

PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT

EVERGREEN TERRACE WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

SUBMITTED TO THE:

EVERGREEN TERRACE WATER ASSOCIATION



Neel Maiani
8/4/10

AUGUST 2010

PREPARED BY:



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COVER SHEET

APPLICANT INFORMATION

Evergreen Terrace Water Association
248 Evergreen Terrace Road
St. Maries, Idaho 83861

Project/Environmental Review Contact Information

Dennis Ownbey, E.I.T.
Welch, Comer & Associates, Inc.
350 E. Kathleen Avenue
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83815

Project Cost and Funding

Estimated Construction Costs:

Transmission and Distribution System	\$ 39,875
Treatment	\$
Storage	\$ 69,625
Source	\$ 263,500
Other (IDWR Loan Payoff)	\$ 12,500
Total Estimated Cost	\$ 385,500

Funding:

DEQ (Loan and Grant)	\$ 385,500
Other Share	\$
Total Funding	\$ 385,500

User Costs

The existing operations and maintenance (O&M) user charge is \$ N/A per month, and the debt service charge is \$ NA per month. The new O&M user charge will be \$ 29.24 per month, and the new debt service charge will be \$ 28.76 per month.

Note: Monthly usage fee of \$58.00 includes the first 7,500 gallons of water per month. Each 1,000 Gallons or portion thereof in excess of 7,500 gallons in any month is an additional \$1.00 per 1,000 gallons.

Abstract

The February 2010 Evergreen Terrace Water Association Water Facility Plan recommends several improvements to the existing water system. These improvements are aimed at providing a new groundwater source and transmission line and improving the existing storage structure to increase the systems capacity and water quality. Appropriate BMPs will be implemented to protect nearby surface waters from stormwater erosion and sedimentation. The appropriate agencies are being contacted regarding concerns about the project. It is anticipated that this project will have no adverse effect on the environment.

1. BACKGROUND

The Evergreen Terrace Water Association is located southeast of the City of St. Maries, on the east side of Highway 3. The water system was constructed in 1980 to serve the Evergreen Terrace subdivision, and the area south of the subdivision which was preliminarily platted as Evergreen Terrace 1st Addition, but was never finalized.

Recent testing has caused Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) to declare that the primary well is under direct influence of surface water. This designation requires that improvements be made to the system in order to return to compliance with the Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems (Rules).

To address this issue and develop possible solutions, a Water Facility Plan was completed by Welch Comer & Associates, Inc. in February 2010 and submitted to IDEQ for approval. In accordance with the Facility Plan, the Water Association intends to develop and connect well #3 to the system providing a reliable ground water source free of surface water contaminants. In addition, the roof of the existing reservoir will be replaced and the existing mechanical room adjacent to the reservoir will be replaced and adapted to serve as the new well house for well #3 and provide room for future iron and manganese treatment.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. SOURCE IMPROVEMENTS

To provide an uncontaminated source that provides an adequate supply of good quality water, well #3 will be developed and connected to the system. Well #3 is a 12 inch well that was drilled in 1997 but never connected to the system. The well driller's report indicates the well produces up to 1,000 gpm, but this has not been confirmed through pump testing. Past Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA) testing indicates that the well is not influenced by surface water. Tests show that iron and manganese, which are not considered health risks but nuisances, are present in the water. Tests also determined that no arsenic was detected in the water.

Full development of well #3 will include complete testing of the well, installation of a new pump, and construction of a new waterline to connect the well to the existing reservoir with the required valves, controls, and equipment. The existing well #A will be isolated from the system, well #1 will be abandoned, and well #2 will remain connected as a backup source.

The existing system operates as a flow-through reservoir, where water from the well is pumped directly to the reservoir on a dedicated line. Water in the reservoir then flows by gravity into the distribution system through a separate pipe. This is the preferred method of operation, as it promotes circulation in the reservoir, and prevents stagnant water. The connection of well #3 to the reservoir will require approximately 900 feet of pipeline installed up the hillside to the existing reservoir access road and then down the access road to the reservoir.

A figure showing the project area and the approximate location of the proposed waterline is included in Appendix B.

2.2. RESERVOIR IMPROVEMENTS



Figure 2-1: Existing Concrete Reservoir with Wood Rafters

The second part of the project will be a series of improvements to the existing reservoir and the wood-framed mechanical room connected to the west end of the reservoir.

While the concrete structure of the existing reservoir is in good condition, and is suitable for continued use, the wooden rafters and roof structure are in a deteriorated condition. Wooden roof

structures are not well suited for use over reservoirs as the constant presence of moisture leads to premature decay of the wooden components. It is also difficult to establish and maintain a seal between the concrete and wooden components that is capable of preventing the entrance of contamination vectors such as insects, rodents, and birds.

The project will replace the wooden roof structure with a concrete holo-core plank structure. This system will be made up of pre-cast, pre-stressed concrete slabs that span the width of the reservoir, and are grouted into place to provide a tight seal. In conjunction with replacement of the roof, several minor cracks will be repaired in the reservoir walls.

Pipes running in and out of the reservoir are above grade, and are currently housed within a wood-framed mechanical room connected to the west end of the reservoir. This structure also serves as the current well house, and contains the chlorination equipment.



Figure 2-2: Existing Wood-Frame Mechanical Room

As part of the project, the wood-framed mechanical room will be replaced with a more durable CMU building. The building will be expanded to serve as the well house for well #3 and also provide room for the future installation of iron and manganese treatment equipment.

3. SERVICE AREA

The Evergreen Terrace Water Association is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the City of St. Maries, in Benewah County, Idaho. The Association provides water to residences in the Evergreen Terrace subdivision, and to the nearby unplatted lots of the Evergreen Terrace First Addition. All are located within Section 25, Township 46 North, Range 2 West, Boise Meridian.

The service area is generally located on a hillside with south-western exposure. The elevation on the system varies from 2460 feet at the reservoir, to 2170 feet at the low end of the system. The area is rural residential in nature with larger lots, and some agricultural land use.

A small stream runs through a corner of the system, near the reservoir, and wells #1 and #2. The stream is likely a contributor to the determination that these wells are under the direct influence of surface water.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS-PRELIMINARY

The project will construct a waterline from well #3 to the existing reservoir and provide improvements to the reservoir and adjacent mechanical room. It is expected that a 20 foot wide area the length of the waterline will be disturbed for waterline construction. This area is currently timbered and positioned on a southwestern slope. Improvements to the reservoir will require a temporary construction area to be cleared around the reservoir and improvements to the reservoir access road.

4.1.CULTURAL RESOURCES

There are no known cultural resources within the area of construction for the waterline or reservoir. A search of the Idaho sites listed on National Register of Historic Places, provided in Appendix C, shows the nearest site located within the town of St. Maries.

4.2.FLOODPLAINS AND WETLANDS

Based on the Benewah County, Idaho Flood Insurance Rate Map, dated September 25th, 2009, the proposed improvements are not located within the 100 year flood zone. A portion of the flood plain map is provided in Appendix D.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service provides a National Wetlands Inventory interactive online mapper. A map of wetlands within the project area was prepared using the mapper and is included in Appendix E. Approximately 50 feet from the existing reservoir is an intermittent stream channel designated on the wetlands map with the classification code R4SBC. The description for this classification code and the down stream receiving waters is included in the Appendix.

The intermittent channel runs about 600 feet from the reservoir area until it joins with the Wolf Draw perennial stream. The Wolf Draw Stream flows to the southwest for approximately 2,500 feet before connect to the St. Maries River.

The intermittent stream channel near the reservoir site is located outside of the proposed construction limits with a minimum 10 foot buffer zone of existing vegetation left for protection. In addition, best management practices (BMPs) such as silt fence and straw wattles will be used to prevent erosion and limit sediment leaving the construction area.

4.3.EXISTING AGRICULTURAL USES IN PROPOSED PROJECT AREA

There are no agricultural areas within the project area.

4.4. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

The St. Maries River is located Approximately 3,000 feet to the southwest of the project area. The St. Maries River is not listed as a Wild and Scenic River.

4.5. PLANTS AND WILDLIFE

A list of endangered, threatened, and candidate species for Benewah County was obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Services web site and is included in Appendix F. It is anticipated that none of these species will be significantly impacted by this project.

4.6. AIR QUALITY

There will be no impact to air-quality as a result of this project.

4.7. SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER HYDROLOGY

4.7.1. SURFACE WATER

The intermittent stream located near the project area and described in the Wetlands Section will be protected by existing vegetation and site appropriate BMPs.

4.7.2. GROUNDWATER

Well #3 will be developed and used as the main groundwater source for the Water Association. The other three existing wells will no longer be used due to surface water contamination and high levels of iron and manganese. Well #2 will remain connected to the system as a backup source.

4.8. PUBLIC HEALTH

Developing and connecting well #3 to the system will provide a drinking water quality groundwater source for the water district. The existing source for the water system has been determined to be under the direct influence of surface water, meaning it is susceptible to contamination. In fact, samples collected at the well have shown the presence of coliform bacteria and E.coli. These indicate a serious health threat from the existing water source that will be remedied by the addition of well #3.

Cracks and leaks in the reservoir also provide potential entrance points for contamination separate from the source that will be remedied by the improvements to the existing reservoir.

4.9.ENERGY PRODUCTION/CONSUMPTION

No additional energy consumption will occur from these improvements. The current energy requirements will simply be transferred from the existing well to the new well #3.

4.10.ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROFILE

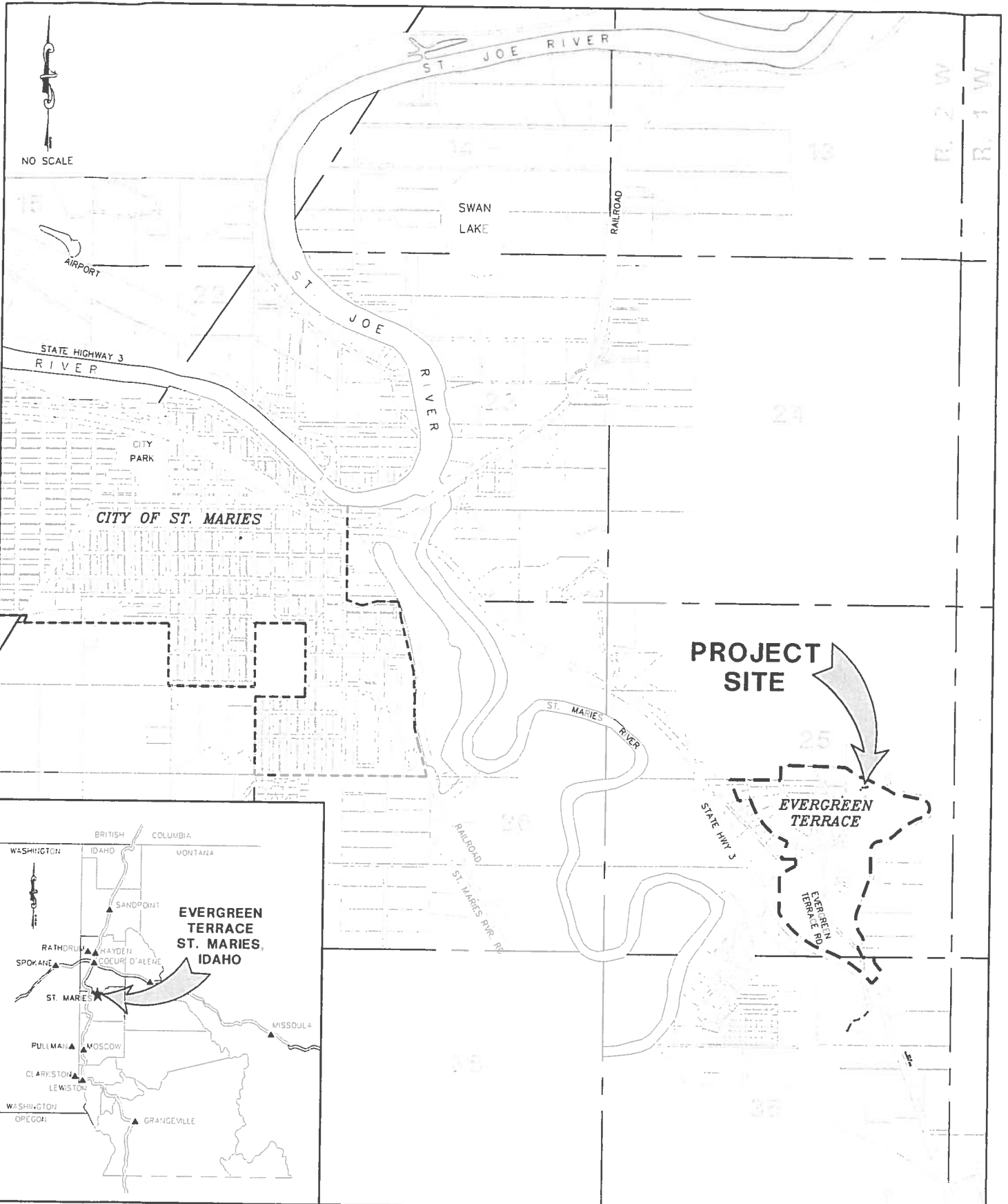
The residents within the Water Association will benefit from having a reliable and good quality supply of drinking water. In addition, the project will allow for future growth and economic expansion within this area.

4.11.RECREATION AND OPEN SPACES, PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

This project will not impact recreation and open spaces and will provide the public with a clean source of water.

Appendix A

Vicinity Map



WELCH-COMER
ENGINEERS SURVEYORS

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350 E. Kathleen Ave.
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208-664-9382
(toll free) 877-815-5672
(fax) 208-664-5946

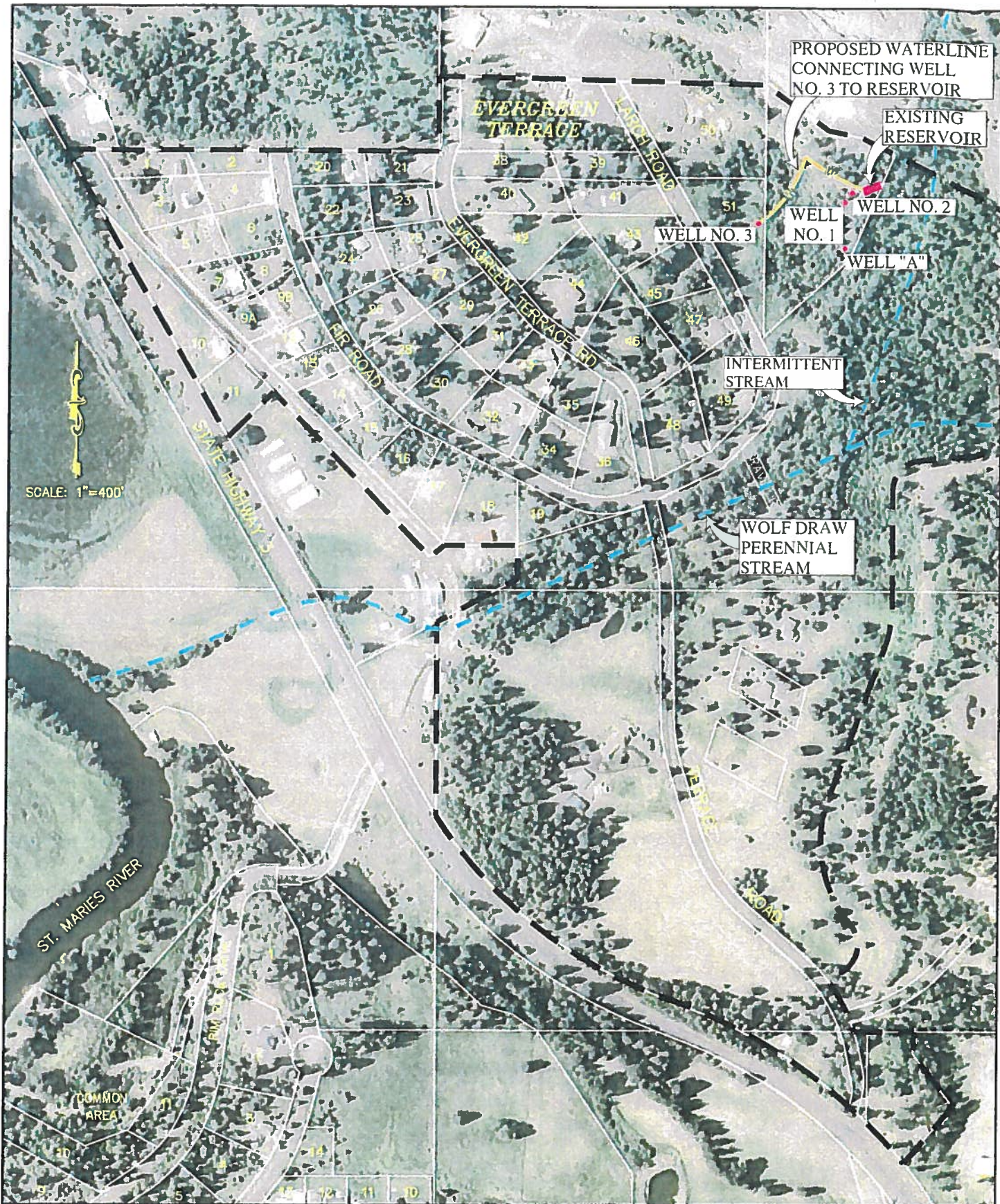
EVERGREEN TERRACE
WATER ASSOCIATION

VICINITY MAP

PROJECT NO.: 13105/13758
DESIGNED BY: D.D.O.
DRAWN BY: J.A.L.
DWG NAME: 13758DS05.DWG
DATE: 08-02-10
SHEET NO:

Appendix B

**Project Area Map,
Improvements Schematic
and
USGS Topographic Map**



WELCH-COMER
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www.welchcomer.com
350 E. Kathleen Ave.
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

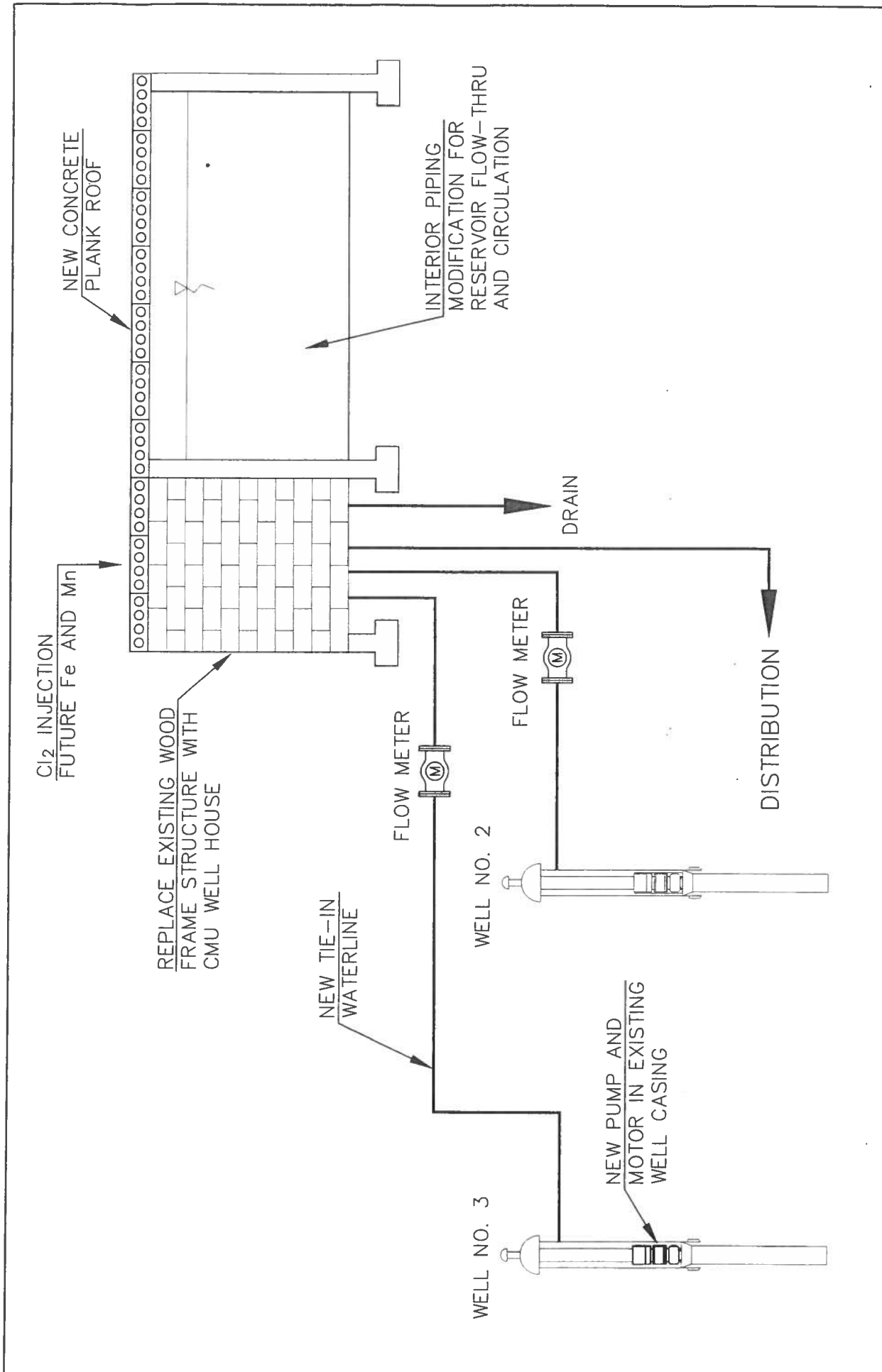
208-664-9382
(toll free) 877-815-5672
(fax) 208-664-5946

EVERGREEN TERRACE
WATER ASSOCIATION

PROJECT AREA MAP

PROJECT NO.: 13105/13758
DESIGNED BY: D.D.O.
DRAWN BY: J.A.L.
DWG NAME: 13758DS06.DWG
DATE: 08-02-10
SHEET NO:

I:\ds-01\CAD\DWG\Projects\13758\dwg\13758DS06.dwg, 8/3/2010 12:42:30 PM, June 11



WELCH COMER

www.welchcomer.com
350 E. Kathleen Ave.
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

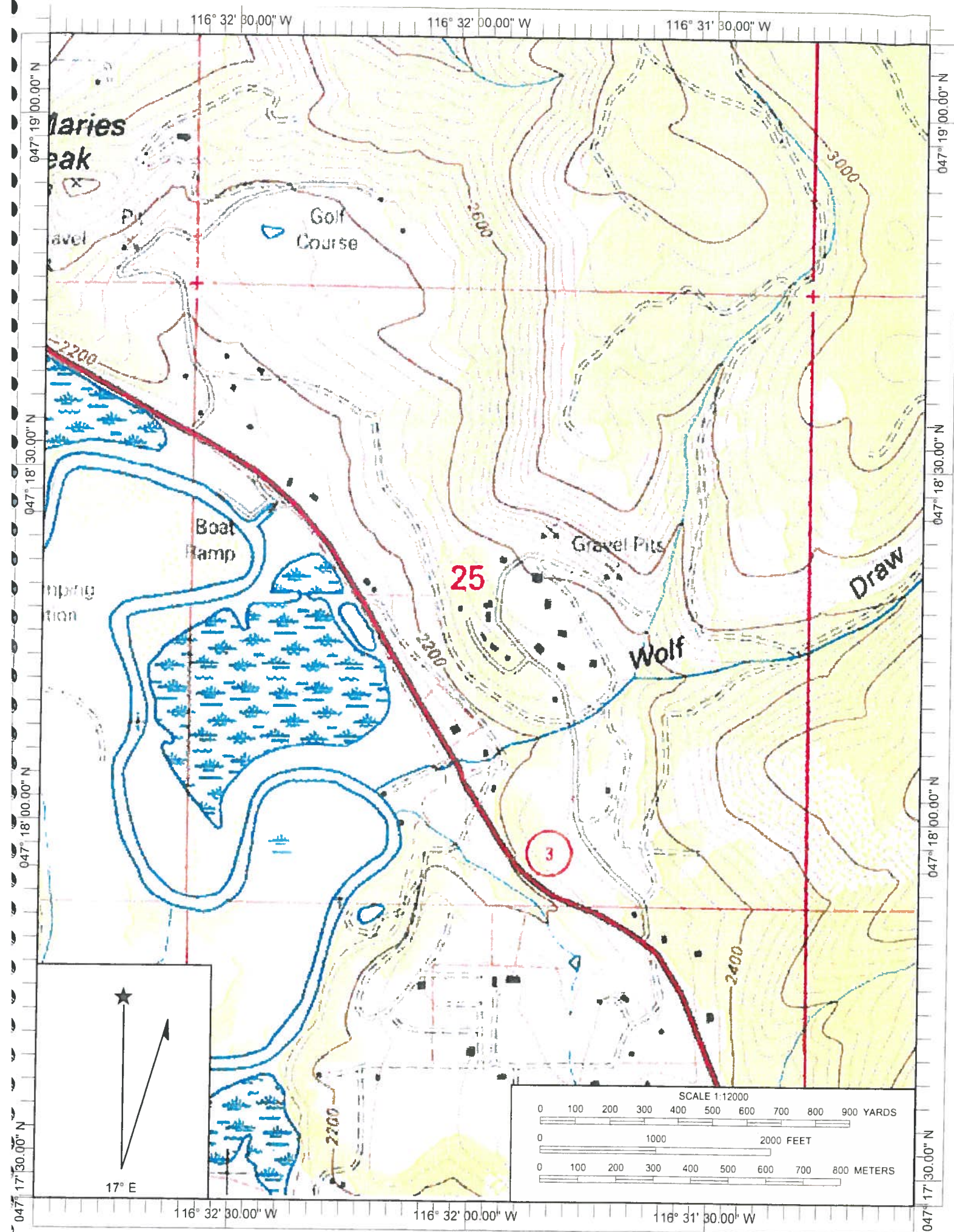
208-664-9382
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**EVERGREEN TERRACE
WATER ASSOCIATION**

IMPROVEMENTS SCHEMATIC

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DESIGNED BY: D.D.O.
DRAWN BY: J.A.L.
DWG NAME: 13758DS06.DWG
DATE: 08-02-10
SHEET NO:



Appendix C

Historical Site Locations

Paris MRA
 Wives of Charles C. Rich Historic
 District
 82000318
 S. 1st West, Paris
 821118
 Paris MRA

ST. CHARLES

Nelson, Wilhelmina, House and
 Cabins
 76000668
 U.S. 89, St. Charles
 760503

CHATCOLET

Chatcolet CCC Picnic and Camping
 Area
 94000632
 ID 5, Heyburn State Park, Chatcolet
 950201

Plummer Point CCC Picnic and
 Hiking Area
 94001587
 ID 5, Heyburn State Park, Chatcolet
 950201

Rocky Point CCC Properties
 94001588
 ID 5, Heyburn State Park, Chatcolet
 950201

DESMET

Coeur d'Alene Mission of the
 Sacred Heart
 75000623
 Off U.S. 95, Desmet
 750421

ST. MARIES

Benewah County Courthouse
 87001580
 College Ave. and 7th St.,
 St. Maries
 870922

County Courthouses in Idaho MPS
 Kootenai Inn
 79000774
 130 N. 9th St., St. Maries
 791116

St. Maries 1910 Fire Memorial
 84001010
 St. Maries Cemetery, St. Maries
 840920
 North Idaho 1910 Fire Sites TR

BLACKFOOT

Blackfoot I.O.O.F. Hall
 79000775
 57 Bridge St., Blackfoot
 790515

Blackfoot LDS Tabernacle
 77000456
 120 S. Shilling St., Blackfoot
 770919

Blackfoot Railway Depot
 74000731
 N.W. Main St., Blackfoot

741120
 Idaho Republican Building
 79000776
 167 W. Bridge St., Blackfoot
 791016

Jones, J. W., Building
 82000319
 104 N.E. Main St., Blackfoot
 821117
 Tourtellotte and Hummel
 Architecture TR

North Shilling Historic District
 79000777
 N. Shilling Ave., Blackfoot
 790829

Nuart Theater
 78001049
 195 N. Broadway, Blackfoot
 781019

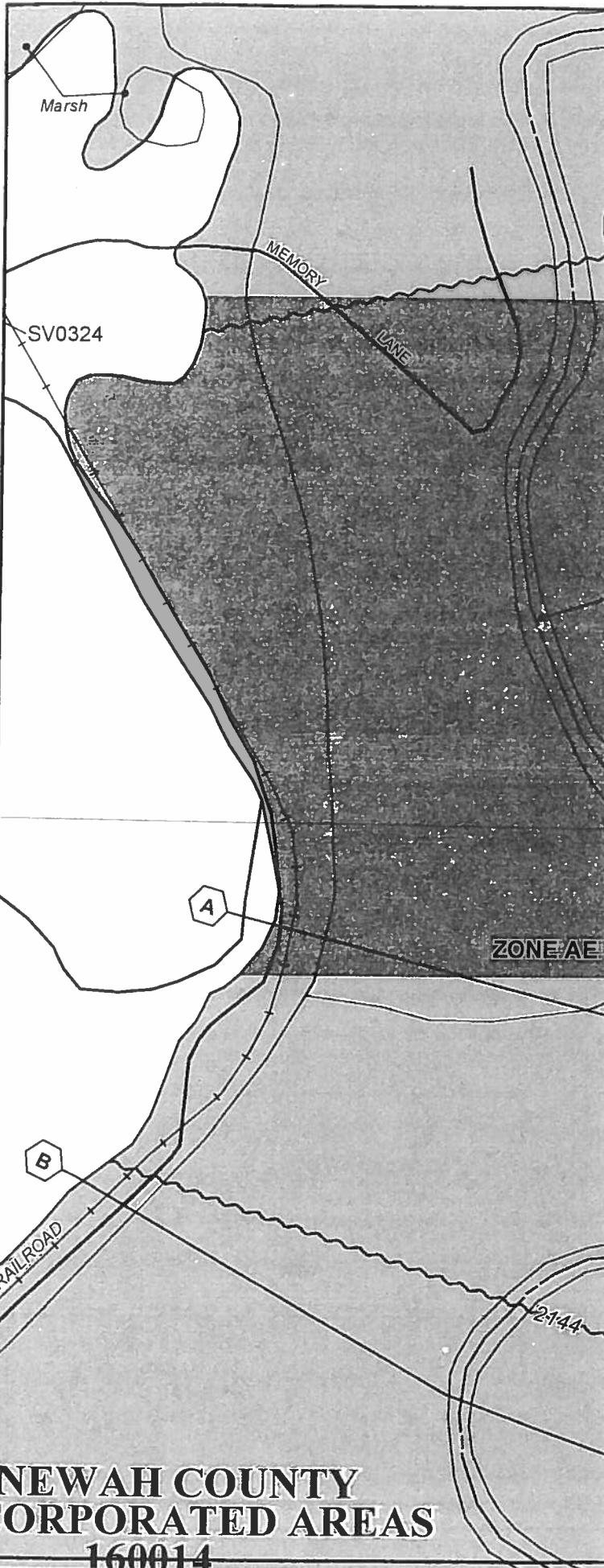
Shilling Avenue Historic District
 83000278
 Shilling Ave. between E. Idaho and
 Bingham Sts. and Bridge and Judi-
 cial Sts. to Stout Ave., Blackfoot
 830818

The Sandpoint Historic District (Bonner County) is comprised of fifteen commercial buildings built between 1904 and 1936. Similar in scale, style, and material, the district contains Sandpoint's largest, relatively intact concentration of early-1900 commercial buildings. A visitor can easily imagine the character of downtown Sandpoint some sixty years ago. (1989; ISHS 1997.21.5.)



Appendix D

Floodplain Map



MAP SCALE 1" = 500'



NFIP

PANEL 0241D

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

BENEWAH COUNTY,

IDAHO

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 241 OF 625

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
BENEWAH COUNTY	160014	0241	D
SAINT MARIES CITY OF	160015	0241	D

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



MAP NUMBER

16009C0241D

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEPTEMBER 25, 2009

Federal Emergency Management Agency

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

Appendix E

Wetland Map



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Evergreen Terrace

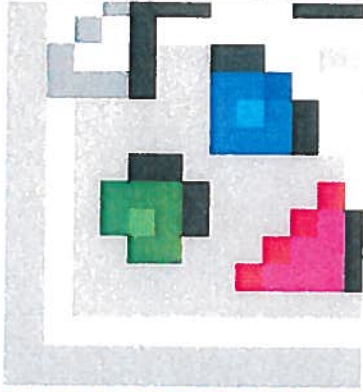
Jul 29, 2010



This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

User Remarks:

St. Maries, ID



Status

- Digital
- Scan
- Non-Digital
- No Data

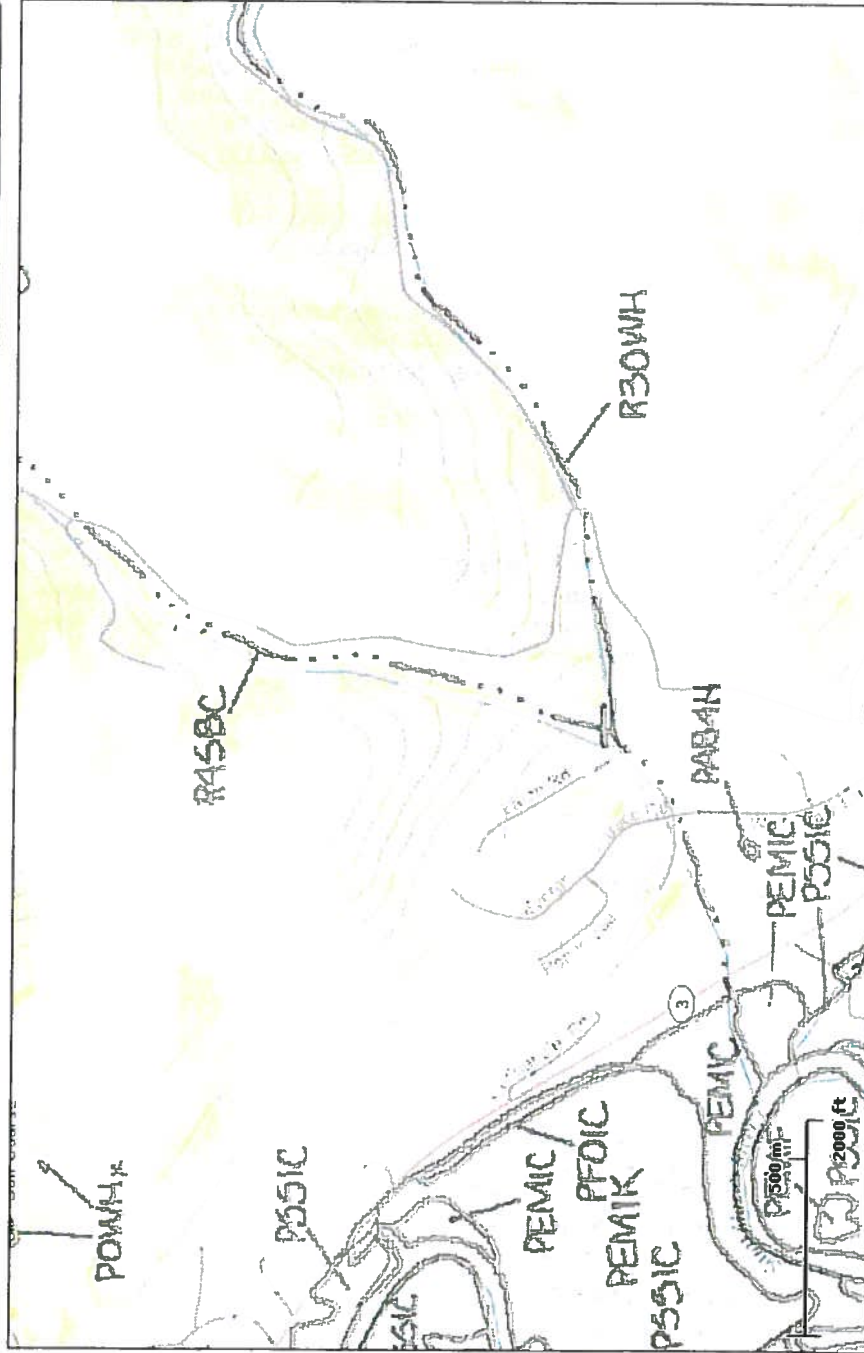


U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

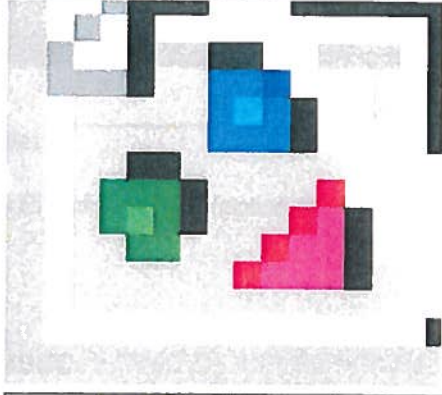
Evergreen Terrace
St. Maries, ID

Jul 29, 2010



This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

User Remarks:





U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Branch of Resource and Mapping Support

Enter Classification code: (Example: L1UB1Hx)For geographically specific information* (optional), please enter a State code: (Example: TX for Texas)
Description for code **R4SBC** :

- R** System **RIVERINE**: The Riverine System includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained in natural or artificial channels periodically or continuously containing flowing water or which forms a connecting link between the two bodies of standing water. Upland islands or Palustrine wetlands may occur in the channel, but they are not part of the Riverine System.
- 4** Subsystem **INTERMITTENT**: This Subsystem includes channels that contain flowing water only part of the year, but may contain isolated pools when the flow stops.
- SB** Class **STREAMBED**: Includes all wetlands contained within the Intermittent Subsystem of the Riverine System and all channels of the Estuarine System or of the Tidal Subsystem of the Riverine System that are completely dewatered at low tide.
- Subclass :

Modifier(s):

C WATER REGIME **Seasonally Flooded**: Surface water is present for extended periods especially early in the growing season, but is absent by the end of the growing season in most years. The water table after flooding ceases is variable, extending from saturated to the surface to a water table well below the ground surface.

ID Plant Specie(s):

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator	Reference Info.
-----------------	-------------	-----------	-----------------

ID Soil(s):

Series	Subgroup	Soils Fields Ind.	Drainage Class	Flood Frequency	Flood Duration	Flood Latest	HWT Depth	HWT Latest	LRR	Soil-5 Code
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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Branch of Resource and Mapping Support

Enter Classification code: (Example: L1UB1Hx)For geographically specific information* (optional), please enter a State code: (Example: TX for Texas)Note: The code **R3OWH** is obsolete. The corresponding new code is **R3UBH**.Description for code **R3OWH** :

Modifier(s):

ID Plant Specie(s):

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator	Reference Info.
-----------------	-------------	-----------	-----------------

ID Soil(s):

Series	Subgroup	Soils Fields Ind.	Drainage Class	Flood Frequency	Flood Duration	Flood Latest	HWT Depth	HWT Latest	LRR	Soil-5 Code
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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Branch of Resource and Mapping Support

Enter Classification code: (Example: L1UB1Hx)For geographically specific information* (optional), please enter a State code: (Example: TX for Texas)Description for code **R3UBH** :

- R** System **RIVERINE**: The Riverine System includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained in natural or artificial channels periodically or continuously containing flowing water or which forms a connecting link between the two bodies of standing water. Upland islands or Palustrine wetlands may occur in the channel, but they are not part of the Riverine System.
- 3** Subsystem **UPPER PERENNIAL**: This Subsystem is characterized by a high gradient and fast water velocity. There is no tidal influence, and some water flows throughout the year. This substrate consists of rock, cobbles, or gravel with occasional patches of sand. There is very little floodplain development.
- UB** Class **UNCONSOLIDATED BOTTOM**: Includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats with at least 25% cover of particles smaller than stones (less than 6-7 cm), and a vegetative cover less than 30%.
- Subclass :

Modifier(s):

HWATER REGIME Permanently Flooded: Water covers the land surface throughout the year in all years.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Branch of Resource and Mapping Support

Enter Classification code: (Example: L1UB1Hx)For geographically specific information* (optional), please enter a State code: (Example: TX for Texas)

DECODE

Description for code PAB4H :

P System PALUSTRINE: The Palustrine System includes all nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, emergents, mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas where salinity due to ocean derived salts is below 0.5 ppt. Wetlands lacking such vegetation are also included if they exhibit all of the following characteristics: 1. are less than 8 hectares (20 acres); 2. do not have an active wave-formed or bedrock shoreline feature; 3. have at low water a depth less than 2 meters (6.6 feet) in the deepest part of the basin; 4. have a salinity due to ocean-derived salts of less than 0.5 ppt.

Subsystem :

AB Class AQUATIC BED: Includes wetlands and deepwater habitats dominated by plants that grow principally on or below the surface of the water for most of the growing season in most years.

4 Subclass Floating Vascular: Beds of floating vascular plants occur mainly in the Lacustrine, Palustrine, and Riverine systems and in the fresher waters of the Estuarine System. The plants float freely either in the water or on its surface. They are found primarily in protected portions of slow-flowing rivers. They are moved about by wind or water currents and cover a large area of water, particularly in the southeast.

Modifier(s):

HWATER REGIME Permanently Flooded: Water covers the land surface throughout the year in all years.

ID Plant Specie(s):

Scientific Name	Common Name	Indicator	Reference Info.
Brasenia schreberi	Watershield	R9:OBL	NRCS Plants Database
Heteranthera dubia	Water star-grass	R9:OBL	NRCS Plants Database
Rorippa microphylla	One-row yellowcress	R9:OBL	NRCS Plants Database
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum	Watercress	R9:OBL	NRCS Plants Database

ID Soil(s):

Series	Subgroup	Soils Fields Ind.	Drainage Class	Flood Frequency	Flood Duration	Flood Latest	HWT Depth	HWT Latest	LRR	Soil-5 Code
--------	----------	-------------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-----------------	--------------	---------------	-----	----------------

Appendix F

Endangered Species List

Group	Name	Population	Status	Lead Office	Recovery Plan Name	Recovery Plan Stage
Birds	Arctic peregrine Falcon (Falco		Recovery			
Birds	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (Coccyzus	Western U.S. DPS	Candidate			
Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48	Threatened	Sacramento Fish And Wildlife		
Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for Three of	Draft
Fishes	Bull Trout (Salvelinus	U.S.A., conterminous, lower 48	Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the	Draft
Flowering Plants	Spalding's Catchfly (Silene		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Draft Recovery Plan for the	Draft
Flowering Plants	Water howellia (Howellia		Threatened	Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office	Spalding's Catchfly Final	Final
Mammals	Canada Lynx (Lynx canadensis)	(Contiguous U.S. DPS)	Threatened	Montana Ecological Services	Water Howella (Howella	Draft
				Montana Ecological Services	Recovery Outline for the	Outline