$0
Sewer Lift Station Reliability Improvements	\$60,900	\$0
Influent Flow Meter Improvements	\$17,300	\$0
Mechanical Screen and Headworks Building	\$564,300	\$30,000
Repair Existing Aerators and Install New Ones	\$94,800	\$8,900
Replace Rock Media at RI Basins	\$84,900	\$0
Remove Sludge from Aerated Pond	\$210,700	\$0
Install Effluent Flow Meter	\$55,900	\$0
SCADA System for Wastewater Facilities	\$103,300	\$5,000
<b>Total Cost of Improvements</b>	<b>\$4,281,900</b>	<b>\$51,400</b>

<sup>1</sup> Costs Include: Construction, engineering, inspection, and contingency

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

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

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

**Table ES-2 Monthly User Rate Analysis**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Funding Scenario #1</b>	<b>Funding Scenario #2</b>
Total Capital Cost of Improvements	\$4,281,900	\$4,281,900
Loan / Grant	\$4.28M / \$0.0M	\$2.14M / \$2.14M
Loan Term	30 years	40 years
Loan Rate	2%	3%
Annualized Capital	\$191,200	\$92,600
Annual O&M <sup>1</sup>	\$51,400	\$51,400
Total Annual Costs	\$242,600	\$144,000
# of EDUs	718	718
\$/EDU/Month Increase	\$28.16	\$16.71

<sup>1</sup> This O&M cost is incremental to any current ongoing O&M costs being incurred by the City

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED OF PROJECT

---

The City of Glenns Ferry owns and operates a municipal wastewater collection and treatment system that serves the area in and around the community. They have concerns regarding the age, condition, and capacity of their wastewater infrastructure and collection system, including:

- Stormwater drains are connected to the sewer collection system at a low point in the city. As a result, the sewer collection system can be overwhelmed during large rain events.
- A significant percentage of gravity sewer lines in the collection system have exceeded their design life and need to be rehabilitated or replaced.
- The sewer lift station needs some relatively minor upgrades to improve reliability.
- The influent flow meter needs some relatively minor upgrades to improve reliability and comply with the permit requirements.
- There is no screening upstream of the sewer ponds; as a result, everything that enters the collection system flows into the lagoons.
- Two out of the three surface aerators are damaged and need to be repaired. The system is currently not providing adequate aeration to satisfy the oxygen demand.
- The rock filtration media at the Rapid Infiltration Basins needs to be replaced.
- Sludge depths in the aerated pond has reached unacceptable levels and needs to be removed.
- The City currently does not have a method for measuring effluent flow rates.
- The City does not have a SCADA system for the wastewater facilities.

The wastewater system is adequately sized to accommodate projected growth. Additionally, the treatment system appears to generally comply with the City's NPDES Permit. However, there are several minor improvements needed to optimize the facility performance (e.g., sewer lift station, screening, influent flow meter, etc.).

The City authorized J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc. (J-U-B) to prepare a Wastewater Facilities Plan to analyze the existing wastewater system and to investigate potential improvement alternatives to address their current and future community needs and regulatory requirements. Several alternatives were developed to address the needs of the wastewater system and increase the overall system reliability and sustainability for the future. The Facilities Plan summarizes the results of the planning efforts, including the recommended improvements.

## **1.2 EXISTING WASTEWATER FACILITIES**

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### **1.2.1 Collection System**

Two main concrete trunk lines capture flows from the east and west portion of the City. The two trunk lines were installed in 1968 and much of the collection system is even older than these two lines.

Many of the gravity sewer lines need to be rehabilitated or replaced as root intrusion and lateral cracking are common in the lines. Additionally, during construction of the golf course many of the manholes on the west trunk line were buried. Without the ability to off gas it is possible that the concrete pipes in this area are corroding from hydrogen sulfide gas.

During and shortly after large rain events, flow to the WWTP increases substantially. This is mainly due to a low spot where the City's stormwater system is connected to the sewer collection system. Capacity availability within the collection system appears to be also related to stormwater inflow.

### **1.2.2 Lift Station**

The City operates a single sewer submersible lift station that has two constant speed pumps. The City has not repaired or replaced either of these pumps in the last 20 years. Additionally, there are no SCADA controls, radio telemetry, back-up generators, or alarms. A security fence was recently installed around the lift station.

The pump discharge flow is unknown because a flow meter has not been installed on the force main.

### **1.2.3 Headworks**

The headworks structure is not equipped with a bar rack, grinder, or screen. All objects that enter the collection system pass into the treatment lagoons.

Three 16" slide gates control the flume outflow and direct wastewater to either the Aerated Pond or Pond No. 1.

**Figure 1-1** shows an aerial view of the wastewater treatment lagoons and rapid infiltration basins.

**Figure 1-1 Wastewater Treatment Lagoons**



#### **1.2.4 Treatment Lagoons and Rapid Infiltration Basins**

The treatment facility consists of four ponds, including one aerated pond. There are also five rapid infiltration basins, an alternate inflow pipeline, and influent monitoring equipment. As previously stated, the headworks structure is not equipped with a bar rack, grinder, or screen which allows all objects that enter the collection system to pass into the treatment lagoons.

Biosolids have accumulated and began to build up in the aerated pond. The large volume of sludge can be attributed to the age of the lagoons and not undergoing any form of pretreatment that would remove screenable material.

The City received a notice of violation (NOV) on January 29, 2009 as a result of a site visit by EPA. **Table 1-1** describes the cited deficiencies and violations.

#### **1.2.5 Chlorination**

The City does not have a disinfection system or an effluent flow meter.

**Table 1-1 2009 Notice of Violation**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Resolution</b>
Debris within the influent flow channel and vegetative growth within the aerated pond.	Deficiency	Debris was removed from the influent channel. Vegetative growth is sprayed 3 times/year by Dave’s Lawn and Garden.
The principal executive officer was not signing Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	Deficiency	The Mayor now signs DMRs.
The city had conducted only one year of surface water monitoring on the Snake River instead of four years as required by the NPDES permit.	Violation	The City will collect the data until the minimum required samples have been acquired.
The Operations Manual was not available during the inspection	Violation	O&M Manual was updated and submitted to the State for review.
A Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) was not developed	Violation	A Quality Assurance Plan was developed.
Incorrect calculation of BOD and TSS	Violation	BOD and TSS are now being calculated as instructed during the inspection.

**1.3 PROJECTIONS AND ANALYSIS**

**1.3.1 Sewer User Rates**

The sustainability of the wastewater budget can be directly correlated to user rates. Periodic adjustments need to be implemented in order to ensure a balanced budget. On February 26, 2013 the City Council passed Resolution No 13-02 Increasing the water and sewer rates in the city. The new sewer rate are shown below in **Table 1-2**.

**Table 1-2 Sewer User Rates**

<b>Water Meter Size</b>	<b>Number of EDUs</b>	<b>Base Rate</b>	<b>Rate Per 1,00 gallons</b>
¾" or Less	1	\$16.50	\$1.25
1"	1.8	\$29.70	\$1.25
1.25"	2.8	\$46.20	\$1.25
1.5"	4	\$66.00	\$1.25
2"	7	\$115.50	\$1.25

3"	16	\$264.00	\$1.25
4"	28	\$462.00	\$1.25

### 1.3.2 Existing Influent Flows

**Table 1-3** summarizes the existing influent flow rates to the wastewater treatment lagoons.

**Table 1-3 Existing Influent Flows**

Flow Condition	Flow Rate
Average Day	101,700 gallons/day
Maximum Month <sup>1</sup>	150,000 gallons /day
Peak Day <sup>1</sup>	220,000 gallons /day
Peak Hour <sup>2</sup>	382,400 gallons /day
Average Day Per Capita <sup>3</sup>	75 gallons/person/day

1. Based on daily totalizer readings at the influent flume.

2. Based on flow monitoring October 2012.

3. Based on a population of 1,358 served by the sewer system.

### 1.3.3 Existing Influent Waste loads

Influent BOD, TSS, TKN, and Total Phosphorous concentrations are shown below in **Table 1-4**. These are based on monthly sampling data collected from January 2009 through May 2014.

**Table 1-4 Existing Influent Waste Load Summary**

Parameter	Load Condition	Existing Concentration / Loading	Units
BOD	Average Day	159	mg/L
	Average Day	135	pounds/day
	Average Day	0.10	pounds/capita/day
	Maximum Month	192	pounds/day
	Peak Day	365	pounds/day
TSS	Average Day	219	mg/L
	Average Day	186	pounds/day
	Average Day	0.14	pounds/capita/day
	Maximum Month	270	pounds/day
	Peak Day	577	pounds/day
TKN	Average Day	50	mg/L
	Average Day	42	pounds/day
	Average Day	0.03	pounds/capita/day
	Maximum Month	57	pounds/day
	Peak Day	93	pounds/day
Total-P	Average Day	8.0	mg/L
	Average Day	7	pounds/day

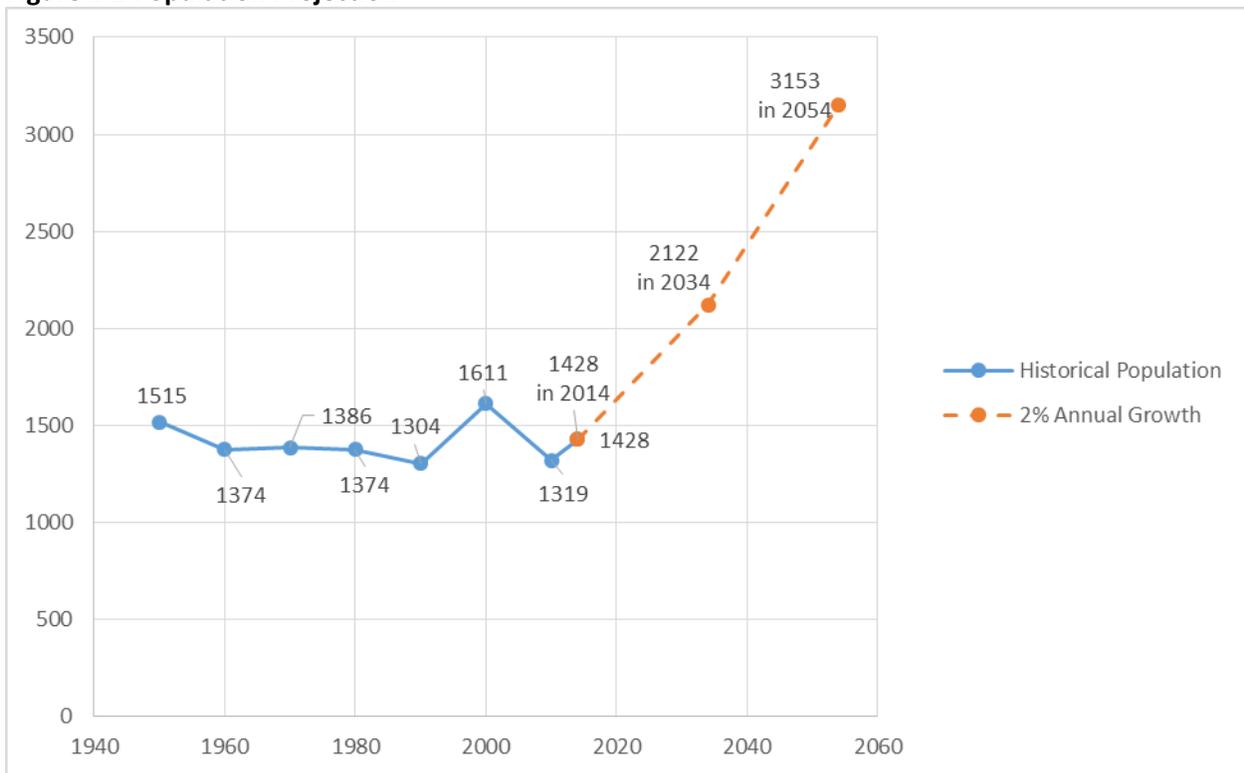
	Average Day	0.01	pounds/capita/day
	Maximum Month	9	pounds/day
	Peak Day	13	pounds/day

1. Maximum month and peak day loadings were calculated by multiplying the average day loading by the peaking factor

### 1.3.4 Population Projections

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

**Figure 1-2 Population Projection**



### 1.3.5 Projected Influent Flows

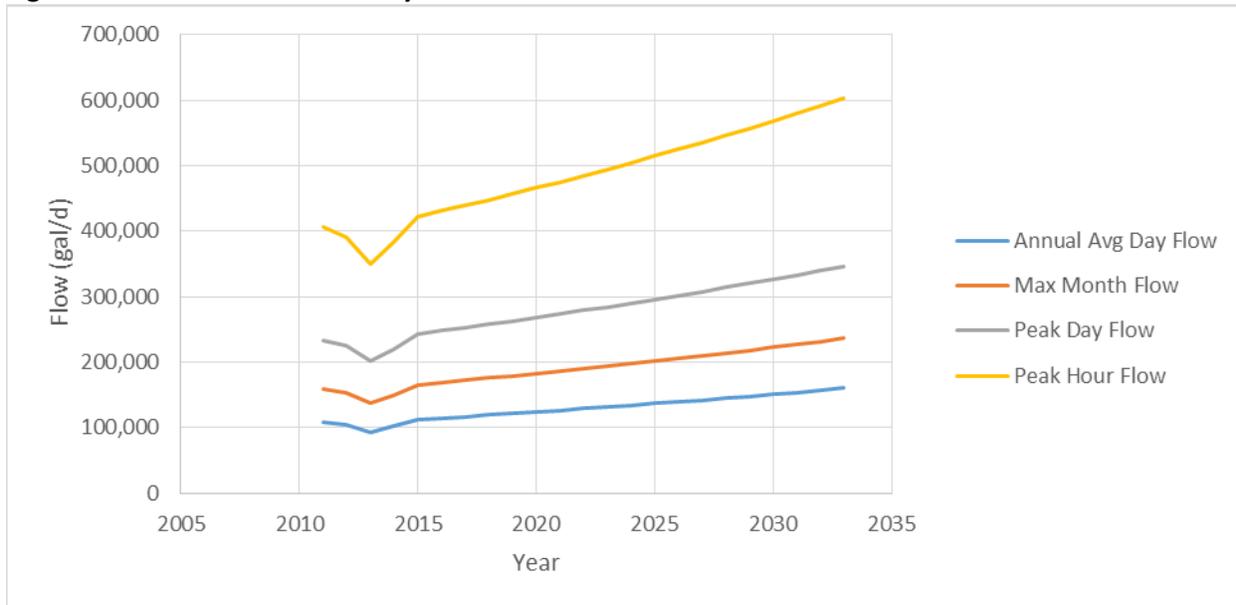
Influent flows to the City’s wastewater treatment facilities were projected over the 20-year planning period based on the following assumptions:

- All properties within the planning area would be connected to the sewer system and discharge to the lagoons
- Flow rates are based on 142 gallons/EDU

- All currently vacant houses are occupied
- Domestic wastewater peaking factors will remain the same.

Figure 1-3 summarizes the 20-year projected influent flows.

Figure 1-3 Influent Flow Summary



### 1.3.6 Projected Influent Waste Loads

The existing influent BOD and TSS concentrations are generally lower strength which is indicative of mostly residential wastewater with some infiltration and inflow. Any of the following events could increase wastewater strength in the City:

- A new industry moves to town
- Additional restaurants and other tourism-related growth occurs
- Infiltration and inflow is reduced through targeted collection system repairs and stormwater system improvements
- Installation of low flow toilets and other water efficient appliances

To be conservative, it was assumed that wastewater strength would increase from the existing concentrations when calculating the future waste load projections

The average day wastewater concentrations were multiplied by the projected flow rates to calculate the future average day waste loads. The same peaking factors were then applied to the projected annual average day waste load to estimate future maximum month, peak day, and peak hour loads. The projected loads are shown below in **Table 1-5**.

**Table 1-5 Projected Future Influent Waste Loads (2034)**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Load Condition</b>	<b>Existing Concentration / Loading</b>	<b>Units</b>
BOD	Average Day	230	mg/L
	Average Day	313	pounds/day
	Average Day	0.15	pounds/capita/day
	Maximum Month	445	pounds/day
	Peak Day	847	pounds/day
TSS	Average Day	260	mg/L
	Average Day	354	pounds/day
	Average Day	0.17	pounds/capita/day
	Maximum Month	514	pounds/day
	Peak Day	1,097	pounds/day
TKN	Average Day	50	mg/L
	Average Day	68	pounds/day
	Average Day	0.03	pounds/capita/day
	Maximum Month	93	pounds/day
	Peak Day	151	pounds/day
Total-P	Average Day	8.0	mg/L
	Average Day	11	pounds/day
	Average Day	0.01	pounds/capita/day
	Maximum Month	15	pounds/day
	Peak Day	20	pounds/day

## 2.0 IMPROVEMENT ALTERNATIVES

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Wastewater System Facilities Master Plan indicated that the City’s wastewater system is adequately sized to accommodate projected growth and is generally in compliance with the majority of its permit requirements. However, a few areas of concern were discussed in the plan. Therefore, all alternatives will address upgrading the stormwater connection, cleaning the collection system, improving the sewer lift station reliability and making improvements to the treatment system.

#### 2.1.1 Alternative 1

This alternative combines upgrading both the collection and treatment systems. Collection system improvements in this alternative include: separating the stormwater system from the sewer system and constructing a stormwater pump station, assessing the condition of existing pipelines through video inspection and cleaning, and implementing sewer lift station upgrades.

Treatment system improvements include: improving the influent flow meter, installing a grinder at the headworks, repairing the damaged 5 hp aerator and install 2 additional 5 hp aerators to improve mixing, replacing the rock filtration media in the rapid infiltration (RI) basins, hiring an independent contractor to remove sludge from the aerated pond, and installing an effluent flow meter.

An opinion of probable cost is given in **Table 2-1**.

**Table 2-1 Opinion of Probable Capital Costs for Alternative 1**

<b>Alternative 1 Improvements</b>	<b>Capital Costs <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>O&amp;M Costs</b>
Construct Stormwater Pump Station and Force Main	\$344,400	\$7,500
Video and Clean Entire Collection System	\$151,000	\$0
Sewer Lift Station Reliability Improvements	\$60,900	\$0
Influent Flow Meter Improvements	\$17,300	\$0
Install Grinder at Headworks	\$98,300	\$7,500
Repair Existing 5 hp Aerator and Install (2) New 5 hp Aerators	\$94,800	\$8,900
Replace Rock Media at RI Basins	\$84,900	\$0
Remove Sludge from Aerated Pond	\$210,700	\$0
Install Effluent Flow Meter	\$55,900	\$0
<b>Total Cost of Improvements</b>	<b>\$1,118,200</b>	<b>\$23,900</b>

<sup>1</sup> Costs include: Construction, engineering, inspection, and contingency

#### 2.1.2 Alternative 2

This alternative includes all the upgrades in Alternative 1 as well as replacing and/or rehabilitating an estimated 25% of prioritized pipelines, and installing a SCADA system for the wastewater facilities including lift station monitoring and alarms, flow recording, and aerator status.

An opinion of probable cost is given in **Table 2-2**.

**Table 2-2 Opinion of Probable Capital Costs for Alternative 2**

<b>Alternative 2 Improvements</b>	<b>Capital Costs <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>O&amp;M Costs</b>
Construct Stormwater Pump Station and Force Main	\$344,400	\$7,500
Video and Clean Entire Collection System	\$151,000	\$0
Replace/Rehabilitate 25% of Collection System	\$2,594,400	\$0
Sewer Lift Station Reliability Improvements	\$60,900	\$0
Influent Flow Meter Improvements	\$17,300	\$0
Install Grinder at Headworks	\$98,300	\$7,500
Repair Existing 5 hp Aerator and Install (2) New 5 hp Aerators	\$94,800	\$8,900
Replace Rock Media at RI Basins	\$84,900	\$0
Remove Sludge from Aerated Pond	\$210,700	\$0
Install Effluent Flow Meter	\$55,900	\$0
SCADA System for Wastewater Facilities	\$103,300	\$5,000
<b>Total Cost of Improvements</b>	<b>\$3,815,900</b>	<b>\$28,900</b>

<sup>1</sup> Costs include: Construction, engineering, inspection, and contingency

### 2.1.3 Alternative 3

This alternative includes all the upgrades in alternative 2 with the exception of replacing the grinder with a mechanical screen and headworks building.

An opinion of probable cost is shown in **Table 2-3**.

**Table 2-3 Opinion of Probable Capital Costs for Alternative 3**

<b>Alternative 3 Improvements</b>	<b>Capital Costs <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>O&amp;M Costs</b>
Construct Stormwater Pump Station and Force Main	\$344,400	\$7,500
Video and Clean Entire Collection System	\$151,000	\$0
Replace/Rehabilitate 25% of Collection System	\$2,594,400	\$0
Sewer Lift Station Reliability Improvements	\$60,900	\$0
Influent Flow Meter Improvements	\$17,300	\$0
Mechanical Screen and Headworks Building	\$564,300	\$30,000
Repair Existing Aerators and Install New Ones	\$94,800	\$8,900
Replace Rock Media at RI Basins	\$84,900	\$0
Remove Sludge from Aerated Pond	\$210,700	\$0
Install Effluent Flow Meter	\$55,900	\$0
SCADA System for Wastewater Facilities	\$103,300	\$5,000
<b>Total Cost of Improvements</b>	<b>\$4,281,900</b>	<b>\$51,400</b>

#### **2.1.4 Alternative 4**

Under this alternative, no action would be taken to improve or replace the existing wastewater collection or treatment system. The collection system would easily run out of capacity due to the stormwater inflow during and after large rain events. Additionally, with a lack of aeration at the lagoons the quality of water would decrease as flow rates continue to increase.

#### **2.1.5 Environmental Impact Comparison**

Due to the town's location at a well-known historical crossing of the Snake River, there is a chance that cultural resources may be encountered. That said, all of the alternatives are very similar and will have nearly identical environmental impacts. All of the alternatives include projects at the lagoons where the land has already been disturbed. All of the alternatives include construction of a stormwater pump station and force main. Some of the alternatives include collection system rehabilitation and pipe replacement. Since the proposed improvements for all alternatives will primarily take place in areas that have previously been disturbed it is anticipated that environmental impacts should be minimal and similar for all alternatives.

## 3.0 SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

### 3.1 SELECTED WASTEWATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

---

Based on information from the Facilities Plan, the City would like to consider environmental clearance for Alternative 3. Highest priority was given to those upgrades necessary to meet regulatory requirements and to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public and environment. The selected improvements will also provide the greatest benefit to the City in a cost-effective manner based on the needs of the community.

This alternative consists of constructing a stormwater pump station and force main, videoing and cleaning the entire collection system, replacing and/or rehabilitating 25% of the collection system, improving the reliability of the sewer lift station, improving the influent flow meter, adding a mechanical screen and headworks building, repairing existing aerators and installing new ones, replacing the rock media at the Rapid Infiltration (RI) basins, removing sludge from the aerated pond, installing an effluent flow meter, and adding a SCADA system for the entire wastewater facility. The mechanical screen and headworks building gives the city the maximum amount of flexibility and performance for wastewater screening. They wanted the ability to plan for potential construction of this building; however, if this is not feasible for the city, they may elect to install the less expensive grinder alternative instead. **Figure 3-1** illustrates a potential layout and alignment for the stormwater pipe. **Figure 3-2** shows the locations of the wastewater facility improvements, lift station improvements, and stormwater pump station.

### 3.2 COST AND USER RATES

---

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

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

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

**Table 3-1 Monthly User Rate Analysis for the Selected Alternative**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Funding Scenario #1</b>	<b>Funding Scenario #2</b>
Total Capital Cost of Improvements	\$4,281,900	\$4,281,900
Loan / Grant	\$4.28M / \$0.0M	\$2.14M / \$2.14M
Loan Term	30 years	40 years
Loan Rate	2%	3%
Annualized Capital	\$191,200	\$92,600
Annual O&M <sup>1</sup>	\$51,400	\$51,400
Total Annual Costs	\$242,600	\$144,000
# of EDUs	718	718
\$/EDU/Month Increase	\$28.16	\$16.71

<sup>1</sup> This O&M cost is incremental to any current ongoing O&M costs being incurred by the City

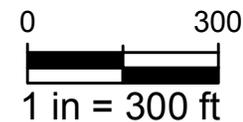
Path: \\TW\FILES\Public\Projects\JUB\10-12-029\_GF\_WM\GIS\EID\_GIS\Stormwater\_Drain.mxd



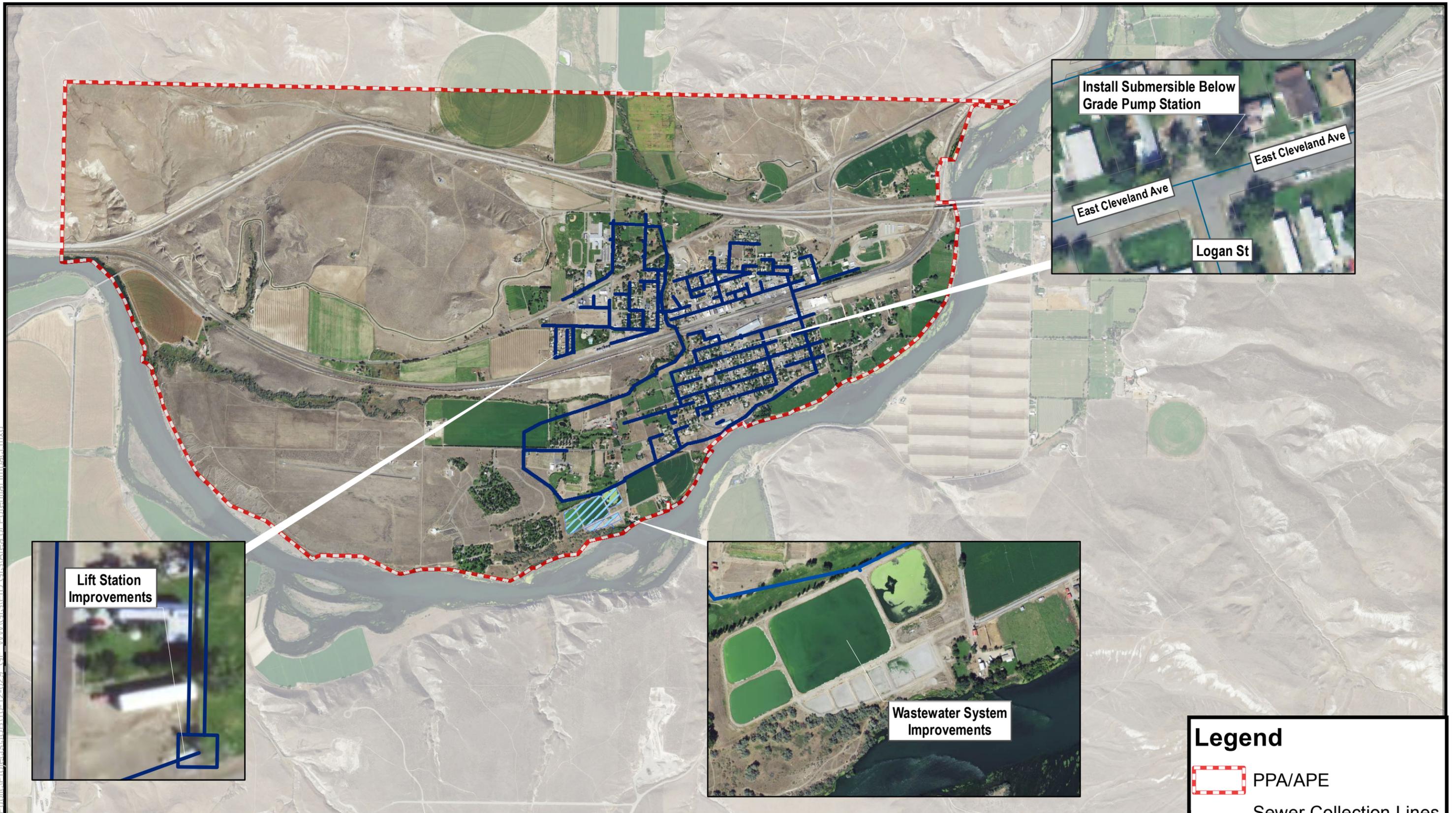
— New Stormwater Force Main



**FIGURE 3-1  
POTENTIAL STORMWATER  
FORCE MAIN LAYOUT**



Path: \\TWINFILE\ES\Public\Projects\JUB\10-12-029\_GE\_WW\GIS\FIG 3-2\Area of Potential Impact.mxd

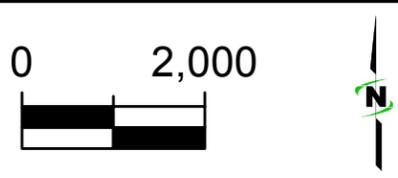


**Legend**

-  PPA/APE
-  Sewer Collection Lines (25% to be replaced)
-  Wastewater Facilities



**FIGURE 3-2**  
**CITY OF GLENN'S FERRY WASTEWATER**  
**SYSTEM EID AREA OF POTENTIAL IMPACT**



## **4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES**

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

### **4.1 PLANNING AREA AND GENERAL LAND USE**

---

#### **4.1.1 Proposed Project Planning Area and Area of Potential Effect**

**Figure 4-1** shows the proposed project planning area and area of potential effect. A number of factors were considered in delineating the geographical boundary of the planning area including recent developmental patterns, location of the existing wastewater system, future improvements to the wastewater system, land use designations, topography of the area, and discussions with the City regarding anticipated growth areas. Sufficient land is included in the planning area to accommodate the forecasted residential and commercial growth, and to allow some flexibility for future development of the community.

The proposed upgrades will likely be located within existing street right-of-ways or at the existing treatment facility. There is a possibility that some of the improvements will be constructed in areas where trees and vegetation have been planted and the area has been landscaped. In all areas where construction of the proposed improvements takes place, an effort will be required to reconstruct, replant, and landscape the area to its former condition.

#### **4.1.2 General Land Uses**

Land use within the Planning Area is mostly residential and agricultural, with some areas of commercial and industrial development. Land use and development is regulated by the city through subdivision ordinances and the comprehensive plan.

Residential housing in the city consists primarily of single family homes. There are also trailer parks, a multifamily housing complex, a government subsidized apartment complex, and two motels. Industrial development has decreased in recent years. The Idahoan potato dehydration and flake processing plant operated in Glens Ferry for many years until its closure in 2008 which resulted in the loss of 130 jobs. Glens Ferry used to be a hub for Union Pacific Railroad until the early 1970's when the railroad closed operations in the city.

Existing commercial development includes Carmela Vineyards, the fudge factory, some restaurants, and a golf course. Additionally, the Academy of Equine Dentistry resides in Glens Ferry. The Academy provides educational opportunities leading to certification in equine dentistry.

The areas surrounding Glens Ferry are predominantly used for agricultural purposes.



## 4.2 PRIME FARM LAND

---

Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops and is available for these uses, as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Policy to Protect Environmentally Significant Agricultural Lands of 1978. Much of the land area located adjacent to the City is used for agriculture.

The following soil types in the vicinity of the Planning Area have been designated as “prime” farmland if irrigated (see **Figure 4-2**): Bahem Silt Loam, Buko Fine Sandy Loam, Davey Loamy Sand, Elijah-Purdam Silt Loams, Grandview Loam (if reclaimed of excess salts and sodium), Jacquith Loamy Sand, Lankbush Sandy Loam, Lankbush-Jenness Association, Monroe-Jenness Complex, Power-Purdam Silt Loams, and Timmerman Sandy Loam.

## 4.3 FLOODPLAINS

---

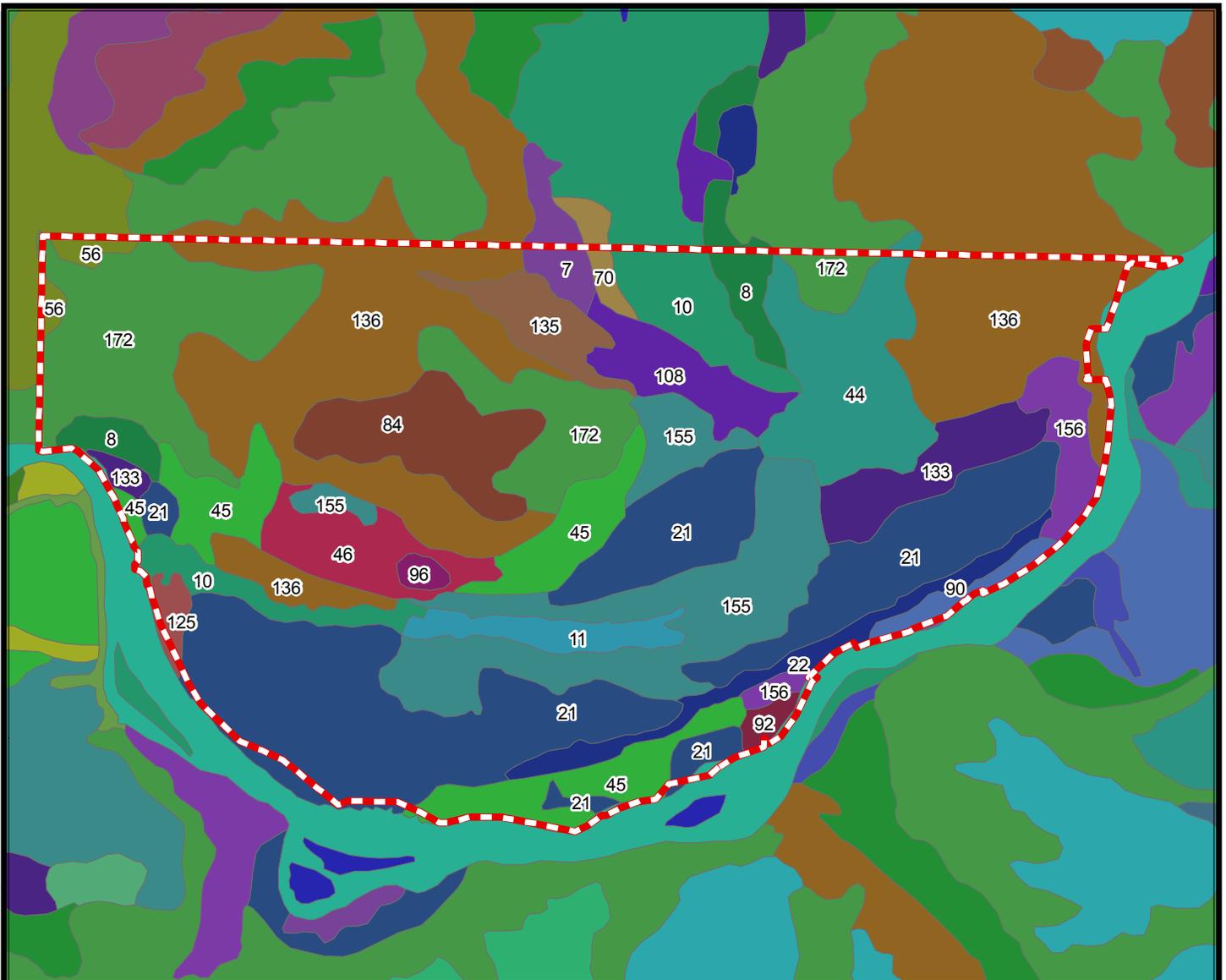
The available Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood zone maps for the City and surrounding area were reviewed to examine flood plains in the Planning Area. As shown in **Figure 4-3**, areas designated as 100-year flood zones (Zone A) are primarily located outside of the planning area. However, part of a Special Flood Hazard Area (Zone AE) extends into the planning area. The FEMA flood zone map does not address 25 and 50 year flood plains. There is a small Special Flood Hazard Area within the city limits.

## 4.4 WETLANDS

---

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s National Wetlands Inventory provides mapping of wetlands across the United States. The basic criteria that define wetland types are water depth and permanence, water chemistry, life form of vegetation and dominant plant species. As shown in **Figure 4-34**, the predominant types of wetlands in the planning area include:

- Palustrine System with Aquatic Bed, Permanently Flooded (PABH)
- Palustrine System with Emergent Vegetation, Seasonally Flooded (PEMC)
- Palustrine System with Forested Vegetation, Seasonally Flooded (PFOC)
- Palustrine System with an Unconsolidated Bottom, Artificially Flooded, and Excavated Through Artificial Means (PUBKx)



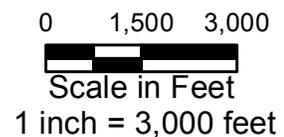
**Legend**

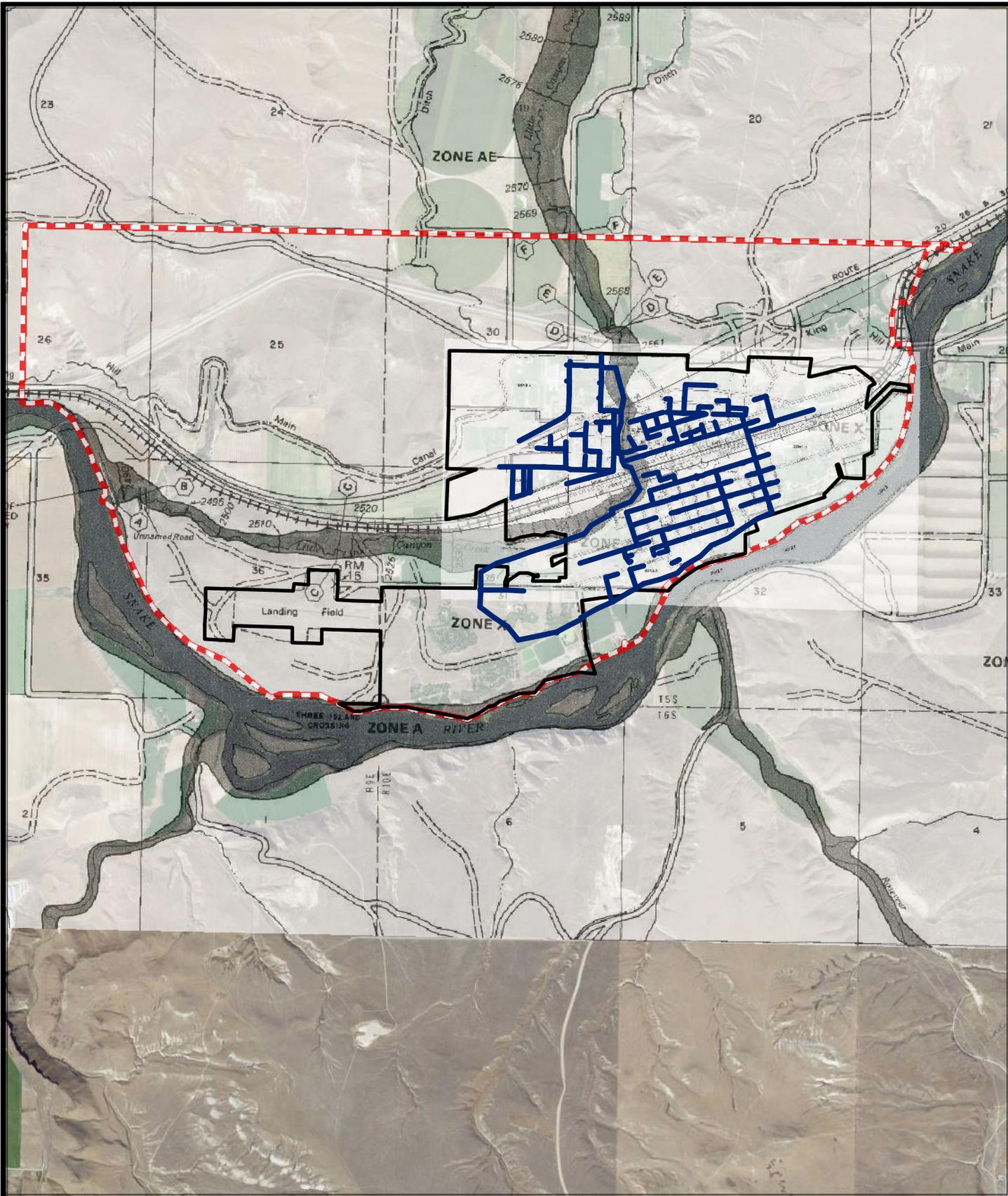
**Soil**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #4CAF50; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 10, Bahem silt loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #9C27B0; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 108, Rock outcrop-Xerorthents complex, very steep</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #00BCD4; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 11, Bahem silt loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #A52A2A; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 125, Sluka silt loam, 8 to 12 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #483D8B; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 133, Royal fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #8B4513; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 135, Tock loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #8B4513; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 136, Trevino silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #4682B4; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 155, Timmerman sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #9932CC; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 156, Timmerman sandy loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #3CB371; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 172, Xeric Torriorthents and Xerollic Camborthids, 8 to 20 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #008080; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 175, Water</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #191970; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 21, Brose-Amboat complex, 2 to 20 percent slopes</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #000080; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 22, Budlewis cobbly silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #20B2AA; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 44, Fathom loamy fine sand, 2 to 20 percent slopes, very bouldery</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #32CD32; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 45, Forvic silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #DC143C; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 46, Gosinta silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #808000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 56, Elijan-Purdam silt loams, 0 to 8 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #800080; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 7, Arbidge sandy loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #A08040; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 70, Minveno silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #2E8B57; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 8, Arness sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #654321; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 84, Pits, gravel</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #4169E1; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 90, Lankbush sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #800000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 92, Power-Owinza-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 8 percent slopes</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #800080; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 96, Letha loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes</li> </ul> |
|--|---|



**FIGURE 4-2  
NRCS SOIL  
SURVEY MAP**



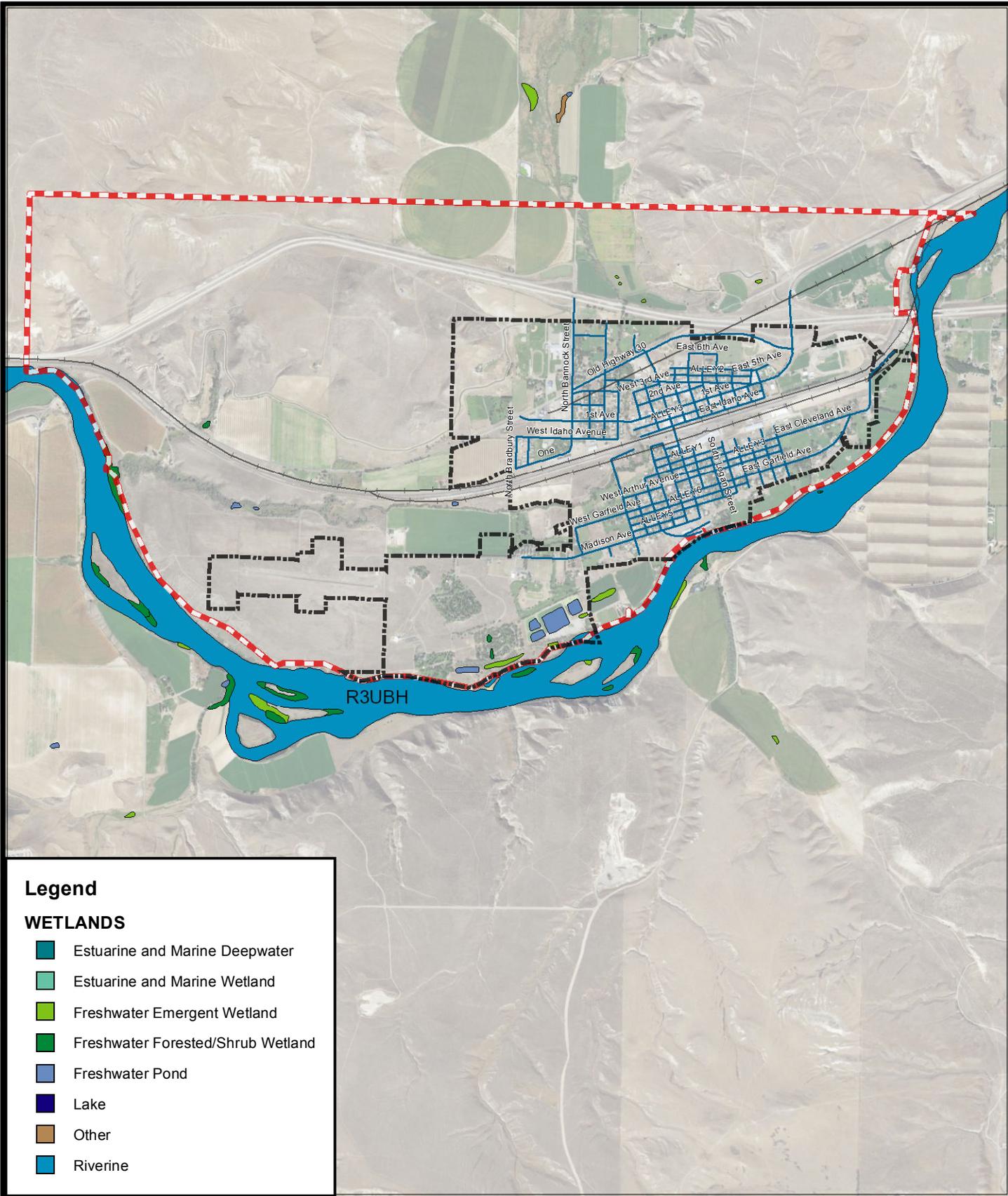


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**FIGURE 4-3  
FEMA FLOOD ZONE MAP**

0 1,500 3,000  
Scale in Feet  
1 inch = 3,000 feet





### Legend

#### WETLANDS

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine



J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.

**FIGURE 4-4**  
**U.S. FWS WETLANDS**  
**INVENTORY MAP**

0 1,500 3,000  
  
 Scale in Feet  
 1 inch = 3,000 feet



#### **4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES: HISTORICAL AND NATIVE RESOURCES**

---

Glenns Ferry has a rich history as one of the most famous river crossings on the Oregon Trail. Three Island State Park is home to the Oregon Trail History and Education Center, where visitors can learn about pioneer immigrants and Native American history.

The Oregon Trail crossed the Snake River at Glenns Ferry because this portion of the river is relatively shallow. Eventually a ferry system was implemented that allowed travelers to cross all year. This mostly permanent arrangement allowed opportunities for other businesses and provided the base for the City's economic development as it appears today.

By the 1880's, Glenns Ferry had become a railroad hub for the Union Pacific Railroad. This endeavor functioned until the early 1970's when the railroad closed its Glenns Ferry operations.

The Three Island State Park Visitor Center houses a cultural center that displays Native American and Oregon Trail artifacts. Glenns Ferry also supports a historical museum and hosts the annual Elmore County Fair and Rodeo. Glenns Ferry is the home of several buildings which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places in Idaho, namely:

- Amustutz Apartments
- Glenns Ferry School, which houses the Glenns Ferry Museum
- Our Lady of Limerick Catholic Church
- O'Neill Brothers Building
- McGinnis, J.S., Building
- Gorby Opera Theater

#### **4.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: THREATENED, ENDANGERED, CRITICAL HABITATS**

---

The City of Glenns Ferry has been continuously utilized for farming, cattle grazing, and railroad activities for more than 100 years. Most prevailing plants such as Russian Thistle, Russian Olive, Locust Trees and cheat grass arrived with immigrating pioneers. Indigenous species such as bunch grasses and other native plants are not common within the City limits or in the Planning Area.

Animals commonly found in the vicinity of the City include squirrels, rock chuck, fox, skunks and coyote. Deer are also sighted in the area. Fish common in the Snake River include bass, carp, trout, sturgeon, and other fish species. Migratory wildlife, many of which are avian species, use the area seasonally. Common game birds in and around the Planning Area include pheasants, partridge, quail and sage grouse. Waterfowl such as geese and ducks are often found concentrated along the Snake River and other drainage ways. Raptors such as hawks, eagles and owls are also found in the area.

Endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Elmore County are shown below in **Table 4-1**. It should be noted that Elmore County is very large and extends all the way to the Sawtooth Mountains. Some of the species listed below may not be able to survive in the desert climate of Glenns Ferry.

**Table 4-1 Endangered Wildlife Species**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Condition</b>
Greater Sage-Grouse	Candidate Species
Yellow Billed Cuckoo	Proposed Species
Canada Lynx	Threatened
Bull Trout	Threatened, Designated Critical Habitat
Bliss Rapids Snail	Threatened Species
Snake River Physa	Endangered Species
Slickspot Peppergrass	Proposed, Proposed Critical Habitat
Whitebark Pine	Candidate Species

## **4.7 WATER QUALITY**

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### **4.7.1 Surface and Groundwater Hydrology**

Glenns Ferry rests along the Snake River above the Western Snake River Plain Aquifer. The Western Plain Aquifer is generally considered to begin slightly east of Glenns Ferry at King Hill. Groundwater in Glenns Ferry is limited, while surface water is plentiful. Outlying farms have wells which reportedly do not produce large quantities of water. Little Canyon Creek flows through town and effectively provides drainage of surface water runoff. Little Canyon Creek discharges to the Snake River. The Snake River flows south of the City.

The City's drinking water supply comes from a spring and the Snake River. The sources are combined in an infiltration gallery and subsequently pumped to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP). An in depth discussion of the water supply with an explanation of the decision to utilize the Snake River for drinking water is contained in the 1993 and 1997 Preliminary Engineering Reports submitted to and accepted by IDEQ.

The drinking water quality is generally excellent because of the state-of-the-art WTP. The WTP uses a membrane system to filter out contaminants. The membrane system is capable of treating 1 million gallons per day. The WTP was constructed so that a second bank of membranes could be installed that would double capacity when needed. The WTP's operation is carefully monitored and maintained in strict compliance with all applicable regulations.

### **4.7.2 Aquifer Designation**

The Sole Source Aquifer (SSA) program was established under Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974. The program allows individuals and organizations to petition the EPA to designate aquifers as the "sole or principal" source of drinking water for an area. To meet the criteria for designation, a sole source aquifer must supply at least 50 percent of the drinking water consumed in the area overlying the aquifer. The EPA guidelines also stipulate that these areas can have no alternative drinking water source(s) which could physically, legally, and economically supply all those who depend upon the aquifer for drinking water.

The Environmental Protection Agency has published a map titled "Designated Sole Source Aquifers in EPA Region X Idaho, Oregon, Washington". The Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer is designated as a Sole Source Aquifer. However, this aquifer terminates slightly east of Glenns Ferry in the vicinity of King Hill.

Glenns Ferry is located above the Western Snake River Plain Aquifer which is not designated as a sole source aquifer.

#### **4.7.3 NPDES Permit Requirements**

The City of Glenns Ferry currently discharges through National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit number ID-002200-4. This permit is set to expire at midnight on December 31, 2016. See **Appendix A** for a copy of the permit and its conditions. The City generally is able to meet the requirements of their existing NPDES permit. The lagoons discharge downstream of the water treatment plant intake.

### **4.8 SOCIO-ECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

---

Glenns Ferry has one school that serves all grades, city residents, and adjacent areas. The school is relatively new and up to date. There is a health clinic for day to day wellness needs. Life Flight is available at the clinic's heliport. Fixed wing flights can utilize the 3,000 foot airport runway.

According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for the U.S. Census Bureau, the median household income is \$28,913 and the per capita income is \$16,383. 21.4 percent of families in Glenns Ferry live at or below the U.S. Health and Human Services poverty level. The unemployment rate is 8.1%.

Data from the U.S. Census Bureau was summarized to obtain social profiles for the City of Glenns Ferry. A summary of information from the 2010 Census is shown below in **Table 4-2**.

This wastewater system facilities plan provides a roadmap to improve the quality and capacity of basic sanitary services in the city. The intent is to recommend a cost effective solution uniquely suited for a developing rural community while incorporating the environmental safeguards necessary for public welfare.

The population living below the poverty level will be most impacted by the increase in cost resulting from the proposed improvements; however, the costs and benefits from the project will accrue in a non-discriminatory manner. The community as a whole will reap some benefits through the improvements to the distribution system and water treatment plant.

The 2010-2014 American Community Survey indicates the estimate for households in which no one age 14 and over speaks English only or speaks English "very well" is 7.5% (+/- 4.1%). If the limited English proficiency population is greater than 5%, federal rules require the City to make efforts to communicate with and inform this population about the planned project. In Glenns Ferry's case, the majority of the limited English proficiency population's native language is Spanish. Proposed methods for communicating with this population are discussed in Section 5.8.

**Table 4-2 Social Profile**

Parameter		Value
Sex		
	Total Population	1,319
	Male	49.1%
	Female	50.9%
Age		
	Under 18 Years	25.6%
	18 to 24 Years	6.4%
	25 to 44 Years	20.3%
	45 to 64 Years	24.8%
	65 Years and Over	23.0%
Race and Ethnicity		
	White	72.3%
	African American	0.2%
	Native American	1.2%
	Asian	0.4%
	Pacific Islander	0.0%
	Multi-Race	1.4%
	Other	0%
	Hispanic or Latino <sup>1</sup>	24.6%
Education for Population 25+		
	High School or Higher	79.6%
	Bachelor's Degree or Higher	11.2%
	Graduate Degree	2.3%
Housing		
	Total Housing Units	684
	Average Household Size	2.36
	Vacant Housing Units	18.3%
	Owner-Occupied Housing Units	66.4%
	Renter-Occupied Housing Units	33.6%

#### **4.9 AIR QUALITY AND NOISE**

Glenns Ferry generally has excellent air quality. Due to the gorge effect, air is constantly exchanged and renewed. Glenns Ferry is well removed from urbanized areas and the City is not located in an air quality “non-attainment area”. There are no significant sources of air pollution in the immediate vicinity. Higher levels of particulate matter may be experienced during significant wind events or during certain times of the agricultural season due to farming practices.

Noise from sources other than background sources are minimal with the notable exception of Union Pacific Railroad, which requires locomotives to provide warning whistles when crossing roads. The locomotives themselves are also a noise source. In both cases the noise level is elevated for a short duration of time.

<sup>1</sup> Hispanic or Latino percentage is a percentage of Multi-Race and Other

#### **4.10 TRANSPORTATION: TRAFFIC, AIRPORT CLEARANCE, ACCIDENT ZONES**

---

The City of Glens Ferry completed a Transportation Plan in May 2011. The City maintains all roads within the city limits, except Highway 30 and the I-84 Business Loop (First Avenue). There are approximately 20 miles of paved roads within the city limits and most intersections are two-way stop controlled. There is limited curb, gutter and sidewalks. During the study period of 2005-2009 there were thirty eight accidents, causing zero fatalities and fifteen injuries. The majority of these accidents occurred on First Avenue or Commercial Avenue. The City has prioritized future projects based off of these intersections.

There is a small municipal airport within the Glens Ferry city limits that is noncommercial. This airport is for public usage and is mainly used for general aviation and agricultural purposes, such as crop dusting.

#### **4.11 PHYSICAL ASPECTS: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, SOIL**

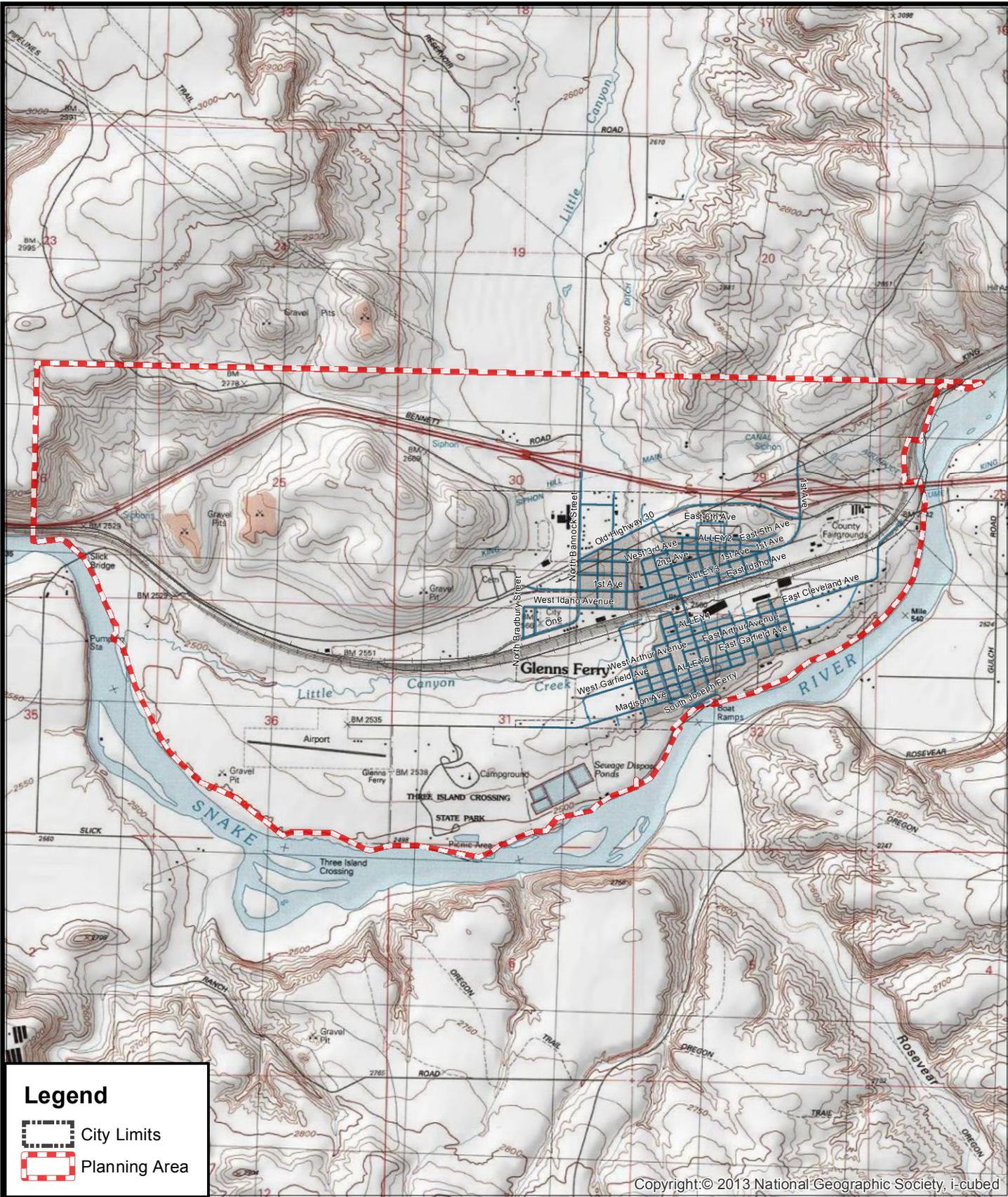
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Glens Ferry is located in south central Idaho along the Snake River. The City's topography varies throughout the City limits with elevations ranging from approximately 2,500 feet above mean sea level at the Snake River to 2,600 feet above mean sea level along Interstate 84. The City's southwestern portion can be considered flat, the eastern middle area qualifies as rolling hills and the northern portion is hilly.

**Figure 4-5** shows the topography of the Glens Ferry Planning Area on a U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) topographic map.

According to information from Idaho State University, the western Snake River Plain is a north-northwest-trending 10 million year old basin bounded by normal faults. It is filled with thick sequences of basalt lava, sediments of Lake Idaho, and stream deposits derived from the Idaho batholith to the north and the Owyhee Mountains to the south. The thick layers of unconsolidated sediments overlying Miocene-age volcanic rocks distinguish the western Snake River Plain from the eastern Snake River Plain. The western Snake River Plain contains coarse and fine-grained unconsolidated sediment up to 5,000 feet thick. Quaternary basalt is present up to 2,000 feet thick, mainly in the central and eastern parts of the Western Plain.

The geology of the region is illustrated in **Figure 4-6**.



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**Legend**

-  City Limits
-  Planning Area



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**FIGURE 4-5**  
**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC**  
**MAP**

0 1,500 3,000



Scale in Feet  
1 inch = 3,000 feet



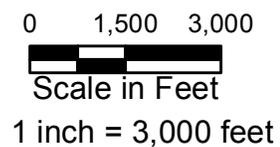


**Geology Legend**

- QTb - Basalt (Pleistocene and Pliocene)
- QTpms - Sedimentary rocks associated with Basin and Range extension (Quaternary, Pliocene, and Miocene)
- QTs - Sediments and sedimentary rocks (Pleistocene and Pliocene)
- Qa - Alluvial deposits (Quaternary)
- Qbs - Lake Bonneville deposits (Pleistocene)
- Qls - Landslide deposits (Quaternary)
- Qs - Fluvial and lake sediment (Quaternary)
- Water



**FIGURE 4-6**  
**CITY OF GLENN'S FERRY**  
**AREA GEOLOGY**



## 4.12 CLIMATE

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Glenns Ferry is located in a desert climate as defined by averaging less than 10 inches of precipitation per year. The temperatures are considered to be relatively mild, typically ranging between 60 and 100 degrees during the summer and 10 to 50 degrees during the winter. Sunshine prevails with 290 days of clear blue sky each year.

summarizes historical temperature, precipitation, snowfall and evaporation data for the Planning Area. Winter weather is characterized by alternating high and low pressure systems that bring associated inclement or clear conditions. January is historically the coldest month with an average temperature of approximately 29.7°F. Most of the annual precipitation falls as snow during the winter months. Summer weather is normally dry with warm to hot temperatures. July is historically the warmest month with an average temperature of approximately 76.7°F. The warm summer temperatures combined with low relative humidity produce an annual evaporation rate of approximately 45 inches.

Prevailing winds travel from west to east in the Snake River Gorge area. The average wind speed is approximately 8 mph with occasional higher wind gusts.

**Table 4-3 Monthly Climate Data**

Month	Mean Temperature (°F)	Mean Precipitation (in)	Mean Snowfall (in)	Mean Evaporation (in)
January	29.7	1.28	5.2	0.23
February	36.0	0.95	2.7	0.68
March	43.5	0.83	0.7	1.80
April	51.2	0.72	0.2	3.60
May	59.7	0.84	0.0	6.30
June	68.1	0.66	0.0	6.75
July	76.7	0.23	0.0	7.65
August	73.6	0.20	0.0	7.20
September	63.1	0.35	0.0	4.50
October	51.4	0.62	0.0	2.70
November	39.8	1.22	1.0	2.25
December	31.3	1.19	3.6	1.34
<b>Annual</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>

## 4.13 POPULATION GROWTH

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Population growth was projected using the City's current estimate of 2% annual growth and a 2010 population of 1,319 people. The 2% growth rate was used to project the population out to the year 2034. **Figure 1-2** Population Projection provides a graph of the historical and projected population.

## 4.14 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

---

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

The Snake River and Little Canyon Creek flow past and through Glens Ferry respectively. Neither water body has been designated as wild and scenic (The Snake River has been designated as wild and scenic in a different area of the state where it passes through Hells Canyon). At present, there are no plans for classification of any surface water systems within the Glens Ferry Planning Area.

#### **4.15 RECREATION AND OPEN SPACES**

---

Three Island Crossing State Park is located in Glens Ferry. However, it is not located within the boundaries of the project area. The City owns several parks and recreation areas in or nearby the City. The Bureau of Land Management was consulted regarding recreation and open spaces.

#### **4.16 ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENT DESIGNS**

---

A majority of the population in the Planning Area consumes energy in the form of electricity, natural gas, propane, and/or fuel oil. However, the City of Glens Ferry does not actively participate in energy production. Nearly all of the State of Idaho's power demand is supplied by hydroelectric power, which is a renewable energy source.

The city is conscious of energy consumption and proactively retrofitted City Hall with a rigid insulation roof package covered with a white elastomeric membrane system. Additionally, the building has been updated with insulated windows and the exterior has been insulated and covered with stucco.

The City constantly looks for energy saving opportunities when replacing equipment and updating buildings.

#### **4.17 REGIONALIZATION**

---

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

#### **4.18 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

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The existing and proposed new wastewater facilities improvements are intended to serve residential, institutional, commercial and industrial customers within the City of Glens Ferry. There are no explosives, flammable fuels, or chemical containers in the project area, with the exception of gasoline cans and natural gas pipelines. The natural gas entity will be consulted with during design and construction.

#### **4.19 COASTAL RESOURCES**

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There are no Coastal resources within the state of Idaho.

#### **4.20 PUBLIC HEALTH**

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The Glens Ferry Planning Area has minimal public health problems.

If a construction project results from this planning effort, a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) will be prepared prior to the construction. The SWPPP will be tailored specifically to the proposed project and serve to minimize soil erosion, contain sediment, and protect surface water quality during the construction activities.

## **5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION**

### **5.1 GENERAL LAND USE**

---

The planned improvements to the wastewater collection system, lift station, and treatment facilities are generally in accordance with the land use plans for the City of Glenns Ferry. If properly designed, operated and maintained, the selected improvements should have minimal impacts on the soil, groundwater, and surface water.

Trenching will occur to replace the wastewater mains. Care will be taken to avoid damage to existing underground and aerial utilities. Construction activities will be coordinated with all affected utility companies.

Since the majority of the improvements will take place in areas that have previously been disturbed or are currently being used for other purposes, it is anticipated that impacts on agricultural lands, cultural resources, wetlands, plants or wildlife will be minimal. Archaeological surveys will be completed on project areas that consist of previously undisturbed land. The survey will include a buffer area of approximately 50 meters around these areas. A tribal monitor will be present during the archaeological surveys and also during excavation of all pipeline areas during construction.

### **5.2 PRIME FARMLAND**

---

The planned improvements will pass through several areas with soils designated as “prime farmland”. However, most construction activities will be limited to existing right-of-ways and City-owned property where the soils have previously been disturbed due to construction activities. The areas are also currently being used for purposes other than farmland (e.g., streets, lift station, etc.) and will likely not be used for farming in the future.

The NRCS was consulted, but did not provide any comments regarding prime farmland. As a result, construction of the improvements should not have impacts on potential prime farmland and no mitigation measures are required.

### **5.3 FLOODPLAINS**

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Glenns Ferry participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. There are several floodplain areas within the planning area, as shown on the FEMA flood zone map (Figure 4-3). The Idaho Floodplain Coordinator with IDWR reported that:

*“The subject area in which development will occur...is potentially located within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)...Development within the identified SFHA or 1% annual chance of flooding area will require a floodplain development permit from the community.”*

Figure 4-3 appears to indicate that a special flood hazard area (SFHA) designated as Zone AE and associated with Little Canyon Creek is located within the proposed areas of collection system upgrades. The local floodplain administrator for Glenns Ferry was contacted by email and he mentioned that previous water and wastewater projects in the area did not require a permit, see correspondence in Appendix A. He further stated that permits are only required if an above ground structure is constructed. The proposed improvements within the SFHA are limited to pipeline replacement;

therefore, the proposed project will have no long term effect on floodplains. If necessary, however, permits will be obtained from the City and/or County.

#### **5.4 WETLANDS AND WATER OF THE U.S.**

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

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stated that:

- *“The replacement of existing water and sewer crossing at little canyon creek or the construction at a new discharge outfall on little canyon creek would require DA approval if the activity results in a discharge of dredged or fill material into little canyon creek, or [King Hill Main Canal or Snake River]. However, there are construction methods like boring under the stream which does not require DA approval.”*

Once construction methods and a final discharge location for the stormwater force main are determined, the Army Corps will be contacted to ensure compliance and permitting requirements are met.

#### **5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES: HISTORICAL PLACES AND NATIVE RESOURCES**

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The Native American tribes were consulted about the proposed project, although the Shoshone-Paiute tribe did not provide a response, the Shoshone-Bannock tribe provided a response on June 30, 2015.

The Shoshone-Bannock tribe addressed the historic influence of Glens Ferry and the Heritage Tribal Office (HeTO) made the following request:

- *An archaeological survey conducted for any land that will be disturbed involving the proposed project. If there are existing records illustrating that prior surveys were conducted regarding the proposed project the Tribes’ HeTO requests that information as well.*
- *The following inadvertent clause be incorporated into the construction plan: In the event of an inadvertent discovery (cultural resources and/or human remains) the Tribes’ HeTO requests a Stop Work Order of construction activities and immediate notification to the Tribes’ HeTO. Construction shall cease until proper treatment of cultural resources and/or human remains is achieved.*

A conference call with the Shoshone-Bannock Heritage Tribal Office was conducted on December 29, 2015 to clarify the comments above. The tribe reiterated that the Glens Ferry area is a very well-known piece of ground along the Snake River that was heavily used by ancestors. Historical documents indicate the Shoshone and Bannock people camped and lived there because of the salmon runs.

In the conference call, the Shoshone-Bannock Heritage Tribal Office (HeTO) requested an archaeological survey be completed on project areas that consist of previously undisturbed land. This may not be relevant for the sewer projects, but is included here in case undisturbed land is encountered in the project area such as at the stormwater pump station and force main. If required, it is anticipated the archaeological survey would be completed prior to design and construction. The survey should include a

buffer area of approximately 50 meters around these previously undisturbed areas and the tribe would like to be onsite during the survey.

In addition, the HeTO requested a tribal monitor be present during excavation of all pipeline areas during construction, including those areas that were previously disturbed.

In their June 22, 2015 response, SHPO indicated that Glens Ferry has a historic significance to not only the State of Idaho, but also the nation. Although the historical buildings identified in the planning area are not located in the project area, SHPO recommended that the following conditions be met due to the historic significance of Glens Ferry:

1. *The project proponent will retain the services of a consultant that specializes in prehistoric and historic archaeology. A list of qualified consultants can be found on the Preservation Idaho's website provided in SHPO's response letter.*
2. *The consultant in consultation with our office and any other interested parties will develop a monitoring and inadvertent discovery plan.*
  - a. *The monitoring plan will consist of two components. The first component will involve the development of an educational workshop/presentation. It will be provided by the consultant to construction crew foreman and or crews prior to any excavation related to this undertaking. The second component will consist of the development of a plan for professional monitoring of excavation in some highly sensitive areas. These locations tentatively consist of the lines near the historical alignment of the Oregon Trail in Three Island Crossing State Park and near the six National Register Listed properties. The scope of this professional monitoring can be revised through consultation over the plan.*

*The inadvertent discovery plan will be developed to establish a protocol and procedure in the event of a discovery of significant archaeological materials.*

The State Historical Preservation Office indicated the project will have no adverse effect to historic properties (36 CFR 800.5) if the conditions stated in their June 22, 2015 letter are met.

The EID may need to be reopened and revised pending the results of the above surveys. Additional mitigation measures may be required. Until the mitigation measures required by both the SHPO and HeTO are incorporated, DEQ cannot make a determination on potential effects to historic properties and cultural resources.

## **5.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: THREATENED, ENDANGERED, CRITICAL HABITAT**

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Some disturbance to flora (vegetation) may occur during excavation for the lift station, stormwater pump station, collection system piping, and headworks improvements at the lagoons. Disturbances to vegetation will be mitigated by re-vegetating affected areas. Efforts will be undertaken to reconstruct, replant, and landscape disturbed areas to their former condition.

IDEQ spoke with US Fish and Wildlife on June 25, 2015 via a phone call in which it was indicated that the proposed project will have no effect on the biological resources. US Fish and Wildlife also indicated they

do not intend to comment on the proposed project. Idaho DEQ also provided a letter and indicated that there would no effect on the species list.

## **5.7 WATER QUALITY**

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The proposed improvements will increase the resiliency of the lagoons which will result in improved water quality in the Snake River. The screening, sludge removal, aeration, and new RI basin media should improve the quality of the effluent and allow the city to maintain compliance with its NPDES permit. The sludge will be removed by an independent contractor and disposed of in accordance with State and Federal regulations. Typically the sludge is dewatered using Geotubes and land applied to farmland. The contractor will coordinate with appropriate regulatory agencies during this process to ensure the biosolids are safe to be land applied and application rates are monitored and controlled.

Removing the stormwater connection from the sewer system will decrease the potential of overwhelming the lagoons during storm events. This will ultimately result in improved water quality in the community and surrounding area. It is yet to be determined where the new stormwater main will discharge, but it will most likely connect to the current city drainage system. Once final design is completed, the U.S. Army Corps will be contacted to determine if a permit will be necessary for construction activities as well as for the stormwater discharge.

The proposed improvements will have very little direct or indirect impacts to the groundwater quality.

## **5.8 SOCIO-ECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

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The 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year estimates indicate that 21.4% of the population of Glens Ferry live below the poverty level. The population living below the poverty level will be most impacted by the increase in cost resulting from the proposed improvements; however, the costs and benefits from the project will accrue in a non-discriminatory manner. The community as a whole will reap some benefits through the improvements to the wastewater facilities. As such, no mitigation measures are anticipated.

The 2010-2014 American Community Survey indicates the estimate for households in which no one age 14 and over speaks English only or speaks English "very well" is 7.5% (+/- 4.1%). If the limited English proficiency population is greater than 5%, federal rules require the City to make efforts to communicate with this population. In Glens Ferry's case, the majority of the limited English proficiency population's native language is Spanish.

As a mitigation measure, DEQ has indicated that it would be willing to produce billing inserts in English and Spanish that would be included when City mails its water and sewer bills to residents. These would be produced at no cost to the City. Coordination with DEQ will be required, such as letting them know the time of month the bills are mailed and the size of the envelopes. This will be coordinated when it comes time to prepare the billing inserts. It is proposed that the billing inserts direct interested residents to a website link created by DEQ where additional information regarding the recommended alternative and associated environmental impacts will be provided in both English and Spanish. In addition, legal notices will be provided in the local newspaper in both English and Spanish directing citizens to the website. The City may also want to consider posting information in Spanish directing interested citizens to the website at a local Hispanic community center, church, restaurant, and/or grocery store.

## **5.9 AIR QUALITY AND NOISE**

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Air quality may be impacted by the improvements due to dust and exhaust emissions from construction equipment, which may produce minor increases in air pollution. Dust control will be minimized, when possible, by dampening roads with water or by other methods. The impacts of construction dust can be mitigated by ceasing activity during exceptionally windy conditions and by using watering equipment. Debris created by construction should not be burned, but transported to a disposal area to avoid further air pollution.

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

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

## **5.10 TRANSPORTATION: TRAFFIC, AIRPORT CLEARANCE, ACCIDENT ZONE**

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There is no public transportation, but there is a small airport within the project area. No impacts on air traffic are anticipated. However, construction of the improvements will have an impact on vehicular traffic patterns. These impacts will be minimized by implementing a traffic control plan during construction. The traffic control plan will be reviewed and approved by the appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.

## **5.11 PHYSICAL ASPECTS: TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, SOIL**

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

## **5.12 CLIMATE**

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

## **5.13 POPULATION GROWTH**

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The project planning area typically has a stable year-round population and experiences little, if any, seasonal population fluctuations. The selected improvements will have no known negative impacts to population growth in Glenns Ferry and no mitigation measures are planned.

If the selected improvements do not occur, population growth could be limited since the lift station and portions of the wastewater collection system are near capacity and surcharges to the system during rain events result in a public health and safety concern.

#### **5.14 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS**

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

#### **5.15 RECREATION AND OPEN SPACES**

---

Three Island Crossing State Park is located in Glenns Ferry. However, it is not located within the boundaries of the project area. The City owns several parks and recreation areas in or nearby the City. It is not anticipated any of these areas will be disturbed during construction.

#### **5.16 ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENT DESIGN**

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The primary energy-consuming component of the proposed wastewater improvements will be improvements to the current lift station, installation of additional aeration, and installation of a new grinder or screen at the headworks. There would be additional energy consumption resulting from these improvements; however the energy use of this equipment is relatively minor. There are no energy recovery elements included in the recommended improvements.

#### **5.17 REGIONALIZATION**

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

#### **5.18 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

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The existing and proposed new wastewater system upgrades are intended to serve residential, institutional, commercial and industrial customers within the City of Glenns Ferry. The city is served by natural gas and, therefore, there are currently natural gas pipelines within the project area. These natural gas lines will be located before any construction occurs.

Construction of the project will require working near and around raw sewage. Typically the sewage can be bypass pumped during construction of a portion of the project. The Contractor will take care to maintain a safe working environment for their employees and also protect the general public.

#### **5.19 COASTAL RESOURCES**

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

#### **5.20 PUBLIC HEALTH**

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Open trenches, electrical utilities and heavy equipment may present health and safety hazards during construction. These hazards may be mitigated by educating project personnel about the applicable health and safety regulations, and establishing safe operating procedures. The proposed improvements will improve public health by reducing the possibility of surcharges of the collection system and improving effluent quality.

## 5.21 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

**Table 5-1 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Environmental Impacts</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>	<b>Effects/ Impacts</b>
Physical aspects (topography, geology, and soils)	The improvements will be constructed in existing right-of-ways and on City-owned property. It is not anticipated that physical aspects of the land will be affected.	None	None
Climate	Construction is not expected to result in increased air pollutants leading to a violation of any NAAQS. There are no identified meteorological constraints that would affect the feasibility of the selected improvements.	None	None
Population	The planned improvements will correct existing system deficiencies and allow for reasonable population growth in the future.	None	None
Economics and social profile	The population living below the poverty level will be most impacted by the increase in cost resulting from the proposed improvements. 7.5% of the population has limited English proficiency.	The costs and benefits from the project will accrue in a non-discriminatory manner. Efforts will be made to communicate with the Spanish-speaking population and keep them informed about the planned improvements. These efforts will include a Spanish language billing insert, legal notice in Spanish, and a website with information about the planned improvements and associated environmental impacts in Spanish.	Long term, direct
Land use	The planned improvements are generally in accordance with land use plans. Most areas where improvements will take place have been previously disturbed, so environmental impacts will be minimal.	An archaeological survey will be required at all previously undisturbed areas with tribal supervision. A tribal monitor shall also be present during excavation of all pipeline areas during construction, including those areas that were previously disturbed	Short term, direct
Floodplain development	A special flood hazard area (SFHA) associated with Little Canyon Creek is located within the proposed areas of collection system upgrades.	The local floodplain administrator stated that permits are only required if an above ground structure is constructed. The proposed improvements within the	Short term, direct – some pipelines

		SFHA are limited to pipeline replacement. If necessary, however, permits will be obtained from the City and/or County.	will be in the flood plain but they won't have a long term impact since they will be buried.
Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.	It does not appear that any of the proposed improvements are within the designated wetland areas. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stated that: <i>“The replacement of existing water and sewer crossing at little canyon creek or the construction at a new discharge outfall on little canyon creek would require DA approval if the activity results in a discharge of dredged or fill material into little canyon creek, or [King Hill Main Canal or Snake River]. However, there are construction methods like boring under the stream which does not require DA approval.”</i>	Once construction methods and a final discharge location for the stormwater force main are determined, the Army Corps will be contacted to ensure compliance and permitting requirements are met.	Short term, direct
Wild and scenic rivers	No surface water sources within the Glenns Ferry project area are classified as Wild and Scenic rivers.	None	None
Cultural resources	Glenns Ferry has a historic significance to not only the State of Idaho, but also the nation. The area is a very well-known piece of ground along the Snake River that was heavily used by Native Americans. The river crossing was important to early pioneers and Glenns Ferry was a significant railroad town. There is a chance that cultural and historic resources may be encountered, particularly in previously undisturbed areas.	An archaeological survey will need to be completed on project areas that consist of previously undisturbed land. The survey should include a buffer area of approximately 50 meters around these areas and the tribe would like to be onsite during the survey. The HeTO also requested a tribal monitor be present during excavation of all pipeline areas during construction, including those areas that were previously disturbed. A consultant that specializes in prehistoric and historic archaeology will need to be	Short term, direct

		retained. The consultant in consultation with SHPO and any other interested parties will develop a monitoring and inadvertent discovery plan. Additional mitigation measures may be required pending the results of the surveys described above.	
Flora and fauna	Some disturbance to flora (vegetation) may occur during excavation for the collection system, headworks, and stormwater pump station. US Fish and Wildlife Services indicated that the proposed project will have no effect on the biological resources.	Disturbances to vegetation will be mitigated by re-vegetating affected areas. Efforts will be undertaken to reconstruct, replant, and landscape disturbed areas to their former condition.	Short term, direct
Recreation and open space	It is not anticipated that any parks or recreation spaces will be disturbed during construction.	None	None
Agricultural lands	The planned improvements will pass through several areas with soils designated as “prime farmland if irrigated”. However, most construction activities will be limited to existing right-of-ways and City-owned property where the soils have previously been disturbed. Some of the areas are also currently being used for purposes other than farmland and will likely not be used for farming in the future.	The Idaho State Department of Agriculture stated that they did not have comments or questions related to this project. As a result, construction of the improvements should not have impacts on potential prime farmland and no mitigation measures are required.	None
Air quality	Air quality may be impacted by the improvements due to dust and exhaust emissions from construction equipment, which may produce minor increases in air pollution. The project will not create exceedances of any federal or state emission standards in the area and should not cause a violation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).	Dust control will be minimized, when possible, by dampening roads with water or by other methods. The impacts of construction dust can be mitigated by ceasing activity during exceptionally windy conditions and by using watering equipment. Debris created by construction should not be burned, but transported to a disposal area to avoid further air pollution.	Short term, direct
Energy	Installation of additional aeration and a new grinder or screen at the headworks would increase energy	None	None

	consumption. However, the energy demand of this equipment is relatively minor and will result in improved effluent quality.		
Regionalization	There are no jurisdictional disputes or controversies over the project or within the project planning area. Intermunicipal agreements have not been signed relating to this project. The nearest town is too far away for regionalization to be feasible.	None	None
Water quality	The proposed improvement project will have very little direct or indirect impacts to groundwater quality. Collection and treatment system upgrades will improve effluent quality which will ultimately improve water quality in the Snake River.	Once final design is completed the US Army Corps will be contacted to determine if a permit will be necessary for construction activities.	Short term, direct

## 6.0 CORRESPONDENCE AND COORDINATION

### 6.1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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A public hearing was held February 10, 2015 at City Hall to discuss the alternatives and recommendations considered in this Facilities Plan. J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc. presented a brief description of the Facility Plan and outlined the alternatives under consideration. Comments and questions from the public were addressed and incorporated, as necessary, into the final Facilities Plan. A copy of the sign-in sheet and comments from the public hearing is included in **Appendix C**. In general, the public expressed support of the proposed wastewater system improvements. The recommended alternative was selected at the City Council Meeting on March 10, 2015. The minutes from this meeting are also included in **Appendix C**.

### 6.2 AGENCIES

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Several public agencies were sent letters on May 20, 2015 requesting that they review the proposed project and provide a response regarding potential environmental impacts. The letters included a project description and drawings of the proposed improvements. Copies of the letters sent to the agencies and their response comments can be found in **Appendix B**. **Table 6-1** provides a summary of the list of agencies consulted and their comments.

### 6.3 REFERENCES

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J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc. (2014). *City of Glenns Ferry Wastewater Facilities Plan*.

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

Labor Market Information System, Idaho Department of Labor,

Natural Resources Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey,

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

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010,

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

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

Agency	Date and method of approval <sup>1</sup>	Comments
Army Corps of Engineers	Letter 06/23/2015	Once the design and construction method are developed further, please contact the Boise Regulatory office
EPA, Idaho Operations Water Quality	No response	
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality	Memo 06/25/2015 Letter 08/26/15	No adverse effects to EFH, or endangered/threatened species.
Idaho Department of Water Resources	No response	
IDWR, Floodplain Management	Email: 05/29/2015	The subject area in which development will occur...is potentially located within the SFHA...Development with SFHA or 1% annual chance of flooding area will require a floodplain development from the community.
Idaho State Historical Society/State Historic Preservation Officer	Letter 06/22/2015	No adverse effects to historic properties if the provided conditions are met.
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe	Letter: 06/30/15	Several requests were made by the HeTO during construction and before construction including archaeological surveys and stop work orders for inadvertent discoveries
Shoshone-Paiute Tribe	No response	
U.S. Fish & Wildlife	Phone: 06/25/2015 by IDEQ	No comments provided except what was stated in IDEQ's letter
Idaho Department of Agriculture	Email: 06/19/2015	No comments or questions related to this project at this time
Central Health District	No response	

<sup>1</sup> See appendix for the addresses, original letters sent, and those letters and emails received from each agency.

**APPENDIX A      NPDES PERMIT**

United States Environmental Protection Agency  
 Region 10  
 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900  
 Seattle, Washington 98101

**Authorization to Discharge Under the  
 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the “Act”,

**CITY of GLENNS FERRY  
 901 South Steen Drive  
 Glens Ferry, Idaho 83623**

is authorized to discharge from a wastewater treatment facility located in City of Glens Ferry, Idaho, at the following location(s):

<b>Outfall</b>	<b>Receiving Water</b>	<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Longitude</b>
001	Snake River	42° 56' 38" N	115 <sup>0</sup> 18' 28" W

in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become effective January 1, 2012

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, December 31, 2016

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before June 30, 2016, 180 days before the expiration of this permit if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharges at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

Signed this 17<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2011

/s/  
 Michael A. Bussell, Director  
 Office of Water and Watersheds

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### Schedule of Submissions

The following is a summary of some of the items the permittee must complete and/or submit to the EPA during the term of this permit:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
1. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR)	DMRs are due monthly and must be submitted by the 10 <sup>th</sup> day of the month. (see Part III.B.).
2. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan	The permittee must provide the EPA and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) with written notification that the Operations and Maintenance Plan has been developed or updated and is being implemented within 180 days after the effective date of the final permit. The Plan must be kept on site and made available to the EPA and IDEQ upon request (see Part II.A).
3. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)	The permittee must provide the EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the Quality Assurance Plan has been developed and implemented within 90 days after the effective date of the final permit (see Part II.B.). The Plan must be kept on site and made available to the EPA and IDEQ upon request (see Part II.B.).
4. Twenty-Four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting	The permittee must report certain occurrences of noncompliance by telephone to (206) 553-1846 within 24 hours after the time the permittee becomes aware of the certain circumstances (See Part III.G.).
5. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan	The permittee must provide the EPA and IDEQ with written notification that the Plan has been updated and implemented within 180 days after the effective date of the final permit (see Part II.D.).
6. NPDES Application Renewal	The application must be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of the final permit (see Part V.B.).

## I. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

### A. Discharge Authorization

During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants from the outfall specified herein to the Snake River, within the limits and subject to the conditions set forth herein. This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations that have been clearly identified in the permit application process.

### B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

1. Effluent Limitations. The permittee must limit and monitor discharges from Outfall 001 as specified in Table 1, below. All limits represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. The permittee must comply with the effluent limits in the table at all times, unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

<b>Table 1: Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements Outfall 001</b>						
Parameter	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Instantaneous Maximum Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow mgd	---	---	---	Influent	Continuous	Recording
Flow mgd	---	---	---	Effluent	1/week	Estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	---	Effluent	1/month	8-hour composite
	≥85% removal	---	---	Influent and Effluent <sup>1</sup>	---	Calculation <sup>2</sup>
	125 lbs/day	188 lbs/day	---	Effluent	1/month	Calculation <sup>3</sup>
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	---	Effluent	1/month	8-hour composite
	≥85% removal	---	---	Influent and Effluent <sup>1</sup>	---	Calculation <sup>2</sup>
	125 lbs/day	188 lbs/day	---	Effluent	1/month	Calculation <sup>3</sup>

Parameter	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Requirements		
	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Instantaneous Maximum Limit	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria	126 colonies/100 mL <sup>4</sup>	---	406 colonies/100 mL <sup>5</sup>	Effluent	5/month	Grab
pH	6.5 – 9.0			Effluent	1/week	Grab
Total Phosphorus, as P	6.1 mg/L	---	---	Influent and Effluent	1/month	8-hour composite
	25.6 lbs/day	38.4 lbs/day	---			Calculation <sup>3</sup>
Total Ammonia as Nitrogen <sup>6</sup> , mg/L	---	---	---	Effluent	1/month	8-hour composite
NPDES Application Form 2A Effluent Testing Data	---	---	---	Effluent	1 each in 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> , & 4 <sup>th</sup> years of the permit	See footnote 7

<sup>1</sup> Influent and effluent composite samples shall be collected during the same 8-hour period.

<sup>2</sup> Percent removal is calculated using the following equation: ((average monthly influent concentration – average monthly effluent concentration) ÷ average monthly influent concentration) x100.

<sup>3</sup> Loading is calculated by multiplying the concentration (mg/L) by the flow (mgd) on the day sampling occurred and a conversion factor of 8.34.

<sup>4</sup> The monthly average for *E. coli* is the geometric mean of all samples based on a minimum of five samples taken every 3-7 days within a calendar month,

<sup>5</sup> This is an instantaneous maximum limit, applicable to each grab sample without averaging. A violation must be reported within 24 hours.

<sup>6</sup> Method 350.1 must be used. The minimum level(ml) is 0.10 mg/L.

<sup>7</sup> For Effluent Testing Data, in accordance with instructions in NPDES Application Form 2A, Part B.6.

2. The permittee must report within 24 hours to the EPA at (206) 553-1846 any violation of the maximum daily limits for *E. coli*. The permittee must report violations of all other effluent limits at the time that discharge monitoring reports are submitted (See Part III.B. and Part III.G., below).
3. The permittee must not discharge any floating solids, visible foam in other than trace amounts, or oily wastes that produce a sheen on the surface of the receiving water.
4. The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit prior to discharge into the receiving waters.
5. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use methods that can achieve a MDL less than the effluent limitation.

6. Minimum Levels. For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use methods that can achieve a minimum level (ML) less than the effluent limitation.
7. For purposes of reporting on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the MDL}” and if a value is less than the ML, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the ML}.”
8. For purposes of calculating monthly averages, except for *E. coli*, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL, and the {numeric value of the MDL} may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the MDL}” and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report “less than {numeric value of the ML}.” If the average value is equal to or greater than the ML, the permittee must report the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level, the ML, in assessing compliance.

## II. Special Conditions

### A. Operation and Maintenance Plan

In addition to the requirements specified in Part IV.E. of this permit (Proper Operation and Maintenance), within 180 days after the effective date of the final permit, the permittee must provide written notice to the EPA and IDEQ that an operation and maintenance plan for the current wastewater treatment facility has been developed and implemented. The plan shall be retained on site and made available on request to the EPA and IDEQ.

### B. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

The permittee must develop and implement a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit. The permittee must submit written notice to the EPA and IDEQ that the QAP has been developed and implemented within 90 days of the effective date of the final permit. Any existing QAPs may be modified for compliance with this section.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAP must be prepared in the format that is specified in these documents.

3. At a minimum, the QAP must include the following:
  - a) Details on the number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements.
  - b) Map(s) indicating the location of each sampling point.
  - c) Qualification and training of personnel.
  - d) Name(s), address(es) and telephone number(s) of the laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.
4. The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP.
5. Copies of the QAP must be kept on site and made available to the EPA or IDEQ upon request.

### **C. Control of Undesirable Pollutants and Industrial Users**

1. The permittee must require any industrial user discharging to its treatment works to comply with any applicable requirements of 40 CFR 403 through 471, including the following requirements.
2. The permittee must not allow industrial users to discharge the following pollutants into the POTW:
  - a) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) or 60 degrees Centigrade (°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
  - b) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case Discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specifically designed to accommodate such Discharges.
  - c) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in Interference.
  - d) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW.
  - e) Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW Treatment Plant exceeds 40 °C (104 °F) unless the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits.
  - f) Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.

- g) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
- h) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.
- i) Any pollutant which causes Pass Through or Interference.

#### **D. Emergency Response and Public Notification Plan**

1. The permittee must develop and implement an overflow emergency response and public notification plan that identifies measures to protect public health from overflows that may endanger health and unanticipated bypasses or upsets that exceed any effluent limitation in the final permit. At a minimum, the plan must include mechanisms to:
  - a) Ensure that the permittee is aware (to the greatest extent possible) of all overflows from portions of the collection system over which the permittee has ownership or operational control and unanticipated bypass or upset that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit;
  - b) Ensure appropriate responses including assurance that reports of an overflow or of an unanticipated bypass or upset that exceed any effluent limitation in the permit are immediately dispatched to appropriate personnel for investigation and response;
  - c) Ensure immediate notification to the public, health agencies, and other affected public entities (including public water systems). The overflow response plan must identify the public health and other officials who will receive immediate notification;
  - d) Ensure that appropriate personnel are aware of and follow the plan and are appropriately trained; and
  - e) Provide for continued operation during emergencies.
2. The permittee must submit written notice to the EPA and IDEQ that the plan has been developed and implemented within 180 days after the effective date of this permit. Any existing emergency response and public notification plan may be modified for compliance with this section.

### **III. Monitoring, Recording and Reporting Requirements**

#### **A. Representative Sampling (Routine and Non-Routine Discharges)**

Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the permittee must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The permittee

must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Part I.B. of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.

The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as the spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with Part III.C. (“Monitoring Procedures”). The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with Part III.D. (“Additional Monitoring by Permittee”).

## **B. Reporting of Monitoring Results**

### **1. Paper Copy Submissions**

The permittee must summarize monitoring results each month on DMR form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent. The permittee must submit reports monthly, postmarked by the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the following month. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part V.E. of this permit (“Signatory Requirements”). The permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to the Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement, with copies to IDEQ at the following addresses:

US EPA Region 10  
Attn: ICIS Data Entry Team  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900  
OCE-133  
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality  
Boise Regional Office  
1445 N. Orchard St.  
Boise, ID 83706-2239

### **2. Electronic submissions**

If, during the period when this permit is effective, the EPA makes electronic reporting available, the permittee may submit reports electronically, following guidance provided by the EPA according to the same due dates in Part III.B.1., above. The permittee must certify all DMRs and all other reports in accordance with the requirements of Part V.E. (“Signatory Requirements”). The permittee must retain the legible originals of these documents and make them available, upon request, to the EPA Region 10 Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement.

## **C. Monitoring Procedures**

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit or approved by the EPA as alternate test procedures under 40 CFR 136.5.

**D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee**

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this permit, the permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

Upon request by the EPA, the permittee must submit results of any other sampling, regardless of the test method used.

**E. Records Contents**

Records of monitoring information must include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. the name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
3. the date(s) analyses were performed;
4. the names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. the results of such analyses.

**F. Retention of Records**

The permittee must retain records of all monitoring information, including, all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, copies of DMRs, a copy of the NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the EPA or IDEQ at any time.

**G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting**

1. The permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
  - a) any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;
  - b) any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.F., "Bypass of Treatment Facilities");
  - c) any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.G., "Upset Conditions"); or
  - d) any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for applicable pollutants listed in the permit to be reported within 24 hours (See Part I.B.).
  - e) any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

- (i) an overflow that results in a discharge to waters of the United States; and
  - (ii) an overflow of wastewater, including a wastewater backup into a building (other than a backup caused solely by a blockage or other malfunction in a privately owned sewer or building lateral) that does not reach waters of the United States.
2. The permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subpart 1 above. The written submission must contain:
  - a) a description of the noncompliance and its cause;
  - b) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
  - c) the estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
  - d) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
  - e) if the noncompliance involves an overflow, the written submission must contain:
    - (i) The location of the overflow;
    - (ii) The receiving water (if there is one);
    - (iii) An estimate of the volume of the overflow;
    - (iv) A description of the sewer system component from which the release occurred (e.g., manhole, constructed overflow pipe, crack in pipe);
    - (v) The estimated date and time when the overflow began and stopped or will be stopped;
    - (vi) The cause or suspected cause of the overflow;
    - (vii) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps;
    - (viii) An estimate of the number of persons who came into contact with wastewater from the overflow; and
    - (ix) Steps taken or planned to mitigate the impact(s) of the overflow and a schedule of major milestones for those steps.
3. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.
4. Reports must be submitted to the addresses in Part III.B (“Reporting of Monitoring Results”).

#### **H. Other Noncompliance Reporting**

The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Part III.B. (“Reporting of Monitoring

Results”) are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Part III.G.2 of this permit (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”).

### **I. Notice of New Introduction of Toxic Pollutants**

The permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds and IDEQ in writing of:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
3. For the purposes of this section, adequate notice must include information on:
  - a) The quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the POTW, and
  - b) Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
4. The permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds at the following address:

US EPA Region 10  
Attn: NPDES Permits Unit Manager  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900  
OWW-130  
Seattle, WA 98101-3140

## **IV. Compliance Responsibilities**

### **A. Duty to Comply**

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application.

### **B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions**

1. **Civil and Administrative Penalties.** Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under Section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$37,500 per day for each violation).

2. **Administrative Penalties.** Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$37,500). Pursuant to 40 CFR §19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$16,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$177,500).
3. **Criminal Penalties:**
  - a) **Negligent Violations.** The Act provides that any person who negligently violates Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.
  - b) **Knowing Violations.** Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.
  - c) **Knowing Endangerment.** Any person who knowingly violates Section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in Section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

- d) False Statements. The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

### **C. Need To Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense**

It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this permit.

### **D. Duty to Mitigate**

The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

### **E. Proper Operation and Maintenance**

The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

### **F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities**

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Paragraphs F.2 and 3, below.
2. Required Notice.
  - a) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior written notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass.

- b) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part III.G. (“Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting”).
3. Prohibition of bypass.
- a) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may take enforcement action against the permittee for a bypass, unless:
    - (i) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
    - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
    - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under Paragraph 2 of this Part.
  - b) The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Paragraph 3.a) of this Part.

### **G. Upset Conditions**

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the permittee meets the requirements of Paragraph 2 of this Part. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - a) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
  - c) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part III.G., “Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting;” and
  - d) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IV.D., “Duty to Mitigate”
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

**H. Toxic Pollutants**

The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

**I. Planned Changes**

The permittee must give written notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in Part III.I.4. and IDEQ as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this permit.
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application site.

**J. Anticipated Noncompliance**

The permittee must give written advance notice to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

**K. Reopener**

This permit may be reopened to include any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the Act. The Director may modify or revoke and reissue the permit if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

**V. General Provisions****A. Permit Actions**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64, or 124.5. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

**B. Duty to Reapply**

If the permittee intends to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by the Regional Administrator, the permittee must submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

**C. Duty to Provide Information**

The permittee must furnish to the EPA and IDEQ, within the time specified in the request, any information that the EPA or IDEQ may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee must also furnish to the EPA or IDEQ, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

**D. Other Information**

When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or that it submitted incorrect information in a permit application or any report to the EPA or IDEQ, it must promptly submit the omitted facts or corrected information in writing.

**E. Signatory Requirements**

All applications, reports or information submitted to the EPA and IDEQ must be signed and certified as follows.

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
  - a) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
  - b) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
  - c) For a municipality, state, federal, Indian tribe, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the EPA or IDEQ must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - a) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
  - b) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
  - c) The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ.

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.E.2. is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part V.E.2. must be submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and IDEQ prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this Part must make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

#### **F. Availability of Reports**

In accordance with 40 CFR 2, information submitted to the EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. In accordance with the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, the EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1976), as amended.

#### **G. Inspection and Entry**

The permittee must allow the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, the EPA Region 10; IDEQ; or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

## **H. Property Rights**

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor any infringement of federal, tribal, state or local laws or regulations.

## **I. Transfers**

This permit is not transferable to any person except after written notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in Part III.I.4. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Act. (See 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance are mandatory).

## **J. State Laws**

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

## **VI. Definitions**

1. "Act" means the Clean Water Act.
2. "Administrator" means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.
3. "Average monthly effluent limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that month.
4. "Average weekly effluent limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week.
5. "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
6. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
7. "Composite" - see "8-hour composite"
8. "Daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

9. “Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement” means the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
10. “Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds” means the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, EPA Region 10, or an authorized representative.
11. “DMR” means discharge monitoring report.
12. “EPA” means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
13. “Geometric Mean” means the  $n^{\text{th}}$  root of a product of  $n$  factors, or the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual sample values.
14. “Grab” sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
15. “IDEQ” means the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.
16. “Interference” is defined in 40 CFR 403.3.
17. “Maximum daily effluent limitation” means the highest allowable “daily discharge.”
18. “Method Detection Limit (MDL)” means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
19. “Minimum Level (ML)” means the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes and processing steps have been followed. This level is used as the compliance level if the effluent limit is below it.
20. “NPDES” means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits . . . under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA.
21. “Pass Through” means a Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
22. “POTW” means publicly owned treatment works, i.e. the permittee.
23. “QA/QC” means quality assurance/quality control.
24. “Regional Administrator” means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.
25. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the

- absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
26. “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
  27. “8-hour composite” means a combination of at least three discrete samples collected at equal time intervals from the same location, over an 8 hour period. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*.

**APPENDIX B      AGENCY COORDINATION**



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
BOISE REGULATORY OFFICE  
720 PARK BLVD. SUITE 245  
BOISE, IDAHO 83704-9754

June 23, 2015

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: NWW-2015-00270, City of Glenss Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project

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

Dear Ms. Rasband:

This is in response to your May 20, 2015 letter requesting comments on the proposed drinking water and wastewater improvement project for the city of Glenss Ferry. Thank you for providing the Corps of Engineers (Corps) the opportunity to provide comment. According to information provided, the proposed project includes improvements to the current drinking water system such as the construction and installation of a 1 million gallon storage reservoir, installation of a back-up power generator at both the infiltration gallery intake facility and the water treatment plant, replacement of membranes at the treatment facility, replacement of existing distribution and fireflow lines & installation of new distribution line to the airport. The proposed project also includes improvement to the current wastewater system such as construction of a storm water lift station and force main to remove storm water from collection system, video and cleaning of the entire collection system, replacement and rehabilitation of collection lines based on video results, installation of new pump to the lift station, replacement of influent and effluent flow meters, installation of screen and headworks building, replacement of lagoon aerators and rapid infiltration basin rock filtration media, lagoon sludge removal and disposal & installation of a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system. The proposed project will include the replacement of 25% of the sewer collection lines.

The site is located in the city of Glenss Ferry, within Section 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Township 5 South, Range 10 East, near latitude 42.954623° N and longitude -115.301113° W, in Elmore County, Idaho. Your project has been assigned Department of the Army (DA) File # NWW-2015-00270, which should be referred to in all future correspondence.

J.U.B. ENGINEERS  
RECEIVED

JUN 25 2015

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

#### AUTHORITY

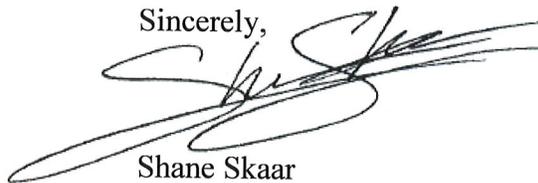
The DA exerts regulatory jurisdiction over waters of the United States (U.S.), including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344). Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires a DA permit be obtained prior to discharging dredged or fill material into Waters of the U.S., which includes most perennial and intermittent rivers and streams, natural and man-made lakes and ponds, irrigation and drainage canals and ditches that are tributaries to other waters, and wetlands. King Hill Main Canal, Little Canyon Creek and Snake River are waters of the United States and subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and are within the proposed project area.

The replacement of existing water and sewer crossing at little canyon creek or the construction at a new discharge outfall on little canyon creek would require DA approval if the activity results in a discharge of dredged or fill material into little canyon creek or other waters as listed above. However, there are construction methods like boring under the stream which does not require DA approval. Once the design and construction method are developed further, please contact the Boise Regulatory office and we can discuss the project in greater detail.

You should be aware that 6 sites of the National Register of Historical Places in Idaho are located within the proposed project area. For additional information on these sites and the National Historic Preservation Act please contact Belinda Davis with State Historic Preservation Office at (208) 334-3861 ext.103 Also please be aware that the proposed project may affect water inhabited by the Snake River Physa snail a species listed as Endangered by the US Fish and Wildlife Services. The proposed project is near river mile (RM) 539 of the Snake River and is approximately 14 RM away from the target recovery area for the Snake River Physa snail. For additional information on the Snake River Physa Snail please contact Dwayne Winslow with USFWS at (208) 328-5249.

Please contact me by telephone at (208)433-4471, by mail at the address in the letterhead, or via email at [shane.k.skaar@usace.army.mil](mailto:shane.k.skaar@usace.army.mil) if you have any questions or need additional information. A copy of this letter is being sent to: The City of Glens Ferry

Sincerely,



Shane Skaar  
Project Manager, Regulatory Division



STATE OF IDAHO  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
BOISE REGIONAL OFFICE  
1445 North Orchard Street•Boise, ID 83706-2239•(208) 373-0550

## *DEQ Response to Request for Environmental Comment*

Date: 06/17/2015  
Agency Requesting Comments: JUB Engineers Inc  
Date Request Received: 05/28/2015  
Applicant/Description: Drinking Water System Improvements

*Thank you for the opportunity to respond to your request for comment. While DEQ does not review projects on a project-specific basis, we attempt to provide the best review of the information provided. DEQ encourages agencies to review and utilize the Idaho Environmental Guide to assist in addressing project-specific conditions that may apply. This guide can be found at <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/ieg/>.*

*The following information does not cover every aspect of this project; however, we have the following general comments to use as appropriate:*

### **1. Air Quality**

- *Please review IDAPA 58.01.01 for all rules on Air Quality, especially those regarding fugitive dust (58.01.01.651), trade waste burning (58.01.01.600-617), and odor control plans (58.01.01.776).*

*For questions, contact David Luft, Air Quality Manager, at 373-0550.*

- *IDAPA 58.01.01.201 requires an owner or operator of a facility to obtain an air quality permit to construct prior to the commencement of construction or modification of any facility that will be a source of air pollution in quantities above established levels. DEQ asks that cities and counties require a proposed facility to contact DEQ for an applicability determination on their proposal to ensure they remain in compliance with the rules.*

*For questions, contact the DEQ Air Quality Permitting Hotline at 1-877-573-7648.*

### **2. Wastewater and Recycled Water**

- *DEQ recommends verifying that there is adequate sewer to serve this project prior to approval. Please contact the sewer provider for a capacity statement, declining balance report, and willingness to serve this project.*
- *IDAPA 58.01.16 and IDAPA 58.01.17 are the sections of Idaho rules regarding wastewater and recycled water. Please review these rules to determine whether this or future projects will require DEQ approval. IDAPA 58.01.03 is the section of Idaho rules regarding subsurface disposal of wastewater. Please review this rule to determine whether this or future projects will require permitting by the district health department.*

*All projects for construction or modification of wastewater systems require preconstruction approval. Recycled water projects and subsurface disposal projects require separate permits as well.*

- *DEQ recommends that projects be served by existing approved wastewater collection systems or a centralized community wastewater system whenever possible. Please contact DEQ to discuss potential for development of a community treatment system along with best management practices for communities to protect ground water.*
- *DEQ recommends that cities and counties develop and use a comprehensive land use management plan, which includes the impacts of present and future wastewater management in this area. Please schedule a meeting with DEQ for further discussion and recommendations for plan development and implementation.*

*For questions, contact Todd Crutcher, Engineering Manager, at 373-0550.*

### **3. Drinking Water**

- *DEQ recommends verifying that there is adequate water to serve this project prior to approval. Please contact the water provider for a capacity statement, declining balance report, and willingness to serve this project.*
- *IDAPA 58.01.08 is the section of Idaho rules regarding public drinking water systems. Please review these rules to determine whether this or future projects will require DEQ approval.*

*All projects for construction or modification of public drinking water systems require preconstruction approval.*

- *DEQ recommends verifying if the current and/or proposed drinking water system is a regulated public drinking water system (refer to the DEQ website at <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/drinking-water.aspx>). For non-regulated systems, DEQ recommends annual testing for total coliform bacteria, nitrate, and nitrite.*
- *If any private wells will be included in this project, we recommend that they be tested for total coliform bacteria, nitrate, and nitrite prior to use and retested annually thereafter.*
- *DEQ recommends using an existing drinking water system whenever possible or construction of a new community drinking water system. Please contact DEQ to discuss this project and to explore options to both best serve the future residents of this development and provide for protection of ground water resources.*
- *DEQ recommends cities and counties develop and use a comprehensive land use management plan which addresses the present and future needs of this area for adequate, safe, and sustainable drinking water. Please schedule a meeting with DEQ for further discussion and recommendations for plan development and implementation.*

*For questions, contact Todd Crutcher, Engineering Manager at 373-0550.*

### **4. Surface Water**

- *A DEQ short-term activity exemption (STAE) from this office is required if the project will involve de-watering of ground water during excavation and discharge back into surface water, including a description of the water treatment from this process to prevent excessive sediment and turbidity from entering surface water.*

- *Please contact DEQ to determine whether this project will require a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. If this project disturbs more than one acre, a stormwater permit from EPA may be required.*
- *If this project is near a source of surface water, DEQ requests that projects incorporate construction best management practices (BMPs) to assist in the protection of Idaho's water resources. Additionally, please contact DEQ to identify BMP alternatives and to determine whether this project is in an area with Total Maximum Daily Load stormwater permit conditions.*
- *The Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act requires a permit for most stream channel alterations. Please contact the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR), Western Regional Office, at 2735 Airport Way, Boise, or call 208-334-2190 for more information. Information is also available on the IDWR website at:  
<http://www.idwr.idaho.gov/WaterManagement/StreamsDams/Streams/AlterationPermit/AlterationPermit.htm>*
- *The Federal Clean Water Act requires a permit for filling or dredging in waters of the United States. Please contact the US Army Corps of Engineers, Boise Field Office, at 10095 Emerald Street, Boise, or call 208-345-2155 for more information regarding permits.*

*For questions, contact Lance Holloway, Surface Water Manager, at 373-0550.*

#### **5. Hazardous Waste And Ground Water Contamination**

- **Hazardous Waste.** *The types and number of requirements that must be complied with under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Idaho Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste (IDAPA 58.01.05) are based on the quantity and type of waste generated. Every business in Idaho is required to track the volume of waste generated, determine whether each type of waste is hazardous, and ensure that all wastes are properly disposed of according to federal, state, and local requirements.*
- *No trash or other solid waste shall be buried, burned, or otherwise disposed of at the project site. These disposal methods are regulated by various state regulations including Idaho's Solid Waste Management Regulations and Standards, Rules and Regulations for Hazardous Waste, and Rules and Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution.*
- **Water Quality Standards.** *Site activities must comply with the Idaho Water Quality Standards (IDAPA 58.01.02) regarding hazardous and deleterious-materials storage, disposal, or accumulation adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of state waters (IDAPA 58.01.02.800); and the cleanup and reporting of oil-filled electrical equipment (IDAPA 58.01.02.849); hazardous materials (IDAPA 58.01.02.850); and used-oil and petroleum releases (IDAPA 58.01.02.851 and 852).*

*Petroleum releases must be reported to DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.02.851.01 and 04. Hazardous material releases to state waters, or to land such that there is likelihood that it will enter state waters, must be reported to DEQ in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.02.850.*

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

For questions, contact Aaron Scheff, Waste & Remediation Manager, at 373-0550.

#### 6. Additional Notes

- If an underground storage tank (UST) or an aboveground storage tank (AST) is identified at the site, the site should be evaluated to determine whether the UST is regulated by DEQ. EPA regulates ASTs. UST and AST sites should be assessed to determine whether there is potential soil and ground water contamination. Please call DEQ at 373-0550, or visit the DEQ website (<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste-mgmt-remediation/storage-tanks.aspx>) for assistance.
- If applicable to this project, DEQ recommends that BMPs be implemented for any of the following conditions: wash water from cleaning vehicles, fertilizers and pesticides, animal facilities, composted waste, and ponds. Please contact DEQ for more information on any of these conditions.

We look forward to working with you in a proactive manner to address potential environmental impacts that may be within our regulatory authority. If you have any questions, please contact me, or any our technical staff at 208-373-0550.

Sincerely,

*Danielle Robbins*

Danielle Robbins  
[danielle.robbins@deq.idaho.gov](mailto:danielle.robbins@deq.idaho.gov)  
Boise Regional Office  
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

C: File # 2065

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**MEMO**

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**TO:** ALEXANDRA RASBAND, J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.  
**FROM:** MICHAEL STAMBULIS, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
GRANT AND LOAN PROGRAM *MS*  
**SUBJECT:** CITY OF GLENN'S FERRY DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER  
IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS – THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES  
AND ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT  
**DATE:** JUNE 25, 2015

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The proposed projects for the City of Glenn's Ferry drinking water and wastewater systems are located in Elmore County.

The proposed drinking water project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction and installation of a new 1 million gallon storage reservoir
- Installation of a back-up power generator at the infiltration gallery intake facility and a second generator at the water treatment plant
- Replacement of membranes at the treatment facility
- Replacement of existing distribution system to address aging distribution lines (1,500 lineal feet) and fire flow (3,300 lineal feet)
- Installation of a new distribution line (in the right of way) to the airport

The proposed wastewater improvement project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of stormwater pump station and force main to remove stormwater from collection system and discharge the stormwater 1,500 feet to the west to Little Canyon Creek.
- Video and clean entire collection system
- Replacement and rehabilitation of collection lines based on video results
- Lift station improvements including new pump
- Replacement of influent flow meter
- Installation of effluent flow meter
- Installation of screening and headworks building
- Replacement of lagoon aerators
- Replacement of rapid infiltration basin rock filtration media
- Lagoon sludge removal and proper disposal
- Installation of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system

The drinking water project is being proposed to address aging distribution lines and upgrades for fire flow. The wastewater project is being proposed to address capacity and aging infrastructure.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) threatened and endangered species list (revised August 14, 2014) was used for determining endangered and threatened species within Elmore County.

For Elmore County, the Snake River physa (*Haitia (Physa) natricina*) is listed as endangered, and the Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), and Bliss Rapids snail

(*Taylorconcha serpenticola*) are listed as threatened. Elmore County is also listed as designated critical habitat for Bull Trout. The yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) is listed as proposed, and the slickspot peppergrass (*Lepidium papilliferum*) is listed as proposed with proposed critical habitat.

The greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) and whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) are both listed as candidate species.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was consulted to determine any impacts to listed species resulting from the proposed project. I discussed the project with Bob Kibler, a biologist with USFWS's Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office, via phone on June 25, 2015. Mr. Kibler indicated the proposed projects will have no effect on the species listed for Elmore County, and USFWS did not intend to comment on the proposed projects. DEQ is making a determination of effect based on the project scope, the information provided by Mr. Kibler, and habitat and species information for the listed species.

- A portion of the work for the proposed projects including installation of a back-up power generator at the infiltration gallery intake facility and a second generator at the drinking water treatment plant; replacement of membranes at drinking water treatment plant; and the proposed upgrades at the wastewater treatment plant will occur near the Snake River. The proposed projects will not impact the nearby stretches of the Snake River or any nearby riparian habitat. The proposed projects will have "NO EFFECT" on Snake River physa (*Haitia (Physa) natricina*), bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), Bliss Rapids snail (*Taylorconcha serpenticola*), or yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).
- Regarding slickspot peppergrass, according the Federal Register which lists the proposal for slickspot peppergrass (Volume 79, Number 29, February 12, 2014), the projects do not appear to be located in proposed critical habitat for this proposed species. In addition, the projects are located within previously disturbed ground or on the edges of city development. The proposed projects will have "NO EFFECT" on the slickspot peppergrass (*Lepidium papilliferum*).
- The proposed project improvements do not appear to be located in priority habitat for the greater sage-grouse. The proposed improvements will have "NO EFFECT" on the greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).
- The project is located in low elevation areas which are not habitat for either the Canada lynx or whitebark pine. The proposed improvements will have "NO EFFECT" on the Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) or whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*).

### **Essential Fish Habitat**

The City of Glenns Ferry drinking water and wastewater systems are not located within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for Salmon as identified in the attached EFH map and will have "NO EFFECT."

# Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in Idaho

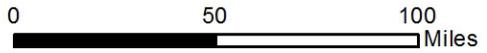
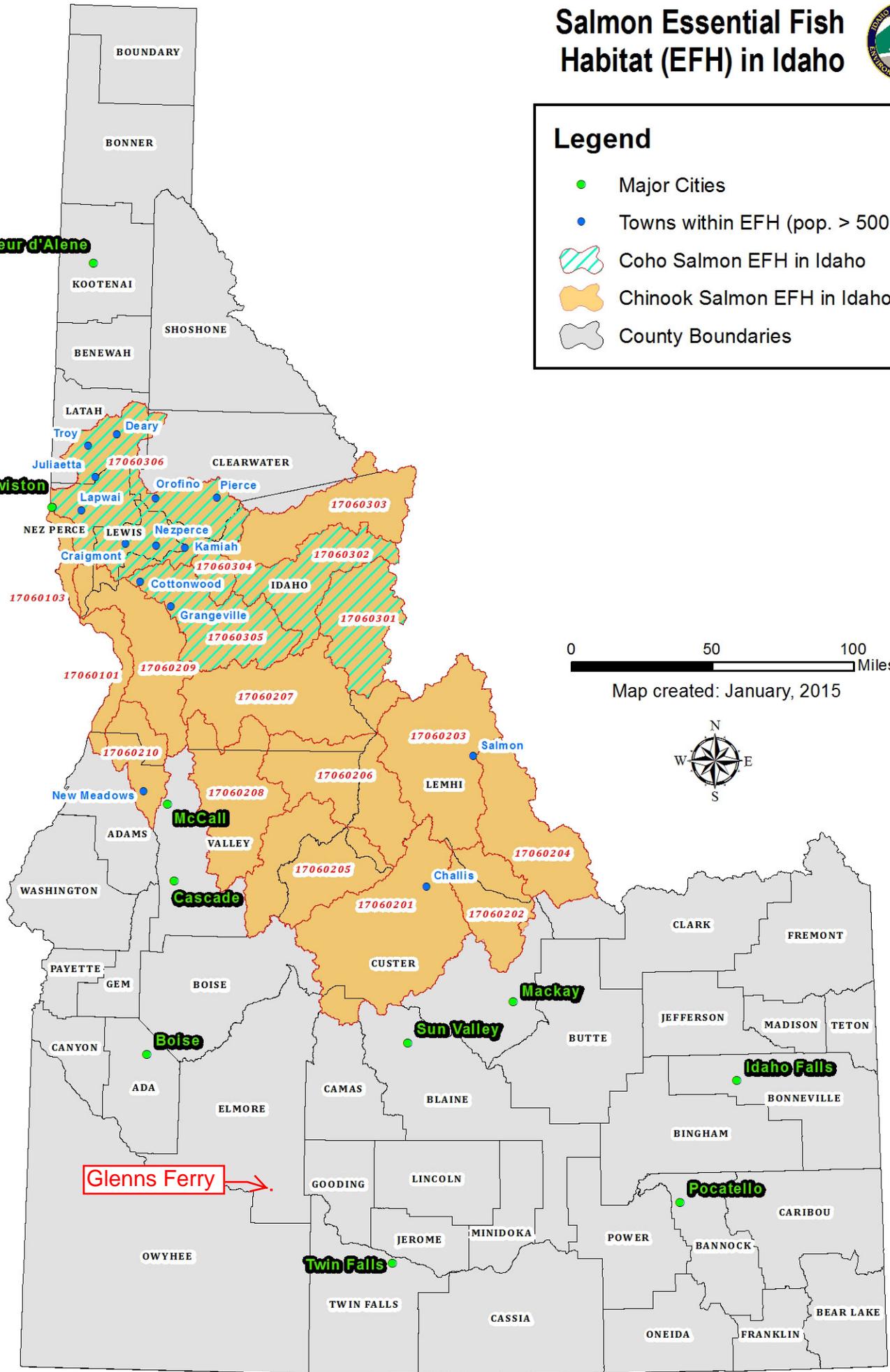


## Legend

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

**Coeur d'Alene**

**Lewiston**



Map created: January, 2015



**Glenns Ferry** →

OWYHEE

**Twin Falls**

TWIN FALLS

CASSIA

**Pocatello**

BINGHAM

**Idaho Falls**

BUTTE

**Mackay**

**Sun Valley**

**Boise**

**Cascade**

**McCall**

**Salmon**

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**Challis**

CUSTER

**New Meadows**

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GOODING

LINCOLN

JEROME

MINIDOKA

POWER

BANNOCK

ONEIDA

FRANKLIN

BEAR LAKE

CARIBOU

JEFFERSON

MADISON

TETON

CLARK

FREMONT



State of Idaho

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

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

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

C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER  
Governor

GARY SPACKMAN  
Director

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

May 29, 2015

Re: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project

Dear Ms. Rasband,

This is a letter in response to the development review that was received by IDWR on May 27, 2015. The subject area in which development will occur regarding the City of Glens Ferry's drinking and wastewater improvement project is potentially located within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The attached overlay shows the City of Glens Ferry's SFHA using Panel Numbers 1600570001B and 1602120775B. Development within the identified SFHA or 1% annual chance of flooding area will require a floodplain development permit from the community. The local floodplain administrator is Jeff Cook. Mr. Cook may be reached at (208) 366-7418 or [jeffcook@rtci.net](mailto:jeffcook@rtci.net) to verify permitting requirements.

Each community has an ordinance that regulates development in the SFHA; please contact the community for their specific development requirements. I have included typical minimum standards that are applicable and ensure compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program as found in the Code of Federal Regulations § 60.3(a):

*Nonresidential Development.*

*Construction or substantial improvement of any nonresidential building shall result in the lowest floor being elevated to or above base flood elevation or, together with the attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:*

- 1. Be flood proofed so that below base flood level the building is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water.*
- 2. Be designed and constructed to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.*
- 3. Present a certification from an engineer or architect that the design and methods of construction comply with accepted standards of practice for meeting the performance standards of this ordinance.*
- 4. Meet the performance standard above for enclosed spaces below the lowest floor. Developers flood proofing nonresidential buildings shall be notified that flood insurance premiums will be based on rates that are one foot below the flood proofed level.*

The objective of these requirements are to ensure that development, including public services, are protected from flood damage and can still be used after the flood recedes. Please let me know if you have any additional questions. Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for giving notice of the proposed development.

Keri K. Smith-Sigman, CFM  
Idaho State Floodplain Coordinator  
208-287-4928  
[keri.sigman@idwr.idaho.gov](mailto:keri.sigman@idwr.idaho.gov)

Cc via email: Jeff Cook (City of Glens Ferry Floodplain Administrator)

# The City of Glenns Ferry's SFHA



**Legend**

- Zone A
- Zone AE



The USDA FSA Aerial Photography Field Office asks to be credited in derived products.



C.L. "Butch" Otter  
Governor of Idaho

June 22, 2015

Janet Gallimore  
Executive Director

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

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

RE: City of Glenn's Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project  
(Idaho SHPO REV 2015-658)

Dear Ms. Rasband,

Thank you for your informational letter and project materials regarding the proposed undertaking. We would also like to thank you for spending additional time discussing the undertaking with us over the telephone. We understand that J-U-B Engineers Inc. is soliciting comments on behalf of the City of Glenn's Ferry Idaho in preparation of Environmental Information Document as required by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's State Environmental Review Process.

As you may know the town of Glenn's Ferry Idaho is located near Three Island Crossing which is one of the most famous and treacherous river crossing on the Oregon Trail. The town site was platted in 1871 and represents one of the earliest Euro-American settlements in Idaho and therefore played an important role in the history of Idaho as well as the Nation. There are currently six properties in Glenn's Ferry that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Due to the historic significance of this location and the nature of the proposed undertaking we do have some concerns regarding the proposed undertaking. We have reviewed the provided materials and taken into consideration our informal discussions. We recommend that the undertaking will have no adverse effect to *historic properties* (36 CFR 800.5) if the following conditions are met.

1. The project proponent will retain the services of a consultant that specializes in prehistoric and historic archaeology. A list of qualified consultants can be found on Preservation Idaho's website: <http://www.preservationidaho.org/resources/cultural-resources-consultant>



2. The consultant in consultation with our office and any other interested parties will develop a monitoring and inadvertent discovery plan.
  - a. The monitoring plan will consist of two components. The first component will involve the development of an educational workshop/presentation. It will be provided by the consultant to construction crew foreman and or crews prior to any excavation related to this undertaking. The second component will consist of the development of a plan for professional monitoring of excavation in some highly sensitive areas. These locations tentatively consist of the lines near the historical alignment of the Oregon Trail in Three Island Crossing State Park and near the six National Register Listed properties. The scope of this professional monitoring can be revised through consultation over the plan.
  - b. The inadvertent discovery plan will be developed to establish a protocol and procedures in the event of a discovery of significant archaeological materials.

We appreciate your consulting with our office and look forward to further consultation. If you have any questions feel free to contact me at 208-334-3847 x107 or [ethan.morton@ishs.idaho.gov](mailto:ethan.morton@ishs.idaho.gov).

Sincerely,



Ethan Morton, State Historic Preservation Office

cc: Michael Stambulis, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

# The SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES



PHONE: (208) 236-1086  
FAX: (208) 478-3707  
EMAIL: [csmith@sbttribes.com](mailto:csmith@sbttribes.com)  
[lbill@sbttribes.com](mailto:lbill@sbttribes.com)  
[romartinez@sbttribes.com](mailto:romartinez@sbttribes.com)

CULTURAL RESOURCES  
HERITAGE TRIBAL OFFICE (HeTO)  
P.O. BOX 306  
FORT HALL, IDAHO 83203

June 30, 2015

Michael Stambulis  
Engineering Manager  
STATE OF IDAHO/DEQ  
1410 North Hilton  
Boise, ID 83706  
[Michael.Stambulis@deq.idaho.gov](mailto:Michael.Stambulis@deq.idaho.gov)

## **RE: Proposed City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Projects**

Dear Mr. Stambulis:

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Tribes) Heritage Tribal Office (HeTO) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Projects and would like to thank you for the information regarding this project.

The proposed project located in the City of Glens Ferry, Elmore County, Idaho is within inherent ancestral lands of the Shoshone and Bannock people, and continues to hold important cultural properties, traditional hunting, fishing and gathering activities still practiced today by members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. The proposed project is located on or within an area that is significant to the Shoshone Bannock Tribes. The Shoshone and Bannock Bands camped in this area and at times aided the pioneers traveling on the Oregon Trail (which is also located in the vicinity) in crossing at the Three Islands Crossing. This area is a prime camping and fishing area due to its location next to the Snake River. The history of the Shoshone and Bannock Bands in the area is well documented regarding the importance of salmon fishing before dams were placed on the river.

According to the information provided, the proposed project will consist of major ground disturbance. The construction and installation of a new 1 million gallon storage reservoir is an example of this. The Tribes' HeTO request an archaeological survey conducted for any land that will be disturbed involving the proposed project. If there are existing records illustrating that prior surveys were conducted regarding the proposed project the Tribes' HeTO request that information. The Tribes' HeTO has concern for the protection and preservation of the irreplaceable non-renewable cultural resources that are of significance to the Tribes. The Tribes' HeTO also requests the following inadvertent clause incorporated into the construction plan.

*In the event of an inadvertent discovery (cultural resources and/or human remains) the Tribes' HeTO requests a Stop Work Order of construction activities and immediate notification to the Tribes' HeTO. Construction shall cease until proper treatment of cultural resources and/or human remains is achieved.*

The purpose of this letter is to provide technical input and not intended as formal government-to-government consultation. Should there be any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me at phone: (208) 236-1084 or Carolyn Smith (Cultural Resource Coordinator) at: (208) 236-1086/ email: [csmith@sbttribes.com](mailto:csmith@sbttribes.com)

Sincerely,  
Romelia Martinez

CC: FILE- Proposed City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement /DEQ-ID





# STATE OF IDAHO



---

C. L. "BUTCH" OTTER  
GOVERNOR  
CELIA R. GOULD  
DIRECTOR

June 19, 2015

Dear Alexandra Rasband:

Thank you for inquiring with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) with regards to your work with the Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project. The public works project being proposed will be an important project for the citizens of that area.

At this time we do not have comments or questions related to this project.

Thank you for contacting our agency. Feel free to contact us in the future (main number - 208-332-8500, my number - 208-332-8597).

Sincerely,

Gary Bahr

Water Quality Programs

PC: Water Program File



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INC.**

May 20, 2015

Mr. Rob Howarth  
Central District Health Department  
707 N Armstrong Place  
Boise, ID 83704

RE: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mr. Rob Howarth,

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

The proposed drinking water project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction and installation of a new 1 million gallon storage reservoir.
- Installation of a back-up power generator at the infiltration gallery intake facility and a second at the water treatment plant.
- Replacement of membranes at a treatment facility and minor upgrades.
- Replacement of existing distribution system to address aging distribution lines and fireflow.
- Installation of a new distribution line (in the right of way) to the airport.

The proposed wastewater improvement project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of a stormwater lift station and force main to remove stormwater from the collection system. Stormwater would discharge to the west to Little Canyon Creek.
- Video and clean the entire collection system.
- Replacement and rehabilitation of collection lines based on vide results.
- Lift station improvements including new pump.
- Replacement of influent flow meter.
- Installation of effluent flow meter.
- Installation of screening and headworks building.
- Replacement of lagoon aerators.
- Replacement of rapid infiltration basin rock filtration media.
- Lagoon sludge removal and proper disposal.
- Installation of a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.

The drinking water project is being proposed to address aging distribution lines and upgrades for fireflow. The wastewater project is being proposed to address capacity and aging infrastructure. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.



**J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.**

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

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

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband  
Assistant Engineer

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

CC: Ester Cejas, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ([ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov](mailto:ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov))



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May 20, 2015

Ms. Danielle Robbins  
Department of Environmental Quality  
1445 N. Orchard Street  
Boise, ID 83706

RE: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Ms. Danielle Robbins,

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

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The drinking water project is being proposed to address aging distribution lines and upgrades for fireflow. The wastewater project is being proposed to address capacity and aging infrastructure. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.



**J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.**

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

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

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband  
Assistant Engineer

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

CC: Ester Cejas, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ([ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov](mailto:ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov))



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May 20, 2015

Mr. Gary Bahr  
Idaho Department of Agriculture  
P.O. Box 790  
Boise, ID 83701

RE: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mr. Gary Bahr,

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

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The drinking water project is being proposed to address aging distribution lines and upgrades for fireflow. The wastewater project is being proposed to address capacity and aging infrastructure. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.



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**J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.**

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

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

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband  
Assistant Engineer

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

CC: Ester Cejas, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ([ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov](mailto:ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov))



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INC.**

May 20, 2015

Ms. Kerri Sigman  
Idaho Department of Water Resources  
322 East Front Street  
PO Box 83720  
Boise, ID 83720-0098

RE: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Ms. Kerri Sigman,

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

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The drinking water project is being proposed to address aging distribution lines and upgrades for fireflow. The wastewater project is being proposed to address capacity and aging infrastructure.



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**J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.**

Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Alexandra Rasband'.

Alexandra Rasband  
Assistant Engineer

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

CC: Ester Cejas, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ([ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov](mailto:ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov))



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May 20, 2015

Mr. Greg Martinez  
US Army Corps of Engineers  
10095 West Emerald Street  
Boise, ID 83704-9754

RE: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mr. Greg Martinez,

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

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**J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.**

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Alexandra Rasband'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Alexandra Rasband  
Assistant Engineer

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

CC: Ester Cejas, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ([ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov](mailto:ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov))



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**GATEWAY  
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May 20, 2015

Mr. James Werntz  
US Environmental Protection Agency  
950 W Bannock St Suite 900  
Boise, ID 83702

RE: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mr. James Werntz,

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

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J-U-B COMPANIES



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**J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.**

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

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband  
Assistant Engineer

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

CC: Ester Ceja, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ([ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov](mailto:ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov))



**J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.**

J-U-B COMPANIES



**THE  
LANGDON  
GROUP**



**GATEWAY  
MAPPING  
INC.**

May 20, 2015

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

RE: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Mr. Ethan Morton,

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

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- Construction and installation of a new 1 million gallon storage reservoir.
- Installation of a back-up power generator at the infiltration gallery intake facility and a second at the water treatment plant.
- Replacement of membranes at a treatment facility and minor upgrades.
- Replacement of existing distribution system to address aging distribution lines and fireflow.
- Installation of a new distribution line (in the right of way) to the airport.

The proposed wastewater improvement project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of a stormwater lift station and force main to remove stormwater from the collection system. Stormwater would discharge to the west to Little Canyon Creek.
- Video and clean the entire collection system.
- Replacement and rehabilitation of collection lines based on vide results.
- Lift station improvements including new pump.
- Replacement of influent flow meter.
- Installation of effluent flow meter.
- Installation of screening and headworks building.
- Replacement of lagoon aerators.
- Replacement of rapid infiltration basin rock filtration media.
- Lagoon sludge removal and proper disposal.
- Installation of a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.

The drinking water project is being proposed to address aging distribution lines and upgrades for fireflow. The wastewater project is being proposed to address capacity and aging infrastructure. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.



J-U-B COMPANIES



THE  
LANGDON  
GROUP



GATEWAY  
MAPPING  
INC.

**J-U-B ENGINEERS, INC.**

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

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

Sincerely,

Alexandra Rasband  
Assistant Engineer

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

CC: Ester Cejas, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality ([ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov](mailto:ester.ceja@dep.idaho.gov))



STATE OF IDAHO  
DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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

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

May 20, 2015

Certified Mail No: 7012 3050 0001 2126 6934

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

RE: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Projects - Improvement Project – Request for Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Dear Mr. Carrier:

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

The proposed projects are located in Elmore County. The proposed drinking water project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction and installation of a new 1 million gallon storage reservoir
- Installation of a back-up power generator at the infiltration gallery intake facility and a second at the water treatment plant
- Replacement of membranes at the treatment facility
- Replacement of existing distribution system to address aging distribution lines (1500 lineal feet) and fire flow (3300 lineal feet)
- Installation of a new distribution line (in the right of way) to the airport

The proposed wastewater improvement project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of stormwater pump station and force main to remove stormwater from collection system. Stormwater would discharge 1,500 feet to the west to Little Canyon Creek.
- Video and clean entire collection system
- Replacement and rehabilitation of collection lines based on video results
- Lift station improvements including new pump
- Replacement of influent flow meter
- Installation of effluent flow meter
- Installation of screening and headworks building
- Replacement of lagoon aerators
- Replacement of rapid infiltration basin rock filtration media

Michael Carrier  
May 20, 2015  
Page 2 of 2

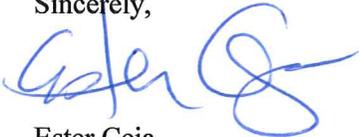
- Lagoon sludge removal and proper disposal
- Installation of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA system)

The drinking water project is being proposed to address aging distribution lines and upgrades for fire flow. The wastewater project is being proposed to address capacity and aging infrastructure. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

We request that you advise us of any comments that you may have regarding these projects within 30 days, so the City of Glens Ferry can proceed with the completion of the Environmental Information Document.

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

Sincerely,



Ester Ceja  
Sr. Water Quality Analyst

EC:dls

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

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



STATE OF IDAHO  
DEPARTMENT OF  
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C.L. "Butch" Otter, Governor  
Curt Fransen, Director

May 20, 2015

Certified Mail No: 7012 3050 0001 2126 6958

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

RE: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Projects - Request for  
Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Dear Ms. Boyer-Smith:

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

The proposed drinking water project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction and installation of a new 1 million gallon storage reservoir
- Installation of a back-up power generator at the infiltration gallery intake facility and a second at the water treatment plant
- Replacement of membranes at treatment facility
- Replacement of existing distribution system to address aging distribution lines (1500 lineal feet) and fire flow (3300 lineal feet)
- Installation of a new distribution line (in the right of way) to the airport

The proposed wastewater improvement project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of stormwater pump station and force main to remove stormwater from collection system. Stormwater would discharge 1,500 feet to the west to Little Canyon Creek.
- Video and clean entire collection system
- Replacement and rehabilitation of collection lines based on video results
- Lift station improvements including new pump
- Replacement of influent flow meter
- Installation of effluent flow meter
- Installation of screening and headworks building
- Replacement of lagoon aerators
- Replacement of rapid infiltration basin rock filtration media

Carolyn Boyer-Smith  
May 20, 2015  
Page 2 of 2

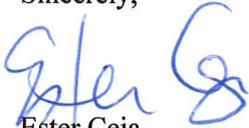
- Lagoon sludge removal and proper disposal
- Installation of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA system)

The drinking water project is being proposed to address aging distribution lines and upgrades for fire flow. The wastewater project is being proposed to address capacity and aging infrastructure. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

We request that you advise us of any comments that you may have regarding these projects within 30 days, so the City of Glens Ferry can proceed with the completion of the Environmental Information Document.

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

Sincerely,



Ester Ceja  
Sr. Water Quality Analyst

EC:dls

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

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



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

May 20, 2015

Certified Mail No: 7012 3050 0001 2126 6941

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

RE: City of Glens Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Projects - Request for  
Comments for Preparation of an Environmental Information Document

Dear Mr. Howard:

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

The proposed drinking water project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction and installation of a new 1 million gallon storage reservoir
- Installation of a back-up power generator at the infiltration gallery intake facility and a second at the water treatment plant
- Replacement of membranes at treatment facility
- Replacement of existing distribution system to address aging distribution lines (1500 lineal feet) and fire flow (3300 lineal feet)
- Installation of a new distribution line (in the right of way) to the airport

The proposed wastewater improvement project consists of the following improvements:

- Construction of stormwater pump station and force main to remove stormwater from collection system. Stormwater would discharge 1,500 feet to the west to Little Canyon Creek.
- Video and clean entire collection system
- Replacement and rehabilitation of collection lines based on video results
- Lift station improvements including new pump
- Replacement of influent flow meter
- Installation of effluent flow meter
- Installation of screening and headworks building
- Replacement of lagoon aerators

Ted Howard  
May 20, 2015  
Page 2 of 2

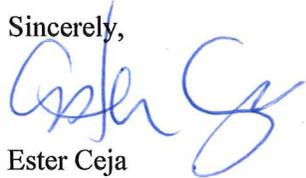
- Replacement of rapid infiltration basin rock filtration media
- Lagoon sludge removal and proper disposal
- Installation of supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA system)

The drinking water project is being proposed to address aging distribution lines and upgrades for fire flow. The wastewater project is being proposed to address capacity and aging infrastructure. Enclosed are maps of the proposed project planning area that depict the proposed project improvements and area of potential effect for all construction activities.

We request that you advise us of any comments that you may have regarding these projects within 30 days, so the City of Glenns Ferry can proceed with the completion of the Environmental Information Document.

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

Sincerely,



Ester Ceja  
Sr. Water Quality Analyst

EC:dls

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

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

**Gary Vance**

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**Subject:** RE: City of Glenns Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project

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**From:** Jeff Cook [<mailto:jeffcook@rtci.net>]

**Sent:** Tuesday, June 2, 2015 7:59 PM

**To:** Alexandra Rasband <[arasband@jub.com](mailto:arasband@jub.com)>

**Subject:** Re: City of Glenns Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project

Alexandra,

We should only need to permit if we are building an above ground structure. The past project that we have done in both water and waste water haven't needed one. Sorry for the delay in response things have been crazy.  
Jeff

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 1, 2015, at 4:08 PM, Alexandra Rasband <[arasband@jub.com](mailto:arasband@jub.com)> wrote:

Jeff,

I just wanted to follow up with you about the EID agency response from Keri Sigman. Will we need to pursue a floodplain permit? Or will that only be if we decide to replace/rehabilitate any water/sewer line in the area? I don't recall any other proposed improvements in the Zone AE area. And from the looks of it, there is one sewer line and one water line running directly in the floodplain.

Thank you,

**Alexandra Rasband**

*Assistant Engineer*

*Water/Wastewater*

**J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc.**

115 Northstar Avenue, Twin Falls, ID 83301

p | 208 733 2414 c | 208 280 8156 e | [arasband@jub.com](mailto:arasband@jub.com)

**From:** Skinner, Aaron [<mailto:Aaron.Skinner@idwr.idaho.gov>]  
**Sent:** Friday, May 29, 2015 3:04 PM  
**To:** Alexandra Rasband  
**Cc:** [jeffcook@rtci.net](mailto:jeffcook@rtci.net); Sigman, Keri  
**Subject:** RE: City of Glenns Ferry Drinking Water and Wastewater Improvement Project

Good afternoon Alexandra,

Please see the attached document referencing the City of Glenns Ferry drinking water system improvement project. Let me know if there are any questions.

Best,

Aaron Skinner

Floodplain Specialist

Phone (208) 287-4912

[aaron.skinner@idwr.idaho.gov](mailto:aaron.skinner@idwr.idaho.gov)

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<Drinking Water and Wastewater Imporvement Project.pdf>

# Federal Emergency Management Agency 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
160158#	ABERDEEN, CITY OF	BINGHAM COUNTY	06/27/75	08/15/79	08/15/79	08/15/79	No
160001#	ADA COUNTY *	ADA COUNTY	06/28/77	12/18/84	10/02/03	12/18/84	No
160204#	ADAMS COUNTY*	ADAMS COUNTY		11/20/00	11/20/00	11/20/00	No
160042#	ALBION, TOWN OF	CASSIA COUNTY	01/10/75	08/15/83	08/15/83	08/15/83	No
160109#	AMERICAN FALLS, CITY OF	POWER COUNTY	05/24/74	06/30/76	01/19/82(M)	06/30/76	No
160028#	AMMON, CITY OF	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	10/26/73	07/19/82	04/02/02	06/30/76	No
160034#	ARCO, CITY OF	BUTTE COUNTY	06/28/74	09/24/84	09/24/84(M)	09/24/84	No
160040#	BANCROFT, CITY OF	CARIBOU COUNTY	08/16/74	09/14/90	09/14/90	09/14/90	No
160009#	BANNOCK COUNTY *	BANNOCK COUNTY	01/17/75	09/05/79	07/07/09	09/05/79	No
160225	BEAR LAKE COUNTY *	BEAR LAKE COUNTY				05/09/11(E)	No
160021#	BELLEVUE, CITY OF	BLAINE COUNTY	11/23/73	08/01/78	11/26/10	08/01/78	No
160014#	BENEWAH COUNTY*	BENEWAH COUNTY	01/10/75	07/16/79	09/25/09	07/16/79	No
160018#	BINGHAM COUNTY *	BINGHAM COUNTY	06/20/78	11/15/79	10/20/98	11/15/79	No
160019#	BLACKFOOT, CITY OF	BINGHAM COUNTY	01/23/74	09/05/79	10/20/98	09/05/79	No
165167#	BLAINE COUNTY *	BLAINE COUNTY	09/18/73	03/16/81	11/26/10	03/16/81	No
160205#	BOISE COUNTY*	BOISE COUNTY	09/14/82	09/14/82	04/05/88	04/05/88	No
160002#	BOISE, CITY OF	ADA COUNTY	06/21/74	04/17/84	02/19/03	04/17/84	No
160206#	BONNER COUNTY*	BONNER COUNTY	10/25/77	08/01/84	07/07/14	08/01/84	No
160031#	BONNERS FERRY, CITY OF	BOUNDARY COUNTY	06/28/74	04/22/77	08/19/85(M)	04/22/77	No
160027#	BONNEVILLE COUNTY *	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	10/18/74	11/04/81	04/02/02	11/04/81	No
160207#	BOUNDARY COUNTY*	BOUNDARY COUNTY	08/02/77	08/02/82	08/02/82	11/13/84	No
160202#	BOVILL, CITY OF	LATAH COUNTY	07/02/76	12/18/79	12/18/79	12/18/79	No
160043#	BURLEY, CITY OF	CASSIA COUNTY	05/24/74	03/09/82	03/09/82(M)	03/09/82	No
160033#	BUTTE COUNTY*	BUTTE COUNTY		06/03/86	06/03/86(M)	06/03/86	No
160036#	CALDWELL, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY	11/19/76	09/03/80	05/24/11	09/03/80	No
160199#	CAMBRIDGE, CITY OF	WASHINGTON COUNTY	08/08/75	02/19/87	06/16/09	02/19/87	No
160208#	CANYON COUNTY *	CANYON COUNTY	05/24/77	09/28/84	05/24/11	09/28/84	No
160234#	CAREY, CITY OF	BLAINE COUNTY		04/20/00	11/26/10	03/22/06	No
160209	CARIBOU COUNTY*	CARIBOU COUNTY				08/20/99(E)	No
160161#	CASCADE, CITY OF	VALLEY COUNTY	09/19/75	09/15/89	09/15/89	09/15/89	No
160041#	CASSIA COUNTY *	CASSIA COUNTY	08/16/77	08/15/83	08/15/83	08/15/83	No
160053#	CHALLIS, CITY OF	CUSTER COUNTY	12/05/75	09/24/84	03/04/88	09/24/84	No
160162#	CHUBBUCK, CITY OF	BANNOCK COUNTY		07/07/09	(NSFHA)	07/07/09	No
160210#	CLARK COUNTY *	CLARK COUNTY	04/10/79	09/24/84	09/24/84(M)	09/24/84	No
160132#	CLARK FORK, CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY	09/19/75	03/15/82	11/18/09	03/15/82	No
160046#	CLEARWATER COUNTY *	CLEARWATER COUNTY	12/20/74	05/15/80	05/15/80	05/15/80	No
160078#	COEUR D'ALENE, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	03/29/74	05/03/10	05/03/10	09/02/82	No
160067#	COTTONWOOD, CITY OF	IDAHO COUNTY	05/17/74	05/01/85	05/01/85(M)	05/01/85	No
160005#	COUNCIL, CITY OF	ADAMS COUNTY	05/03/74	11/20/00	11/20/00	11/20/00	No
160163#	CRAIGMONT, CITY OF	LEWIS COUNTY	06/25/76	02/05/86	02/05/86(M)	02/05/86	No
160102#	CULDESAC, CITY OF	NEZ PERCE COUNTY	10/18/74	01/20/82	01/20/82	01/20/82	No
160211#	CUSTER COUNTY*	CUSTER COUNTY		03/04/88	03/04/88	09/05/95	No
160164#	DALTON GARDENS, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY		05/03/10	(NSFHA)	04/07/11	No
160133#	DEARY, CITY OF	LATAH COUNTY	01/17/75	06/05/85	06/05/85(M)	06/05/85	No
160044#	DECLO, CITY OF	CASSIA COUNTY	09/06/74	08/15/83	08/15/83	08/15/83	No
160121	DONNELLY, CITY OF	VALLEY COUNTY	09/06/74	04/15/77	04/15/77(M)	04/15/77	No
160006#	DOVER, CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY		11/18/09	11/18/09	01/16/07	No
	The City has adopted Bonner County (160206)FIRM dated 8/4/1987 panel #1602060300C.						
160165#	DOWNEY, CITY OF	BANNOCK COUNTY	01/09/79	09/16/81	07/07/09	02/08/85	No
160166#	DRIGGS, CITY OF	TETON COUNTY		08/04/88		04/15/11	No

# 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
160003#	EAGLE, CITY OF	ADA COUNTY	12/07/73	03/04/80	02/19/03	03/04/80	No
160237#	EAST HOPE, CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY		10/06/00	11/18/09	10/06/00	No
160212#	ELMORE COUNTY *	ELMORE COUNTY	07/04/78	06/19/89	03/15/94	06/19/89	No
160063	EMMETT, CITY OF	GEM COUNTY	06/21/74	06/28/76	(NSFHA)	06/28/76	No
160035#	FAIRFIELD, CITY OF	CAMAS COUNTY	08/13/76	03/18/85	03/18/85(M)	03/18/85	No
160068#	FERDINAND, CITY OF	IDAHO COUNTY	09/06/74	06/05/85	06/05/85(M)	06/05/85	No
160079#	FERNAN LAKE, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	09/06/74	05/03/10	05/03/10	02/17/82	No
160167#	FILER, CITY OF	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	05/02/75	09/26/08	(NSFHA)	07/16/84	No
160136#	FIRTH, CITY OF	BINGHAM COUNTY	04/23/76	09/15/83	09/15/83	12/21/83	No
160060#	FRANKLIN COUNTY*	FRANKLIN COUNTY		08/19/85	08/19/85(M)	08/19/85	No
160061#	FREMONT COUNTY*	FREMONT COUNTY	12/06/77	03/18/91	03/18/91	04/10/91	No
160004#	GARDEN CITY, CITY OF	ADA COUNTY	12/17/73	05/15/80	02/19/03	05/15/80	No
160127#	GEM COUNTY *	GEM COUNTY		04/17/78	04/17/78	04/17/78	No
160087#	GENESEE, CITY OF	LATAH COUNTY	04/09/76	12/18/79	12/18/79	12/18/79	No
160138#	GEORGETOWN, CITY OF	BEAR LAKE COUNTY	03/26/76	09/24/84	09/24/84(M)	09/24/84	No
160057#	GLENNS FERRY, CITY OF	ELMORE COUNTY	01/23/74	07/17/89	07/17/89	07/17/89	No
160227#	GOODING COUNTY *	GOODING COUNTY	05/08/79	06/19/85	06/19/85	06/19/85	No
160064#	GOODING, CITY OF	GOODING COUNTY	05/31/74	06/19/85	06/19/85	06/19/85	No
160169	GRACE, CITY OF	CARIBOU COUNTY	04/18/75		(NSFHA)	05/15/84	No
160069#	GRANGEVILLE, CITY OF	IDAHO COUNTY	05/17/74	06/01/84	06/01/84	06/01/84	No
160235#	GREENLEAF, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY		05/24/11	05/24/11	11/30/11	No
160022#	HAILEY, CITY OF	BLAINE COUNTY	12/07/73	04/17/78	11/26/10	04/17/78	No
160140#	HANSEN, CITY OF	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	06/27/75	06/08/82	09/26/08(M)	06/08/82	No
160080#	HARRISON, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	03/22/74	05/03/10	05/03/10	08/03/84	No
160082#	HAYDEN LAKE, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	09/06/74	05/03/10	05/03/10	09/01/81	No
160170#	HAYDEN, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY		05/03/10	05/03/10(M)	06/18/10	No
160171#	HEYBURN, CITY OF	MINIDOKA COUNTY	08/13/76	09/24/84	09/24/84(M)	09/24/84	No
160107	HOMEDALE, CITY OF	OWYHEE COUNTY	02/01/74	03/18/87	03/18/87(M)	03/18/87	No
160238#	HOPE, CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY		11/18/09	11/18/09	01/18/11	No
160172#	HORSESHOE BEND, CITY OF	BOISE COUNTY	09/12/75	12/04/84	04/05/88	12/04/84	No
160222#	IDAHO CITY, CITY OF	BOISE COUNTY	12/24/76	12/24/76	04/05/88	04/05/88	No
160213#	IDAHO COUNTY *	IDAHO COUNTY	11/12/80	09/27/91	08/23/01	05/02/97	No
160029#	IDAHO FALLS, CITY OF	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	02/08/74	10/15/82	10/15/82	10/15/82	No
160010#	INKOM, CITY OF	BANNOCK COUNTY	09/13/74	09/15/78	07/07/09	09/15/78	No
160030	IONA, CITY OF	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	11/16/73	06/30/76	(NSFHA)	06/30/76	No
160143	IRWIN, CITY OF	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	08/29/75		(NSFHA)	05/15/84	No
160214#	JEFFERSON COUNTY*	JEFFERSON COUNTY	05/31/77	02/17/88	09/26/08	02/17/88	No
160228#	JEROME COUNTY *	JEROME COUNTY	10/25/77	09/04/85	09/04/85(M)	09/04/85	No
160074	JEROME, CITY OF	JEROME COUNTY	05/17/74		(NSFHA)	05/14/81	No
160088#	JULIAETTA, CITY OF	LATAH COUNTY	10/18/74	03/04/80	03/04/80	03/04/80	No
160094#	KAMIAH, CITY OF	LEWIS COUNTY	11/23/73	08/19/85	08/19/85	08/19/85	No
160131#	KELLOGG, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	01/09/74	07/02/79	09/26/08	07/02/79	No
160089#	KENDRICK, CITY OF	LATAH COUNTY	10/18/74	02/01/80	02/01/80	02/01/80	No
160023#	KETCHUM, CITY OF	BLAINE COUNTY	02/15/74	06/15/78	11/26/10	06/15/78	No
160070#	KOOSKIA, CITY OF	IDAHO COUNTY	11/30/73	03/18/85	03/18/85	03/18/85	No
160076#	KOOTENAI COUNTY *	KOOTENAI COUNTY	06/07/77	05/03/10	05/03/10	03/01/82	No
160174#	KUNA, CITY OF	ADA COUNTY		10/02/03	10/02/03	02/11/76	No
160103#	LAPWAI, CITY OF	NEZ PERCE COUNTY	08/09/74	08/01/83	08/01/83	08/01/83	No
160086#	LATAH COUNTY *	LATAH COUNTY	11/08/74	08/15/80	04/15/02	08/15/80	No
160011#	LAVA HOT SPRINGS, CITY OF	BANNOCK COUNTY	01/16/74	08/01/79	07/07/09	08/01/79	No
160224#	LEADORE, CITY OF	LEMHI COUNTY	06/03/77	03/18/85	03/18/85(M)	10/27/08	No
160092#	LEMHI COUNTY*	LEMHI COUNTY		02/05/86	08/15/90	02/05/86	No

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				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  
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
160084#	SPIRIT LAKE, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	05/17/74	05/03/10	05/03/10	05/26/78	No
160062#	ST. ANTHONY, CITY OF	FREMONT COUNTY	06/28/74	08/15/90	08/15/90(M)	08/15/90	No

160054#	STANLEY, CITY OF	CUSTER COUNTY		03/04/88	03/04/88	07/13/10	No
160236#	STAR, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY/ADA COUNTY	06/28/77	12/18/84	05/24/11	09/06/02	No
160071#	STITES, CITY OF	IDAHO COUNTY	10/18/74	04/15/88	04/15/88	04/15/88	No
160099#	SUGAR CITY, CITY OF	MADISON COUNTY	12/07/73	06/03/91	06/03/91	06/03/91	No
160024#	SUN VALLEY, CITY OF	BLAINE COUNTY	09/06/74	04/17/78	11/26/10	04/17/78	No
160154#	SWAN VALLEY, CITY OF	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	08/29/75	08/01/80	08/01/80(M)	08/01/80	No
160017#	TENSED, CITY OF	BENEWAH COUNTY	09/06/74	08/15/78	09/25/09(M)	08/15/78	No
160230#	TETON COUNTY *	TETON COUNTY	09/13/77	08/04/88	08/04/88	08/04/88	No
160091#	TROY, CITY OF	LATAH COUNTY	05/10/74	12/18/79	12/18/79	12/18/79	No
160231#	TWIN FALLS COUNTY *	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	01/31/78	09/28/84	09/26/08	02/25/99	No
160120#	TWIN FALLS, CITY OF	TWIN FALLS COUNTY	06/07/74	11/01/84	09/26/08	11/01/84	No
160194	UCON, CITY OF	BONNEVILLE COUNTY	08/06/76		(NSFHA)	08/26/77	No
160220#	VALLEY COUNTY*	VALLEY COUNTY		09/05/90	09/05/90	09/05/90	No
160119#	VICTOR, CITY OF	TETON COUNTY	09/06/74	09/24/84	08/04/88(M)	09/24/84	No
160118#	WALLACE, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	06/07/74	07/02/79	09/26/08	07/02/79	No
160130#	WARDNER, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	09/06/74	06/19/85	09/26/08(M)	06/19/85	No
160221#	WASHINGTON COUNTY*	WASHINGTON COUNTY	12/26/79	02/19/87	06/16/09	02/19/87	No
160124#	WEISER, CITY OF	WASHINGTON COUNTY	06/21/74	02/19/87	06/16/09	02/19/87	No
160156#	WESTON, CITY OF	FRANKLIN COUNTY	07/18/75	08/19/85	08/19/85(M)	08/19/85	No
160085#	WORLEY, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	09/06/74	06/30/76	05/03/10(M)	06/30/76	No

**Summary:**

Total In Flood Program	175
Total In Emergency Program	3
Total In the Regular Program	172
Total In Regular Program with No Special Flood Hazard	12
Total In Regular Program But Minimally Flood Prone	36

**Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Community Status Book Report  
IDAHO  
Communities Not in the National Flood Program**

CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Sanction Date	Tribal
160247#	CROUCH, CITY OF	BOISE COUNTY		04/05/88	04/05/88	04/05/89	No
160134#	DUBOIS, CITY OF	CLARK COUNTY	12/27/74	09/24/84	09/24/84	07/04/88(S)	No
160137#	FRANKLIN, CITY OF	FRANKLIN COUNTY	09/05/75	08/19/85	08/19/85	09/05/76	No
160241#	GRAND VIEW, CITY OF	OWYHEE COUNTY	04/03/79		04/03/79	04/03/80	No
160259#	HAMER, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY		02/17/88	02/17/98	02/17/89	No
160141#	HAUSER, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	10/08/76	05/03/10	05/03/10	10/08/77	No

160179#	MENAN, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	04/30/76	02/17/88	09/26/08	04/30/77	No
160249#	PLACERVILLE, CITY OF	BOISE COUNTY		04/05/88	04/05/88	04/05/89	No
160149#	PLUMMER, CITY OF	BENEWAH COUNTY	10/29/76	09/25/09	09/25/09	10/29/77	No
160153	ST. CHARLES, CITY OF	BEAR LAKE COUNTY	03/19/76		03/19/76	03/19/77	No
160049#	WEIPPE, CITY OF	CLEARWATER COUNTY	05/17/74	12/04/79	12/04/79	12/04/79(S)	No
160072	WHITE BIRD, CITY OF	IDAHO COUNTY	09/13/74	09/18/86	09/18/86	07/04/88(S)	No

**Summary:**

Total Not in Flood Program	12
Total Suspended from Emergency Program	0
Total Suspended from Regular Program	3
Total Withdrawn Communities Not In Program	0
Total Not In Program With Hazard Area Identified	12
Total Not In Program With Hazard Area Identified < 1 Year	0

**Legend:**

- (E) Indicates Entry In Emergency Program
- NSFHA No Special Flood Hazard Area - All Zone C
- (>) Date of Current Effective Map is after the Date of This Report
- N/A Not Applicable At This Time
- (S) Suspended Community
- (W) Withdrawn Community
- (M) No Elevation Determined - All Zone A, C and X
- (L) Original FIRM by Letter - All Zone A, C and X

**APPENDIX C      PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

**City of Glenns Ferry City Council Special Meeting      February 10, 2015**

The special City Council meeting of the City of Glenns Ferry was opened and called to order at 6:00 pm on Tuesday, February 10, 2015, by Mayor Wills.

Members Present: Robert Janousek, Alan Crane, Traci Stewart, Larry Stevenson, Mayor Connie Wills

Staff Present: Debra Rowan, Derik Janousek, Lt. Bobby Wade,

Others Present: Ralph Jones, Hugh Pomtier

**Item 1.      *OPEN MEETING / ROLL CALL ATTENDANCE:***

Mayor Wills: I'd like to call the City Council special meeting to order.  
Rowan took roll call:

X ___	Larry Stevenson	X ___	Robert Janousek
X ___	Alan Crane	___	Traci Stewart
		X ___	Mayor Connie Wills

\*\*\*Let the record show Councilwoman Stewart is absent at this time\*\*\*

**Item 2.      *PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:***

Mayor Wills: Please join me in the flag salute.

**Item 3.      *MOTION TO: Adopt Agenda:***

Stevenson: I make motion to adopt agenda.

Janousek: Second.

Mayor Wills: All in favor, all-ayes.

**Item 3.      *PUBLIC HEARING: Presentation of the Proposed Glenns Ferry Water and Wastewater Facility Plans:***

Mayor Wills: This is a public hearing that's a presentation for the proposed Glenns Ferry water and wastewater facility plans, and I'm going to turn the time over to Rob Hegstrom, from J-U-B Engineering to conduct the meeting.

Hegstrom: Mayor and council, thank you for your time tonight. The city completed the facility plans for the water system and wastewater systems and a little before September we submitted them to the council and mayor for review and also DEQ at that time. We received them back with comments, we incorporated the comments from DEQ and the council and had our public meeting in September and resubmitted them for DEQ for final approval, we have received final approval for both the water and wastewater facility plans. The facility plans, for the record, is to do several different things, to evaluate your existing systems, we look at your future populations based on demands for not

only residential but for industrial, commercial and those types of potential demands on infrastructure and the ability for that infrastructure to meet then to meet those potential demands, (do we have leaks, are they sized correctly). We evaluate and try to indentify and deficiencies that there may be in those systems and then we make recommendations for the system based on those findings and based on what we think the projection and the needs will be.

The reason we are here tonight is to, again, going back to the approved facility plans, with the letter we received from DEQ, it asked us to have this public meeting for the public to do four things, 1) Explain the alternatives that were addressed in the technically approved facility plan, including the potential environmental impacts of each alternative. 2) Explain the funding options available to the water users and the potential funding impact on the public.

3) Solicit verbal and written comments regarding the alternatives under consideration, allowing an appropriate period of time for written comments after the meeting. 4) Minutes and attendance list for the meeting must be recorded.

- Projected Life, there are a couple of different timelines they look at,

- 1) twenty year growth period as it relates to things like pumps, as it relates to different systems that will be needed.

- 2) forty year planning period as it relates to things like the collection system, the pipe in the ground for the sewer, or the distribution system, that's the pipe in the ground for the water system.

- Existing Water System and Summary of Current Water System Findings, (source, treatment, distribution, storage).

- Recommendations, (three options), for system improvement and costs, (costs include: contractor mobilization & bonding, construction, engineering & construction admin., Administration & funding support, inspection, contingency (25%) and inflation (4% for 2 years))

\*\*\*Let record show Councilwoman Stewart attended special meeting\*\*\*

- Project Financing – Funding Options
- Existing Sewer System
- Work to Date
- Summary of Current Collection System Findings
- Summary of Current Treatment Plant Findings
- Waterwaste Recommendations – three options
- Waterwaste Project Financing – Funding Scenarios

Hegstrom: Mayor I think we are there within about 10 minutes to spare; I'd entertain any questions from you, the public, where would you like me to go from here.

Stewart: Would you like us to go through this and ask you for the budget verse or...

Hegstrom: What we want to do is if there is any comment from the public, they would like to make, I'd like you to be able to hear that and with your own opinions form your opinions because what you need to do now is you need to tell me how

to proceed as far as the EID is concerned, what options if any would you like me to include in the EID. It's much easier for us to include all of the options in the EID, we know that we're not going to spend 4 ½ million dollars on the wastewater side, we know that we're going to spend 7 plus million dollars on the water side but if we have it in the EID we have at least an option to do some or part of those things. If we don't that is fine, it's really totally up to you.

Mayor Wills: So what your telling us is, it could save us a whole lot of trouble in the long run to just agree to all of the options and then we can pick and choose and there's no liability for doing that but if we don't agree to all of them and then we say Oh have this funding or we could do this, then we have to go through this whole process again.

Hegstrom: Exactly. This is not to obligate the council or the city to anything, all this is I'm just seeking your council, I'm asking you to tell me what you'd like me to include in the EID.

Mayor Wills: So, in a perfect world that all the money was there we'd just say, yes, and that doesn't mean we have to do it, it just means we can do it. It could be an option.

Stewart: I think that if we're going to pay this kind of money for a master plan, it needs to have realistic figures in it.

Hegstrom: These are realistic figures.

Stewart: Realistic for Glenns Ferry, it's never going to work.

Hegstrom: That's kind of step number two. What I need from the council, what I'm asking from the council is for you to give me some direction. If we submitted to DEQ a plan that says we are not going to address this, they would not approve it technically, they'd say you have to go back J-U-B and you need to address this because this doesn't fix the city's problem.

Stewart: We need an in product that is going to be something that we can actually lay in front of somebody and say this is legitimately what I think we can do and we need funding and we need grants.

Hegstrom: Agreed and that's step number two (2). After you tell me what you want to see in the EID, then we can sit down and say let's realistically look at what we really want to do here and then we put those numbers together.

Stewart: I just want something that we don't have to in two years say, don't you remember we said we could take \$100,000., off of that and we don't need to do that.

Hegstrom: And you're absolutely right and that precisely why my recommendation is to say in the EID, lets include everything, because in two years when we are ready to do this, we don't want to go, "Oh we should have included that and we didn't do that".

Stewart: So it's on record that we will get a budget that we can work with that's marked Glenns Ferry Friendly?

Hegstrom: Yeah, these funds, the scenarios that I've presented tonight, they're just our best estimate at if you want to do everything here's what it would be, but it's not saying that you have to, again, we're not obligating you.

**Item 14. ADJOURN:**

Janousek: I make motion to adjourn this special meeting.

Crane: Second.

Mayor Wills: All in favor, all-eyes.

Meeting adjourned @ 8:45 pm.

Approved by the City Council: 3 / 10 / 15

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Connie Wills – Mayor

Attest:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Deb Rowan-Clerk/Treasurer

**NAMES OF ATTENDEES  
AT CITY COUNCIL MEETING – FEBRUARY 10, 2015 @ 6:00 PM**

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1. Ralph Jones
2. Hugh Pontier
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City of Glens Ferry  
110 East 2nd Avenue ~ P. O. Box 910 ~ Glens Ferry, ID 83623  
208-366-7418 ~ fax 208-366-2238

MAYOR  
Connie Wills, M.Ed.

CITY COUNCIL  
Larry Stevenson, President  
Traci Stewart, Vice President  
Alan Crane  
Bob Janousek

## CITY COUNCIL SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

TUESDAY, February 10, 2015 at 6:00 pm

“Although the City of Glens Ferry no longer requires sworn testimony, all presentations before the Mayor and City Council are expected to be truthful and honest to the best of the ability of the presenter.”

1. OPEN MEETING / ROLL CALL ATTENDANCE:  
\_\_\_\_\_ Larry Stevenson                      \_\_\_\_\_ Traci Stewart  
\_\_\_\_\_ Alan Crane                                      \_\_\_\_\_ Bob Janousek  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mayor Connie Wills
2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:
3. MOTION TO: Adopt Agenda:
4. PUBLIC HEARING: Presentation of the proposed Glens Ferry Water and Wastewater Facility Plans. Presented by Rob Hegstrom of J-U-B Engineers, Inc.
5. ADJOURN:

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING  
TO PRESENT THE GLENN'S FERRY WATER AND WASTEWATER FACILITY PLANS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the City of Glenn's Ferry will hold a public hearing on February 10, 2015 at City Hall, 110 East 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue at 6:00 p.m. The purpose of the Public Hearing is to present the Glenn's Ferry Water and Wastewater Facility Plans. During the meeting we will explain the treatment and upgrade alternatives addressed in the facility plans including potential environmental impacts of each alternative. We will explain the funding options available to the city and the potential financial impact on the public, and solicit verbal and written comments regarding the alternatives under consideration. Copies of the plans are available at City Hall beginning January 21, 2015 for review. They can also be viewed and downloaded at the following web address: <http://www.jub.com/glennsferry/>. Any and all persons shall be heard at the said public hearing. The public is welcome and invited to submit testimony. Oral testimony may be limited to three minutes per person. Written materials may be submitted seven days prior to the above public hearing date so that all interested parties may examine them prior to the hearing. Written comments will be accepted for a period of 30 days following this date. All materials presented at the public hearing shall become property of the City of Glenn's Ferry. After considering and addressing comments, the City Council will select an alternative(s) for each of the facility plans and document the selection. A detailed environmental evaluation will be performed on the selected alternatives for each plan. Anyone desiring accommodation for disabilities related to documents and/or hearing needs to contact the City Clerk's Office at 208-366-7418 at least 72 hours prior to the public hearing.

Published the 21<sup>st</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> of January, 2015.

Debra Rowan  
Clerk/Treasurer

**City of Glenns Ferry City Council Regular Meeting      March 10, 2015**

The regular City Council meeting of the City of Glenns Ferry was opened and called to order at 7:00 pm on Tuesday, May 10, 2015, by Mayor Wills.

Members Present: Robert Janousek, Alan Crane, Larry Stevenson, Mayor Connie Wills

Staff Present: Debra Rowan, Jeff Cook, Derik Janousek, Lt. Bobby Wade,

Others Present: Jennifer Baker, Rose Perry, Margaret Hair, Michael Huskisson, Scott & Lydia Smith, Mike Yerby, Melanie Brown, Ralph Jones, Geoff Schroeder

**Item 1.      *OPEN MEETING / ROLL CALL ATTENDANCE:***

Mayor Wills: I'd like to call the City Council meeting to order.

Rowan took roll call:

X_____ Larry Stevenson	X_____ Robert Janousek
X_____ Alan Crane	X_____ Traci Stewart
	X_____ Mayor Connie Wills

**Item 2.      *PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:***

Mayor Wills: Please join me in the flag salute.

**Item 3.      *MOTION TO: Adopt Agenda:***

Janousek: I make motion to adopt agenda.

Stevenson: Second.

Mayor Wills: All in favor, all-ayes.

**Item 4.      *PUBLIC COMMENTS:***

**(For information purposes only on items not placed on the meeting agenda.**

**No actions or decisions can be made on public comments.**

**Please limit comments to three (3) minutes):**

Yerby: Mike Yerby, 220 West Cleveland. We have a very bad pothole at the east entrance to the Senior Center, I attempted to fill it myself, didn't do any good. I talked to Diann Moffett, and while I was standing there she called Jeff, two days later Jerry showed up filled the pothole, packed it down, leveled it. So I just want to give credit where credit is due. Since then I've noticed some work on the streets and I know that gravel is a temporary fix at best, but it's encouraging.

Baker: Jennifer Baker, 441 North Bannock. I'm a political conservative, my believe is that it's not the job of government at any level to legislate the safety,

the health or the good sense of any adult citizen. So, I'm concerned about an ordinance that was just brought to my attention, Ordinance 5-3A-6, (TAG, COLLAR REQUIRED: The metallic license tag issued upon complying with section 5-3A-4 of this chapter shall be a numbered metallic tag stamped with the number and year for which issued and the shape or design of such tag shall be changed from year to year. Such tag shall be securely fastened to the dog's choke chain, collar or harness and worn by the dog at all times). I'm not interested in any discussion about animal welfare at all. This ordinance does make sense from the point of making it easier for the owner and the pet to be reunited. Myself, personally I always keep a collar with my phone number on it. But, I feel just as strongly that this bit of good sense has no business being a law or an ordinance. What I'm asking is that the final line in that article be updated to read, right now the final line is; Such tag shall be securely fastened to the dog's choke chain, collar or harness and worn by the dog at all times. This means even in the privacy of their owners private property. I would like to see that updated and have added to it something to the effect of; when it is off of the owners property.

Mayor Wills: We are going to be working on ordinance update and if you'll give me that information, when we work on that, we'll consider it and see pros and cons and what can and can't happen. Thank you for that.

**Item 5. ITEMS MOVED FROM CONSENT AGENDA FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION:**

**Item 6. DISCUSS/MOTION TO: Consent Agenda (Roll-Call Vote):**  
**A. Payables for March 2015:**  
**B. Payroll for February 2015:**  
**C. Minutes for Special Council Meeting on 2/10/2015:**  
**D. Minutes for Regular Council Meeting 2/24/15:**  
**E. Library Board Minutes on January 29, 2015:**

Janousek: I make motion to approve consent agenda.

Stevenson: Second.

Mayor Wills: Roll call vote, Crane-aye, Janousek-aye, Stewart-aye, Stevenson-aye.

**Item 7. PRESENTATION/MOTION: Glenns Ferry Audit for 2014, Raymond Ware, Ware and Associates:**

Ware: I'm Raymond Ware, I represent Ware and Associates, and I'm here to report results of the September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014 yearend audit. You have been handed out an audit report. I'm going to talk about some of the things I have to talk about and then we can hit the highlights and then if you want to talk about some specifics you can interrupt me at any time.

Page 1 is our audit report after having gone through your books and records and having contacted outside parties like the state and other governmental entities that might provide revenue to the city. We ask them how much money they

actually gave the city, we make sure it comes in, we make sure it goes out to where its suppose to go and that things are not misappropriated, and basically what our opinion is here is that we're stating that the numbers here are fairly presented so that a third party, (granting agency or the state or the county), doesn't take this report and make some assumptions that may or may not be true. It also protects you if someone does rely on this and numbers are not right and they make some bad decision, they want to sue you, they also sue me, so I'm kind of a bounce off. Our purpose is not to find fraud, it's basically to make sure the numbers in here are accurate, it's a snapshot, as if we were to freeze you in time as of September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2014, it gives a state of financial position as of that date. In going through the system we also look at your internal control as it relates to financial information and if we find flaws or maybe something that should have been done, a policy or procedure that should have been followed, it isn't, then we are going to point that out to the Mayor and to the city council, and either make adjustments or if we find fraud, then we'll determine whether or not that needs to be prosecuted by talking to the attorney, so if we do run across it we do follow the proper channels to make sure that it's handled correctly. That's our spot check of internal control and what these letters do is basically if you send this report to a granting agency they'll take a look at this page one and they will want to know what's there. We can issue five (5) opinions, this one is called an Unmodified Opinion, and that's probably the best of the five that there are, this would allow you to go out into the market and see what type of a grant you could receive, and this would give you a good mark.

When I talk about internal control, we know that you don't have an accounting department or a payroll department or an accounts payable, the cost of those, hiring that many people would not be worth the benefit because of the size of city that you are, and so you (council) are an integral part of that internal control structure. It's highly important for you to scrutinize those bills every month because you are the final check to make sure that Debbie didn't make an error or misappropriate something and so it is important that you are one of the main parts of that internal control because we do not have separation of duties as they are suppose to be. There's a letter in the very back that points that out and that's just simply because the size of city that you are. That letter in the back, although, it sounds really bad, 95% of the cities in the U.S. have that same letter.

**Item 8.        *DISCUSSTION/MOTION:*    Selection by City Council of the Preferred Alternatives for the Water and Wastewater Facility Plans to be Included in the Water and Wastewater EID's, Rob Hegstrom, J-U-B Engineers, Inc.:**

Hegstrom:    As we near the completion of the facility plans for both the water and wastewater the Department of Environmental Quality, (DEQ), says when we get done, one of the last things we need to do is take a look and see if there's any of the recommended alternatives that the city would like to include in a Environmental Information Document, (EID), going forward. By selecting all of these alternatives does not obligate the council to anything. It does not obligate

the city to actually do those it just makes it available to you to do these projects without going back through and amending them in an Environmental Information Document or doing an environmental process. You're not obligated to these figures at all, these figures are based on what we have seen for installation on pasted projects.

Stewart: What if we do it in a different method then what you evaluated?

Cook: Are you talking like phasing it in verses doing the whole loop?

Hegstrom: It doesn't matter.

Buxton: Basically what this does, it's a general plan with regard to the environmental analysis, it's an over urchin plan and when they approve that then we can kind of do whatever we want to inside of it, we can pick and choose it, but if you waited and just went into the exact project you wanted to do, you'd have to do these EID for each one of them and have to update them all the time and that's more expensive then doing it this way.

Mayor Wills: By adopting all gives us more options.

Stevenson: I make motion we accept the recommendation of Option 3 of the preferred alternatives for the water facility plan to be included in the water EID, and keep the public comment period opened for two more days and contingent upon no comments received.

Janousek: Second.

Mayor Wills: Roll call vote, Janousek-aye, Crane-aye, Stewart-aye, Stevenson-aye.

Hegstrom: We approached the wastewater facility plan the same basic way with three (3) options, option 3 having everything.

Mayor Wills: All the questions and explanations you did on the water plan apply the same exact thing to this wastewater plan

Hegstrom: Yes, ma'am.

Janousek: I make motion we accept Option 3 of the preferred alternatives for the wastewater facility plan to be included in the wastewater EID, and keep the public comment period opened for two more days and contingent upon no comments received.

Stevenson: Second.

Mayor Wills: Roll call vote, Stewart-aye, Stevenson-aye, Crane-aye, Janousek-aye.

**Item 9. DISCUSSION: Ordinance Review Priority:**

Mayor Wills: We have set, March 19<sup>th</sup>, to meet on the ordinance review and that was a motion from last council meeting. Jeff Schroeder wanted to know our priorities for the review.

Buxton: Basically what he said was, we've done a really quick review with the resources that we have. What's really bad is a couple things,

**5-2-15: EXPECTORATING ON SIDEWALK OR PUBLIC BUILDINGS**, should be repealed. **5-2-19: GAMBLING**, should be repealed. **5-2-41: VAGRANCY**, repealed.

We've got some issues with a few things in zoning ordinance that may be in violation of the Fair Housing Act. I look for things that violate the Fair Housing Act, things that are illegal, like anything having to do with limitations on churches, another is if you have any limitations on uses, those types of things that jump out at me, nuisance issues, animal control issues, those types of things that cause weird little problems. We look at those in a snapshot because we don't have enough time nor money for what you've authorized, to do a full blown analysis.

Mayor Wills: So if we have Geoff Schroeder and your intern that you're offering to help, if we have them bring the list of the things that's not legal to have plus things that we might need to meet other state, federal statutes. They could bring that information of those kind of things.

Buxton: Right, what they're going to do, how we have this set up, we have an intern, and for some reason Glenns Ferry seems to be of my twenty-five cities, seems to be the city that always asks for help on ordinances when I've got an intern from Boise State that's there for free for a few months, and so what you get is, Bailey McDermitt, she's already been going through it, I've already given her an idea of what I want her to look at. Bailey will be working with Geoff Shroeder, going through, finding the ordinances that are glaringly bad because that's all we have money for, they will come and explain those to you, then they will take the first cut, and the second cut has to go through legal, either me or Jill, to look at, then we'll know whether or not we'll have enough money to do it all. It's very common for our cities to have some ordinances that are just either out dated or they're just illegal now. If you don't update them all the time or you don't run across them all the time, those are the ones they try and get rid of quickly.

Mayor Wills: What I am thinking, based on what Susan said, if they bring down those that are out dated or just not legal, do we need to give them any of our other concerns prior to them coming?

Buxton: Well, sure I'd love to know what you guys care about, even if you tell me tonight, that would be helpful.

Stewart: Unlicensed vehicles on the street or in their yards. The dog ordinance that Jennifer Baker talked about tonight. At what point do we look at properties that are dilapidated enough that they need to be condemned? We've just got some very scary, whether or not they are fire hazard, buildings around town.

Crane: I think we need to look at different things the city could be liable for, encroachment on the alleys, people that have built sheds in the alley that you can't get fire trucks or a garbage truck down. Parking issues, places in town that they park their camp trailer and you can't see around.

Janousek: Idaho Power poles in the middle of the alleys, but Idaho Power says their poles are in the right place the alleys in the wrong place. My biggest one is trucks, they park them in the residential areas loaded. Nobody will do nothing about them, we need to put something in the ordinance with some teeth.

**Item 10.       MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL COMMENTS:**

Stewart:       A request to update employee handbook. A checklist for P&Z and building permits. We had the okay to hang the sign for the 'Train Town USA'.

Mayor Wills:   That's part of Revitalizations project, they are finishing their plan and bringing back to us.

Stevenson:   Where are we at with the Boat Dock Project?

Cook:         We've got a start date of the 25<sup>th</sup>, the contractor coming in on the 25<sup>th</sup>, we're going to start taking out the old ramp next week.

**Item 11.       CITY DEPARTMENT/COMMITTEE MEMBER REPORT:**

**A. Economic Development – Bonnie Harper:**

**B. Library – Lily Hampton:**

**C. Police – Lieutenant Bobby Wade:**

**D. Building Inspector – Vance Pruett:**

**E. City Engineer – Ivan McCracken, J-U-B:**

**F. Fire Chief – Derik Janousek:**

**G. Public Works – Jeff Cook:**

Cook: When addressing some concerns out on the school zone, as far as flashing lights, flags or whatever. I've talked to Carl Vaughn, the local Superintendent for this area, as far as putting in the road markers or flags, he has no problem with that, it'd be city expense to do that. There are some possible grants as far as putting flashing lights up. He said the problem we may have with that is Bannock isn't actually part of the business, it's an access to the interstate, even though it's signed 'Business Loop', it's not actually part of it. He was going to check into that and get back with me.

We finally received our incentive check from Idaho Power on the compressors, going back in as revenue coming back into our budget from that project. There was about a \$500.00 difference in power a month, it's still running four to five hours a day verses 24 hours a day.

On our chlorine unit, where we generate our own chlorine on site, the cells that are used to take the electricity to pass through the salt water are starting to give us some problems and need replaced. I've been in contact with the company, we're looking at about \$7200.00 just to replace those cells, I can upgrade the whole system, put their latest and greatest cells in for \$10,400.00, I'm working with him towards that, when I get that finalized, which way we want to go, I'll bring that back. Water softener is probably going to play in too, that's about another \$1200.00.

I've been in contact with US Ecology about Household Hazardous Waste Day, advised them of our clean up week the end of April. The guy that I've been playing phone tag, thinks there is something they can do for us, it's just a matter of us getting on the same line at the same time, they were trying to set that for May 2<sup>nd</sup>, and we'd just host that at the city shop like we did several years ago.

I'm going to try to attend an oiling seminar next Wednesday in Pocatello.

The crew has been working on the banks at the lagoons, putting some riff raff in because we've had so many prevailing east winds lately that it's changed the erosion cycles so we're having to protect some banks.

As soon as we get done getting the ramp out at the boat docks to get our contractor going down there, we're going to jump back up to Idaho and finish that light project.

**H. City Clerk/Treasurer – Debra Rowan:**

**I. Airport/Manager – Justin Wootan:**

**J. Southwest Idaho RC&D Council/Member – Ralph Jones:**

Jones: I am going to the Oregon/Idaho Snake River Water Trail meeting at Mountain Home tomorrow, and getting together with the Air Force to do some education days on canoeing and kayaking safety.

**Item 12. ADJOURN:**

Crane: I make a motion we adjourn.

Janousek: Second.

Mayor Wills: All in favor, all-ayes.

Meeting adjourned at 8:45 pm.

Approved by the City Council: 4 / 14 / 15



Connie Wills – Mayor

Attest:   
Debra Rowan-Clerk/Treasurer