



State of Idaho

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

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Interim Director

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Memorandum to File

Date: December 15, 2005

From: June Bergquist

RE: Background and Summary of Black Rock Meeting to Review Their Storm Water Study

Black Rock is a new 650 acre subdivision/golf course with large water features situated on a bluff overlooking Coeur d'Alene Lake in the vicinity of Rockford Bay.

In August 2003 DEQ received a complaint from the Decker family. The Deckers have a lakefront home down gradient from Black Rock. They noted that the seasonal stream next to their home used to flow for a few months out of the year and it now flows year around. They also noted that the increased flows coincided with the development of Black Rock. Decker's were concerned that fertilizers and other pollutants in the stream water could cause algae blooms in vicinity of their dock. They were also concerned that the stream water was sewage from Black Rock. As a result of the complaint, DEQ tested the stream on the Decker property with the following results:

Total coliform=>2,400/100ml and 2,400 E.coli/100ml

DEQ notified Black Rock of the situation on September 8, 2003 by contacting their engineer Joe Hassell of Inland Northwest Consultants. In response to this complaint, Black Rock investigated their water systems, including storm water treatment and storage, pressure sewer mains and water feature plumbing. Some leaks were detected and repaired. They also tested water in various locations for E. coli.

Late in 2003, based on Black Rock's and DEQ's investigation, the Decker problem was narrowed down to the possibility that their own drain field was polluting the stream with bacteria. To cause this problem, DEQ surmised that the drain field may have been recently damaged or it has been flooded with subsurface flows causing sewage to flow into the stream. The later situation would be consistent with Decker's observation of the recent increased stream flow. DEQ related this information to the Deckers along with the Inland Northwest Consultants letter (dated 2-18-04) and did not hear from them again after March 2004.

Also during 2004, DEQ received concerns from other people in the same general area as the Deckers that streams emanating from Black Rock were flowing all summer long in drainages that previous to Black Rock have been seasonal. Due to a large workload and

low staffing levels in the regional office water quality section, DEQ did not further investigate this situation. Black Rock was going to do their own formal study of the situation that included sampling of drainages and development of a water budget. DEQ was going to wait for those results. Deckers were going to do more sampling on their own.

On September 29, 2004 DEQ was contacted by Mr. Chris Edison a consultant for Black Rock who was working on the water study. He asked what parameters DEQ would like to see in regard to the study. After consulting with Gary Gaffney, I provided him with the information.

In September 2005, Krugers called DEQ complaining that their well vault had been flooded in 2004. Krugers lakefront home is located near the Decker residence and is also down gradient from Black Rock. Krugers indicated that flooding in the vault had never been a problem since it was constructed in 1974. The only water in the vault previous to 2004 was from melting snow or a hard rain (the cover to the vault is just a piece of plywood that is not a tight fit and is easily dislodged).

Krugers also developed bacteria problems in their well in 2004 for the first time. The well had been tested regularly for bacteria. This well is shared by three homes. Two homes are used seasonally, the third is used year around.

To address the problem, Ed Tupper, one of the well users, dug down along the outside of the vault and created a drain hole in the sidewall near the bottom of the vault. He attached a drain pipe. The drain daylighted further down slope of the vault and runs year around. They also had the pump and related plumbing inside the vault replaced by a professional plumber in attempt to stop water from flooding the vault and to clear up the bacteria problem.

DEQ sampled the Kruger well twice. The water in the well vault was also tested during the second sampling event. The results are as follows:

Well

10/4/05 total coliform 310/100ml E. coli 6/100 ml

10/6/05 total coliform 2,000/100ml E. coli 26/100 ml

Well Vault

10/06/05 total coliform >2,400/100ml E. coli 19/100 ml

Since this investigation was to determine water quality as it relates to the Ground Water Quality Rule (IDAPA 58.01.11) the samples were taken from the frost free spigot which was next to the well. In this way, the samples were not influenced by home plumbing issues (see field report dated 10/06/05).

DEQ's initial thoughts regarding this situation are 1) the well may have a defect that is allowing bacteria contaminated subsurface water to flow down into the well; and 2) that subsurface water up-gradient of the well has increased.

On October 4, 2005 in response to the Kruger issue, DEQ requested to examine any results from the Black Rock water study. This request was made during a meeting at DEQ discussing plans for Black Rock North, an expansion of the original development. After some confusion about what study DEQ was referring to, Black Rock responded on October 7, 2005 by requesting a meeting to discuss the study. Below is a summary of that meeting.

Date/Time of Meeting: November 21, 2005 2:00-4:15pm

Location: Coeur d'Alene DEQ Office

Attending:

George Schillinger - Black Rock
Kyle Kapps - Black Rock
Joe Hassell - Inland Northwest Consultants
Chris Edison - TechCon Inc.
unknown person
Steve West - Centra Consulting Inc.

DEQ STAFF:

Steve Tanner
Tony Davis
Gary Gaffney
Gary Stevens
June Bergquist

Sandy Meehan - Kootenai County Assistant Planner

An overview of the design of the wastewater system was presented by Black Rock. The design and direction of flow of the storm water system was also discussed. Black Rock representatives stated that the occupancy of Black Rock currently consists of three year around residents and 35 part-time residents, many of which only live there for two to three weeks out of the summer. The final build-out will be 380 homes. Black Rock representatives also stated that the volume of treated septic effluent is so low that Black Rock has had to add lake water to it in order to keep their treed land application site alive.

Storm water on this site consists of springs and seeps, in addition to precipitation, that are largely diverted down slope towards Rockford Bay Road for storage and gradual release from detention ponds. This release of water occurs as surface flow to the road ditch, infiltration and evaporation. Other detention basins also receive storm water and release it at a controlled rate to existing drainages.

Prior to Kootenai County approval, Black Rock had to show no net increase in runoff for a certain level of storm event. To do this, pre-development flows were calculated in the streams around the development. Post-development calculations included golf course

irrigation along with roads and other impervious surfaces. This was a modeling effort, no actual measurements were done.

There seemed to be some confusion about the presence of underground storage vaults for storm water in conjunction with the detention ponds along Rockford Bay Road. Black Rock indicated that there were no vaults, just the detention ponds. Black Rock summarized that due to the development, water has appeared in some areas and disappeared from other areas.

Black Rock announced they will not be sharing the results of the storm water study they are conducting at the development. They considered the information part of their due diligence work and do not want to share it with DEQ. DEQ offered to protect the information as business confidential. They were not comfortable with our ability to protect business confidential information.

this
After several questions regarding the study results DEQ learned that: 1) increase nitrates could be detected in very small amounts in the surface water drainages below Black Rock following golf course fertilization; 2) run-on water had higher levels of pollutants than that running off of Black Rock; 3) Black Rock has the ability to track all water use and develop a water budget that would detect any loss of water due to leaks; and, 4) fertilizers are applied based on a computer model developed for golf course management. Sampling for the study occurs at cross culverts.

Black Rock has three drinking water wells at the base of their subdivision located above the Rockford Bay lakefront homes. These wells are in the area that residents have noted a rise in shallow ground water and an increase quantity of surface water. To insure that these public water system wells were not contaminated like the Kruger well, Black Rock sampled them for coliform bacteria. Results were no coliform bacteria present.

Black Rock also indicated that during development of the subdivision, they conducted 24 hour aquifer tests and monitored lakefront wells to address concerns that pumping Black Rock wells might influence water levels in lakefront home wells. They didn't detect a problem. DEQ inquired as to the source of recharge to the Black Rock water wells and Mr. Edison stated that there was recharge from the lake and potentially from up-gradient areas.

Black Rock indicated they will begin monitoring water depth in their wells and record any changes that might be due to development activities. DEQ replied that monitoring the deeper aquifer [that the Black Rock wells are completed in] may not assist in detecting water level changes in the shallow aquifer that area residents are noting changes.

Mr. Edison indicated that his study showed that no sewage was coming from Black Rock and that the bacteria in the Kruger well may be from their own drainfield due to excess watering of vegetation. He said Panhandle Health District records of the 24 lots below

Black Rock, show only 8 had permits for their drainfields. Much of this lakefront consists of older homes that may have been developed prior to permit requirements.

Mr. West indicated that we do not have any background information to determine if Black Rock has caused a change to water quality or quantity. He also noted that Black Rock is in compliance with all their permits.

Mr. Kapps indicated that only 76 acres of the 232 acre golf course is irrigated at this time. The golf course is operated at a lower number of players than potentially could play. This is necessary due to Black Rock's desire to keep natural areas intact, requiring longer play times to retrieve stray balls.

Black Rock would like to construct 36 more units this fall. They also did not want Black Rock North to be held up due to this issue. They indicated that the bottom line is that the development has influenced surface water but based on their monitoring, water leaving the site has no pollutants that would be problematic for the lake. Black Rock will continue the study next season also and include Black Rock North area also.

I indicated that DEQ may conduct our own study to determine current and/or changing water conditions. Mr. Tanner (DEQ) suggested that shallow ground water monitoring well(s) be constructed to track water levels over time to give us an idea where this extra water originates. We can also look for simple "water signatures" to indicate the origin of shallow ground water and unusual surface flows during dry months of the year.

DEQ's concerns related to this subdivision and similar upcoming developments are: 1) to insure that Black Rock's or any other public drinking water supply are protected; 2) to insure that the general resource aquifer is protected; 3) if golf course/subdivisions alter shallow ground water and surface runoff, we must evaluate their potential to affect public utilities during the plan and specification review process; and 4) to protect beneficial uses of state waters and meet water quality standards.

Subsequent Information

Construction specifications for this development estimates that the golf course will require 2 inches per week during peak season. Residential irrigation peak demand was estimated to be 720 gallons per day per home (Bid Packet and Construction Specifications for Black Rock PUD, March 2001).

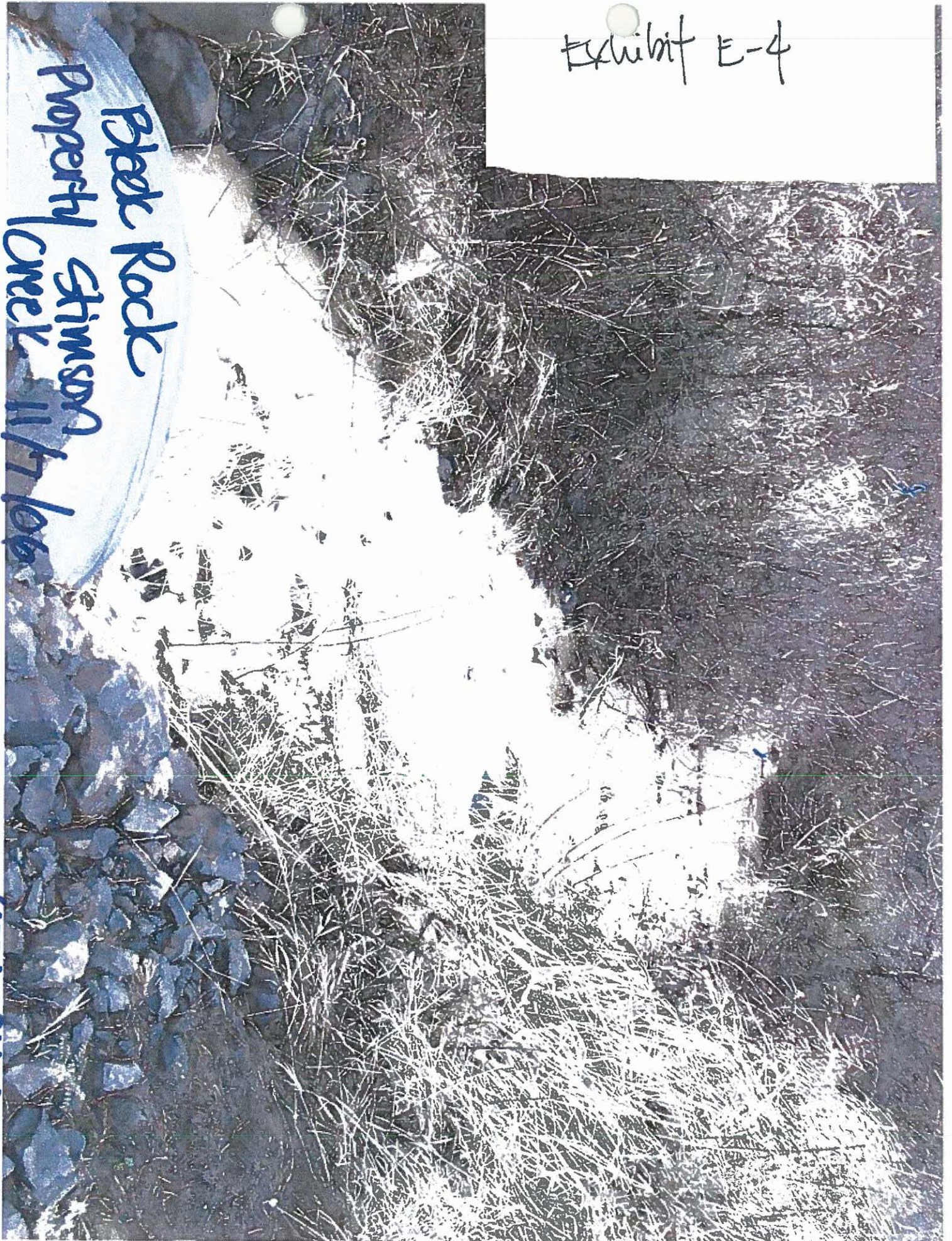
Discussions of DEQ's approach to this issue continue and we invite the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Panhandle Health District, Kootenai County, Black Rock and any other interested party to share their thoughts with us. If we move forward with a study, the monitoring plan may include at least one other location where similar concerns might arise. This study would be contracted out and probably last two or more years. As we receive input, more details will be provided to interested parties.

Exhibit E-3

Black Rock
Property
Shinson
Creek
11/10/06

(EPA 410)

Exhibit E-4



Black Rock
Property Stinson
Creek 11/7/06

(EPA EIL)

Please return
to Tai Nelson

Study Proposal:

**Land Use Change
And
Runoff Characteristics
Coeur d'Alene Lake Area**

March 27, 2006

Executive Summary

The Coeur d'Alene Regional Office is requesting funding to conduct a study of the effects large golf course subdivisions have on surface and ground water in the vicinity of Coeur Lake. The need for this study has been prompted by numerous complaints from down slope residents who claim to be experiencing water quality impacts to their drinking water supplies due to the two developments currently being constructed. There are current proposals for a number of additional large golf course subdivisions around Coeur d'Alene Lake and other north Idaho waters. These additional developments all have the potential to impact down slope residences and their drinking water supplies. Results of this study would be provided to the counties to assist them with land use decisions. The study will also be useful to developers and their consultants who can evaluate various engineered solutions to mitigate potential impacts from these projects. The end result is that ground and surface waters in north Idaho would benefit by reduced pollution.

Our approach is to select three golf course subdivisions in differing stages of development, and systematically evaluate surface and ground water quality and quantity (as it influences quality) of each of those areas. Results of the study will aim towards predicting the potential for water quality impacts, assessing the effectiveness of current storm water and wastewater management practices and suggestions for improvements.

Introduction

The Coeur d'Alene area of North Idaho is experiencing significant growth. Kootenai County, which encompasses much of Coeur d'Alene Lake, had a population increase of approximately 70% between 1990 and 2003. A number of large subdivisions are being constructed in areas that have seen little or no historic development. Typically, the shoreline of Coeur d'Alene Lake rises steeply to a plateau that overlooks the lake. The plateau generally consists of meadows and woodland with scattered wetlands and ponds. The elevation change from shoreline to plateau is approximately 500 feet over a horizontal distance of 1,400 feet. The uplands have historically been used for grazing along with some limited timber harvest.

There are currently two golf course subdivisions being constructed, another is awaiting final approval, and two others are proposed just along the northern one half of Coeur d'Alene Lake. There are similar plans for other northern Idaho lakes and rivers. Each subdivision typically purchases some lake frontage that provides for water related recreational demands of the residents and allows the subdivision to obtain cost efficient water for irrigation. Elaborate water features and landscaping amenities are common in these high end developments.

Three of these subdivisions have been chosen for this study and can be seen in Figure 1. Below these developments are individual lakefront homes and/or cabins that use the springs and ground water for drinking water supplies. The residents of some lake shore homes have complained about "muddy" drinking water obtained from springs and wells impacted by the developments (see Figures 2 & 3). Other residents have stated that seasonal streams discharging from the developments now flow year around. The increase in flow is causing increased erosion and rising shallow ground water levels. The increase in ground water levels in turn flood drain fields causing wells and seasonal streams to be contaminated with bacteria.

Homeowners claim that degraded water quality coincided with development activities of two large golf course subdivisions.

The construction of a development with hundreds of units including paved roads and driveways, elaborate landscaping, water features, along with an associated golf course has a significant potential to change surface water and shallow ground water quality and quantity. It is imperative that development impacts be identified and the proper storm water management systems and waste water treatment systems are implemented to mitigate these impacts.

I. Study Locations

The proposed study areas are located on the northwest and northeast portions of Coeur d'Alene Lake that encompasses the three largest development sites (see Figure 1). The northwest project area (Area A) is the site of Black Rock, a 905 acre development with 35 completed units and an expected 350 units at full build out. It has an 18-hole golf course that is mostly constructed and operational. The northeast project area (Area B) is the site of Gozzer Ranch and Chateau de Lorie. Gozzer Ranch is a 600 acre development with construction of an expected 375 units and an 18-hole golf course. The Gozzer Ranch site is currently being cleared and heavily re-contoured with explosives. Chateau de Lorie is a 578 acre, 475 unit proposed development with an 18-hole golf course. The site is undeveloped and is awaiting final approval from Kootenai County.

Surface Water

The study areas consist of lands adjacent to Coeur d'Alene Lake. The lake is approximately 50 square miles in size and bounded by the Bitterroot Range to the east and the Palouse Hills to the west. The nearest weather station is the Coeur d'Alene Airport which reports an average of 25.4 inches of precipitation per year. Due to changes in elevation and topography, nearby areas may receive significantly more precipitation than what is reported at the airport. No site specific information is available for the study area locations.

Area A

The Black Rock project is located on an upland area of 905 acres. Figure 4 shows the change in land use within the development boundary and the significant number of down gradient homes that could potentially be impacted. There are two intermittent streams that emanate from the property and discharge into Coeur d'Alene Lake. The streams most likely flow from approximately March to July. There are springs located on the project site along some embankments on the south side. In response to complaints, Black Rock initiated their own surface water study to determine if they were influencing water quality down gradient. Black Rock representatives have indicated that they are not the source of any problem but have declined to share the study results with DEQ.

Area B

The Chateau de Lorie and Gozzer Ranch developments are located on an upland area with approximately 578 and 600 acres respectively (see Figure 5). Both developments have perennial and intermittent streams. The intermittent streams most likely flow from March to July. Gozzer Ranch has at least two springs along the west and north sides of the development that are used as drinking water supplies. Site visits during construction has shown that intercepted ground water infiltrates after a short travel distance on the surface. Water reappears

further down slope. This typically occurs throughout the subdivision. Little is know about the Chateau de Lorie property at present.

Geology/Hydrogeology

Area A

The Black Rock development over looks Rockford Bay on the west side of Lake Coeur d'Alene. The upland area is underlain by bedrock that is composed of older Pre-Cambrian and Cretaceous age igneous and metamorphic rocks (see Figure 6). The lower areas adjacent to the shore are also bedrock and composed of younger Tertiary age basalts. The area is capped with thin layers composed of various gravels, colluvium and talus. Recharge to the area is in the form of precipitation. Ground water in the upland area flows through a fracture system from north to south. Wells drilled in this upland area produce little to no water. The lower areas composed of basalt will receive recharge from the upland area and also appears to be hydraulically connected to Lake Coeur d'Alene. Driller's reports for the area indicate a shallow perched aquifer and a deeper confined aquifer within the basalts. All the wells produce water from the deeper basalt units.

Area B

The proposed Chateau de Lorie is located on an upland area underlain by bedrock that is composed almost entirely of older Pre-Cambrian metamorphic rocks. The lower areas are also bedrock and consist of both younger basalts and the older metamorphic rocks. The area is most likely capped with thin layers composed of various gravels, colluvium and talus. Recharge is in the form of precipitation and ground water most likely flows from the upland area toward the west and north through a fracture system. The basalts would probably be recharged from the upland area bedrock fracture system with flow through flow contact zones and/or interbeds.

The Gozzer Ranch development is currently under construction on the upland area of Arrow Point over looking Lake Coeur d'Alene and Echo and Squaw Bays. The upland area of Gozzer Ranch is composed entirely of basalt bedrock with fine grained interbeds. The basalt and interbeds are most likely horizontally stratified. The area appears to be capped with thin layers composed of various gravels, colluvium and talus. Recharge is in the form of precipitation and ground water flow may likely flow in all directions from the project site. Most wells in the area appear to be completed in the deeper basalt units. There are a few springs that surface down slope from the development.

In summary, the hydrogeologic conditions of the Coeur d'Alene Lake area, may result in significant changes of the ground water and surface water flow regimes due to development activities. The change in land use is upgradient of aquifers used as drinking water supplies. The development activities are occurring in or creating recharge areas that can result in ground water quality degradation of these drinking water supplies.

II. Objectives

The objectives of this study are to evaluate the potential for development activities to impact surface and ground water quality in down gradient areas and use this information to assess the effectiveness of current storm water and wastewater management practices and suggestions for any improvements.

III. Study Design and Cost

Hydrogeology

1. Compile exiting information such as well driller's reports, geological reports, and other existing information and provide a geological/hydrogeological description of the areas. Locate desired water supply wells and obtain written permission to access the wells. Attempt to locate three wells per location. It will be necessary to acquire well drillers reports for all sampled wells. Field visit each well to establish location and adequacy to be used as a monitoring well.

Labor @ \$30/hr X 60 hours = **\$1,800**

2. Develop a ground water sampling and analysis plan (SAP) that includes two years of quarterly ground water sampling. Specific dates of sampling will be determined by examination of objectives and existing information. The SAP will include measured water quality parameters, purge volumes and rates, sampling methodology, constituents of concern, analytical techniques and chain of custody procedures. Water quality parameters to be measured are: temperature, conductivity, pH and turbidity. Ground water samples will be obtained and analyzed for nitrates, coliform and E. coli. One initial ground water sample will be obtained and analyzed for these additional constituents: cadmium, copper, lead, zinc, phosphorus and diesel range hydrocarbons.

Labor @\$30/ hr X 15.5 hours = **\$465**

3. Locate the wells using a GPS receiver. Determine elevations of the wellheads using 7.5 minute U.S. Geological Survey maps. Establish ground water flow direction within the project area. Measure depth to ground water and flow direction from the sample wells or other accessible area wells. Sample the proposed wells and submit for chemical analysis using the methodology and techniques described in the SAP. Assumes 1.5 hours per well.

Labor @\$30/hr X 108 hours = **\$3,240**

4. Chemical Analyses: Nine wells to be sampled during eight sampling events.

Coliform bacteria/E. coli	\$25/sample
Total phosphorus	\$30/sample
Nitrates	<u>\$ 8/sample</u>
Total	\$63/sample

\$63/sample X 9 wells = \$567 X 4 times/year = \$2,268 X 2 years = **\$4,536**

The initial ground water sample will include the following analyses:

Total lead, cadmium, copper, zinc	\$35/sample
Diesel range hydrocarbons (TPH-Dx)	\$75/sample
	Total \$110 X 9 wells = \$909

5. Compile the analytical and water levels data into a report and evaluate if an impact to water quality exists. The report shall include tables and figures comparing changes in water levels to precipitation events and development activities. Evaluate any storm water or waste water management activity as it relates to ground water flow or quality. Evaluate the adequacy of any storm or waste water management measures and their down gradient impacts. Include recommendations for improvement.

Labor @ \$30/hr X 80 hours	= \$2,400
subtotal	= \$13,350
10% contingency fee	= \$ 1,335
Total	= \$14,685

Surface Water

1. Compile existing information about the surface water drainage patterns before and after development, change in land use, proposed subdivision water usage and pollutants that might be expected in surface water as a result of the development. Locate streams and obtain written permission (if necessary) to access streams. Field visit each stream to establish station location and adequacy to be used for monitoring. Select two streams per development that are most likely to be influenced or have been influenced by changing land use. Plan to monitor both upstream and downstream of the development, where possible. For cost estimation, we will anticipate that Black Rock will have three monitoring stations for one stream and one spring; Gozzer Ranch will have two monitoring stations for two springs; and Chateau De Lorie will have three monitoring stations for one stream and one spring.

Labor @ \$30/hr X 40 hours = \$1,200

2. Develop a surface water sampling and analysis plan (SAP) that includes two years of quarterly surface water sampling for eight stations. Specific dates of sampling will be determined by examination of objectives and existing information. The SAP will include measured water quality parameters, sampling methodology, constituents of concern, analytical techniques and chain of custody procedures. Water quality parameters to be measured are: nitrates, total phosphorus, herbicide screen, E.coli, temperature and turbidity. There may be some other site specific parameter needed based on field reconnaissance.

Labor @ \$30/hr X 16 hours = \$480

3. Locate the monitoring stations using a GPS receiver. Measure and record stream flow rates and temperature at the stations. Determine elevations of the stations using 7.5 minute U.S. Geological Survey maps. Sample the proposed streams and submit for chemical analysis using the methodology and techniques described in the SAP. Assumes 1.0 hour per station.

8 stations X 1.0 hr/station = 8 hrs X 4 times /yr = 32 hrs X 2yrs = 64hrs

Labor @\$30/hr X 64 hours = \$2,880

4. Chemical Analyses: Eight stations to be sampled during eight sampling events.

E. coli	\$25/sample	
Total phosphorus	\$30/sample	
Nitrates	<u>\$ 8/sample</u>	
Total	\$138/sample	
\$63/sample X 8 stations = \$504 X 4 times/yr = \$2,016 X 2 years		= \$4,032
herbicide screen 1/yr @ \$150 /sample X 8 sites X 2 yrs		= \$2,400
Diesel Range Hydrocarbons TPH-Dx \$75/sample X 8 sites		= \$600

5. Compile the analytical data and stream flow rates into a report and evaluate if an impact to water quality exists. If so, examine gathered information and monitoring data for cause and effect relationships. Compare changes in flow rates to precipitation events and development activities. Evaluate any storm or waste water management activity as it relates to surface water flow or water quality. Evaluate the adequacy of any storm or waste water management measures and their down gradient impacts. Include recommendations for improvement.

Labor @\$30/hr X 80 hours	= \$2,400
subtotal	= \$13,992
10% contingency fee	= <u>\$1,399</u>
Total	= <u>\$15,391</u>

The total cost for both the hydrogeological and surface water studies is:

Grand Total = \$30,076

The cost estimates are approximate and may be subject to change if unusual conditions or circumstances are encountered. If you have any questions please feel free to contact either Gary Stevens or June Bergquist. Thank you.

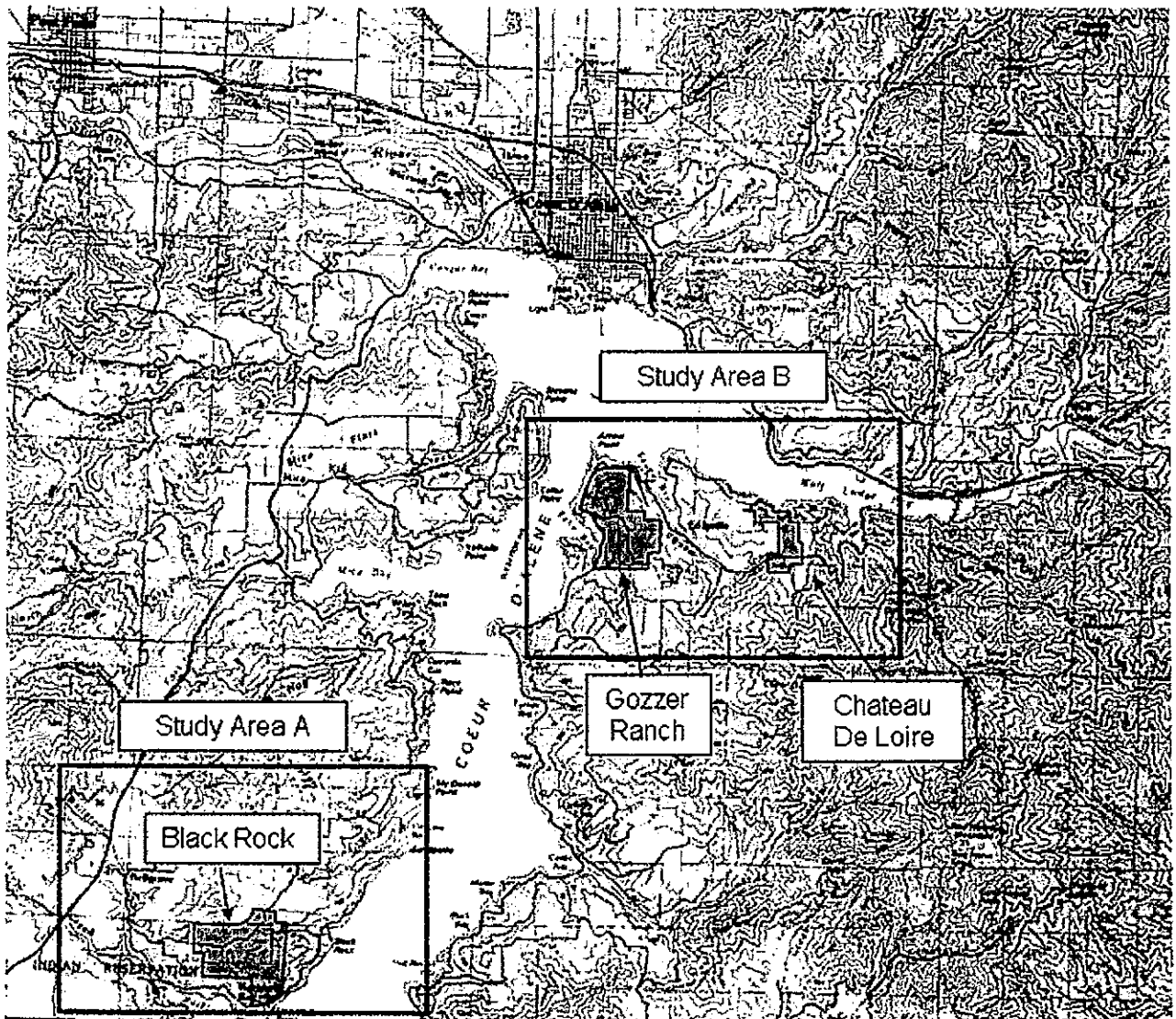


Figure 1. Approximate location and boundaries of developments and study areas.



Figure 2. Drinking water spring down gradient from Gozzer Ranch -non turbid conditions



Figure 3. Turbid conditions of same spring that owner believes results from Gozzer Ranch development activities.

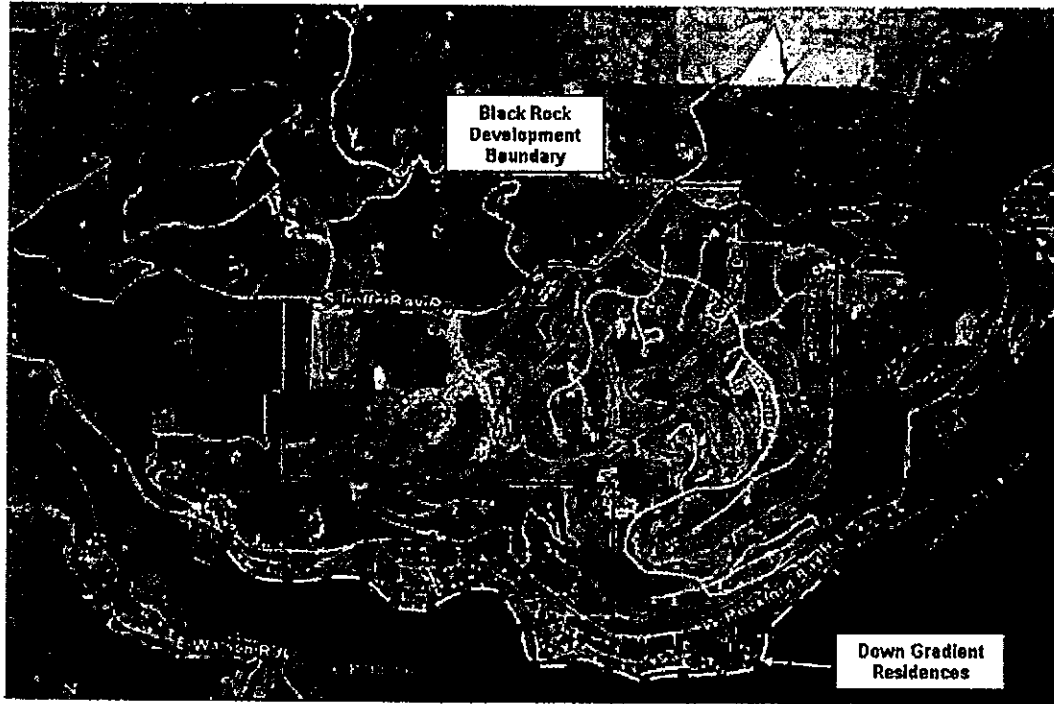


Figure 4. Approximate Black Rock development boundaries and potential down gradient impact area.

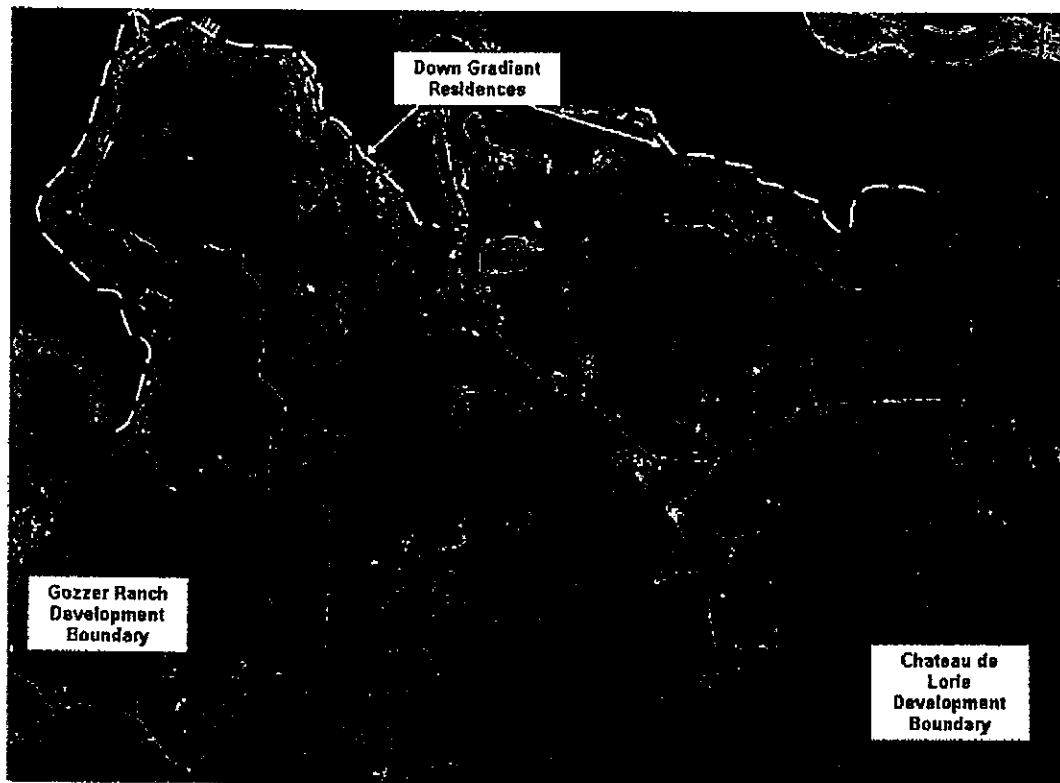


Figure 5. Approximate Gozzer Ranch and Chateau de Lorie development boundaries and potential down gradient areas.

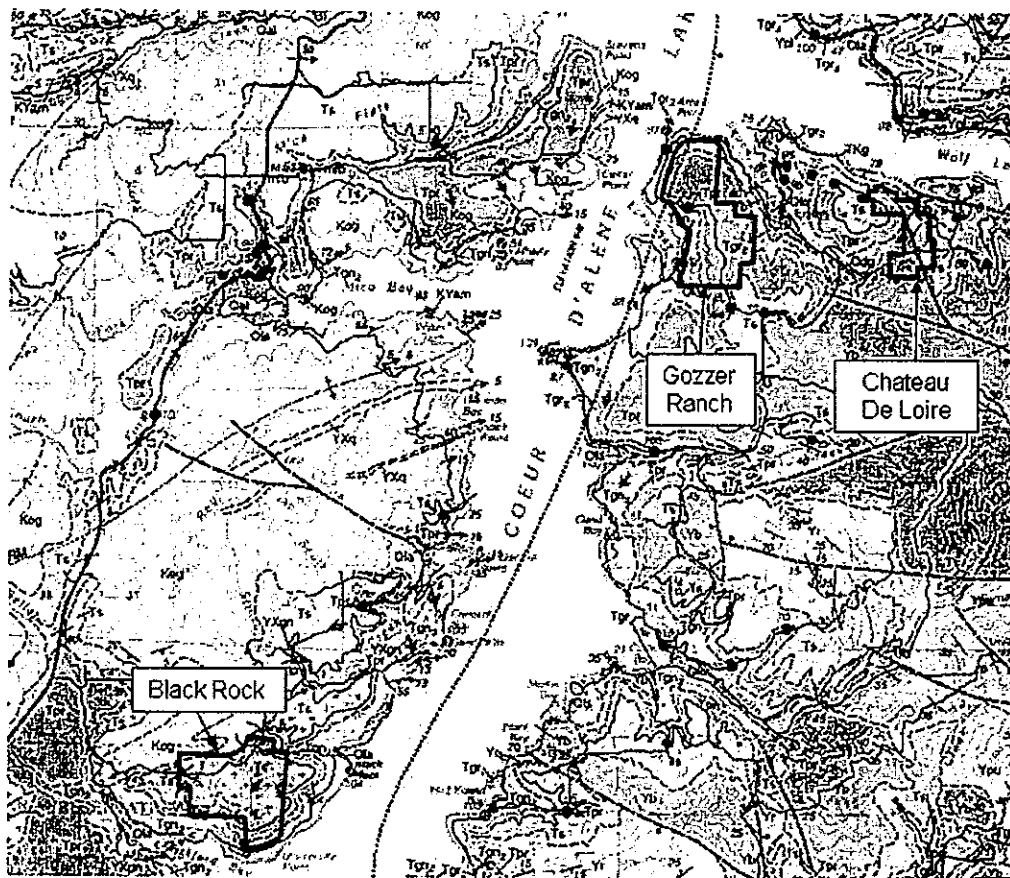


Figure 6. Bedrock geology map of development areas. All developments are underlain by bedrock.

June Bergquist

From: Gary Gaffney
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2007 7:06 PM
To: June Bergquist; Roger Tinkey
Subject: Black Rock North

I'm writing a letter to Black Rock regarding the wastewater system being proposed to serve Black Rock North and wondered, in light of our meeting yesterday whether I should include mention of the water quality problem. I drafted the two paragraphs below

"We understand that work was initiated several months ago to prepare the Black Rock North property for the golf course, residential lots, and other amenities planned for the development. This work was presumably done in accordance with Kootenai County and EPA site disturbance requirements. In recent weeks it has come to our attention that significant water quality problems have developed as the result of these activities. Although DEQ was not involved with the approvals secured that allowed these activities to be started, we do react to instances where water quality is adversely impacted. This is evident at this site and has apparently happened due to construction activities you authorized on the Black Rock North project.

We understand that all construction work has now stopped and you have secured the services of a consultant to assist in stabilizing the affected sites. Until the existing site disturbance plan is revised to fully accommodate the needs of this site and avoid the potential for future water quality problems, DEQ recommends that the Kootenai County Record of Decision for this project require that proper scheduling and design of all future site work be followed."

What do you think?

Gary Gaffney



I, the undersigned official records custodian, certify that this is a correct copy of the original document maintained by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality.

Jonas Keville

DATE 01/15/2009

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February 26, 2007

Mr. Roger Nelson
Black Rock Utilities, Inc.
PO Box 3070
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816



RE: **Planned Unit Development for Black Rock North** (Kootenai County Case No. PUD-55-05)

Dear Mr. Nelson:

On December 20, 2005 this office received for comment a copy of the Planned Unit Development (PUD) application made to Kootenai County as referenced above. Comments were made on engineering reports for the proposed drinking water and sanitary sewage collection systems and on the PUD application in DEQ letters to you dated December 8, 2005, April 10, 2006, and April 21, 2006. These comment letters expressed DEQ concurrence with proposed drinking water and sewage collection systems for the 325 residential unit development to be called **Black Rock North**. Before DEQ could provide Kootenai County with a final recommendation supporting the proposed PUD, more detail was requested of the manner by which the existing Black Rock wastewater system would be expanded to serve Black Rock North.

During the summer and fall of 2006, we understand your consultants were conducting field studies of the existing Black Rock wastewater treatment system in order to secure information that might allow them to establish the type of wastewater treatment improvements needed to serve Black Rock North. On December 20, 2006 a copy of the draft report describing these efforts was submitted to DEQ followed by a meeting on December 21, 2006 with your consultants to discuss the draft report. No written comments were issued by this office on the draft report.

On January 30, 2007 two reports were submitted to DEQ. One report as prepared by J-U-B Engineers, Inc and dated January 2007 was entitled "2006 Annual Wastewater Land Application Site Performance Report." The second report dated January 2007 was entitled "Black Rock North, Preliminary Engineering Report for Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse" and was stamped by James Kimball P.E. of J-U-B Engineers, Inc. DEQ comments on both reports are enclosed. Before final design of water and sewer improvements, these comments need to be addressed where applicable by your engineering consultants along with other water and sewer system comments previously issued by DEQ.

In summary, DEQ feels that the proposal as described for upgrading the existing Black Rock wastewater system from its present configuration into a facility capable of producing Class A wastewater irrigated within the development is feasible. In the near future, DEQ expects to receive an application from your engineer for renewal of the Wastewater Reuse Permit for the Black Rock wastewater system. A reuse permit will then be drafted by this office to replace the existing permit that expires on July 3, 2007. The draft permit will include a compliance schedule containing specific steps as proposed by J-U-B Engineers in the preliminary engineering report and required of the permittee in order to achieve Class A status before the end of the next five-year wastewater reuse permit cycle.

PA 32

RE: **Planned Unit Development for Black Rock North** (Kootenai County Case No. PUD-55-05)
February 26, 2007
Page 2

One new comment is warranted at this time. We understand that site work was initiated in October of 2006 to prepare the Black Rock North property for the golf course, residential lots, and other amenities planned for the development. This work was presumably being done as discussed in the Temporary Erosion Control Measures section of the PUD application and in accordance with applicable Kootenai County and EPA site disturbance requirements.

In recent weeks, it has come to our attention that water quality problems have developed as the result of these initial construction activities. Although DEQ was not directly involved with the permits or approvals that allowed these activities to be started, we are obligated to react to instances where state water quality standards are adversely impacted. Water quality problems have been observed due to construction activities underway on the Black Rock North project.

We understand that all construction work has now stopped and you have secured the services of a special consultant to assist in stabilizing the affected sites. Until the existing site disturbance plan is revised to better reflect the needs of this site and avoid the potential to repeat these water quality problems, DEQ recommends that Kootenai County impose a moratorium on new site disturbance work within Black Rock North.

Based on the proposals received to date for drinking water and wastewater systems serving the proposed Black Rock North development, DEQ recommends by copy of this letter that Kootenai County accept the PUD application referenced above.

Before DEQ is prepared to approve plans and specifications for any water or sewer construction involving Black Rock North, the new Wastewater Reuse Permit must be applied for and issued in draft format, responses to our previous water and sewer system design comments must be resolved by the design engineers, and effective best management practices (BMPs) for the site must be implemented.

Sincerely,

Gary J. Gaffney, P.E.

Enclosure to all

c: Jim Kimball, J-U-B Engineers, Inc., CdA
Kyle Capps, Black Rock Development, CdA
Ron Pace, Taylor Engineering, W. 106 Mission Avenue, Spokane, WA
Staci Armes, Kootenai County Building and Planning Department, CdA
(#9693 & #9622 with specs at R-86-8, Black Rock reuse file)

**DEQ comments on "Black Rock North
Preliminary Engineering Report
for Wastewater Reclamation and Reuse"**

1. **Flow meter:** The report proposes to install a flow meter on the inlet to the wastewater treatment plant before May 2007 in order to secure reliable measurements of actual sewage flows being generated by the 90 homes now using the system. Present flow data developed from elapsed time meter readings on individual effluent pumps is not sufficiently accurate or often for use in establishing actual sewage flows. Since actual sewage flows are an important criterion in the proposal to upgrade the treatment facility based on flows, accurate and frequent flow information is critical. An instantaneous and totalizing recording flow meter appropriate for use with septic tank effluent needs to be installed as proposed. The system operators need to record flow values weekly during the off-peak flow months and daily during peak periods. Occupancy during each monitoring period needs to be estimated so that data reflecting the range of sewage flow per occupied unit can be developed.

Plans and specifications for construction of a recording flowmeter on the 6-inch diameter force main discharging wastewater into the wastewater treatment plant must be submitted by the design engineer to DEQ for approval. In order to have this installation in place and operating before May 2007, this submittal needs to be provided to DEQ before March 15, 2007. Data recorded by this flow meter need to be reported in the Annual Report required by the new Wastewater Reuse Permit and shall be used to determine phasing of sewer system improvements.

2. **Ultimate Design Flows:** The report indicated that a summer flow of 200 gallon per day (gpd) per equivalent residential unit (ERU) and a winter flow of 150 gpd/ERU will be used to estimate the ultimate sewage flows from 400 ERUs in Black Rock and 378 ERUs in Black Rock North. This equates to a total design flow of 50 million gallons per year (MGA) from the 778 ERUs ultimately planned in the two developments. This approach is acceptable to DEQ as long as the data collected from the inlet flow meter confirms the reliability of the summer and winter gpd/ERU estimates.
3. **Phased Improvements:** The report proposed three phases for starting sewer system improvements based on the volume of sewage received daily at the treatment plant. Phase I would start with present flows with 90 ERUs. Phase II would start when average flows reached 46,000 gallons per day (gpd) (16.8 MGA from 230 ERUs) and Phase III would start when average flows reached 66,000 gpd (24 MGA from 330 ERUs). Phase III would be completed within five years.

Compelling information was not provided to support selection of these flow values. In 2006, the peak monthly estimate of flow was about 8000 gpd with wastewater volume of 1.63 MGA. DEQ feels Phase II should begin before the measured peak daily flow reaches 15,000 gpd, annual wastewater volume reaches 3.0 MGA, or July 1, 2009 with the necessary improvements completed within one year. DEQ feels Phase III should start before peak daily flows reach 25,000 gpd, annual wastewater volume reaches 5.0 MGA, or July 1, 2011 with the associated improvements also completed within one year. These numbers will be included in the draft Wastewater Reuse Permit

4. **Management Units:** The report identifies seven management units (MUs) planned for use for irrigation of wastewater.
 - Five of the MUs are presently in use and consist of the areas around the lagoon identified as MU 1A, 1B, and 1C (14.5 acres) and areas within the horse pasture identified as MU 2A and 2B (10.58 acres). The report proposed to continue use of these areas during Phase I applying Class C wastewater.

In 2006 these areas received less than 4-inches of wastewater application. The previous permit identified a maximum annual application rate for these areas as 23.2-inches. We suspect the 23.2 inch rate may be too high for the soil conditions because MU 1A and MU 1C have experienced irrigation runoff problems in the past.

In the previous permit MU 1A, 1B, and 1C were intended for hybrid poplar cropping with a maximum annual application rate of 33.2 inches. Since the hybrid trees have not developed into the predominant vegetation, these areas will be considered in the new Reuse Permit to be grass cropping areas with immature hybrid trees. When the trees predominate, higher application rates might be allowed.

DEQ intends to reduce the maximum annual application rates in these MUs in the draft Reuse Permit to no more than 12 inches per year. This will still accommodate system needs by allowing an application up to 8 MGA on the 25 acres while recognizing the risk of the 23.2 inch rate. Permitted application rates can be modified during a permit cycle if evidence is provided to justify the change.

- It is not clear to what uses the 10 acre Kid's Camp and 16 acre Equestrian Center will be used. Although Class A wastewater is safe for use where there is direct public access, DEQ suggests that the image of applying treated wastewater to an area used for horse riding activities or by children might evoke public concerns regarding exposure and public health risks. DEQ suggests that you consider deferring use of these areas for wastewater disposal until all the other identified reuse areas are utilized.
 - Development of the proposed 11.6 acre driving range for Class A or B wastewater irrigation might provide sufficient land to accommodate wastewater disposal needs for the Phase III. This area, in addition to the horse pasture and lagoon perimeter MUs, could provide over 36 total acres of irrigated land. At conservation application rates of 12 inches per year, these areas could dispose of up to 12 MGA which at present development rates will accommodate the system well past the end of the five-year permit. DEQ suggests developing the driving range area for Class A or B irrigation after the capacity of MUs 1A-C and 2A-B is utilized.
 - The practical need to ultimately use 126.6 acres for wastewater application based on irrigation of 50 MGA should be reconsidered. The reuse rules state that if Class A wastewater is distributed to any irrigation system, the entire connected irrigation system and associated appurtenances must be constructed using Pantone 512 purple pipe and with all outlets labeled "Warning: Reclaimed Wastewater – Do Not Drink". If all 126.6 acres are still envisioned as some day using reclaimed wastewater for irrigation, DEQ recommends constructing the irrigation system now within the 126.6 acres using purple piping.
5. **Site Runoff:** An assertion regarding storm water runoff made on page 6 of the report was inaccurate. Over application of wastewater to MU 1A in 2005 resulted in significant ponding of the wastewater at the lower end of the drainageway eventually resulting in a discharge of applied wastewater off the approved land application site which was a violation of permit requirements. Changes were made to the irrigation system and operating practices to avoid a repeat of this problem. This release was due to inattention by the operator and reflects the hydraulic sensitivity of MU 1A.

6. **Phased Upgrade Program:** The report identified a series of actions proposed for each of the three phases as follow:

- a. Phase I:
 - 1. Prior to July 1, 2007, apply for and secure from DEQ a new Reuse Permit.
 - 2. Install a lagoon depth gauge and a recording flowmeter on the FAST system inlet before May 1, 2007, start monitoring daily and weekly inflows and lagoon volumes, and report the data in a water balance format in Annual Reports.
 - 3. Revise and submit to DEQ for approval the Plan of Operation to reflect further development of MU 2A and 2B as grazed reuse areas and reflect a proposed soil monitoring program.
 - 4. Initiate and complete pilot testing studies intended to identify system improvements needed to achieve Class B standards. Submit a pilot study plan and the resulting summary report to DEQ for review.
- b. Phase II:
 - 1. Complete system improvements needed for Class B wastewater. This includes items needed to coagulate and clarify FAST effluent.
 - 2. Expand irrigation areas into permitted MUs as needed to accommodate flow increases.
- c. Phase III: Upgrade the wastewater treatment system to comply with Class A standards,

These actions integrated with Figure 2 tasks and dates in the report will be included in a compliance schedule in the draft Wastewater Reuse Permit.

7. **Class A Wastewater Treatment:** The report states that Class A effluent must be oxidized, coagulated, clarified, and filtered. The proposal calls for oxidizing the wastewater using the existing FAST treatment units and filtering the wastewater using pressure filters in series containing different filter media. Limited discussion was included regarding the requirement to coagulate and clarify the wastewater prior to filtration for Class A compliance.

In addition, the report recommends dosing the entire lagoon with chlorine when the supply to the pressure filters is affected by high lagoon turbidity presumably caused by algae growth. This practice is not encouraged as a common operating measure because it interferes with the biological treatment systems in the lagoon that are providing natural treatment of the wastewater. A system to add coagulant, flocculate the particulates and settle the resulting material as a unit process prior to filtration is a superior treatment practice. The post-settling tank located after the FAST units is not capable of providing adequate clarification.

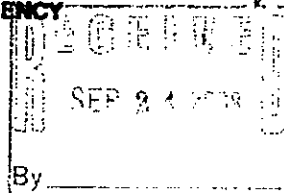
Installation of a membrane filtration system should also be considered at this facility and pilot tested along with any proposed pressure filtration system. All Class A treatment units must meet the redundancy, standby power, and bypass storage requirements of the reuse rules.

The report suggests that the Class A disinfection system will achieve the required chlorine contact time of greater than 450 mg-min/l by utilizing the existing 14-inch 1560-foot long contact pipe flowing at 138 gpm with a free chlorine residual no less than 5 mg/l. The existing 20-Hp variable speed irrigation pumps are capable of flows from 200 to 400 gpm. Limited discussion was provided describing the required chlorine dosages or suggesting that a free chlorine residual greater than 5 mg/l could consistently be maintained at the end of the disinfection contact. The proposed disinfection system does not appear to be capable of meeting the minimum chlorine contact time requirement.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

18 SEP 2008



FILE COPY

9/18/08

Reply To: OCE-133

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

NOTICE OF VIOLATION AND REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Kyle Capps
Black Rock Development
P.O. Box 3070
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Stephen Harrell
Wadsworth Golf Construction
600 195th Avenue
Buckeye, AZ 85326

Jim Haneke
ACI Northwest, Inc.
6600 N. Government Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Re: March 27, 2008, NPDES Construction Storm Water Inspection

Dear Messrs. Capps, Harrell, and Haneke:

On March 27, 2008, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted an inspection at your company's construction site, Black Rock North Golf Course (Site or Black Rock), located at Loffs Bay Road in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The inspection was conducted to determine Black Rock's compliance with the Clean Water Act (Act) and the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities (Construction General Permit or CGP), CGP Tracking Nos. IDR10AX45 (Black Rock), IDR10AX2I (Wadsworth Golf Construction), and IDR10BI67 (ACI Northwest, Inc.) (Permit). I would like to express my appreciation for your company's time and cooperation during the inspection.

As you know, a previous information request dated February 22, 2007, required Black Rock to conduct turbidity monitoring of its storm water discharges. We have reviewed the turbidity monitoring reports and found a number of violations of Idaho's Water Quality Standards for turbidity (see Enclosure). In addition, a review of the inspection report revealed the following violations and concern:

Three violations

Printed on Recycled Paper

VIOLATIONS

1. Parts 3.4.C.1-3 of the CGP requires the following records to be maintained as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan: (1) dates when major grading activities occur; (2) dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; and (3) dates when stabilization measures are initiated. The inspector requested these records, but Black Rock was unable to provide the log. This is a violation of Parts 3.4.C.1-3 of the CGP.
2. Part 3.6.A of the CGP states that, "If site inspections...identify best management practices (BMPs) that are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed as soon as possible and before the next storm event, whenever, practicable to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls." Inspection reports indicate that maintenance of problem areas are not necessarily acted upon immediately. The inspector noticed that three consecutive reports (3/13, 3/20, and 3/27) noted the same problem area without any maintenance followup. Black Rock's self-inspection findings were corroborated by the EPA inspector's observation of an erosion channel in drainage draw #4. This is a violation of Part 3.6.A of the CGP. ~~no report was submitted for this problem.~~
3. Part 3.13.A of the CGP requires that control measures be properly selected, installed, and maintained. On the north end of the site, near the end of W. Shriner Road, it was noted that silt fences were not properly implemented. They were placed in such a way as to channel runoff rather than capturing it and settling out solids. In a drainage draw flowing north, the inspector noted that a lack of rock armor around a culvert led to the erosion of a stream channel and sediment accumulation along the banks. These are violations of Parts 3.13.A of the CGP.

CONCERN

 Part 3.12.B requires that a copy of the complete notice of intent (NOI) be posted. However, the NOIs that were posted did not include the assigned tracking numbers of the operators.

EPA understands that Black Rock has since initiated measures to correct a number of the deficiencies noted during the inspection. However, the high turbidity readings of storm water discharges remain a concern.

INFORMATION REQUEST

In exercising its responsibilities under the Clean Water Act, EPA requests the following information about the Black Rock project. EPA is authorized to make this Information Request pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act (Act), 33 U.S.C. § 1318. In light of the continuing turbidity problems and failure of Black Rock to immediately maintain storm water BMPs, EPA requires this information to evaluate whether the Black Rock project is in compliance with the Act. Please submit Black Rock's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan as required under Part 3.1.A

of the CGP. Your response is due within 14 days of receipt of this letter. All responses must be mailed to Eva Chun, EPA, at the following address:

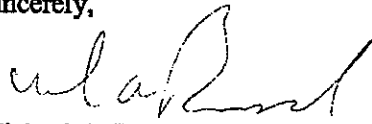
Eva Chun
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
NPDES Compliance Unit
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900 (OCE-133)
Seattle, WA 98101-1128

Failure to provide all the information requested in this letter or to explain adequately the basis for such failure, or making any false material statement or representation in response to this Information Request, may constitute a violation of Section 308 of the Act. A violation of Section 308 of the Act may result in an enforcement action and the imposition of civil and/or criminal penalties or fines as provided under Section 309 of the Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1319, and Title 18 of the United States Code, 18 U.S.C. § 1001.

Although the information requested must be submitted to EPA, you are entitled to assert a business confidentiality claim under 40 C.F.R. Part 2, Subpart B. If EPA determines your business confidentiality claim meets the criteria under 40 C.F.R. § 2.208, the information will be disclosed only to the extent described under 40 C.F.R. Part 2, Subpart B. Unless a confidentiality claim is asserted at the time the requested information is submitted, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to you.

If you have any questions related to this Information Request, please contact Eva Chun at (206) 553-1970.

Sincerely,



Michael A. Bussell, Director
Office of Compliance and Enforcement

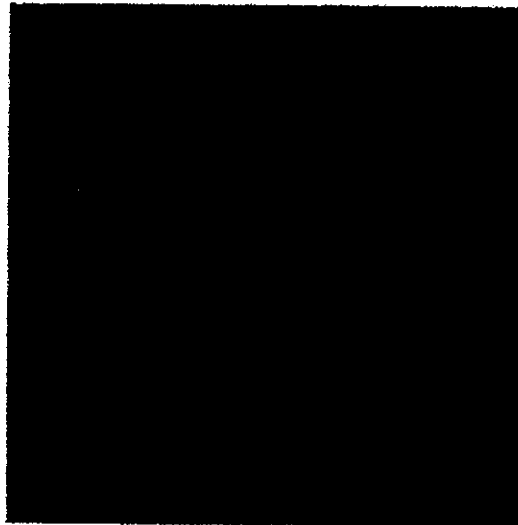
cc: Rick Huddleston, IDEQ-Boise office
June Bergquist, IDEQ-Coeur d'Alene Office

Table 1. Violations of Idaho Water Quality Standards for Turbidity in NTU (50 NTU over background is a violation of Idaho WQS)

Date	Surface Water	Upstream	Downstream	ΔNTU
12/4/07	Stinson Creek	37.90	210.00	172.1
12/20/07	Stinson Creek	16.10	128.00	111.9
12/24/07	Stinson Creek	27.70	107.00	79.3
6/4/08	Stinson Creek	6.09	275	268.91
6/6/08	Stinson Creek	4.7	112	107.3
6/7/08	Stinson Creek	5.25	649	643.75
6/10/08	Stinson Creek	6.88	77.1	70.22
6/12/08	Stinson Creek	12.6	84.8	72.2
7/11/08	Stinson Creek	2.69	66.4	63.71

221 days

Sampling for
+ 550 days





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, Washington 98101-3140

12/29/08

DEC 29 2008

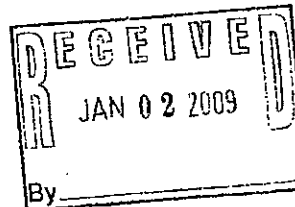
Reply To: OCE-133

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Kyle Capps
Black Rock Development
P.O. Box 3070
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

Stephen Harrell
Wadsworth Golf Construction
600 195th Ave.
Buckeye, AZ 85326

Jim Haneke
ACI Northwest, Inc.
6600 N. Government Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815



Re: Response to Section 308 Information Request dated October 8, 2008,
CGP Tracking Nos. IDR10AX45 (Black Rock), IDR10AX2I (Wadsworth), IDR10BI67
(ACI)

Dear Messrs. Capps, Harrell, and Haneke:

My staff has reviewed Black Rock North's (BRN) response to EPA's information request. EPA appreciates the expense and effort BRN and its contractors have made to implement and maintain adequate storm water Best Management Practices (BMPs). We understand the amount of work and effort that it takes to oversee such a large and complex project. However, the size of the project also requires increased vigilance because of the greater impacts it can have on downstream environments. It is because of the size of the site and its proximity to surface waters that BRN has received so much scrutiny.

EPA remains concerned about the high turbidity readings that have been measured in nearby surface waters, particularly Stinson Creek. While BRN and its contractors assert that some of the turbidity may be attributable to third parties, sampling in CO9 and C08 (which do not appear to be impacted by third parties) indicate that a significant amount of turbidity originates from BRN's site. We understand that in some cases BMPs can not be fixed or maintained immediately due to adverse weather conditions and snow cover. Such problems should be noted in inspection reports. Our review of BRN's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and accompanying map found it to be relatively complete.

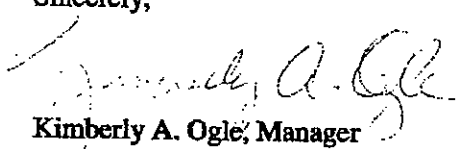
However, timing of stabilization and structural practices were vague and appeared reactive rather than proactive, i.e., dates were entered when practices were initiated. Adequate planning and timing may help in minimizing environmental impacts. You may find helpful ideas on how to improve your SWPPP at EPA's storm water site:
<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp.cfm>.

→ As you know, EPA sent an information request dated February 22, 2007, requiring BRN to conduct turbidity monitoring of its storm water discharges. Over eighteen months of sampling revealed at least nine days of state water quality standard violations - one in excess of 600 NTUs above background levels. We take these violations seriously. BRN must continue its turbidity monitoring through Spring 2009. If no turbidity exceedances are shown, then BRN can stop turbidity monitoring as required under the information request on May 30, 2009.

Although it is EPA's goal to ensure NPDES facilities comply fully with their permits, the ultimate responsibility rests with the facility. As such, we strongly encourage your company to maintain full knowledge of the applicable NPDES requirements and other appropriate statutes, and to take all appropriate measures to ensure compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Eva Chun at (206) 553-1970.

Sincerely,


Kimberly A. Ogle, Manager
NPDES Compliance Unit

cc: Rick Huddleston, IDEQ- Boise Office
June Bergquist, IDEQ-Coeur d'Alene Office

Christopher H. Meyer, Idaho State Bar No. 4461
Michael P. Lawrence, Idaho State Bar No. 7288
GIVENS PURSLEY LLP
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chrismeyer@givenspursley.com
mpl@givenspursley.com
www.givenspursley.com
Attorneys for Applicant Black Rock Utilities, Inc.

RECEIVED

FEB 25 2009

DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

BEFORE THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

In the Matter of Application to Amend Water
Permit No. 95-9045 in the Name of the Black
Rock Utilities (Application No. 74780)

**BLACK ROCK'S NOTICE REGARDING
EXHIBITS AND EXCHANGE OF
EXHIBIT 62**

Black Rock Utilities, Inc. ("Black Rock") submits this Notice for purposes of clarification with respect to the current status of exhibits.

At the hearing conducted in Coeur d'Alene on January 27, 2009, it was agreed that the parties would not object to the authenticity of any exhibits that had been exchanged as of that date.

In order to save time and without objection from the parties, the Hearing Officer instructed that all exhibits (BR1 through BR61 and P1 through P4) would be accepted into evidence en masse subject to the following two limitations: First, either party may raise a specific objection to an exhibit (on grounds other than authenticity) when it is first discussed by a

witness. Second, any exhibits that are not presented to and discussed by a witness will not be deemed admitted and will not be part of the record.

Later in the hearing, the Hearing Officer ruled that exhibits and testimony with respect to ground water management and wastewater management are beyond the scope of this hearing.¹ Accordingly, many of the exhibits that Black Rock was prepared to offer will not be offered. Exhibits that fall outside the scope of the hearing per these rulings, and thus may not be offered, are as follows: BR4, BR5, BR6, BR8, BR9, BR10, BR11, BR12, BR13, BR18, BR25, BR26, BR27, BR33, and P4.²

Certain of Black Rock's exhibits are duplicative with other exhibits, and are so identified in the penultimate column of the attached exhibit list. The duplicative exhibits, which should be excluded from the record are: BR21, BR29, BR30, and BR56.

During the Black Rock's examination of Mr. King, counsel for Black Rock withdrew the offer of BR 35, when it was determined that foundational assumptions for the exhibit were incorrect. See Tr. 1-217-2009 at 33.

¹ "Spackman: OK. I will rule on that particular motion and the ruling is with respect to the waste water system, and I guess that would be waste water coming from the homes and the uses inside those homes, that is a separate system, water is provided separately and it is not at issue in this particular hearing. And we won't explore that in any further testimony. Meyer: Your Honor, just for purposes of clarification it would also include waste water from the club house and restaurants and that sort of thing. Spackman: Yes." Tr. 1-27-2009 at 66. "Spackman: Well, the Department of Water Resources has a responsibility to ensure in its approvals that water quality standards and laws are not, of the State of Idaho, are not violated and in this particular case, the intrusion, I guess, occasionally of storm waters into these features for the purpose of some sort of retention, in my opinion, is not closely related enough to this proposal, Ms. Nelson, that I want to consider any additional information related to that subject. And so, as a result, I will restrict testimony related to that subject in this particular hearing. OK? Alright." Tr. 1-27-2009 at 77. "Nelson: OK, well maybe I need clarification because you said you were going to restrict and restrict in as far as what? Spackman: Well, testimony about the storm water management, as described by Mr. Ariss. My ruling was that that storm water and the regulation of that storm water, with respect to environmental rules, even though that water will intrude occasionally, perhaps on these ponds, that it is, it is remote enough from the Department's consideration of these applications for amendment that I will restrict and prevent in the presentation of testimony evidence about storm water, storm water use. I do not [unintelligible] storm water runoff as it relates to this application for amendment. That was the ruling." Tr. 1-27-2009 at 77.

² P4, of course, is Protestant's exhibit and has not been offered. We include it here because it plainly falls within the Hearing Officer's exclusionary rulings.

In order to assist the parties and to avoid any confusion, Black Rock is appending hereto a summary of all exhibits for both Black Rock and Protestant with notations indicating the current status of each exhibit. Exhibits that have been discussed by a witness and which do not fall within the Hearing Officer's exclusionary rules with respect to the scope of the hearing are indicated by identifying the name of the witness who first discussed that exhibit. In other words, if a witness's name appears in the penultimate column, that exhibit is admitted as of the first hearing. Exhibits that are excluded pursuant to the Hearing Officer's exclusionary rulings are also noted in that penultimate column. Exhibits with a blank in that column may still be offered (subject to possible objections on grounds other than authenticity) when the hearing continues on February 25, 2009.

The Hearing Officer also ruled the small version of exhibits BR30, BR 34, BR36, and BR44 that are included within the loose leaf binder of Black Rock's official exhibits will be the official exhibits and that the large blow-ups of those exhibits may be used as visual aids during the hearing but will not be part of the record. These exhibits are noted in the final column of the attached exhibit list.

Black Rock hopes that this Notice will be helpful to the Hearing Officer and to the parties in identifying the current status of each exhibit, identifying any dispute or misunderstanding (if there are any), and thus expediting the continuation of the hearing.

Finally, Black Rock submits herewith a copy of *Black Rock's First Set of Discovery to Coalition for Positive Rural Development* (Sept. 10, 2008), which Black Rock designates as Exhibit BR62.

DATED this 23rd day of February, 2009.

Respectfully submitted,

GIVENS PURSLEY LLP

By



Christopher H. Meyer

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on the 23rd day of February, 2009, the foregoing was filed, served, or copied as follows:

DOCUMENT FILED:

Mr. Gary L. Spackman
Administrator, Water Management Division
Idaho Department of Water Resources
322 East Front Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0098
Fax: (208) 287-6700
Email: Gary.Spackman@idwr.idaho.gov

☐	U. S. Mail
☒	Hand Delivered
☐	Overnight Mail
☐	Facsimile
☒	E-mail

SERVICE COPIES TO:

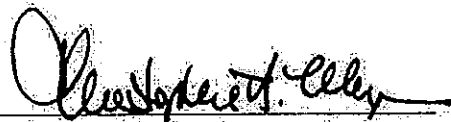
Jai K. Nelson, RN
Spokesperson/Coordinator
Coalition for Positive Rural Growth
15192 Gate 7 Ridge Road
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
Email: jaikandcadence@yahoo.com

☐	U. S. Mail
☐	Hand Delivered
☒	Overnight Mail
☐	Facsimile
☒	E-mail

COURTESY COPIES TO:

Robert G. Haynes
Regional Manager
Idaho Department of Water Resources
7600 Mineral Drive, Suite 100
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Fax: (208) 762-2819
Email: bob.haynes@idwr.idaho.gov

☒	U. S. Mail
☐	Hand Delivered
☐	Overnight Mail
☐	Facsimile
☒	E-mail



Christopher H. Meyer

Black Rock's Exhibit List

Exhibit No.	Date of Exhibit	Author	Description of Exhibit	Date of Exhibit Exchange	Status of Exhibit: Offered Through Witness; Excluded As Beyond Scope; or Duplicative	Large Illustrative Copy Available
BR1	4/13/00	IDWR / H2O Well Service	Jai Nelson Well Driller's Report #1	1/19/09	Scott King	
BR2	6/26/00	IDWR / H2O Well Service	Jai Nelson Well Driller's Report #2	1/19/09	Scott King	
BR3	7/21/00	IDWR / H2O Well Service	Jai Nelson Well Driller's Report #3	1/19/09	Scott King	
BR4	6/10/03	EPA	NOV and Request for Information regarding stormwater management (section 308) issued to Black Rock.	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR5	3/24/06	TechCon, Inc.	Stormwater Baseline Evaluation - Black Rock North	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR6	12/5/06	EPA (Kimberly A. Ogle)	Letter forwarding proposed Expedited Settlement Agreement.	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR7	2/16/07	Idaho Fish & Game	Email correspondence to Mark Mussman re: 1/10/06 letter to Staci Ames, Kootenai County Planning Dept. and 12/22/06 letter to Mark Mussman, Kootenai County Building & Planning Dept.	1/19/09		
BR8	2/22/07	EPA	Information Request regarding stormwater management ("308 Order")	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR9	3/2/07	John Ortmann, Black Rock Development	Cover letter with attached storm water sample map (accompanying Stormwater Baseline Evaluation by TechCon, Inc. (dated Mar. 24, 2006))	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR10	3/20/07	CENTRA Consulting, Inc.	Draft Storm Water Monitoring & Quality Assurance Plan and appendices (with cover letter from Chas Arris)	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR11	3/22/07	EPA and Black Rock	Expedited Settlement Agreement approved by EPA. Payment of \$2,700.	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR12	5/21/07	CENTRA Consulting, Inc.	Revised Storm Water Prevention Pollution Plan	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR13	6/1/07	Taylor Engineering, Inc. with revisions by CENTRA Consulting, Inc.	Temporary Runoff Control for the Black Rock North Golf Course Grading and Construction Access Haul Roads	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR14	6/4/07	IDWR	IDWR Preliminary Order on Permit No. 95-09045	11/21/08	Scott King	
BR15	7/27/07	IDWR	IDWR Amendment of Permit No. 95-09045	11/21/08	Scott King	
BR16	7/27/07	IDWR	IDWR Permit to Appropriate Water No. 95-09045 Digital Boundary for Black Rock Utilities Inc.	11/21/08		
BR17	7/30/07	Shelley Keen, IDWR	Amendment of Permit Approval Notice from Shelley W. Keen (IDWR) to Black Rock Utilities Inc. regarding Permit No. 95-09045	11/21/08		
BR18	1/31/08	JUB	2007 Annual Wastewater-Land Application Site Performance Report	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	

Black Rock's Exhibit List

Exhibit No.	Date of Exhibit	Author	Description of Exhibit	Date of Exhibit Exchange	Status of Exhibit: Offered Through Witness; Excluded As Beyond Scope; or Duplicative	Large Illustrative Copy Available
BR19	4/14/08	Black Rock/IDWR	Black Rock Utilities Application for Amendment of a Permit for Permit No. 95-9045	11/21/08	Scott King	
BR20	4/14/08	Black Rock	Exhibit A to Black Rock Utilities Application for Amendment of a Permit for Permit No. 95-9045: Map [with handwritten notes]	11/21/08	Scott King	
BR21	4/14/08	Black Rock	Exhibit B to Black Rock Utilities Application for Amendment of a Permit for Permit No. 95-9045: Ponds and Water Features	11/21/08	Duplicative with BR19	
BR22	5/12/08	Idaho Fish & Game	BRN Private Pond Permits	1/19/09		
BR23	8/11/08	Idaho Fish & Game	Email correspondence from Mark Mussman (Kootenai County) to Kyle Capps re: Black Rock North tour	1/19/09		
BR24	8/26/08	IDWR	Black Rock Water Bank Agreement 2008	1/19/09		
BR25	9/18/08	EPA (Michael A. Bussell)	NOV and Request for Information (section 308) issued to Black Rock, issued in response to 3-27-2008 inspection.	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR26	10/1/08	Black Rock (John Ortmann)	Representative example of BR's monthly reports to EPA	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR27	10/8/08	Black Rock (Kyle Capps)	Letter responding to EPA's 308 Information Request of 9-18-2008.	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR28	10/9/08	Black Rock (Chris Meyer)	Black Rock's Submission of Updated Information Regarding Water Features and Request for Clarification regarding Permit No. 95-9045	11/21/08	Scott King	
BR29	10/9/08	Black Rock (Chris Meyer; SPF)	Exhibit F to Black Rock's Submission of Updated Information Regarding Water Features and Request for Clarification regarding Permit No. 95-9045 (Changes to Spreadsheet)	11/21/08	Duplicative with BR28	
BR30	10/9/08	Black Rock (Chris Meyer)	Map from page 7 of Black Rock's Submission of Updated Information Regarding Water Features and Request for Clarification regarding Permit No. 95-9045	11/21/08	Duplicative with BR28	Yes
BR31	11/20/08	SPF (Scott King)	Memorandum from Scott King to File - Black Rock Development regarding ET Idaho Station Selection (with attached ET Idaho Stations Northern Idaho Map)	11/21/08	Scott King	
BR32	11/21/08	SPF	Black Rock Utilities Inc. Amendment of Permit No. 95-9045 "Change Map"	11/21/08		
BR33	12/29/08	EPA (Kimberly A. Ogle)	Letter to Black Rock responding to Black Rock's response to 308 Information Request. No penalty. Black Rock may stop turbidity monitoring after Spring 2009 if no further exceedences.	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	
BR34	1/16/09	SPF	2006 aerial photo with Black Rock boundary and Jai Nelson's Well location	1/19/09	Scott King	Yes

Black Rock's Exhibit List

Exhibit No.	Date of Exhibit	Author	Description of Exhibit	Date of Exhibit Exchange	Status of Exhibit: Offered Through Witness; Excluded As Beyond Scope; or Duplicative	Large Illustrative Copy Available
BR35	1/16/09	SPF	Jai Nelson water level analysis table	1/19/09	Withdrawn by Counsel for Black Rock (1-27-09 Tr. at 33)	
BR36	1/16/09	SPF	USGS Quadrangle Map with Black Rock boundary and Jai Nelson's Well location	1/19/09	Scott King	Yes
BR37	1/16/09	SPF	USGS Quadrangle Map with Black Rock boundary and POD for 95-9045	1/19/09	Scott King	
BR38	1/16/09	IDWR (query by SPF)	Water right search - Jai Nelson Section	1/19/09	Scott King	
BR39	1/16/09	IDWR (query by SPF)	Well log search - Jai Nelson Section	1/19/09	Scott King	
BR40	1/9/09	Terry W. Pickel, Assistant Water Superintendent, Coeur	Email correspondence from Terry Pickel to Kyle Capps re water feature	1/19/09		
BR41	1/8/09	Terry Werner, Post Falls	Email correspondence from Terry Werner to Kyle Capps re water feature	1/19/09		
BR42		Chas Ariss	Resume of Chas Ariss	1/19/09	Chas Ariss	
BR43		Black Rock	List of documents produced by Black Rock in response to Jai Nelson's discovery requests (provided on CD to the hearing officer)	1/19/09		
BR44		Taylor Engineering, Inc.	Irrigated Acreage Summary Map for the Club @ Black Rock and Black Rock North by Taylor Engineering, Inc.	11/21/08	Scott King	Yes
BR45		Black Rock (Kyle Capps)	Photographs of ponds	11/21/08		
BR46		Black Rock (Kyle Capps)	Photos of aesthetic water features operated by other municipal providers	1/19/09		
BR47		James S. De Smet	Resume of James S. De Smet, P.E., P.G.	11/21/08		
BR48		Richard A. Agueros	Resume of Richard A. Agueros	11/21/08		
BR49		Scott King	Resume of Scott N. King, P.E.	11/21/08	Scott King	
BR50		Black Rock (SPF)	Screen prints from ETIdaho website: Evapotranspiration and Consumptive Irrigation Water Requirements for Idaho	11/21/08	Scott King	
BR51		Black Rock (SPF)	Table: Black Rock Utilities Annual Pond Evaporation (based on ETIdaho)	11/21/08	Scott King	
BR52		Black Rock (SPF)	Table: ETIdaho Open Water - evapotranspiration in shallow systems (ponds, streams) at three stations	11/21/08	Scott King	
BR53	10/20/00	IDWR	Original Permit No. 95-9045	1/27/09	Scott King	

Black Rock's Exhibit List

Exhibit No.	Date of Exhibit	Author	Description of Exhibit	Date of Exhibit Exchange	Status of Exhibit: Offered Through Witness; Excluded As Beyond Scope; or Duplicative	Large Illustrative Copy Available
BR54	3/8/06	Black Rock Utilities	Application for Amendment of Permit (1st App.)	1/27/09	Scott King	
BR55	1/6/09	Black Rock Utilities	Black Rock's Second Submission of Updated Information regarding Water Features	1/27/09	Scott King	
BR56	1/6/09	Black Rock Utilities	Exhibit B to Second Submission of Updated Information regarding Water Features (Updated Map)	1/27/09	Duplicative with BR55	
BR57	10/29/08	Black Rock Utilities	Stipulation for Conditional Withdrawal of Protest	1/27/09	Scott King	
BR58	11/5/08	Black Rock Utilities	Black Rock's Submission of Proposed Conditions	1/27/09	Scott King	
BR59	10/24/08	Coalition for Positive Rural Impact	Protestants' Answers to First Set of Interrogatories and Request for Production of Documents	1/27/09		
BR60	12/29/08	Coalition for Positive Rural Impact	Protestants' Supplemental Answers to Interrogatories	1/27/09	Scott King	
BR61	1/12/09	Coalition for Positive Rural Impact	Protestants' Second Supplemental Answers to Interrogatories	1/27/09		
BR62	9/10/08	Black Rock Utilities	First Set of Discovery to Coalition	2/23/09	To be offered at 2-25-09 hearing	
P1	8/17/08	Cliff Harris, Cd'A Press	Newspaper article entitled "Water Shortage Crisis To Be the World's Biggest Risk"	1/19/09		
P2	9/28/08	Unknown	Photographs of ponds	1/19/09		
P3			Website downloads of photographs and drawing from Black Rock website	1/19/09		
P4	2/20/07	Gary Gaffney, IDEQ	Email from Gary Gaffney to June Bergquist and Roger Tinkey	1/19/09	Excluded as beyond scope (1-27-09 Tr. at 66, 69, and 71).	

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Attorneys for Applicant Black Rock Utilities, Inc.

BEFORE THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

In Re Application for Amendment of Permit
for Water Right No. 95-9045 (Application
No. 74780)

**BLACK ROCK'S FIRST SET OF
DISCOVERY TO COALITION FOR
POSITIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

TO: Coalition for Positive Rural Development, in care of Jai K. Nelson.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Black Rock Utilities, Inc., by and through its counsel,
hereby requires you to respond to the following Discovery Requests.

INSTRUCTIONS

These Discovery Requests are issued to you pursuant to the Hearing Officer's Order,
IDWR's Rules of Procedure (IDAPA §§ 37.01.01.001.02 and 37.01.01.520 through
37.01.01.532), and Rules 33, 34, and 36 of the Idaho Rules of Civil Procedure, which are
incorporated by reference in the Department's Rules (IDAPA § 37.01.01.520.02). Pursuant to
the Hearing Officer's Order, your responses are due on or before October 6, 2008.

Your responses to these Discovery Requests must be made under oath.

In responding to these Discovery Requests, please base your responses on all information available to the Coalition and its members, including information in the possession of the Coalition's attorneys, experts, and consultants, not merely information based on the personal knowledge of the person completing the responses.

If you cannot respond to these Discovery Requests in full after exercising due diligence to secure the information to do so, so state and respond to the extent possible, specifying your inability to respond to the remainder, and providing whatever information, documents, and knowledge you have concerning the unanswered portion.

All of these Discovery Requests are deemed continuing and require supplementation to the extent that Rule 26(e) of the Idaho Rules of Civil Procedure requires such.

Materials that you have produced pursuant to the Hearing Officer's Order need not be produced again in response to these Discovery Requests.

DEFINITIONS

As used herein, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. "Applicant" means Black Rock Utilities, Inc.
2. "Coalition" means the Coalition for Positive Rural Impact.
3. "Discovery Requests" means these Interrogatories and Requests for Production.
4. "Hearing Officer's Order" means the *Notice of Hearing, Order Authorizing Discovery and Prehearing Order* of September 3, 2008 as amended by any subsequent order of the Hearing Officer, if any.
5. "IDWR" and the "Department" both mean the Idaho Department of Water Resources.
6. "KEA" means the Kootenai Environmental Alliance.

7. "Order Approving Amendment" means the *Preliminary Order* issued by the Department's Hearing Officer, Gary Spackman, on June 4, 2007.
8. "Pending Application" means the Applicant's *Application for Amendment of Permit* (No. 95-9045), dated April 10, 2008, which was assigned Application No. 74780.
9. "Protest" means the protest filed by the Coalition in this matter, dated June 23, 2008.
10. "You" or "your" refers to the Coalition.

REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION AND INTERROGATORIES

Please note: The sub-headings set out below are provided solely for the convenience of the reader. They are not intended in any way to modify or limit the discovery requests, nor are they intended to serve as a guide for the interpretation of the discovery requests.

Information About the Coalition

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1. Please produce all current documentation (articles, bylaws, Secretary of State registration, etc.) showing the current corporate or other organizational status of the Coalition.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2. Please produce documentation identifying the name and position of each current officer of the Coalition.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3. Please produce a copy of any and all minutes or other records of meetings and actions of the Coalition, from January 1, 2007 to the present, which contain any reference to The Club at Black Rock, Black Rock North, the Applicant, the Applicant's water rights, the Pending Application, or the Coalition's Protest.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4. Please produce copies of all press releases, announcements, advertisements, petitions, memoranda, letters, emails, videos, and other communications to or from the Coalition that address or reference The Club at Black Rock, Black Rock North, the Applicant, the Applicant's water rights, the Pending Application, or the Coalition's Protest. This production request is limited to those documents that have been addressed, released, or made available to the Coalition's membership, to the public, or to the press from May 1, 2006 to the present.

Injury to Water Rights

INTERROGATORY NO. 1. Please identify each water right (including water right permits and domestic exempt water rights) owned by the Coalition or by a member of the Coalition which the Coalition contends may be injured or otherwise adversely affected by the Pending Application if it is approved.

INTERROGATORY NO. 2. For each water right identified in Interrogatory No. 1, please state the owner, the legal basis of the right (e.g., license, permit, decree, or domestic exemption), the IDWR water right number (if any), how the water right will be injured by the Pending Application if it is approved, and what evidence supports this assertion.

Local Public Interest

INTERROGATORY NO. 3. Please explain specifically and in detail each way in which the changes in water rights described in the Pending Application will conflict with the Local Public Interest (which is defined in Idaho Code § 42-202B(3) as "the interests that the people in the area directly affected by a proposed water use have in the effects of such use on the public water resource").

INTERROGATORY NO. 4. Please identify, describe, and explain any and all evidence that supports your contention the Pending Application will conflict with the Local Public Interest.

Conditions

INTERROGATORY NO. 5. Please explain in detail why each of the conditions proposed by the Applicant in the letter from Applicant's counsel of August 28, 2008 addressed jointly to the Kootenai Environmental Alliance and the Coalition for Positive Rural Growth are not adequate to satisfy the requirements set out in Idaho Code § 42-211.

INTERROGATORY NO. 6. Please state what condition(s), amendment(s) to the permit, or other limitations you believe must be imposed by IDWR in order to lawfully approve the Pending Application.

Additional Issues

INTERROGATORY NO. 7. To the extent not fully disclosed by your earlier responses, please identify and explain in detail any other basis or bases for your contention that the Pending Application should not be approved and identify the facts and evidence supporting your contention.

Your Witnesses and Evidence

INTERROGATORY NO. 8. For each person you have identified or will identify as an expert witness pursuant to the Hearing Officer's Order, please state the name and address of each such witness and include for each such witness, as provided in Idaho Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(4)(A)(i), a complete statement of all opinions to be expressed and the basis and reasons therefore, the data or other information considered by the witness in forming the opinions, any exhibits to be used as a summary of or support for the opinions, any qualifications of the witness

including a list of all publications authored by the witness within the preceding ten years, the compensation to be paid for the testimony, and a listing of any other cases in which the witness has testified as an expert at trial or by deposition within the preceding four years.

INTERROGATORY NO. 9. Please state the name and address of each person you intend to call as a lay witness at the trial of this matter, and for each such person state the substance of the facts and opinions to which he or she is expected to testify and set forth specifically and in detail the underlying facts and data upon which the opinion and testimony is based.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5. Please produce all documents, exhibits, and/or other items of tangible evidence which you expect to introduce or use, or may use, at the hearing in this matter.

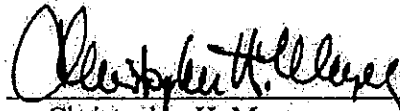
REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 6. Please provide copies of any documents (excluding documents available from the websites of IDWR) that you relied on to respond to these Discovery Requests.

DATED this 10th day of September 2008.

Respectfully submitted,

GIVENS PURSLEY LLP

By



Christopher H. Meyer

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 10th day of September, 2008, the foregoing was filed, served, or copied as follows:

COPY OF THIS DISCOVERY SERVED ON:

Barry Rosenberg
Kootenai Environmental Alliance
408 Sherman Ave., Ste. 301
PO Box 1598
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816-1598

☒ U. S. Mail
☐ Hand Delivered
☐ Overnight Mail
☐ Facsimile
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Jai K. Nelson, RN
Spokesperson/Coordinator
Coalition for Positive Rural Growth
15192 Gate 7 Ridge Road
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

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☐ Hand Delivered
☐ Overnight Mail
☐ Facsimile
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☐ E-mail

COPY OF NOTICE OF SERVICE TO:

Gary L. Spackman
Administrator
Water Management Division
Idaho Department of Water Resources
322 East Front Street
P.O. Box 83720
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☒ U. S. Mail
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