

Keen, Shelley

From: Keen, Shelley
Sent: Friday, May 13, 2011 2:50 PM
To: 'angela@taylorengr.com'
Subject: RE: Potlatch Wastewater improvements
Attachments: Letter regarding City of Potlatch wastewater treatment.pdf

Angela,

I've attached a PDF version of a letter responding to your request for comment on the City of Potlatch project. I will send the original by regular mail.

Please call or email if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Shelley Keen
Idaho Department of Water Resources
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098
(208) 287-4947
shelley.keen@idwr.idaho.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Angela Taylor [<mailto:angela@taylorengr.com>]
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2011 10:01 AM
To: Keen, Shelley
Subject: RE: Potlatch Wastewater improvements

Thank you for the update.

-----Original Message-----

From: Keen, Shelley [<mailto:Shelley.Keen@idwr.idaho.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2011 8:03 AM
To: angela@taylorengr.com
Subject: RE: Potlatch Wastewater improvements

Angela,

I received your request for review of the City of Potlatch's plan to land apply its treated wastewater. I will try to respond today or tomorrow. I expect my review and comments to focus mainly on water right requirements.

Shelley Keen
Idaho Department of Water Resources
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098
(208) 287-4947
shelley.keen@idwr.idaho.gov

-----Original Message-----

From: Angela Taylor [<mailto:angela@tayloreng.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, May 10, 2011 1:00 PM
To: Keen, Shelley
Cc: 'Chris Mansfield'
Subject: Potlatch Wastewater improvements

Shelley,

The City of Potlatch is planning to make improvements to their wastewater effluent treatment downstream of their existing lagoons. As funding is coming from the IDEQ in the form of a SRF loan and CDBG Grant, we are required to maintain compliance with the NEPA process. As such we have drafted an Environmental Information Document (draft attached without appendices) and submitted it to IDEQ.

IDEQ has requested that we consult with IDWR regarding the impacts of this project on river flows, water rights, and impacts to water rights.

As you are aware, land application requires a reuse permit, which the City has begun to obtain. Land application is only planned to occur for a portion of each year. We would appreciate your input on the effect this will have on flows within the Palouse River, if any. Do you concur with our statement

that the improvements will not adversely affect the river and water rights?

Let me know if you need additional information to make this decision.

Angela Taylor, PE, LEED AP
Taylor Engineering, Inc.
245 E. Main St.
Pullman, WA 99163
(509)334-5115
(509)334-5956 FAX
angela@tayloreng.com

**ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
DOCUMENTS
FOR THE
CITY OF POTLATCH
REGIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT
SYSTEM – WW 0904**

APRIL 2011

SUBMITTED BY:
TAYLOR ENGINEERING, INC.

PREPARED BY:
ANGELA TAYLOR, PE
CHRIS MANSFIELD, PE

OWNER:
CITY OF POTLATCH
MAYOR DAVE BROWN
PO Box 525
POTLATCH, ID 83855



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Engineering Information Documents

City of Potlatch Wastewater Treatment System

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1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is a wastewater reuse (land application) system for the City of Potlatch, Idaho. With its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit recently expired and the potential for more stringent discharge requirements in the next permit, the City is proposing improvements to its current wastewater treatment facility to help it meet these new regulations.

After careful analysis of many options was made in the February 2011 *Wastewater Facilities Plan Addendum* (refer to Appendix A), the choice that was best suited to the Potlatch area was River Discharge plus Land Application on Potlatch Corp. Land south of the river.

The proposed project site lies adjacent to and east of the existing sewage lagoons and south of the Palouse River. The City is in the process of acquiring 52.6 acres of land from the Potlatch Corporation. The project will disturb approximately 17 acres to install and operate a slow-rate land application/irrigation disposal of recycled water (treated effluent) from the lagoons.

The improvements required for this project have an estimated cost of \$1,207,988, including land acquisition. Funding will come from multiple sources. Remaining funds from the 2009 Loan #WW 0904 will cover \$166,068, a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) will cover \$450,000; and a 2011 DEQ Loan will cover the remaining \$591,920, to be repaid over 20 years at a 1.75% interest rate. The 2009 DEQ loan is part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) administered by IDEQ with a total amount of \$2,702,442, which included \$2,602,442 of principal forgiveness and \$100,000 to be repaid over 20 years at 0% interest.

With 416 sewer connections in the City of Potlatch and 100 in the Onaway Water and Sewer Association (OWASA), financing the proposed improvements will cost \$5.70 per connection. Refer to Section 5.4 in the *Facilities Plan Addendum* (Appendix A) for more details on funding options and cost break down.

The existing user charge in the City of Potlatch is \$45.00 per month. This project would increase the user charge to around \$49.20 per month, depending on the funding options chosen. This rate includes a debt service charge of \$5.70 per month. It should be noted that the user charge equates to an increase of only \$4.20, because the Capital Improvements Fund is eliminated.

The following narrative satisfies the requirements of the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) Environmental Information Documents (EIDs) and outlines the environmental impact of the proposed project on the surrounding areas. Discussion includes the need for the proposed facility and its impact on air, water, land, plants, and wildlife, among others. In addition, mitigation measures will be discussed.

2. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The City's NPDES permit expired March 31, 2010, but was extended via a 4/7/10 letter from the EPA. It is a "30/45" permit, meaning the average monthly limit for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) cannot exceed 30 mg/litre nor 45 mg/l, respectively. The permit includes average monthly limits for E. coli of 126/100 ml and total residual chlorine of 0.02 mg/l. Numerous discharge violations have occurred over the years from the existing lagoon discharge facility.

In addition, ammonia limits are being studied by EPA and IDEQ. There are no ammonia limits in the City's current NPDES permit, but "... ammonia is one of the things the EPA wants to look at when they re-issue the NPDES permit" (Reference 9/23/10 phone message from Katherine Collins of EPA-Seattle, 206-553-2108).

For comparison, NPDES Permits for Deary, Genesee, Kendrick, Plummer, Santa-Fernwood, and Troy all have effluent limitations similar to Potlatch. None of these communities have an established ammonia limit, but all were required to monitor for ammonia during 2006. The City of Potlatch's effluent averaged 5.0 mg/l of ammonia in 2006.

The alternatives presented in this document aim to focus on methods of reducing ammonia, BOD, and TSS discharges into the Palouse River, in anticipation of forthcoming ammonia limits in the next NPDES permit.

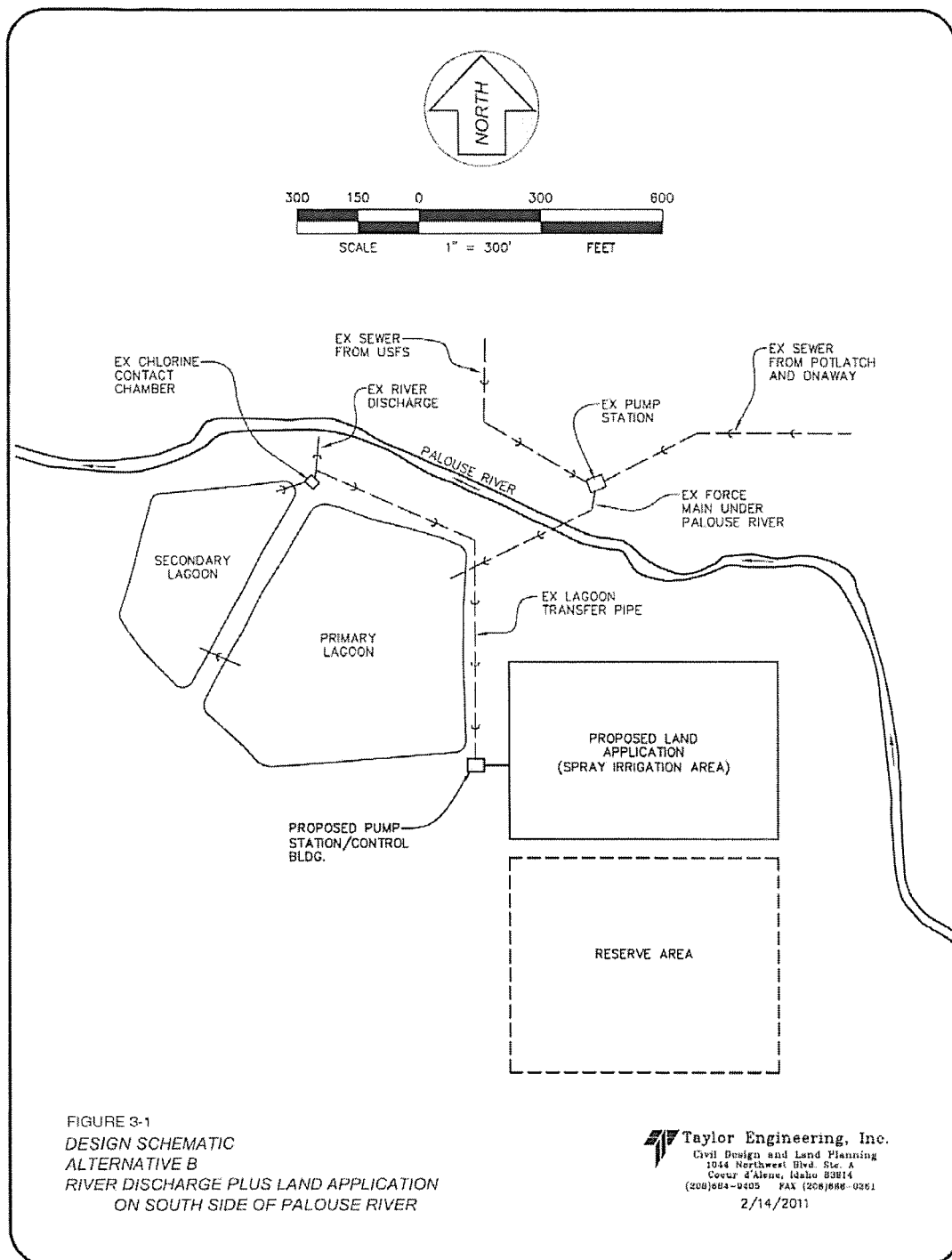
Methods for reducing ammonia include improved wastewater treatment methods (reduces the concentration of ammonia in the wastewater) or discharging to an alternate location (reduces the amount of ammonia discharged into the river). These methods are listed in Section 3 below.

3. ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

Alternatives that were considered in the *Facilities Plan Addendum* (Appendix A) are summarized below.

- A. **Hybrid System I** – River Discharge plus Large Soil Absorption System (LSAS) - Not feasible due to inadequate soil conditions for LSAS.
- B. **Hybrid System II** – River Discharge plus Land Application on Potlatch Corp. Land - South of Palouse River – Lowest cost alternative that was chosen for additional study and lowest environmental impact associated with the installation.
- C. **Land Application** – Potlatch Corporation Land - North Side of Palouse River – majority of site located in floodplain and opposite side of river from lagoons requiring additional force main.
- D. **Land Application** – Beckner Property - Not feasible: Property owners not willing to sell.
- E. **Hybrid System III** – River Discharge, Small LSAS, and Land Application
- F. **Mechanical Treatment** - Not feasible for further study or design due to unknown ammonia treatment limits and potentially high costs.
- G. **Do Nothing Alternative** – Not feasible due to potential for future violations, including monetary penalties imminent and inability to renew NPDES discharge permit.

Based on the analysis provided in Chapter 4 of the *Facilities Plan Addendum* (Appendix A), the alternative that was chosen is Hybrid System II, designated as **Alternative B - River Discharge plus Land Application on Potlatch Corp. Land south of the river**. In addition, this option was the least expensive. Figure 3-1 shows the schematic layout of the treatment facility and collection lines while Figure 3-2 shows the proposed geographic location of the facility. Chapter 4 of the *Facilities Plan Addendum* (Appendix A) discusses why the other alternatives are not considered viable, while Chapter 5 summarizes why the proposed option was chosen.



PROPOSED WASTEWATER TREATMENT IMPROVEMENTS (AERIAL IMAGE)

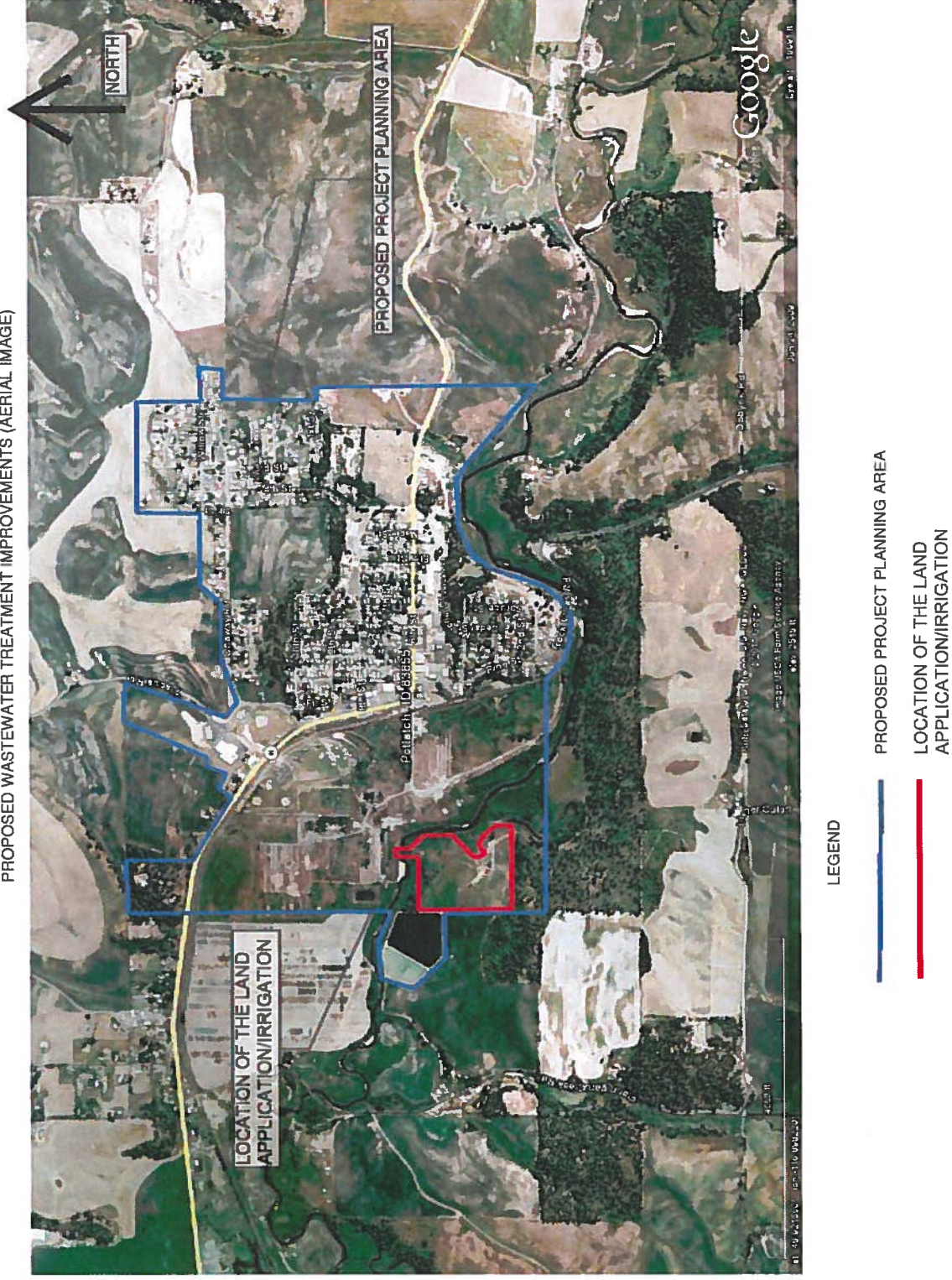


Figure 3-2

4. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The Project Planning Area is shown in Figure 3-2 and includes the incorporated areas of Potlatch and Onaway as well as the areas outside of the city limits that include the lagoons and proposed land treatment area. The sanitary sewer system serves 100 users in Onaway and 416 users in Potlatch for a total of 516 Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs). Sanitary sewer services include some light commercial with the majority being residential.

Sewage flows vary widely throughout the year, but have improved (decreased) since 2008 when repairs to the collection system began. Average flow was 61,800 gallons per day from 2005 to 2008, compared to only 43,000 gpd from May 2008 thru April 2010. The design flow used in the analysis is 67,000 gallons per day, or 24.5 million gallons per year, as determined in the October 2009 *Design Report for Sewer Pump Station and Force Main Upgrades*.

A. Physiography, Topography, Geology and Soils

i Affected Environment

Generally, the area around Potlatch is bounded by forests to the north and south, but the major landforms of the area are consistent with the Palouse rolling hills. The Palouse River cuts through the landscape as it winds its way westerly. There are no significant geologic formations present within the landscape other than the predominant Palouse hills.

Soil within the city limits has a general soil classification under the name Santa-Helmer soil. Characteristics of Santa-Helmer soil are very deep, moderately well drained, gently sloping to moderately steep soil formed in loess and volcanic ash. Primary soil types within the city limits include: Larkin silt-loam, Southwick silt-loam, Bluesprin-Flybow, and Hampson silt-loam.

The city limits of Potlatch border a Hampton-Crumarine soil lying along the shores of the Palouse River. Characteristics of the soil are very deep, moderately to poorly drained soils formed in alluvium. These soil characteristics are only typical on the south edge of town.

Soils at the project site include Hampson silt loam, Taney silt loam, Klickson silt loam and Hampton-Crumarine soils in the drainage course of the Palouse River. The silt-loam soils pass 40-100% on the No. 200 sieve, and are some of the more productive agricultural soils in the Palouse region. The Hampton-Crumarine soils along the river are good for wetland habitat.

ii Environmental Consequences

There are no physical conditions within Potlatch or the proposed project site that would adversely affect the installation or effectiveness of the proposed wastewater reuse facility. A common characteristic among the soil types is the high water erosion potential when the soils are stripped of vegetation and left exposed to precipitation.

iii Mitigation

Since the soil will be disturbed while excavating for the irrigation pipes, precautions will be taken to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. The project specifications will require the contractor to abide by the EPA's Construction General Permit Best Management Practices, including the installation of silt fencing. Additional BMPs will be implemented as necessary to limit the amount of sediment loading that enters the Palouse River and to protect the on-site soils from erosion. Seeding will also occur after installation of the irrigation lines.

B. Climate

i Affected Environment

The climate of Potlatch is typical of the northwestern United States with approximately 27 inches of precipitation each year. There is a wide range of temperatures and four distinct seasons each year, but there are no unusual conditions that would lead to poor air quality or adversely impact the proposed wastewater facility.

ii Environmental Consequences

No climatic changes will occur as a result of the land treatment installation.

iii Mitigation

No adverse affect will occur therefore, no mitigation is necessary.

C. Population

i Affected Environment

The combined population of Onaway and Potlatch has remained fairly steady for the past 20 years, as noted below:

	1990	2000	2010
Onaway Population	203	230	187
Potlatch Population	790	791	804
Total	993	1021	991

Projections for the future, based on an 0.5% growth rate, are as follows:

	2020	2030	2040	2050
Onaway Population	200	210	220	230
Potlatch Population	840	890	930	980
Total	1040	1100	1150	1210

ii Environmental Consequences

The population would benefit from the addition of a sanitary sewer treatment facility by reducing the environmental impact associated with the present treatment method and its impact to the Palouse River.

iii Mitigation

No mitigation will be necessary.

D. Economics and Social Profile

i Affected Environment

The economics and social profile of Potlatch will not be affected by the proposed project.

ii Environmental Consequences

By obtaining grant funding, the City has been able to limit the increase in monthly user fees significantly. Monthly sewer rates will remain in-line with neighboring communities.

iii Mitigation

No additional mitigation is necessary.

E. Land Use

i Affected Environment

The Project Planning Area includes residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial areas. The proposed project site is located outside of Potlatch city limits and within Latah County. The current use of the project site is agricultural but there is no evidence that crops were ever grown. The site will be utilized for agricultural production after construction is complete, within the allowable parameters set forth in IDAPA 58.01.17, Recycled Water Rules. The site is not considered prime farmland (see Appendix I).

ii Environmental Consequences

No impacts to commercial, industrial, transportation, utilities or other land use will be adversely affected by the addition of the proposed infrastructure. The agricultural use of the site will remain after construction is complete therefore, the use will not change and the site conforms with the comprehensive plan and zoning for the area.

iii Mitigation

No adverse impact will occur as a result of this project. Therefore, no mitigation is necessary.

F. Floodplain Development

i Affected Environment

The FEMA Flood Insurance Study floodplain map in Appendix C shows the existing lagoons as outside (higher elevation than) the 100-year flood boundary. The map gives elevations in the older NGVD 29 datum, which is 3.65 feet lower than the newer NAVD 88 datum. For example, at the northeast corner of the lagoons, the 100-year flood elevation is 2484 (NGVD 29 datum), which equates to elevation 2487.65 (NAVD 88 datum). At this location, the lagoon dike elevation of 2491 (NAVD 88) is 3.35 feet above the 100-year flood crest elevation.

Since, at the lagoons, the 500-year flood elevation is only one foot higher than the 100-year flood elevation, the lagoon dike is above the 500-year flood crest as well.

The project site is adjacent to and just above the 100-year floodplain.

ii Environmental Consequences

No material will be imported or added in the floodplain. Therefore the proposed site will not impact the floodplain.

iii Mitigation

No mitigation necessary.

G. Wetlands

i Affected Environment

A wetland determination report for the land treatment area was completed by Tom Duebendorfer in January 2010. (See Appendix D). As seen in the report the land treatment area is bounded to the north and east by wetlands. In addition, a small marginal wetland occurs toward the northwest of the site. All irrigation lines will be excluded from the wetland areas. However, after construction is complete, recycled water may enter the wetlands by spray application.

ii Environmental Consequences

At the project site, minimal impacts to the wetlands will be seen, as construction will be excluded from these areas and protected during construction. Excavation will not occur within the wetlands, but spray may enter the wetland areas during irrigation times.

iii Mitigation

During construction, strategic use of BMPs such as silt fence, high visibility construction fencing, and "do not disturb" signs will preclude disturbance as well as protecting the wetlands from surface runoff. No features will be constructed within these areas. Spray from recycled water is not anticipated to adversely affect the wetlands. Therefore, no mitigation with respect to this spray will be required.

H. Wild / Scenic Rivers

i Affected Environment

There are no scenic rivers flowing near the City of Potlatch. According to the Idaho State home page the closest scenic river to Potlatch is the St. Joe River, which drains into Lake Coeur d'Alene.

ii Environmental Consequences

There will be no disturbances in or near any Scenic River location.

iii Mitigation

No mitigation will be necessary.

I. Proximity to Sole Source Aquifer, Water Quality and Quantity

i Affected Environment

Potlatch is not located above a sole source aquifer or source area defined by the EPA. The closest sole source aquifers are the Spokane-Rathdrum Sole Source Aquifer 50 miles north of Potlatch and the Lewiston Basin Aquifer to the south approximately 40 miles.

According to the EPA, the local aquifer is a streamflow data gathering zone for the Columbia Plateau aquifer in Washington. Currently the City of Potlatch has three operational wells drawing water from the local aquifer.

ii Environmental Consequences

The aim of this project is to improve water quality and protect the water resources of the community and surrounding areas. Infiltration rates of the soils of very low and will impede vertical migration of the surface flows into the underlying aquifer. Therefore, no negative impact from the wastewater treatment facility will be seen in the aquifers or wells.

iii Mitigation

There are no municipal or private wells within 1,000 feet of the wastewater reuse site. No mitigation will be necessary due to no disturbance.

J. Environmental Justice

i Affected Environment

Executive Order (EO) 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," was issued by the President of the United States on February 11, 1994. This order established the requirements to address Environmental Justice as part of the environmental process. To satisfy this requirement, identification of the human health or environmental effect on minority or low-income communities with regard to the proposed construction needs to be

addressed to ensure that programs receiving Federal financial assistance do not result in discrimination.

“Title VI, of the Civil Rights Act of 1964” was created to ensure that individuals were not subjected to discrimination under any program receiving Federal financial assistance.

ii Environmental Consequences

The proposed project does not disproportionately create adverse human health conditions for low income or minority groups within the community. In fact, it improves the regional environment by alleviating BOD, TSS, and ammonia loading into the Palouse River.

iii Mitigation

No mitigation will be necessary due to no adverse effect.

K. Cultural Resources

i Affected Environment

Plateau Archaeological Investigations, LLC completed a Cultural Resource Survey in April 2011 (Appendix G). The report includes discussion of a historic dump site that includes a secondary scatter area. The project site is previously undisturbed except for the dump area and no structures or structural remains are seen on the site. Potlatch Corporation historically used the lands north of the Palouse River to a greater extent and never developed the land treatment site.

ii Environmental Consequences

As excavation will be minimal in these areas, it was determined that the project would not adversely affect the area.

iii Mitigation

Correspondence was initiated with regard to the land application site to ensure that no cultural resources would be disturbed. SHPO and THPO correspondence indicated that a Cultural Resource Survey should be completed. As a result of recommendations made in the Cultural Resource Survey, excavation monitoring will take place in excavations that are within 100 feet of the dump and scatter areas.

L. Flora and Fauna, Biological Resources

i Affected Environment

A Biological Assessment was completed by Tom Duebendorfer in January 2010. The result of that assessment was that no effect to federally-listed threatened and endangered species would occur as a result of the proposed land treatment improvements. See Appendix H for the full Biological Assessment. Additional correspondence was sent to the Idaho Fish and Game and US Fish and Wildlife officials to get concurrence on these findings (See Appendix H & L).

ii Environmental Consequences

There are no known threatened or endangered species or sensitive habitat areas within the project area and the construction will not have any adverse impacts to fish and wildlife. The construction will benefit fish and wildlife downstream of the treatment facility due to cleaner water entering the Palouse River.

iii Mitigation

BMPs installed during construction to limit the amount of sediment loading will be the only mitigation necessary to alleviate impacts to plants and animals within the area.

M. Recreation and Open Space

i Affected Environment

There are no recreation areas within the project site. The project will require 52.6 acres of land that are currently being used for non-food agricultural production and will continue to be used as such.

ii Environmental Consequences

The treatment facility will not impact recreation and open space uses in Potlatch.

iii Mitigation

No mitigation will be necessary as no recreation or designated open spaces are found at the project site.

N. Agricultural Lands

i Affected Environment

The project site is not listed as an environmentally significant agricultural land and will not adversely impact the surrounding agricultural lands. After sufficient detention time in the lagoons, the recycled water is relatively free of pathogens.

ii Environmental Consequences

No adverse affects will be seen to significant agricultural lands as a result of the proposed construction. Grass hay agricultural production will still take place at the site.

iii Mitigation

No mitigation will be necessary due to no adverse effects seen from the proposed construction.

O. Air Quality

i Affected Environment

Aerosol spray from the irrigation process could drift toward Potlatch residents during high wind conditions.

ii Environmental Consequences

Some odors may be present but will not exceed air quality standards, will not be more concentrated, and will not be hazardous to the health of the community

iii Mitigation

Trees will be planted along the riverbank to create a barrier between the land application site and the City. In addition, operation & maintenance guidelines will be put into place for the plant operator to follow when irrigating in windy conditions.

P. Energy

i Affected Environment

The project will use some electric power, but will not be a significant energy draw. Therefore, no concessions are made for reducing energy consumption. The proposed irrigation pumps and control building are the only components that require power.

ii Environmental Consequences

The proposed construction does not affect the energy needs of the area.

iii Mitigation

No mitigation will be necessary.

5. MEANS TO MITIGATE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. Water Quality Mitigation

During construction, the contractor will be required to maintain compliance with the EPA Construction General Permit and ensure that surface runoff is within allowable limits for turbidity. To comply with this, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be developed and adhered to during construction. In addition, BMPs will be in place prior to construction.

Wetlands will be marked or otherwise delineated prior to construction, and no work will be allowed in the wetlands.

B. Public Health Mitigation

The treatment of the effluent occurs by holding time within the lagoons and chlorinization (disinfection) prior to discharge into the irrigated wastewater reuse area. This treatment train will act to mitigate ill-effects on the environment as dictated by the NPDES permit.

C. Cultural Resource Mitigation

Archaeological monitoring will be initiated when excavations come within 100 feet of the dump and scatter areas.

D. Project Cost Mitigation

The cost of the project is the most significant deterrent for the project and was the main concern of residents within Pottlatch and Onaway. However, the costs will be greatly reduced by successful DEQ loans and Community Development Block Grants for the project. This would make the user fee around \$50 per month and would be more accepted by the residents.

6. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A public notice requesting comments and notifying the public of a meeting to be held was published in the October 30 & 31, 2010 weekend edition of the *Moscow-Pullman Daily News*. The minutes of the November 10, 2010 public hearing and affidavit of public notice can be found in Appendix K. Public comment was allowed for 30 days following publication of the public notice. All environmental documents, facility plans, and plan sheets were available for the public to view, and each alternative was presented during the public information meeting. At the expiration of the 30 day comment period, no comments had been received.

7. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS (BIBLIOGRAPHY)

City of Potlatch, Idaho. *Potlatch Comprehensive Plan*. Potlatch, Idaho; circa 1998.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. *Guidance for Reclamation and Reuse of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater*. Boise, Idaho: September 2007.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. *Technical Guidance Manual for Individual and Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems*. Boise, Idaho: September 12, 2008.

Taylor Engineering, Inc. *City of Potlatch Regional Wastewater Collection and Treatment System Facilities Plan*. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho: 2007.

Taylor Engineering, Inc. *City of Potlatch Design Report for Sewer Pump Station and Force Main Upgrades*. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho: October 30, 2009.

8. AGENCIES CONSULTED AND MAILING LIST

Table 8-1 lists each agency that was contacted for information pertaining to the proposed wastewater treatment facility. It also includes the mailing list for each attendee of public meetings, local residents, and each agency. Appendix L includes all agency correspondence.

**Table 8-1
Agency List**

Name	Agency	Environmental Resource for when to Make Agency Contact	Address	Phone / E-Mail
Walser Ranch	Adjacent Landowner		1540 Flannigan Creek Rd. Potlatch, ID 83855	208-875-0262
Mayor Dave Brown	City of Potlatch	Public Meeting attendee	PO Box 525 Potlatch, ID 83855	208-875-0708
Walter M. Steed	Walter M. Steed & Associates	Public Meeting attendee / CDBG Project Administration	1345 Ridgeview Dr. Moscow, ID 83843	208-883-0123
Duane Mitchell	US Army Corps of Engineers, Walla Walla District	Wetlands, 404 Permits, Flood plains	201 North Third Avenue Walla Walla, WA 99362-1876	
Dan Brege, Branch Chief	National Marine Fisheries Services / NOAA Fisheries	Threatened and endangered fish populations	1005 Highway 13 Grangeville, ID 83530	
Bob Kibler	US Fish and Wildlife Service	Threatened, Endangered Species, other wildlife and flora	1387 South Vinnell Way, Suite 368 Boise, ID 83709	208-378-5243
Alan Stanford	Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality	Water Quality, Air Quality	1410 North Hilton Statehouse Mail Boise, ID 83720-9000	

Tom Moore	Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality, Lewiston Regional Office	Water Quality, Air Quality	1118 "F" Street Lewiston, ID 83402	208-799-4370
Coeur d'Alene Regional Floodplain Staff	Idaho Dept. of Water Resources, Coeur d'Alene Northern Regional Office	Floodplain management, maps, general program assistance	1910 Northwest Blvd. Suite 210 Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814-2615	
Ray Hennekey	Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game, Clearwater Region	Biological resources, non game plant and animal species	1540 Warner Avenue Lewiston, ID 83501	
USDA NRCS	USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey	Prime/Important Farmland	Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/ accessed [04/25/2011].	
Paul Guenther, Environmental Health Director	Panhandle District Health Department	Solid Waste	215 10th Street Lewiston, ID 83501	208-799-0356
Suzi Pengilly, Deputy SHPO	Idaho State Historical Society	Historic and archaeological sites and sensitive areas	210 Main Street Boise, ID 83702	208-334-3847
Patrick Baird, THPO	Nez Perce Tribe	Historic and archaeological sites and sensitive areas according to tribal map.	PO Box 365 Lapwai, ID 83540	208-843-7400 Ext 2342
Jill Maria Wagner, PhD, THPO, Cultural Resource Program	Coeur d'Alene Tribe	Historic and archaeological sites and sensitive areas according to tribal map	PO Box 408 Plummer, ID 83851	208-686-1572

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BMP	Best Management Practice
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
EDU	Equivalent Dwelling Unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
gpd	Gallons per day
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
LSAS	Large Soil Absorption System
MCL	Maximum Containment Level
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OWASA	Onaway Water and Sewer Association
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
TSS	Total Suspended Solids