



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

MCCAMMON FIRE STATION

BY THE CITY OF MCCAMMON
KARLENE HALL, MAYOR



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Responsible Entity [24 CFR 58.2(a)(7)]: City of McCammon, ID
Certifying Officer [24 CFR 58.2(a)(2)]: Karlene Hall, Mayor
Project Name: McCammon Fire Station Project
Project Location: Project will be located on an undeveloped city owned parcel situated on the north end of the city boundaries. See vicinity map – **EXHIBIT 1**
Estimated total project cost: \$ 1,890,000

Grant Recipient [24 CFR 58.2(a)(5)]:

Recipient Address: 802 Front Street, McCammon, ID 83250
Project Representative: Karlene Hall, Mayor
Telephone Number: (208)254-3200

Conditions for Approval:

Historic Preservation

- In the event that cultural materials inadvertently encountered during implementation of this project, work shall be halted in the vicinity of the finds until they can be inspected and assessed by the appropriate consulting parties.

Air Quality

- The contractor will be required to implement BMP's in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.01.650 and 651 Rules for Control of Fugitive Dust.

Surface Water Quality

- The DEQ recommends the development of a Storm-Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with federal requirements and the proper construction and maintenance of the best management practices (BMP's) associated with storm-water management.

Hazardous Material and Petroleum Storage

- Accidental surface spills of hazardous material products and petroleum hydrocarbon products (i.e. fuel, oil and other chemicals) are most commonly associated with the transportation and delivery to work sites or facilities. The following Idaho, storage, release, reporting and corrective action regulations may be applicable:
 - Hazardous and Deleterious Material Storage IDAPA 58.01.02.800
 - Hazardous Material Spills, IDAPA 58.01.02.850
 - Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste IDAPA 58.01.05
 - Petroleum Release Reporting, Investigation and Confirmation IDAPA 58.01.02.851
 - Petroleum Release Response and Corrective Action IDAPA 58.01.02.852
 - Requires notification within 24 hours of any spill of petroleum product greater than 25 gallons and notification for the release of lesser amounts if they cannot be cleaned up within twenty-four (24) hours.

FINDING: [58.40(g)]

Finding of No significant Impact

(The project will not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human environment)

Environmental Review Officer: _____

(signature)

Date

11/29/21

Chief Elected Official Signature: _____

(signature)

Date

12-8-21

Statement of Purpose and Need for the Proposal: [40 CFR 1508.9(b)]

The project will provide for a new fire station located on city owned property at the entrance of the City of McCammon. The fire station will allow for increased volunteerism, a site for an ambulance as well as a possible sub-station for the Bannock County Sherriff.

Description of the Proposal: Include all contemplated actions, which logically are either geographically or functionally a composite part of the project, regardless of the source of funding [24 CFR 58.32, 40 CFR 1508.25].

The new building will provide a secure, functional, and energy efficient space for current and future needs of the volunteer fire crew. The building will allow for continuing training opportunities for the volunteer firefighters in a location where they have access to properly stored and maintained gear and equipment.

Additionally the new facility will provide improvements for health and sanitation as the facility will have equipment for proper ventilation and facility for cleaning and sanitation needs of the volunteers, their gear and equipment. The new facility will provide appropriate functional space for training and community involvement to strengthen the volunteerism in the community.

Existing Conditions and Trends: Describe the existing conditions of the project area and its surroundings, and trends likely to continue in the absence of the project [24CFR 58.40(a)].

The current fire station was built as maintenance shed in 1974. The building is just over 2,000 sf and sits on a lot that of 0.19 acres with no room for expansion. The building is composed of concrete masonry blocks for the outer exterior walls with a single pitch roof that slopes down to the back/south of the building. It is out of compliance with the National Fire Protection Association for its lack of storage and health and safety concerns. For over 40 years it has served the City of McCammon well and strong community support has made it imperative to address the need and move forward with a new station.

The current station is dated and out of compliance. It lacks running water, insulation, ventilation, storage, and disinfection capabilities. The facility is dangerously close to being uninhabitable let alone used for public services. The lack of running water at the station means crews have to pull water from fire hydrants in town when responding to fires, further delaying their response time. The station does not have any ventilation, meaning volunteers are exposed to toxic fumes from exhaust or the residue from their gear after a fire; firefighters are also using the parking lot to hose off turnout gear after responding to an emergency. All of these issues make it hard to recruit more volunteers to work in dismal conditions

The project will provide for a new fire station located on city owned property at the entrance of the City of McCammon. This will allow for increased volunteerism, a site for an ambulance as well as a possible sub-station for the Bannock County Sherriff.

This project will allow the City to recruit more firefighters and increase training for the volunteers, therefore providing better response times and outcomes throughout the district. New facilities will make it safer for population growth and expansion in the area.

Statutory Worksheet
[24CFR §58.5 and §58.6]

For each listed statute, executive order or regulation, record the determinations made. Note reviews and consultations completed as well as any applicable permits or approvals obtained. Attach evidence that all required actions have been taken. Record any conditions or mitigation measures required. Then, make a determination of compliance or consistency.

Laws/Authorities/E.O.s	Status A/B	Determination and Supporting Documentation
Historic Preservation [36 CFR 800] (Includes Indian Tribes)	A	SHPO determined that the project actions will have “no effect to historic properties with the implementation of an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP)”. See <i>SHPO Response dated 12/9/2020 and Green Sheet - EXHIBIT 1</i>
Flood Plain Management [24 CFR 55, Executive Order 11988]	A	Project is not in a floodplain or floodway. The project does not require compliance with 5-step or 8-step decision-making at 24 CFR Part 55. See <i>Floodplain Map and Green Sheet – EXHIBIT 2</i>
Wetlands Protection [Executive Order 11990]	A	The project is not in a wetland. The project does not require compliance with the 5-step or 8-step decision-making process in Executive Order 11990. See <i>wetland map and Green Sheet – EXHIBIT 3</i>
Coastal Zone Management Act [Sections 307(c),(d)]	A	There are no Coastal Zones in Idaho. Therefore, the Act does not apply.
Sole Source Aquifers [40 CFR 149]	A	The project is in a U.S. EPA designated sole-source aquifer watershed area; however, the project need not be referred to EPA for evaluation according to an EPA approved MOU or checklist. See <i>Sole source Aquifer map and Green Sheet - EXHIBIT 4</i>
Endangered Species Act [50 CFR 402]	A	There is 1 candidate species – Monarch Butterfly. Based on the nature of the project, existing habitat and IPaC system response; there are no identified conflicts. See <i>IPaC system response and Green Sheet – EXHIBIT 5</i>
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act [Sections 7 (b), (c)]	A	The project is not located near a listed Wild and Scenic River and will have no effect on the natural, free flowing or scenic qualities of Wild and Scenic River systems. See <i>map and Green Sheet - EXHIBIT 6</i>
Clean Air Act [Sections 176(c), (d), and 40 CFR 6, 51, 93]	A	Project is not located in a non-attainment area. See <i>Green Sheet and Idaho Non-attainment Map – EXHIBIT 7</i>
Farmland Protection Policy Act [7 CFR 658]	A	The project site includes prime or unique farmland, but during consultation with NRCS the property was determined to be “exempt from Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) due to its small size of less than 3 acres”. See Consultation with NRCS and Green Sheet – <i>EXHIBIT 8</i>
Environmental Justice [Executive Order 12898]	A	There will not be an adverse environmental impact caused by the project, therefore the project will not pose an Environmental Justice concern, See <i>Green Sheet – EXHIBIT 9</i>

HUD Environmental Standards	Status A/B	Determination and Supporting Documentation
Noise Abatement and Control [24 CFR 51 B]	A	The project does not involved development of noise sensitive uses. <i>See Green Sheet – EXHIBIT 10</i>
Explosive & Flammable Operations [24 CFR 51 C]	A	The project is located at an Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) from any above-ground explosive or flammable fuels or chemicals containers according to 24 CFR 51C. <i>See ASD calculator, ASD distance Map and Green Sheet – EXHIBIT 11</i>
Toxic or Hazardous Substances and Radioactive Materials [24 CFR 58.5(i)]	A	The subject and adjacent properties are free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals, gasses and radioactive substances which could affect the health or safety of occupants or conflict with the intended use of the subject property. <i>See UST Map and Green Sheet – EXHIBIT 12</i>
Airport Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones [24 CFR 51 D]	A	The project is not located within an FAA-designated civilian airport Runway Clear Zone (RCA) or Runway Protection Zone. <i>See Airport map and Green Sheet – EXHIBIT 13</i>

Compliance Checklist for the “Other Requirements” in 24 CFR 58.6

Section 1. Flood Disaster Protection Act - See EXHIBIT 2

Are funds for acquisition (including equipment) or construction (including repair and rehabilitation) purposes?	Yes Continue	
Is the Activity in an area identified as having special flood hazards (SFHA)? https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home Identify FEMA flood map used to make this determination: Community Name and Number: City of McCammon, ID Map panel number and date: 16005C0515D 7/7/2009		No Document and Proceed to Section 2- Act does not apply See EXHIBIT 2
Is the Community participating in the National Insurance Program (or has less than one year passed since FEMA notification of Special Flood Hazards)?	Yes	
<i>Flood Insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program must be obtained and maintained for the economic life of the project, in the amount of the total project cost. A copy of the flood insurance policy declaration must be kept on file.</i>		

Section 2. Airport Runway Clear Zones (Civil) and Accident Potential Zones (Military) - See EXHIBIT 13

Does the project involve HUD assistance, subsidy or insurance for the purchase or sale of an existing property?	Yes Continue	No—Proceed to Section 3—regulation does not apply.
Is the project located within 2,500 feet of a civil airport or 15,000 feet of a military airfield?	Yes Continue	No—Document and proceed to Section 3—regulation does not apply.
Is the project located within an FAA-designated civilian airport Runway Clear Zone (RCA) or Runway Protection Zone, or within the military Airfield Clear Zone (CZ) or Accident Potential Zone/Approach Protection Zone (APZ), based upon information from the airport or military airfield administrator identifying the boundaries of such zones?	Yes Continue	No—Document and proceed to Section 3—regulation does not apply.
<i>Comply with 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart D. This may include providing a written notice to a prospective buyer or leaser of the potential hazards from airplane accidents and the potential that an airfield operator may wish to purchase the property. Maintain copies of the signed notice. For properties located in a military clear zone, make and document a determination of whether the use of the property is consistent with DOD guidelines.</i>		

Section 3. Coastal Barrier Resources Act

There are no Coastal Barrier Resource Areas in Idaho. Therefore, the Act does not apply.



Environmental Assessment Worksheet

Use the instructions for completing the HUD ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST [Environmental Review Guide HUD CPD 782, 24 CFR 58.40; Ref. 40 CFR 1508.8 & 1508.27]

Evaluate the significance of the effects of the proposal on the character, features and resources of the project area. Enter relevant base data and verifiable source documentation to support the finding. Then enter the appropriate impact code from the following list to make a finding of impact. **Impact Codes:** (1) No impact anticipated; (2) Potentially beneficial; (3) Potentially adverse; (4) Requires mitigation; (5) Requires project modification. Per 40 CFR 1508.9(b), note sources, agencies, persons consulted, dates of contact, telephone numbers and page references. Attach additional materials as needed.

Land Development	Code	Information Source and/or Documentation
Conformance with Comprehensive Plans and Zoning	1	Project meets local planning and zoning codes.
Compatibility and Urban Impact	2	Project will not have a potentially beneficial impact on economy of the core city area.
Slope	1	The slope of the project area is mostly flat. No signs of erosion or unstable slope at the project site.
Erosion	1	No evidence of erosion on the project site.
Soil Suitability	1	Soil is suitable for improvement project. Fire Station project will not have a negative impact on soils.
Hazards and Nuisances including Site Safety		The subject and adjacent properties are free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals, gasses and radioactive substances which could affect the health or safety of occupants or conflict with the intended use of the subject property. See EXHIBIT 12
Energy Consumption	2	Project will be designed for maximum energy efficiency.
Noise Contribution to Community Noise Levels	1	Noise levels higher than normal may be caused short term during construction. No effect on long term noise levels.
Air Quality Effects of Ambient Air Quality on Project and Contribution to Community Pollution Levels	1	Short term impacts are associated with construction emissions; however the contractor will be required to implement BMP's to monitor, prevent and control generation of dust and other airborne particulate matter. Impact to air quality is not expected to exceed state or federal limits.
Environmental Design Visual Quality – Coherence, Diversity, Compatible Use and Scale	1	The project is compatible with surrounding land uses.

Socioeconomic	Code	Information Source and/or Documentation
Demographic Character Changes	1	The project is consistent with the surrounding land uses there will be no change in demographic or neighborhood character.
Displacement	1	No displacement will occur.
Employment and Income Patterns	1	Employment and Income pattern will not be affected.

Community Facilities and Services	Code	Information Source and/or Documentation
Educational Facilities	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Educational Facilities
Commercial Facilities	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Commercial Facilities
Health Care	2	Fire Station project will have a potentially beneficial impact on Health Care by improving response times
Social Services	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Social Services.
Solid Waste	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Solid Waste
Waste Water	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Waste Water
Storm Water	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Storm Water
Water Supply	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Water Supply
Public Safety -Police	2	Fire Station project will have a potentially beneficial impact on Police by adding a sub-station for Bannock County Sheriff
-Fire	2	Fire Station project will have a beneficial impact on Fire by providing in compliance facilities for fire response
-Emergency Medical	2	Fire Station project will have a potentially beneficial impact on Emergency Medical by having proper equipment training and a facility to conduct training and store materials.
Open Space and Recreation -Open Space	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Open Space
-Recreation	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Recreation
-Cultural Facilities	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Cultural Facilities
-Transportation	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Transportation

Natural Features	Code	Information Source and/or Documentation
Water Resources	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Water Resources
Surface Water	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Surface Water
Unique Natural Features and Agricultural Lands	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Unique Natural Features and Agricultural Lands
Vegetation and Wildlife	1	Fire Station project will not have a negative effect on Vegetation and Wildlife

Other Factors	Code	Information Source and/or Documentation

Summary of Findings and Conclusions

ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

Alternatives and Project Modifications Considered [24 CFR 58.40(e), Ref. 40 CFR 1508.9]
 (identify other reasonable courses of action that were considered and not selected, such as other sites, design modifications, or other uses of the subject site. Describe the benefits and adverse impacts to the human environment of each alternative and the reasons for rejecting it.)

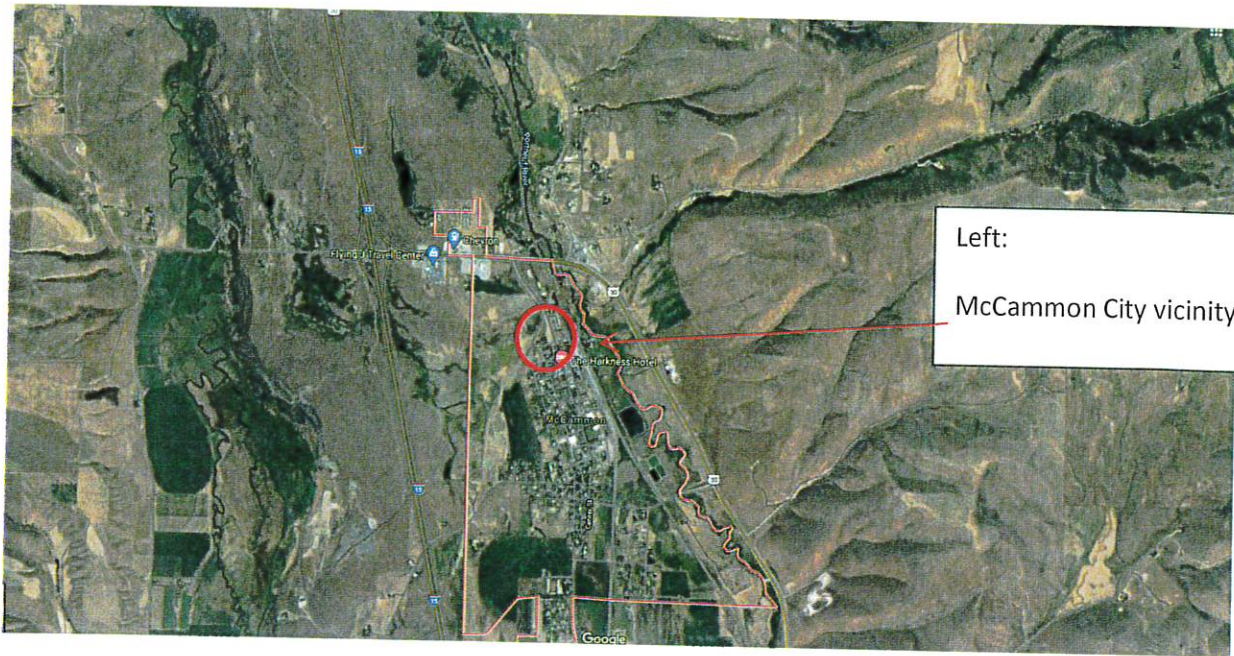
The option for an addition and significant modification to the existing facility is not a viable option as a solution for consideration. The access limitation and small parcel of land do not allow for accommodation of the large equipment or the necessary circulation and access for standard equipment. The land also is limited due to proximity to adjacent structures. Any investment into improving or expanding the existing building would be mismanagement of resources.

No action Alternative [24 CFR 58.40(e)]
 (Discuss the benefits and adverse impacts to the human environment of not implementing the preferred alternative.)

The "no action" option does not solve any of the current deficiencies and challenges associated with the operations and needs of the community or the volunteer fire response team. This option should be eliminated because it has not served the needs of the community for quite some time.

Mitigation Measures Recommended [24 CFR 58.40(d), 40 CFR 1508.20]
 (Recommend feasible ways in which the proposal or external factors relating to the proposal should be modified in order to eliminate or minimize adverse environmental impacts.)

Additional Studies Performed – EXHIBIT 14
Planning Assessment – Resin Architecture 2021



Left:
McCammon City vicinity map



Right:
McCammon proposed fire station site

**GREEN SHEETS and other
SOURCE DOCUMENTATION**

EXHIBIT

1	Historic Preservation.....
2	Floodplain Management.....
3	Wetland Protection.....
4	Sole Source Aquifers.....
5	Endangered Species Act.....
6	Wild and Scenic Rivers.....
7	Clean Air Act Compliance.....
8	Farmland Protection.....
9	Environmental Justice.....
10	Noise Abatement and Control.....
11	Explosive and Flammable Operations.....
12	Toxic Chemicals and Radioactive Materials.....
13	Airport Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones.....
14	Planning Assessment (Resin Architecture)

DISCLAIMER: These checklists were developed by HUD Region X and Commerce and are intended as a tool to help CDBG grantees and grant administrators complete environmental requirements. The checklists are not HUD policy statements, and the laws, regulations, executive orders and other authorities take precedence over any information found in the checklists.

These checklists are also available online at:
<http://commerce.idaho.gov/communities/community-grants/community-development-block-grant-cdbg>



**EXHIBIT 1:
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

GREEN SHEET F.1

Historic Preservation Checklist

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Protect sites, buildings, and objects with national, state or local historic, cultural and/or archeological significance. Identify effects of project on properties	National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. 470(f), Section 106	36 CFR Part 1294 36 CFR Part 800 24 CFR Part 58.5(a)

1. **Does the project include repair, rehabilitation or conversion of existing properties; new construction; the acquisition of undeveloped land; or any activity that requires ground disturbance (defined as one cubic foot of disturbed soil)?**

No: STOP here. The Section 106 Historic Preservation review is complete.

- ❖ Record your determination that the project type will not adversely affect historic properties on the Statutory Worksheet or Environmental Assessment.

Yes: PROCEED to #2

2. **Does the project involve a structure that is less than 50 years old, is not in a historic district and has no ground disturbing activities and you have determined there is no potential to cause effects on historic properties per 36 CFR 800.3(a)(1)?**

Yes: STOP here. The Section 106 Historic Preservation review is complete.

Record your determination that there is no potential to cause effect, including the age of the existing building and information from the National Register to show that the activity is not in a historic district, on the Statutory Worksheet or Environmental Assessment.

No: PROCEED to #3

3. **Consult with SHPO or THPO and any tribes or groups that may have an interest in the project to determine if the project is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.**

Identify Historic Properties within the Area of Potential Effects either by entering the address(es) or providing a map depicting the APE. The APE is defined as the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking. (36 CFR Part 800.16)

- ❖ Consult the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or if the project is on tribal land, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) with details of the project and project site. SHPO or THPO typically has 30 days from receipt of a well-documented request to make a determination. For the SHPO email the completed Determination of Significance and Effect form (pg.11) with necessary supporting documentation to shsshpo@ishs.idaho.gov. See page 57 & 58 for SHPO and THPO contact information.

- ❖ Determine if there are tribes or groups that have demonstrated interest in the historic aspects of the project and invite them to participate in the consultation. You must make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify Indian tribes that may have an interest.

Proceed as appropriate based on the Finding:

- No Historic Properties Affected:** STOP here. The Section 106 Historic Preservation review is complete.
Attach SHPO/THPO concurrence, copies of letters to and from other interested parties and the tribes, and your response to the ERR. If SHPO/THPO did not respond within 30 days, your dated letter documents compliance. Record your determination of no historic properties affected on the Statutory Worksheet or Environmental Assessment.
- No Adverse Effect on Historic Property:** STOP here. The Section 106 Historic Preservation review is complete. **Categorically Excluded projects (24 CFR Part 58.35(a)) CANNOT convert to exempt with this determination.**
Attach SHPO/THPO concurrence, copies of letters to and from other interested parties and the tribes, and your response to the ERR. Record your determination of no adverse effect on historic properties on the Statutory Worksheet or Environmental Assessment.
- Adverse Effect on Historic Property:** Resolve Adverse Effects per 800.6 in consultation with SHPO/THPO, the ACHP if participating, and any consulting parties. The loan or grant may not be approved until adverse effects are resolved according to 800.6 or you have complied with 36 CFR Part 800. Categorically Excluded projects (24 CFR Part 58.35(a)) CANNOT convert to exempt with this determination.
Make sure that the resolution is fully documented in your ERR with all SHPO/THPO correspondence, copies of letters to and from other interested parties and the tribes, surveys, MOAs etc.

Historic Preservation Contacts

National Contacts

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Ashley Malloy
Historic Preservation Review Officer
ashley.brown@ishs.idaho.gov
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702
Phone: (208)488-7463

Website: <http://history.idaho.gov/location/shpo/> (Includes contact names and addresses, guidance on submitting Section 106 consultation requests, and useful links.)

If a project has a potential adverse impact the Grantee may need to contact the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Office of Federal Agency Programs
401 F Street, NW, Suite 308
Washington, DC 20001-2637
Phone: (202) 517-0200
Fax: (202) 517-6381
E-mail: achp@achp.gov

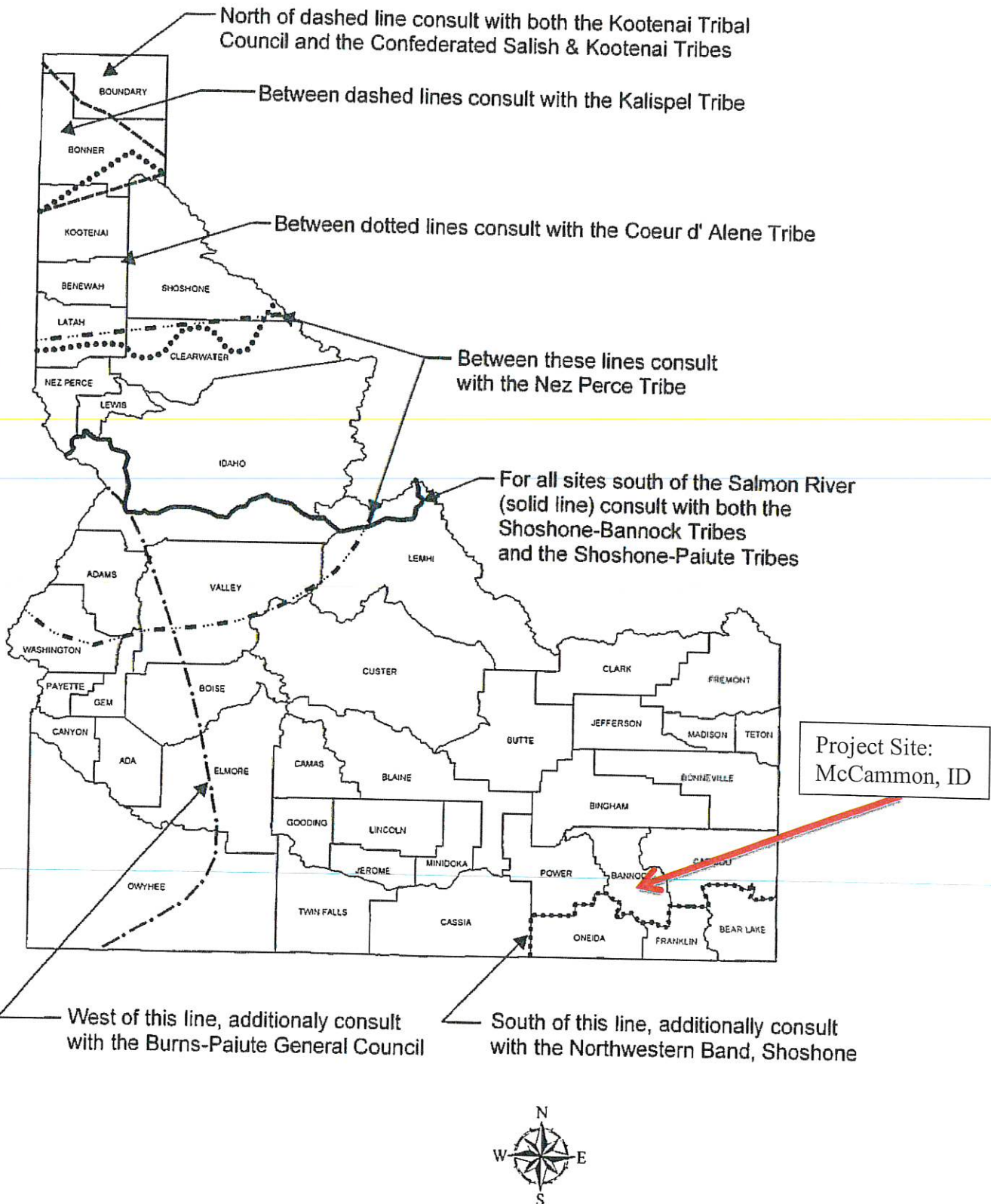
Website: www.achp.gov (The ACHP's Website includes more information about working with Section 106 and contact information for federal agencies, SHOPs, and THPOs. The ACHP also publishes Section 106 Success Stories at www.achp.gov/sec106_successes.html)

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal Contacts

Note: The areas of Idaho of interest to the tribes overlap in some instances and referral to two or more tribes may be necessary for at least the initial contact.

<p>Brian Thomas, Chairman Cultural Resource Program Shoshone-Paiute Tribe PO Box 219 Owyhee, NV 89832 775-757-3161 ext 243 208-759-3100 ext 243 Fax: 775-757-2219 Thomas.brian@shopai.org</p>	<p>Josie Shattanana Cultural Resource Program Kootenai Tribe of Idaho PO Box 1269 Bonners Ferry, ID 83805 208-267-3519 Fax: 208-267-2960 josie@kootenai.org</p>
<p>Jill Maria Wagner, Ph.D., THPO Coeur d'Alene Tribe PO Box 408 Plummer, ID 83851 208-686-1572 Fax: 208-686-1901 jwagner@cdatribe-nsn.gov</p>	<p>Patrick Baird, THPO Nez Perce Tribe PO Box 305 Lapwai, ID 83540 208-621-3851 Fax: 208-843-7419 keithb@nezperce.org</p>
<p>Kyle Felsman, THPO Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes 42487 Complex Boulevard Pablo, MT 59855 406-675-2700 ext 1077 kyle.felsman@cskt.org</p>	<p>Carolyn Boyer Smith Cultural Resource Coordinator Shoshone-Bannock Tribes PO Box 306 Pima Dr Fort Hall, ID 83203 208-236-1086 csmith@sbtribes.com</p>
<p>Kevin Lyons Cultural Resource Archeologist Kalispel Tribe PO Box 39 Usk, WA 99180 509-445-1147 Fax: 509-445-1705 kjlyons@knrd.org</p>	<p>Patti Timbimboo Cultural Resource Program Northwest Band Shoshone Tribe 862 S. Main Street, Suite 6 Brigham City, UT 84302 435-734-2286 ext 13 Fax: 435-734-0424 ptimbimboo@nwbshoshone-nsn.gov</p>
<p>Charisse Soucie, THPO Burns-Paiute General Council HC-71 100 Pasigo St. Burns, OR 97720-9303 541-573-2323 Fax: 541-573-2422 charisse.soucie@burnspaiute-nsn.gov</p>	

CONSULTATION ON CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS SITES APPROXIMATE AREAS OF CONCERN FOR EACH TRIBE





IDAHO STATE
**HISTORICAL
 SOCIETY**

9 December 2020



Brad Little
 Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore
 Executive Director
 State Historic
 Preservation Officer

Administration:
 2205 Old Penitentiary Rd.
 Boise, Idaho 83712
 208.334.2682
 Fax: 208.334.2774

Idaho State Museum:
 610 Julia Davis Dr.
 Boise, Idaho 83702
 208.334.2120

**Idaho State Archives
 and State Records
 Center:**
 2205 Old Penitentiary Rd.
 Boise, Idaho 83712
 208.334.2620

**State Historic
 Preservation Office:**
 210 Main St.
 Boise, Idaho 83702
 208.334.3861

**Old Idaho Penitentiary
 and Historic Sites:**
 2445 Old Penitentiary Rd.
 Boise, Idaho 83712
 208.334.2844

HISTORY.IDAHO.GOV

Krystal Harmon
 Southeast Idaho Council of Governments
 P.O. Box 6079
 Pocatello, Idaho 83205-6079
 krystal@sicog.org

Via Email

RE: McCammon Fire Station / SHPO Rev. No. 2021-139

Dear Ms. Harmon:

Thank you for consulting with our office on the above referenced project. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is providing comments to the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR § 800. Consultation with the SHPO is not a substitution for consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, other Native American tribes, local governments, or the public.

It is our understanding that the scope of the undertaking will include the construction of a new fire station to serve the City of McCammon, Bannock County, Idaho.

Pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.5, we have applied the criteria of effect to the proposed undertaking. Based on the information received 27 November, 2020, we concur the proposed project actions will have **no effect to historic properties with the implementation of an Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP). An IDP is attached to this letter for the project manager to complete. The contractor(s) will be required to review it prior to any ground-disturbing activities.**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please note that our response does not affect the review timelines afforded to other consulting parties. Additionally, information provided by other consulting parties may cause us to revise our comments. If you have any questions or the scope of work changes, please contact me via phone or email at 208.488.7463 or ashley.brown@ishs.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ashley Brown', written in a cursive style.

Ashley Brown, M.A.
Historical Review Officer
Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Attachment: IDP Template

Inadvertent Discovery Plan

The Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) protocol must be adhered to if cultural materials, including human remains, are encountered during construction

Project: Click or tap here to enter text.

SHPO Review No.: Click or tap here to enter text.

Project Manager: Click or tap here to enter text.

Location: Click or tap here to enter text.

Cultural Resources

Construction work may uncover previously unidentified Native American or Euro-American artifacts. This could occur for a variety of reasons, but may be associated with deeply buried cultural material, access restrictions during project development, or if the area contains impervious surfaces throughout most of the project area which would have prevented standard archaeological site discovery methods. Work must stop and the IDP protocol followed when archaeological artifacts and/or features are encountered.

Native American artifacts may include (but are not limited to):

- Flaked stone tools (e.g. arrowheads, knives scrapers etc.);
- Waste flakes that resulted from the construction of flaked stone tools;
- Modified, shaped, or perforated stones like net anchors, pendants;
- Ground stone tools like mortars and pestles;
- Layers (strata) of discolored earth resulting from fire hearths. May be black, red or mottled brown and often contain discolored cracked rocks or dark soil in association with other artifacts;
- Human remains; and/or
- Structural remains (e.g. wooden beams, post holes, fish weirs).

Euro-American artifacts may include (but are not limited to):

- Glass (e.g. bottles, vessels, windows etc.);
- Ceramic (e.g. dinnerware, vessels etc.);
- Metal (e.g. nails, drink/food cans, tobacco tins, industrial parts etc.);
- Building materials (e.g. bricks, shingles etc.);
- Building remains (e.g. foundations, architectural components etc.);
- Old wooden posts, pilings, or planks (these may be encountered above or below water);
- Old farm equipment may indicate historic resources in the area.

Even what looks to be old garbage could very well be an important archaeological resource.

When in doubt, call it in!

Protocol

I. Stop Work Immediately

In the event of an inadvertent discovery of possible cultural materials, including human remains, all work will stop immediately in the vicinity of the find. The area will then be secured and protected with a 100-foot buffer around the discovery. Work can proceed outside of this buffered area unless additional cultural materials are encountered.

Special Procedures for the Discovery of Human Skeletal Material

Any human skeletal remains, regardless of antiquity or ethnic origin, will always be treated with dignity and respect. Cover the remains with a tarp or other materials (not soil or rocks) for temporary protection and to shield them from being photographed. **Do not call 911 or speak with the media. Do not take pictures.**

II. Notify Appropriate Parties

The project manager must be notified immediately, who will then notify the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the local police or sheriff's department, and the project Archaeologist, as appropriate.

If potential human remains are encountered, the local police or sheriff's department must be notified and they will coordinate with the Idaho State Police (ISP), the local Medical Examiner/Coroner, and appropriate Tribal Governments. Call the non-emergent line and request the Watch Commander or Officer-In-Charge.

<p>Project Manager Name: Click or tap here to enter text. Phone: Click or tap here to enter text. Email: Click or tap here to enter text.</p>	<p>Project Archaeologist Name: Click or tap here to enter text. Phone: Click or tap here to enter text. Email: Click or tap here to enter text.</p>
<p>State Historic Preservation Office Name: Lindsay Johansson Phone: 208.334.3861 Email: shsshpo@ishs.idaho.gov</p>	<p>City/County Project Manager Name: Click or tap here to enter text. Phone: Click or tap here to enter text. Email: Click or tap here to enter text.</p>
<p>Local Law Enforcement Name: Click or tap here to enter text. Phone: Click or tap here to enter text. Email: Click or tap here to enter text.</p>	<p>Local Medical Examiner/Coroner Name: Click or tap here to enter text. Phone: Click or tap here to enter text. Email: Click or tap here to enter text.</p>
<p>State/Federal Project Manager Name: Click or tap here to enter text. Phone: Click or tap here to enter text. Email: Click or tap here to enter text.</p>	<p>Landowner Name: Click or tap here to enter text. Phone: Click or tap here to enter text. Email: Click or tap here to enter text.</p>

III. Wait for Guidance

No work in the buffered area may resume until consultation has occurred. If a professional archaeologist is needed to assess the discovery, they will consult with the SHPO and appropriate Tribal Governments to facilitate determination of an appropriate course of action. Archaeological investigation or excavations may be required. Until a formal determination can be made, archaeological deposits discovered during construction will be assumed eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and should be protected. The professional archaeologist and project manager, in consultation with SHPO and Tribal Governments, handles this on a case-by-case basis.

IV. Proceed with Construction

Construction can proceed only after the proper archaeological inspections have occurred and environmental clearances are obtained if necessary and clearance has been received from all parties involved. This requires close coordination with SHPO and the Tribal Governments.

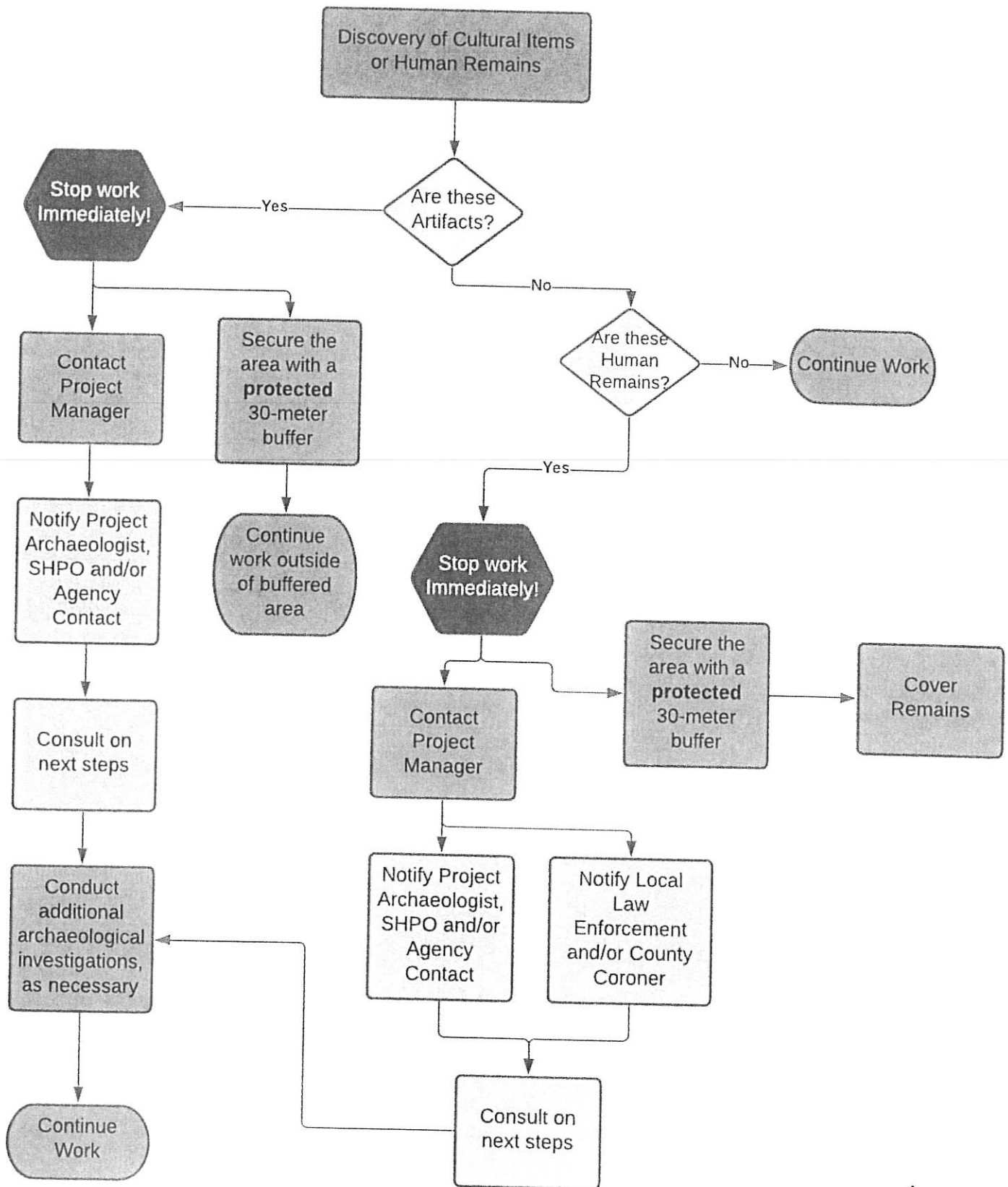
After an inadvertent discovery, some areas may be specified for close monitoring or 'no work zones.' Any such areas will be identified by the professional archaeologist to the Project Manager, and appropriate Contractor personnel. In coordination with the SHPO, the Project Manager will verify these identified areas and be sure that the areas are clearly demarcated in the field.

Confidentiality

This project and its employees, contractors, and subcontractors shall make their best efforts, in accordance with federal and state law, to ensure that its personnel keep the discovery confidential. The media, or any third-party member or members of the public are not to be contacted or have information regarding the discovery, and any public or media inquiry is to be reported to [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) Prior to any release, the responsible agencies and Tribes shall consult on the amount of information, if any, to be released to the public.

As the designated representative for the project, I acknowledge that I have received this inadvertent discovery plan and will, to the best of my abilities, ensure that it is implemented appropriately.

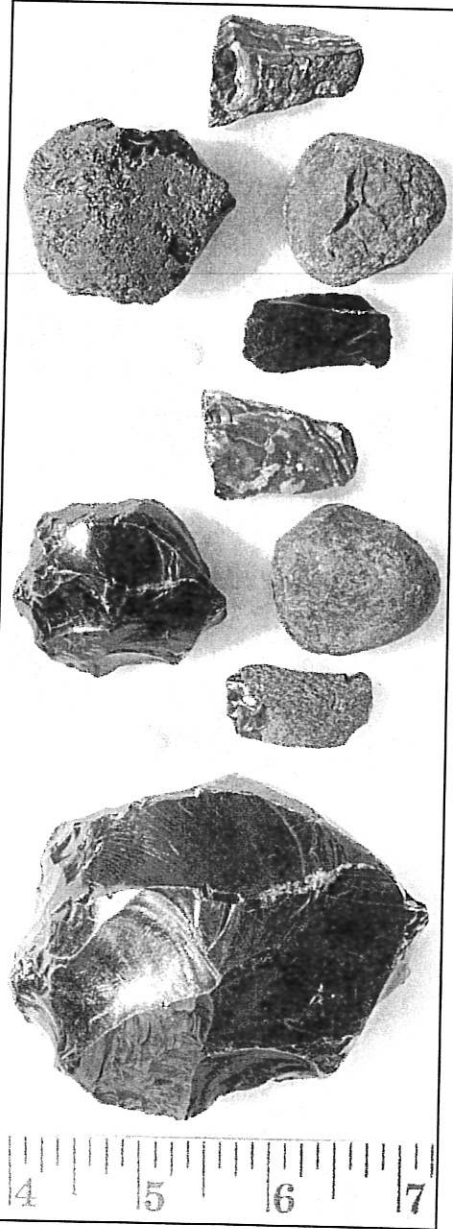
Name: [Click or tap here to enter text.](#) Date [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)



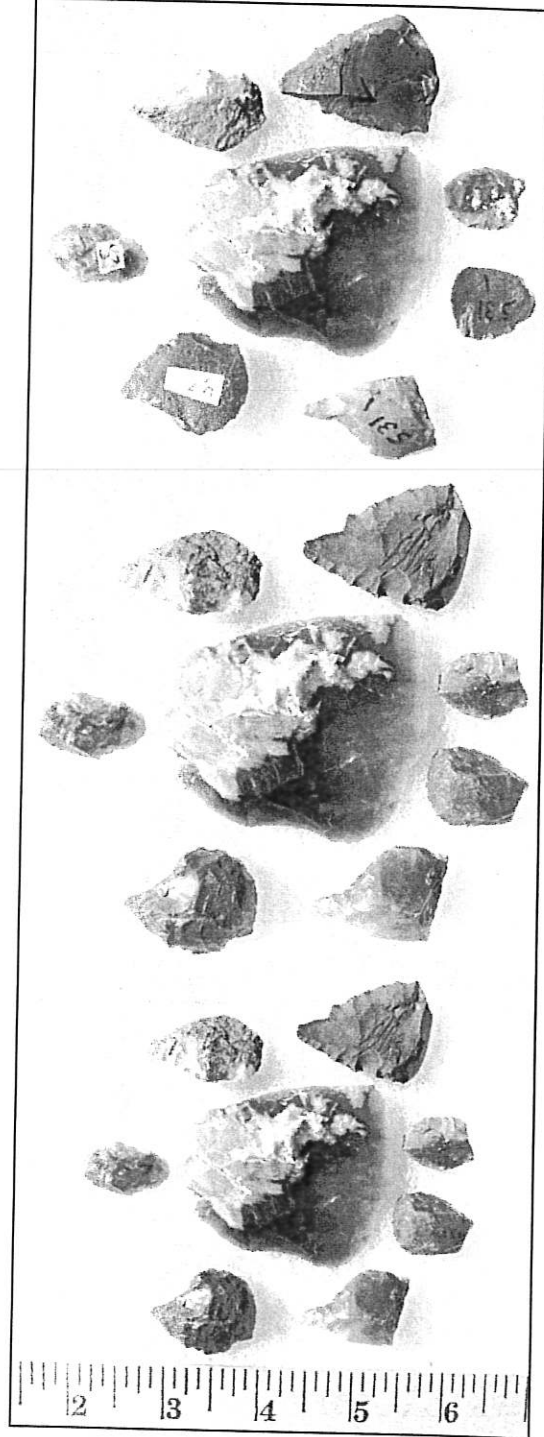
Appendix A: Process Flow Chart

Appendix B: Visual References and Examples of Potential Discoveries

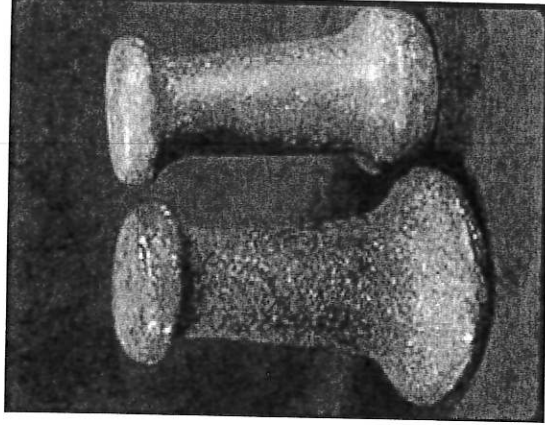
Implement the IDP if ... You see chipped stone artifacts.



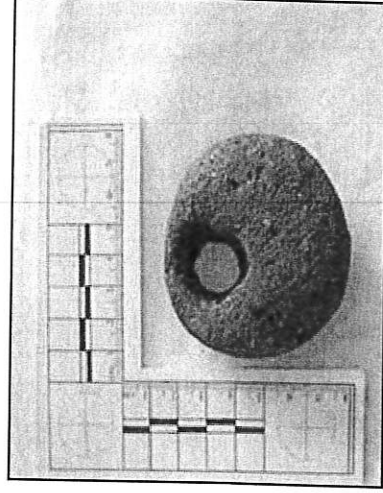
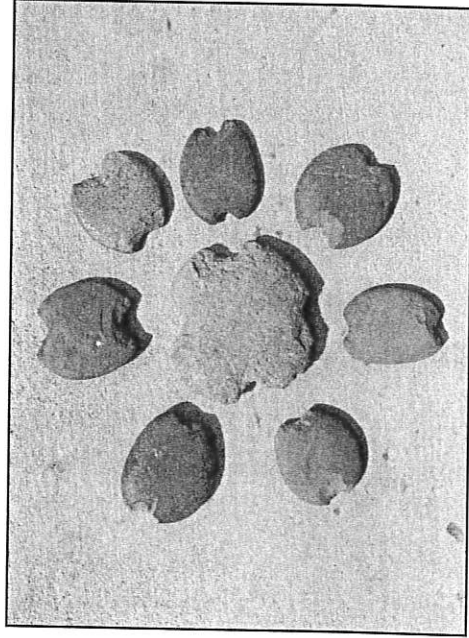
- Glass-like material
- Angular
- "Unusual" material for area
- "Unusual" shape
- Regularity of flaking
- Variability of size



Implement the IDP if ... You see ground or pecked stone artifacts.



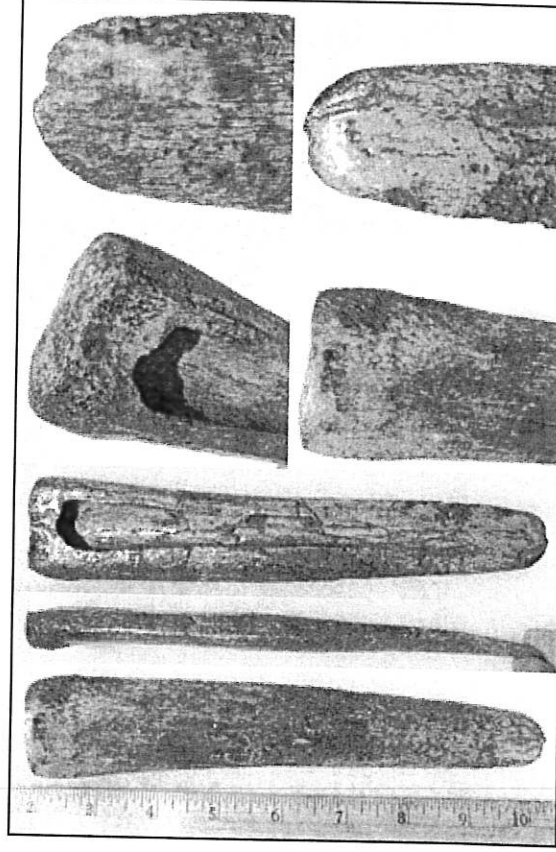
- Striations or scratching
- Unusual or unnatural shapes
- Unusual stone
- Etching
- Perforations
- Pecking
- Regularity in modifications
- Variability of size, function, and complexity



Stone Artifacts from Oregon

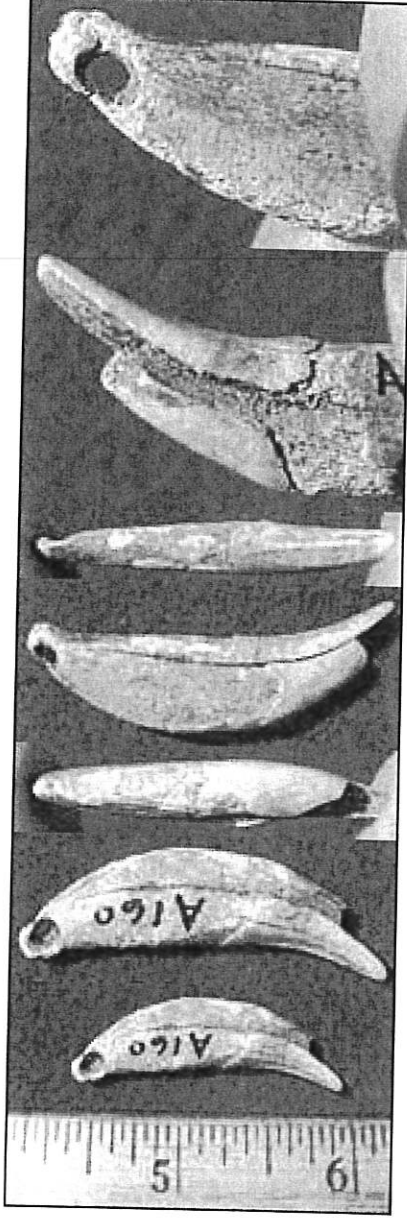
Implement the IDP if ... You see bone or shell artifacts.

- Often smooth
- Unusual shape
- Carved
- Often pointed if used as a tool
- Often wedge shaped like a "shoehorn"

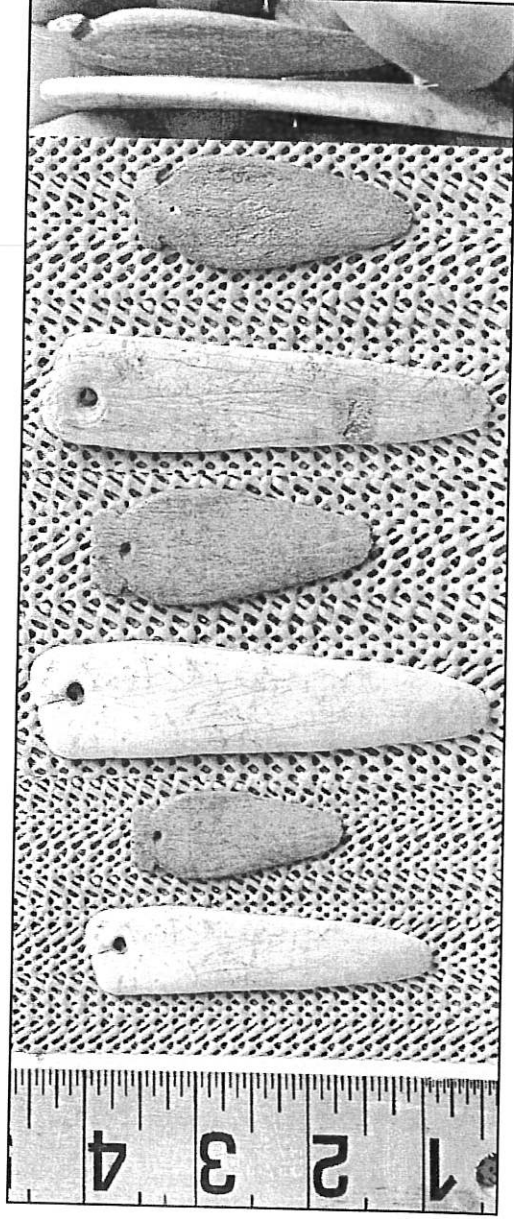


Bone Awls from Oregon and Bone Wedge from California

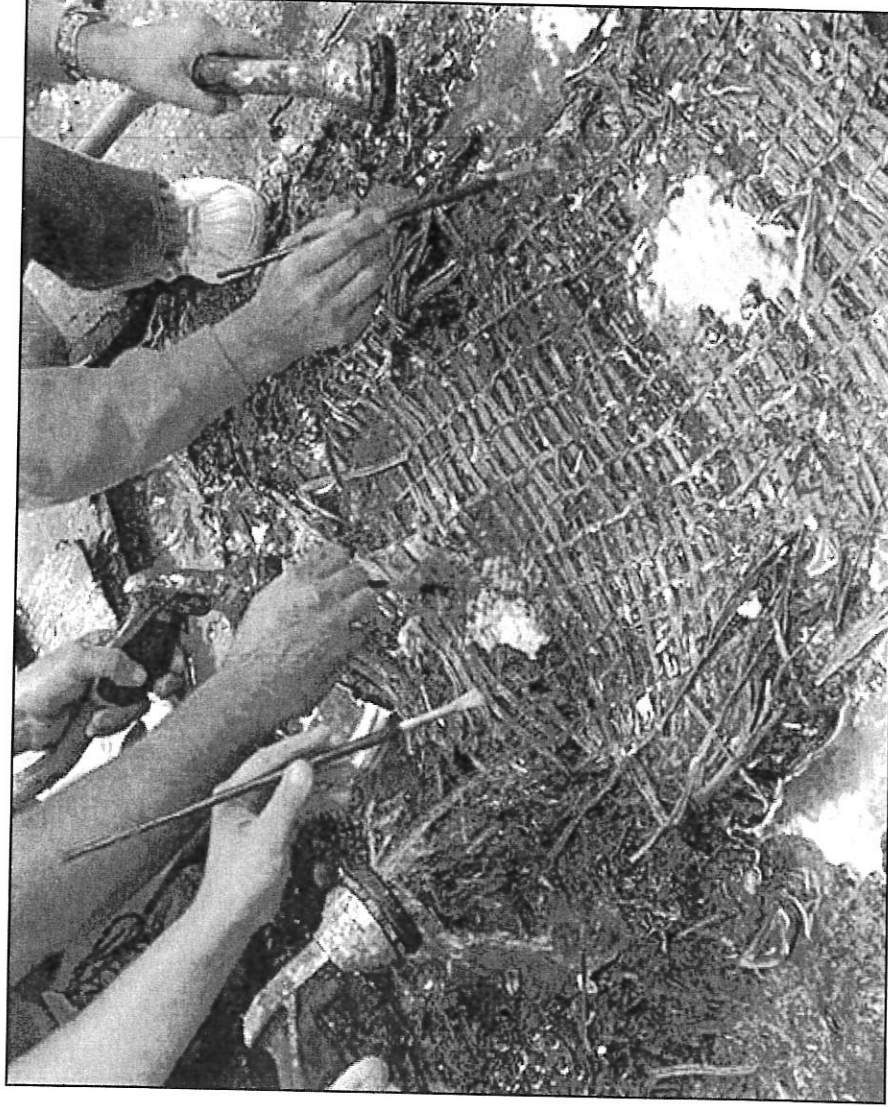
**Implement the IDP if ...
You see bone or shell artifacts.**



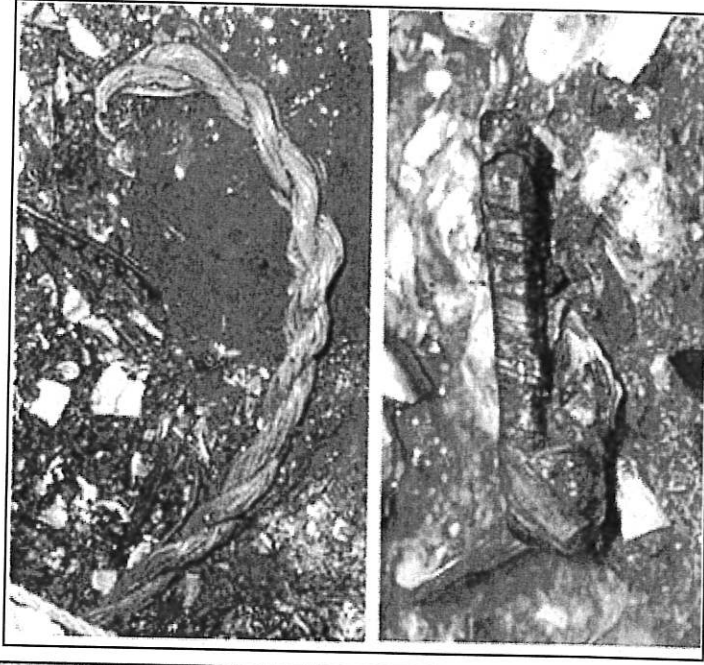
- Often smooth
- Unusual shape
- Perforated
- Variability of size



Implement the IDP if ... You see fiber or wood artifacts.



- Wet environments needed for preservation
- Variability of size, function, and complexity
- Rare



Artifacts by Mud Bay, Olympia, Washington

Implement the IDP if ... You see historic period artifacts.



Artifacts from Downtown Seattle, Alaskan Way Viaduct (Upper Left and Lower) and Unknown Site (Upper Right)

Implement the IDP if ...

You see strange, different, or interesting looking dirt, rocks, or shells.



- Human activities leave traces in the ground that may or may not have artifacts associated with them
- “Unusual” accumulations of rock (especially fire-cracked rock)
- “Unusual” shaped accumulations of rock (e.g., similar to a fire ring)
- Charcoal or charcoal-stained soils
- Oxidized or burnt-looking soils
- Accumulations of shell
- Accumulations of bones or artifacts
- Look for the “unusual” or out of place (e.g., rock piles or accumulations in areas with few rock)

Implement the IDP if ... You see strange, different or interesting looking dirt, rocks, or shells.

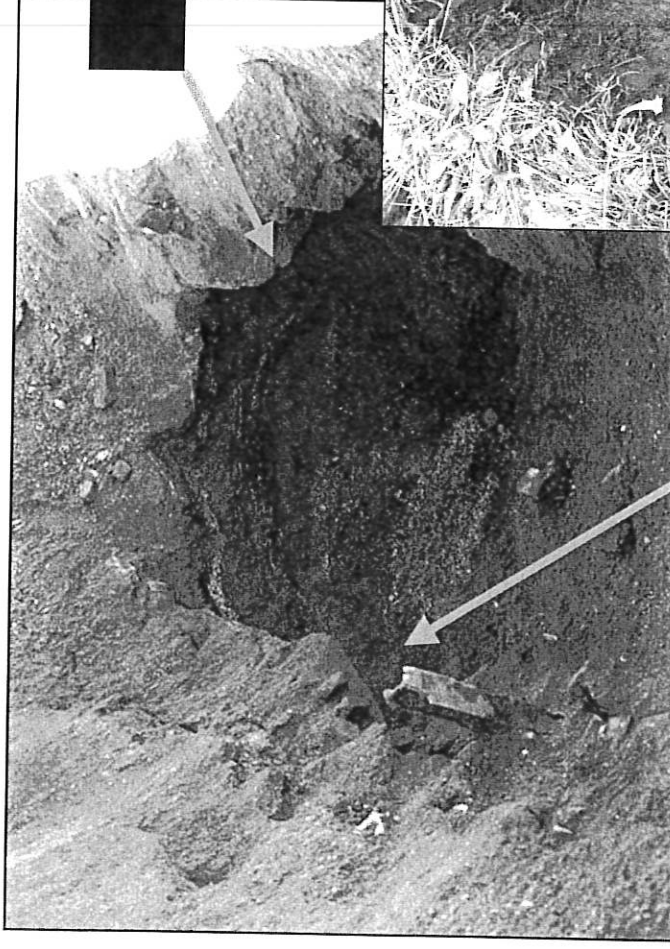


- “Unusual” accumulations of rock (especially fire-cracked rock)
- “Unusual” shaped accumulations of rock (e.g., similar to a fire ring)
- Look for the “unusual” or out of place (e.g., rock piles or accumulations in areas with few rock)

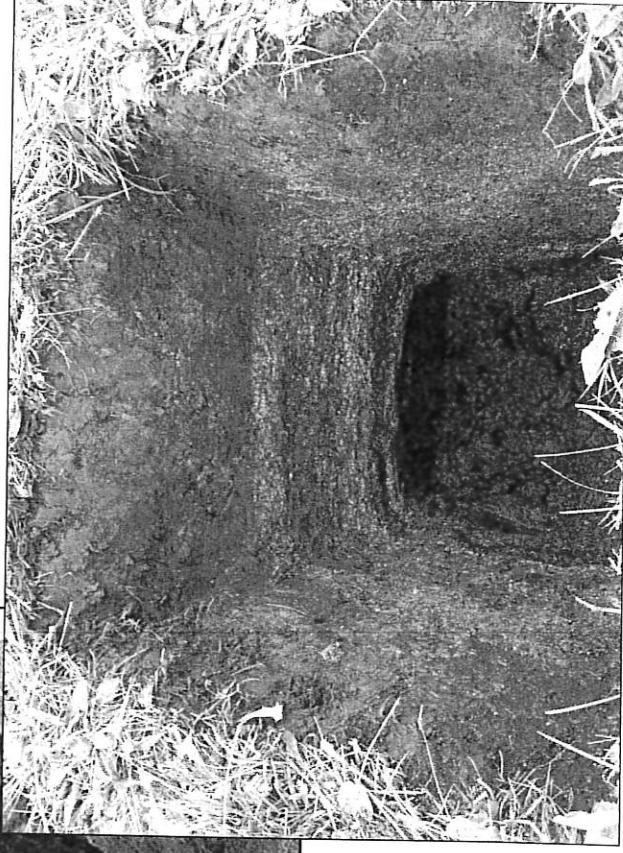
Site of Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, near WSDOT ROW along SR 164

Implement the IDP if ...

You see strange, different or interesting looking dirt, rocks, or shells.



- Often have a layered or “layer cake” appearance
- Often associated with black or blackish soil
- Often have very crushed and compacted shells



**Implement the IDP if ...
You see historic foundations or buried structures.**



45KI1924, In WSDOT ROW for SR 99 Tunnel

Appendix C: Map of Project Area

Include any monitoring areas if applicable



P.O Box 6079 · Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

Phone: (208) 233-4535

Fax: (208) 233-5232

November 18, 2020

Bannock County

Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

ASHLEY BROWN
HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW OFFICER
ID STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
210 MAIN STREET
BOISE ID 83702-7264

Bear Lake County

Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

The City of McCammon is seeking federal funding to build a new fire station to serve their community. The proposed project would use federal funds under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program and is an undertaking as defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(y). The City is the agency official as described in 36 CFR part 800.2. In order to determine whether historic properties will be affected by the proposed scope of work, the following information is being provided for your review and comment:

Bingham County

Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

1. **The Area of Potential Effect:** The project will take place on a city-owned, vacant lot at the entrance of the City off of Center Street.

Caribou County

Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

2. **Location:** McCammon, Idaho in Bannock County, Idaho

3. **Federal agencies involved:** Idaho Department of Commerce (CDBG grant program), USDA – Rural Development

Franklin County

Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

4. **Project description:** The project will provide for a new fire station located on city owned property at the entrance of the City of McCammon. The fire station will allow for increased volunteerism, a site for an ambulance as well as a possible sub-station for the Bannock County Sherriff. The approximate cost will be \$1,890,000.00.

Oncida County

Malad

5. **Description of ground surfaces & disturbances:** site prep for new building including utility connections (power, water, sewer, etc.)

Power County

American Falls
Rockland

6. **Descriptions of buildings or structures that will be affected:** There are no structures on the project site.

Japanese American Citizens League

7. **Attachments:** 1. Aerial Maps depicting the location of the project area

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

I understand that you have 30 days from your receipt of this letter to respond. Please contact me at 208.233.4535 x2 or krystal@sicog.org if you have any questions or concerns.

Pocatello Central Labor Council

Thank you

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Krystal Harmon
Community Development Director
-Enclosures

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging



P.O Box 6079 · Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

Phone: (208) 233-4535

Fax: (208) 233-5232

Building Bridges to Communities

November 18, 2020

Bannock County

Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

TED HOWARD
DIRECTOR CULTURAL RESOURCE PROGRAM
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBE
PO BOX 219
OWYHEE, NV 89832

Bear Lake County

Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

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Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

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Oneida County

Malad

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Power County

American Falls
Rockland

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Japanese American Citizens League

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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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Pocatello Central Labor Council

Thank you

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Krystal Harmon
Community Development Director
-Enclosures

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging



P.O Box 6079 · Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

Phone: (208) 233-4535

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Building Bridges to Communities

November 18, 2020

Bannock County

Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

CAROLYN BOYER SMITH
SHOSHONE BANNOCK TRIBES
306 PIMA DR.
PO BOX 306
FORT HALL ID 83203

Bear Lake County

Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

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Clifton
Dayton
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Oneida County

Malad

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Power County

American Falls
Rockland

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Japanese American Citizens League

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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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Pocatello Central Labor Council

I understand that you have 30 days from your receipt of this letter to respond. Please contact me at 208.233.4535 x2 or krystal@sicog.org if you have any questions or concerns.

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Thank you

Economic & Community Development Division

Krystal Harmon
Community Development Director
-Enclosures

Area Agency on Aging



**EXHIBIT 2:
FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT**



**GREEN SHEET F.2
Floodplain Management
Checklist**

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Avoid the adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains. Avoid floodplain development whenever there are practicable alternatives.	Executive Order 11988, May 24 1977	24 CFR Part 55

1. Is the Project located in a floodway or a 100 or 500-year flood plain?

- ❖ For projects in areas mapped by FEMA, maintain the FEMA map panel that includes your project site. <https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home> Make sure to include the map panel number and date. For projects in areas not mapped by FEMA, use the best information available to determine floodplain information. Include documentation of why this is the best available information for the site.

- No: **STOP here. The Floodplain Management regulations do not apply.**
 - ❖ **Record your determination that the project is not in a floodplain or floodway.**

- Yes: Floodway. **STOP. The National Flood Insurance Program prohibits federal financial assistance for use in a floodway.** The only exception is for functionally dependent uses, such as a marina, a port facility, a waterfront park, a bridge or a dam. If your project is a functionally dependent use in a floodway, **PROCEED to #3**
- Yes: 500-year flood plain (Zone B or X on FEMA maps or best information). **PROCEED to #2**
- Yes: 100 Year flood plain (Zone A or V on FEMA maps or best information). **PROCEED to #3**
- Yes: Flood prone area. **PROCEED to #3**

2. For projects in the 500-year flood plain: Does your project involve a critical action, defined as an activity for which even a slight chance of flooding would be too great because it might result in loss of life, injury or property damage?

Specific examples include:

- Structures or facilities that produce, use or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic or water-reactive materials.
- Structures or facilities that provide essential and irreplaceable records or utility or emergency services that may become lost or inoperative during flood and storm events (e.g., data storage centers, generating plants, principal utility lines, emergency operations centers including fire and police stations, and roadways providing sole egress from flood-prone areas).
- Structures or facilities that are likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid loss of life or injury during flood or storm events, e.g. persons who reside in hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent homes, intermediate care facilities, board and

care facilities, and retirement service centers. Housing for independent living for the elderly is not considered a critical action.

No: STOP here. The project can proceed without further analysis. Record your determination and attach flood plain map and documentation that project does not involve a critical action.

Yes: PROCEED to #3

3. Does your project meet one of the categories of proposed action for which the floodplain management regulations do not apply?

Several common exemptions include (please see 24 CFR 55.12 for additional categories of proposed action):

- Financial assistance for minor repairs or improvements on one-to-four-family properties that do not meet the thresholds for 'substantial improvement' under 55.2 (b)(8). HUD defines substantial improvement as any repair, reconstruction, modernization or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value before the improvement (and before any damage occurred.)
- A minor amendment to a previously approved action with no additional adverse impact on or from a floodplain.
- Approval of a project site, an incidental portion of which is situated in an adjacent floodplain, but only with certain further conditions (see 24 CFR 55.12(c)(6)).
- A project on any site in a floodplain for which FEMA has issued a final Letter of Map Amendment or Letter of Map Revision that removed the property from a FEMA-designated floodplain location.
- A project on any site in a floodplain for which FEMA has issued a conditional LOMA or LOMR if the approval is subject to the requirements and conditions of the conditional LOMA or LOMR.

Yes: Stop here.

❖ Record your determination that the project is exempt from floodplain management regulations per 24 CFR 55.12.

❖ Maintain copies of all of the documents you have used to make your determination.

Note: you may still have to maintain flood insurance on the project per the Flood Disaster Protection Act.

No: PROCEED to #4.

4. Does your project meet one of the categories of proposed action for which the 8-step decision making process does not apply?

Exemptions include: See 24 CFR 55.12(b) for categories of proposed action.

CDBG projects are unlikely to meet these exemptions.

Yes: Stop Here.

- ❖—Record your determination that the project is exempt from the 8-step process as per 24 CFR 55.12(b).
- ❖—Maintain copies of all documents you have used to make your determination.

Note: you may still have to maintain flood insurance on the project per the Flood Disaster Protection Act. Also note that notification of floodplain hazard requirements at 24 CFR 55.21 may apply.

No: PROCEED to #5

5. Does your project meet the following categories of proposed action for which a 5-step (limited 8-step) process applies?

- Actions under any HUD program involving the repair, rehabilitation, modernization, weatherization, or improvement of existing multifamily housing projects, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, board and care facilities, intermediate care facilities and one-to-four family properties where the project occurs in a community in the Regular Program of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and is in good standing, and the project meets the following:
 - units are not increased more than 20 percent,
 - the action does not involve a conversion from nonresidential to residential land use,
 - the action does not meet the thresholds for ‘substantial improvement’, and
 - the footprint of the structure and paved areas is not significantly increased.

—OR

- Actions under any HUD program involving the repair, rehabilitation, modernization, weatherization, or improvement of existing nonresidential buildings and structures in a community in the Regular Program of the NFIP and is in good standing, and the project meets the following:
 - the action does not meet the thresholds for ‘substantial improvement’ and
 - the footprint of the structure is not significantly increased.

Yes:

- ❖—Complete the 5-step decision-making process for floodplains. You do not have to publish the notices in steps 2 or 7 or do an analysis of alternatives in Step 3.
 - If still practicable, document your analysis in the file and move forward.
 - If not still practicable, either reject or modify project

No: PROCEED to #6

HUD strongly discourages use of funds for projects that do not meet an exemption in Part 55.12. Reject the project Site or Request a Letter of Map Amendment or Revision (LOMA/R)

~~from FEMA. If you decide to consider the project you must determine if there are alternatives by completing the 8-step decision-making process described in 24 CFR Section 55.20.~~

~~6. After completing the 8-step review, is it deemed to move forward with the project?~~

~~No:~~

~~❖ Reject or modify project~~

~~Yes:~~

~~❖ Document your 8-step analysis, including floodplain notices, in your Environmental Review Record. You must notify any private party participating in a financial transaction for the property of the hazards of the floodplain location before the execution of documents completing the transaction. (24 CFR Section 55.21)~~

Please note that requesting a LOMA/R or completing the 8-step process take time and resources. The 8-step decision making process requires two public notice and comment periods.

~~You must maintain flood insurance on the project per the Flood Disaster Protection Act.~~



P.O Box 6079 · Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

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Building Bridges to Communities

11/18/2020

Bannock County

Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

DENNIS DUNN
ID DEPT OF WATER RESOURCES
900 N SKYLINE DR SUITE A
IDAHO FALLS, ID 83402

Bear Lake County

Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

The City of McCammon will be submitting an application for Idaho Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) funds to build a new fire station that will better serve their community. The project will include building a new fire station located on city owned property at the entrance of the City of McCammon. The fire station will allow for increased volunteerism, a site for an ambulance as well as a possible sub-station for the Bannock County Sherriff. The approximate cost will be \$1,890,000.00.

Bingham County

Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

All ICDBG projects are subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Caribou County

Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

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

Franklin County

Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

The project area is located in McCammon, ID, approximately at 42°39'21.1"N 112°11'44.0"W off of Center Street. Enclosed for your review are aerial views of the project site.

Please submit any comments within 30 days of the date of this letter. If you have any questions, please contact (Environmental Review Officer) at (208) 233-4535 ex1.

Oneida County

Malad

Sincerely,

Power County

American Falls
Rockland

Japanese American Citizens League

Krystal Harmon
Grant Administrator
Enclosures

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

112°12'5"W 42°39'40"N



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
- Zone A, X, AE9
- With BFE or Depth zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
- Regulatory Floodway

- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Area of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile (Zone 2)
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard (Zone X)
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee, See Notes, Zone X
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee, Zone D

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD

- No Screen
- Area of Minimal Flood Hazard, Zone X
- Effective LOMRs

OTHER AREAS

- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard, Zone X

GENERAL STRUCTURES

- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES

- Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS

- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped



Project Site



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

112°11'28"W 42°39'13"N

USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery, Data refreshed October, 2020

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 11/15/2020 at 6:59 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Federal Emergency Management Agency Community Status Book Report IDAHO

Communities Participating in the National Flood Program

CID	Community Name	County	Init FHBM Identified	Init FIRM Identified	Curr Eff Map Date	Reg-Emer Date	Tribal
160092#	LEMHI COUNTY*	LEMHI COUNTY		02/05/86	08/15/90	02/05/86	No
160215	LEWIS COUNTY *	LEWIS COUNTY			(NSFHA)	02/12/86	No
160104#	LEWISTON, CITY OF	NEZ PERCE COUNTY	08/16/74	01/20/82	01/20/82	01/20/82	No
160216#	LINCOLN COUNTY*	LINCOLN COUNTY		02/05/86	02/05/86	02/05/86	No
160177#	MACKAY, CITY OF	CUSTER COUNTY	05/02/75	09/24/84	03/04/88	09/24/84	No
160217#	MADISON COUNTY *	MADISON COUNTY	01/31/78	06/03/91	06/03/91	06/03/91	No
160106#	MALAD CITY, CITY OF	ONEIDA COUNTY	05/24/74	09/27/85	09/27/85	09/27/85	No
160197#	MALTA, TOWN OF	CASSIA COUNTY	12/13/74	09/24/84	09/24/84(M)	05/15/97	No
160175#	MCCALL, CITY OF	VALLEY COUNTY	09/05/75	04/17/89	04/17/89	04/17/89	No
160176#	MCCAMMON, CITY OF	BANNOCK COUNTY	04/23/76	09/15/78	07/07/09	12/21/78	No
160180#	MERIDIAN, CITY OF	ADA COUNTY	05/28/76	09/27/91	10/02/03	03/20/92	No
160037#	MIDDLETON, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY	11/02/73	09/03/80	05/24/11	09/03/80	No
160123#	MIDVALE, CITY OF	WASHINGTON COUNTY	09/13/74	02/19/87	06/16/09	02/19/87	No
160201	MINIDOKA COUNTY*	MINIDOKA COUNTY	09/06/77	10/01/86	10/01/86(L)	10/01/86	No
160090#	MOSCOW, CITY OF	LATAH COUNTY	02/15/74	05/15/80	04/15/02	05/15/80	No
160058#	MOUNTAIN HOME, CITY OF	ELMORE COUNTY	06/07/74	09/30/88	03/15/94	09/30/88	No
160115#	MULLAN, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	12/28/73	08/01/79	09/26/08	08/01/79	No
160038#	NAMPA, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY	05/31/74	09/28/84	05/24/11	09/28/84	No
160181#	NEW MEADOWS, CITY OF	ADAMS COUNTY	02/21/75	06/05/85	11/20/00	06/05/85	No
160101#	NEZ PERCE COUNTY *	NEZ PERCE COUNTY	10/25/77	04/04/83	04/04/83	04/04/83	No
160255#	NEZPERCE, CITY OF	LEWIS COUNTY		08/03/89	08/03/89	08/03/89	No
160147#	NOTUS, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY	09/26/75	03/18/80	05/24/11	03/18/80	No
160045#	OAKLEY, CITY OF	CASSIA COUNTY	10/18/74	08/01/97	08/01/97(L)	08/01/97	No
160073#	OLDTOWN, CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY		11/18/09	11/18/09	12/21/10	No
160229	ONEIDA COUNTY *	ONEIDA COUNTY				10/10/03(E)	No
160047#	OROFINO, CITY OF	CLEARWATER COUNTY	11/23/73	12/02/80	12/02/80	12/02/80	No
160116#	OSBURN, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	01/23/74	09/05/79	09/26/08	09/05/79	No
160183#	PARIS, CITY OF	BEAR LAKE COUNTY	09/19/75	09/24/84	09/24/84(M)	09/24/84	No
160039#	PARMA, CITY OF	CANYON COUNTY	05/17/74	09/30/80	05/24/11	09/30/80	No
160100	PAUL, CITY OF	MINIDOKA COUNTY	06/14/74		(NSFHA)	06/20/76	No
160198#	PAYETTE COUNTY *	PAYETTE COUNTY	05/17/77	02/15/83	02/15/84	02/15/84	No
160184#	PAYETTE, CITY OF	PAYETTE COUNTY	05/02/75	02/15/84	02/15/84	02/15/84	No
160105#	PECK, CITY OF	NEZ PERCE COUNTY	08/16/74	01/20/82	01/20/82	01/20/82	No
160048	PIERCE, CITY OF	CLEARWATER COUNTY	06/21/74	08/29/78	08/29/78(M)	08/29/78	No
160200#	PINEHURST, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	01/31/75	07/02/79	09/26/08	07/02/79	No
160012#	POCATELLO, CITY OF	BANNOCK COUNTY	03/01/74	05/01/80	07/07/09	05/01/80	No
160150#	PONDERAY, CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY	08/13/76	11/18/09	11/18/09	01/13/10	No
160083#	POST FALLS, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	01/09/74	05/03/10	05/03/10	02/17/82	No
160219	POWER COUNTY*	POWER COUNTY			(NSFHA)	03/19/86	No
160186#	PRESTON, CITY OF	FRANKLIN COUNTY	08/29/75	09/24/84	09/24/84(M)	09/24/84	No
160026#	PRIEST RIVER, CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY	06/28/74	02/17/82	11/18/09	02/17/82	No
160187#	RATHDRUM, CITY OF	KOOTENAI COUNTY	07/11/75	05/03/10	05/03/10	09/28/84	No
160098#	REXBURG, CITY OF	MADISON COUNTY	12/17/73	06/03/91	06/03/91	06/03/91	No
160189#	RIGGINS, CITY OF	IDAHO COUNTY		12/19/97	12/19/97	12/19/97	No
160152#	ROBERTS, CITY OF	JEFFERSON COUNTY	01/24/75	02/17/88	09/26/08(M)	12/29/08	No
160110	ROCKLAND, CITY OF	POWER COUNTY	12/27/74	04/01/77	04/01/77(M)	04/01/77	No
160016#	SAINT MARIES, CITY OF	BENEWAH COUNTY	02/15/74	11/15/79	09/25/09	11/15/79	No
160093#	SALMON, CITY OF	LEMHI COUNTY	06/25/76	12/04/84	12/04/84	12/04/84	No
160025#	SANDPOINT, CITY OF	BONNER COUNTY	06/21/74	02/17/82	11/18/09	02/17/82	No
160114#	SHOSHONE COUNTY *	SHOSHONE COUNTY	07/05/77	09/05/79	09/26/08	09/05/79	No
160096#	SHOSHONE, CITY OF	LINCOLN COUNTY	06/28/74	06/19/85	06/19/85	06/19/85	No
160117#	SMLTERVILLE, CITY OF	SHOSHONE COUNTY	06/14/74	12/18/79	09/26/08(M)	12/18/79	No



**EXHIBIT 3:
WETLAND PROTECTION**

GREEN SHEET F.3

Protection of Wetlands Checklist

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Avoid the adverse impacts associated with the destruction and modification of wetlands and to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative.	Executive Order 11990, May 24 1977	None, but can use 24 CFR 55 for general guidance.

1. Does the project include new construction, rehabilitation that expands the footprint of the building, or ground disturbance?

No: STOP here. The Protection of Wetlands executive order does not apply. Record your determination that the project is not in a wetland.

Yes: Proceed to #2

2. Is there a wetland on your project site?

- ❖ Use both national and local resources to make this determination. A good first step is to check the National Wetlands Inventory's digital wetlands mapper tool: <http://www.fws.gov/nwi/> If site conditions or other documents indicate there may be a wetland, next check with city, county or tribal experts for local wetlands inventories. If none exist, the presence of hydric soils can indicate a wetland. If you suspect a wetland due to soil type or site conditions, you should commission a professional site survey to delineate the wetland and its boundaries.

Maintain, in your ERR, all documents you have collected to make your wetlands determination.

HUD defines a wetland as *those areas that are inundated with surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support and under normal circumstances does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.*

Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.

Note that the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has a different definition of wetlands. A determination by the USACE that there is no jurisdictional wetland on site is not sufficient documentation for HUD's purposes.

No: **STOP here. The Protection of Wetlands executive order does not apply. Record your determination that the project is not in a wetland.**

Yes: Consider moving your project so there will be no destruction or modification of the wetland. If not possible, PROCEED to #3

~~3. Does your project involve new construction in the wetland? New construction includes draining, dredging, channelizing, filling, diking, impounding, and related activities.~~

~~No: STOP here. The Protection of Wetlands executive order does not apply.~~

~~❖ Record your determination that the project does not involve new construction in a wetland.~~

~~Yes: Consider moving your project so there will be no destruction or modification of the wetland. If not possible, PROCEED to #4~~

~~4. Consider whether there are any practicable alternatives to locating project in a wetland.~~

~~❖ Complete the 8-step decision-making process for wetlands. Follow the 8-step decision-making process described in 24 CFR Part 55.20 with the following changes:~~

- ~~• The exemptions at 24 CFR 55.12 for floodplain management requirements do not apply to wetlands~~
- ~~• Step 4 should consider the factors relevant to a proposal's effect on the survival and quality of the wetlands.~~

~~A completed Individual Section 404 permit can be used as back-up documentation for the 8-step process.~~

~~Yes: If there are practicable alternatives, you should reject the project site and choose the — alternative.~~

~~No: Move forward following mitigation as required.~~

See EXHIBIT F.2 - Flood Plain (and Wetland) 8-Step Review



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory

McCammom Wetlands Map



November 8, 2021

Wetlands

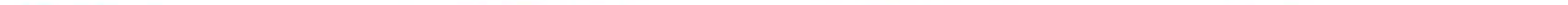
-  Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
-  Estuarine and Marine Wetland
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland
-  Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
-  Freshwater Pond
-  Lake
-  Other
-  Riverine

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar, Geographic, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

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



**EXHIBIT 4:
SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS**



GREEN SHEET F.4
Sole Source Aquifers
Checklist

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Protect drinking water systems which are the sole or principal drinking water source for an area and which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health.	Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 201, 300 et seq., and 21 U.S.C. 349)	40 CFR 149.2

1. Is the project located on a sole source aquifer (SSA) including streamflow source areas?

- ❖ Maintain, in your ERR, a copy of the latest SSA printout from the internet site <https://www.epa.gov/dwssa/map-sole-source-aquifer-locations>
- ❖ Make sure you consider streamflow source areas. If your project is close to the boundary and you are not certain if it is on the SSA, contact Commerce Staff to help assess determination. You will need to provide the project street address and detailed maps, if available.

No: STOP here. The Sole Source Aquifer authority does not apply. Identify the project site on the following map. Record your determination.

Yes: PROCEED to #2

2. Does the project consist of an individual action on a one-to-four unit residential building (including acquisition, disposition, new construction and rehabilitation) that meets all applicable local and state groundwater regulations?

Yes: STOP here. The project is not likely to affect Sole Source Aquifer quality.

- ❖ Record your determination on the Statutory Worksheet.

No: PROCEED to #3

3. Does the project consist of acquisition, disposition or rehabilitation of a multifamily (5 or more dwelling units) residential building, commercial building or public facility that does not increase size or capacity and meets all applicable local and state groundwater regulations?

Yes: STOP here. The project is not likely to affect Sole Source Aquifer quality.

- ❖ Record your determination on the Statutory Worksheet.

No: PROCEED to #4

4. Does the project consist of new construction or rehabilitation that increases size or capacity of a multifamily building or commercial building that meets all applicable local/state ground-water regulations AND is served by public water, sewer and storm drainage systems? (If the project uses well water or a septic system or infiltrates stormwater on site, you must proceed to Step #5.)

- Yes: **STOP here. The project is not likely to affect Sole Source Aquifer quality.**
❖ **Record your determination on the Statutory Worksheet.**

No: PROCEED to #5

5. ~~Does project comply with 2000 Sole Source Aquifer Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Performance Standards?~~

Yes: STOP here

- ❖ ~~Follow the 2000 Sole Source Aquifer Memorandum of Understanding between HUD/Idaho Department of Commerce, Idaho Housing and Finance Association, and EPA. Record your determination on the Statutory Worksheet and include MOU in documentation. **The Memorandum of Understanding on Sole Source Aquifers is at:** <https://commerce.idaho.gov/content/uploads/2020/07/EPA-MOU.pdf>~~

No: PROCEED to #6

6. ~~Is the project likely to affect Sole Source Aquifer Quality?~~

No: STOP here. The project is not likely to affect Sole Source Aquifer quality.

Please submit the following information to EPA:

1. Location of Project and name of Sole Source Aquifer.
2. Project description and federal funding source.
3. Is there any increase of impervious surface? If so, what is the area?
4. Describe how storm water is currently treated on the site.
5. How will storm water be treated on this site during construction and after the project is complete?
6. Are there any underground storage tanks present or to be installed? Include details of such tanks.
7. Will there be any liquid or solid waste generated? If so how will it be disposed of?
8. What is the depth of excavation?
9. Are there any wells in the area that may provide direct routes for contaminants to access the aquifer and how close are they to the project?
10. Are there any hazardous waste sites in the project area, especially if the waste site has an underground plume with monitoring wells that may be disturbed? Include details.
11. Are there any deep pilings that may provide access to the aquifer?
12. Are Best Management Practices planned to address any possible risks or concerns?
13. Is there any other information that could be helpful in determining if this project may have an effect on the aquifer?
14. Does this Project include any improvements that may be beneficial to the aquifer, such as improvements to the wastewater treatment plan?

Submit the information to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Seattle Office. Please note that EPA may request additional information if impacts to the aquifer are questionable after the information is submitted for review.

~~❖ Maintain copies of all of the documents you have used to make your determination and your correspondence with EPA.~~

~~Yes: Conduct a formal consultation, and if necessary, mitigate issues.~~

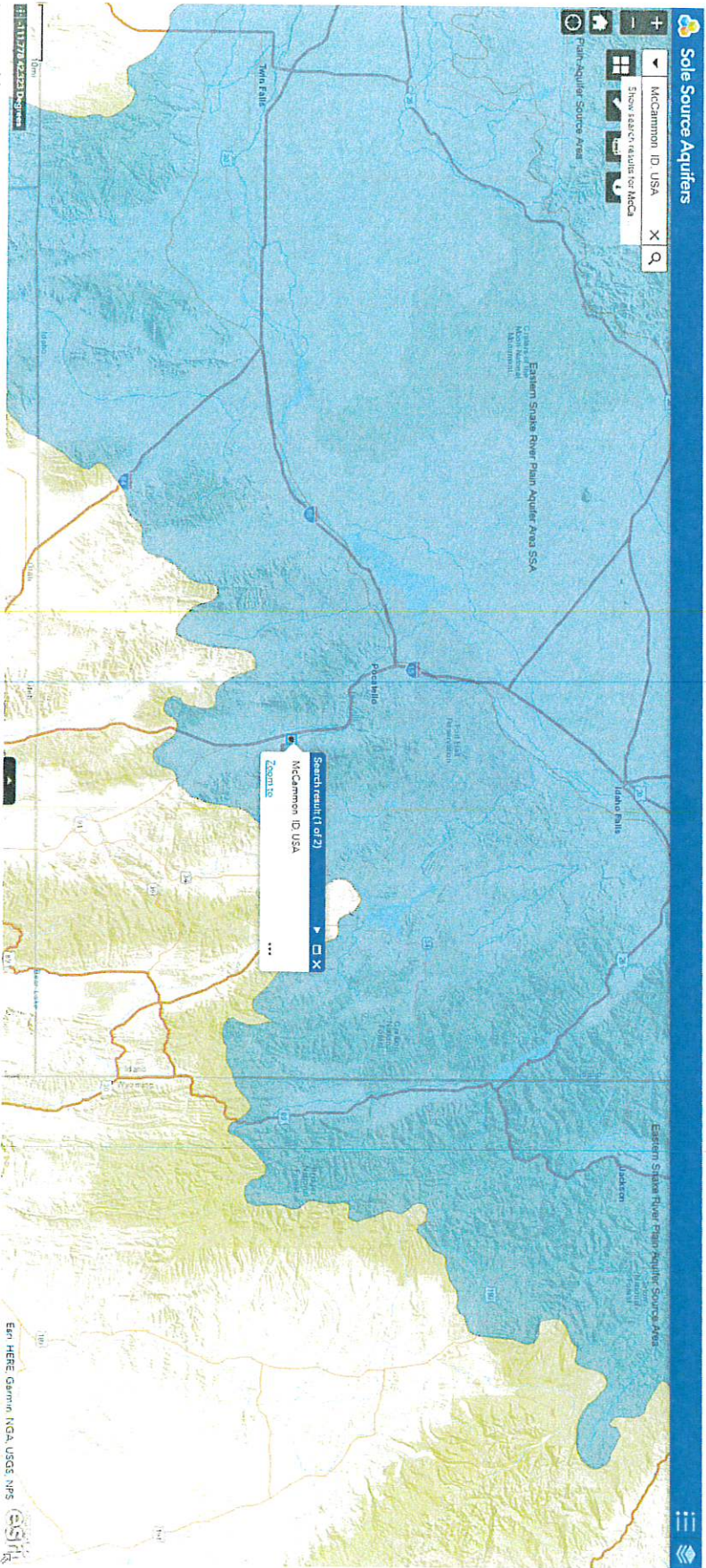
~~❖ To begin formal consultation, please provide EPA with:~~

- ~~• Maps~~
- ~~• Plans and specifications~~
- ~~• A narrative statement detailing the nature, scope and degree of ground-water protection measures incorporated into the design~~
- ~~• Mitigating measures incorporated into the design to enhance ground-water protection.~~

~~You may need to hire a technical consultant or request EPA to conduct an independent review of the proposed project for impacts to ground-water quality. If EPA determines that the project continues to pose a significant contaminant hazard to public health, federal financial assistance must be denied.~~

~~Once it receives the necessary information, EPA has 30 days to respond to a formal consultation request, unless the agency requests additional review time in writing, or HUD, a HUD Responsible Entity or EPA receives comments suggesting that the project will have adverse impacts to a sole source aquifer.~~

Detailed maps are available at: [EPA Sole Source Maps](#)



<https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=9ebb047ba3ec41ada1877155fe31356b>



**EXHIBIT 5:
ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT**

**GREEN SHEET F.5
Endangered Species Act
Checklist**

General requirements	Legislation	HUD Regulations
Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act mandates that federally funded actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of plants and animals that are listed or result in the adverse modification or destruction of designated critical habitat.	Endangered Species Act of 1973; 16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq	24 CFR 58.5(e) 24 CFR 50.4

Purpose: The purpose of this guidance is intended to assist HUD and Responsible Entities meet their Endangered Species Act obligations. Note that a determination of “**No Effect**” to federally listed threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat fulfills HUD’s and the Responsible Entities obligation to ensure compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. “No effect” determinations do not require coordination with or approval of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or NOAA Fisheries.

ESA Section 7 Background

NMFS and FWS share responsibility for implementing the ESA. FWS trust resources under the ESA include birds, amphibians, plants, insects, terrestrial reptiles, terrestrial mammals, most freshwater fish, and a few marine mammals. NMFS manages the remainder of listed marine mammals, as well as anadromous fish such as salmon and steelhead.

Section 7(a) of the ESA directs all Federal agencies to conserve species listed as threatened or endangered. Those agencies, in consultation with NMFS and FWS, must ensure that their actions will not jeopardize the continued existence of any ESA-listed species. Based on analysis of the project activity and/or whether listed species or habitat is present, the Federal agency makes one of three determinations of effect for listed species:

- “**No effect**” is the appropriate conclusion if the proposed action will not affect listed species/critical habitat. If a “no effect” determination is made, the Federal agency is not obligated to contact FWS and/or NMFS for concurrence.
- When effects to listed species are expected to be insignificant or discountable, the action agency should make a “**not likely to adversely affect**” determination and contact FWS and/or NMFS, as appropriate, for written concurrence with that determination.
- If adverse effects are likely to occur as a direct or indirect result of the proposed action or its interrelated or interdependent actions, then the action agency should make a determination of “**likely to adversely affect.**” The Federal agency must initiate formal consultation with FWS and/or NMFS as appropriate.

As part of its Field Notes Review for ICDBG, the Responsible Entity sends an Environmental Information Letter or email to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Idaho Fish and Game (IFG), and (if applicable) NOAA fisheries (Steelhead or Salmon). The letter or email will give the agencies a chance to respond if there is a concern that there may be a **direct** or **indirect** impact and, as appropriate, to be the initial step in an informal consultation process.

- ❖ Maintain copies of any correspondence from the above agencies and include it in the ERR.

U.S. Dept of the Interior Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office 1387 S. Vinnell Way, Ste. 368 Boise, ID 83709 208-378-5243 www.fws.gov	National Marine Fisheries (NOAA) 10095 W. Emerald Boise, ID 83704 208-378-5696 www.nmfs.noaa.gov	Regional Offices of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game: http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/public/about/offices/
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NOTE: If the agencies do not respond within the 30-day timeframe, do not assume that there will be “no effect”.

- ❖ Determine if there are federally (ESA) -listed or proposed species or designated or proposed critical habitat within the project’s area.
 - For species under FWS jurisdiction, consult the list of Endangered/Threatened Species and Designated Critical Habitats in Idaho counties. Go to **IPAC**: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>
 - For species under NOAA jurisdiction (Salmon and Steelhead), go to National Marine Fisheries: <http://www.streamnet.org/data/interactive-maps-and-gis-data/>

Note: Salmon and Steelhead are generally in Snake River Basin streams in Central Idaho—the Salmon River and Clearwater River drainages.

1. Are there federally (ESA) listed or proposed species or designated or proposed critical habitat present, in the project’s area? *Note: does not include candidate species.*

Yes: PROCEED to #2.

No: STOP here. The project will have No Effect on listed or proposed species and designated or proposed critical habitat. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or NOAA Fisheries is not required.

❖ **Record your determination of no effect in the statutory worksheet and insert the IPAC data within your ERR.**

~~2. Does the project consist solely of interior rehabilitation and/or exterior rehabilitation that does not increase amount of impervious surface and/or include unsealed galvanized roofing material?~~

~~_____ * Not including galvanized material unless it has been sealed or otherwise confined so that it will not leach into storm water.~~

~~Yes: STOP here. The project will have No Effect on listed or proposed species and designated or proposed critical habitat. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or NOAA Fisheries is not required.~~

~~❖ Record your determination of no effect in the statutory worksheet and insert the species and critical habitat list within your ERR.~~

~~No: Additional evaluation is necessary to determine whether the project may have an effect.~~

An evaluation requires the Grantee to review the federally-listed species profile(s) and recovery plan. information found at <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/> for Idaho.

- ~~❖ Based on the information provided in the profile and recovery plan for each species, determine if the ICDBG project will directly or indirectly affect the species.~~
- ~~❖ Would the project effects overlap with federally listed or proposed species or designated or proposed critical habitat covered by Fish and Wildlife service?~~

~~*Note that project effects include those that extend beyond the project site itself, such as noise, air pollution, water quality, storm water discharge, visual disturbance; and habitat consideration must include consideration for roosting, feeding, nesting, spawning, rearing, overwintering sites, and migratory corridors.~~

Example: A new fire station project in Minidoka County that is 2 miles from the Snake River area that supports the Snake River snail. The Snake River snail is confined to the Snake River, inhabiting areas of swift current on sand to boulder-sized substrate. The project is also designed to retain storm and surface water on site and DEQ's best management practices for surface water will be implemented during construction. Therefore, the evaluation supports making a determination of "No Effect."

However, if the project is within the area or location of a T&E or CH species then the Grantee is unlikely to conclude "No Effect." At this point contact FWS and/ or NOAA.

Example: A water line replacement project in New Meadows may affect the Northern Idaho ground squirrel.

3. Based on the additional evaluation what effects, if any, will your project have on federally listed species or designated critical habitat?

~~**No Effect:** Based on the specifics of both the project and any federally listed species in the action area, you have determined that the project will have no effect on listed species or critical habitat.~~

- ~~❖ Document your determination of No Effect in the statutory checklist and provide:
 - ~~Written justification for the No Effect for each species to include description of each species' habitat~~
 - ~~A copy of the species profile~~
 - ~~A copy of pertinent recovery plan information, mitigation measures, and any FWS or NOAA correspondence in the ERR.~~~~
- ~~❖ Communicate the mitigation requirements to the project architect or engineer and verify that the mitigation is incorporated into the project development.~~

~~**May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect:** Any effects that the project may have on federally listed species or critical habitats would be beneficial, discountable, or insignificant. → Continue to Question 4, Informal Consultation.~~

- ~~**Likely to Adversely Affect:** The project may have negative effects on one or more listed species or critical habitat.
→ Continue to Question 5, Formal Consultation.~~

4. Informal Consultation is required

~~Section 7 of ESA (16 USC 1536) mandates consultation to resolve potential impacts to endangered and threatened species and critical habitats. If a HUD-assisted project may affect any federally listed endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, then compliance is required with Section 7. See 50 CFR Part 402 Subpart B Consultation Procedures.~~

~~**Did the Service(s) concur with the finding that the project is Not Likely to Adversely Affect?**~~

- ~~Yes, the Service(s) concurred with the finding.
→ Based on the response, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to Question 6 and provide the following:
(1) A biological evaluation or equivalent document
(2) Concurrence(s) from FWS and/or NMFS
(3) Any other documentation of informal consultation~~
- ~~No, the Service(s) did not concur with the finding. → Continue to Question 5.~~

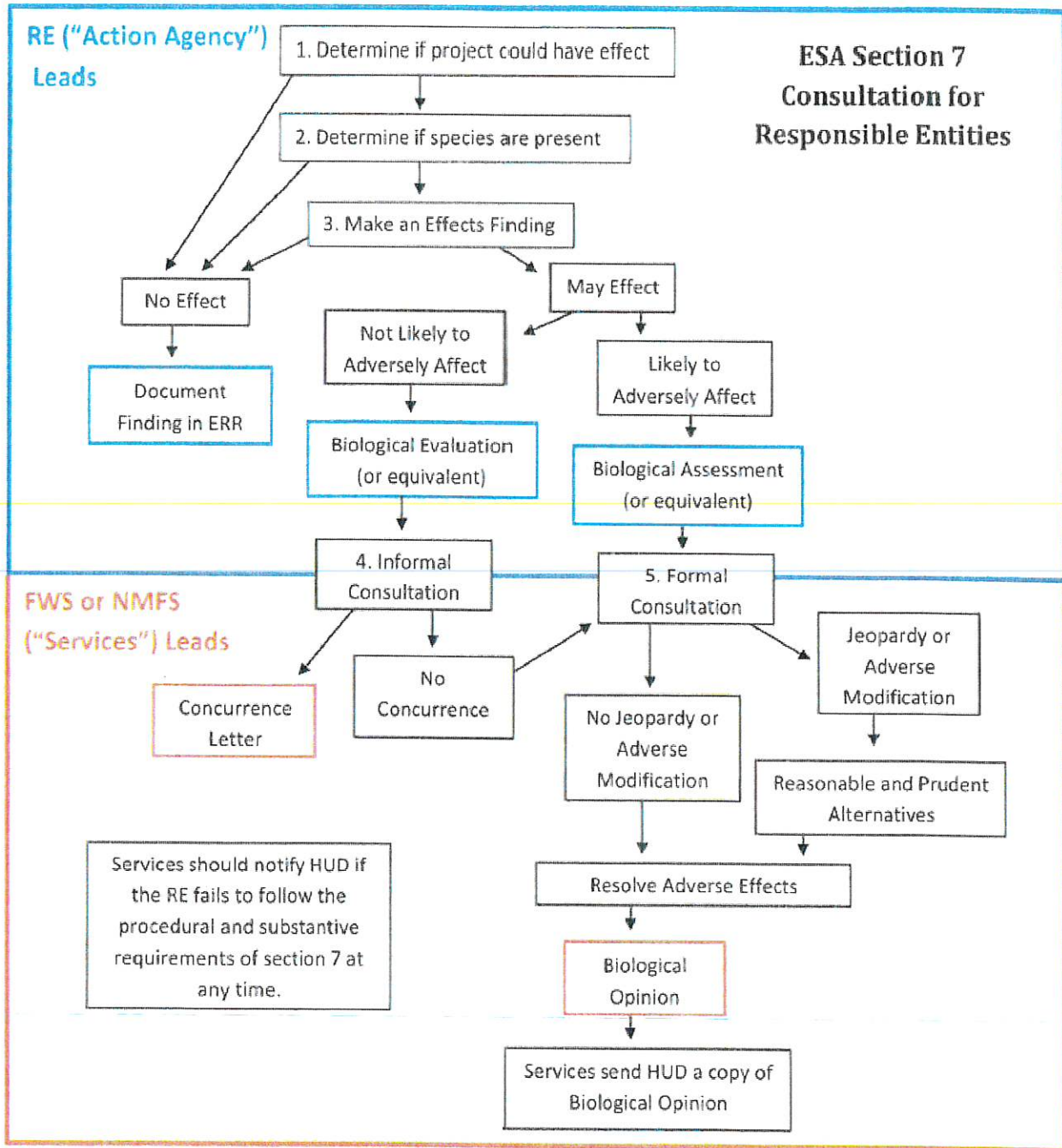
5. Formal consultation is required

~~Section 7 of ESA (16 USC 1536) mandates consultation to resolve potential impacts to federally listed endangered and threatened species and critical habitats. If a HUD-assisted project may affect any endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, then compliance is required with Section 7. See 50 CFR Part 402 Subpart B Consultation Procedures.~~

- ~~→ Once consultation is complete, the review is in compliance with this section. Continue to Question 6 and provide the following:
(1) A biological assessment, evaluation, or equivalent document
(2) Biological opinion(s) issued by FWS and/or NMFS
(3) Any other documentation of formal consultation~~

6. For the project to be brought into compliance with this section, all adverse impacts must be mitigated. Explain in detail the proposed measures that will be implemented to mitigate for the impact or effect, including the timeline for implementation.

- ~~❖ Document your determination in the statutory checklist and include any documentation of concurrence or biological assessments. Maintain all supporting documentation and correspondence with FWS/NOAA in your ERR.~~
- ~~❖ Communicate the mitigation requirements to the project architect or engineer and verify that the mitigation is incorporated into the project development.~~





United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
1387 South Vinnell Way, Suite 368
Boise, ID 83709-1657
Phone: (208) 378-5243 Fax: (208) 378-5262



In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 01EIFW00-2022-SLI-0210
Event Code: 01EIFW00-2022-E-00597
Project Name: McCammon Fire Station Project

November 08, 2021

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2))

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan

(<https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/eagleconservationguidance.pdf>).

Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<https://www.fws.gov/ecologica-servces/energy-development/wind/html>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds/collisions/communication-towers.php>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
- USFWS National Wildlife Refuges and Fish Hatcheries
- Migratory Birds
- Wetlands

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office
1387 South Vinnell Way, Suite 368
Boise, ID 83709-1657
(208) 378-5243

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 01EIFW00-2022-SLI-0210

Event Code: Some(01EIFW00-2022-E-00597)

Project Name: McCammon Fire Station Project

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: Project will construct an approx 10-12,000 sf firestation located completely on the identified parcel.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@42.65595305,-112.19561147543716,14z>



Counties: Bannock County, Idaho

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 1 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

USFWS National Wildlife Refuge Lands And Fish Hatcheries

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

REFUGE INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

Migratory Birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.
3. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Dec 1 to Aug 31

Probability Of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the

FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

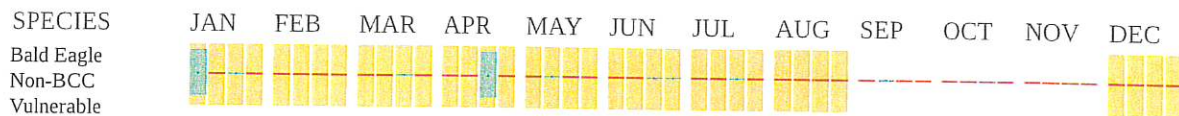
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

Migratory Birds FAQ

Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Wetlands

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

THERE ARE NO WETLANDS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

ECOS

[ECOS](#) /

monarch butterfly

(*Danaus plexippus*)

[Range Information](#) | [Candidate Info](#) | [Federal Register](#)
[Recovery](#) | [Critical Habitat](#) | [SSA](#) | [Conservation Plans](#)
[Petitions](#) | [Biological Opinions](#) | [Life History](#)



Taxonomy: [View taxonomy in ITIS](#)

Listing Status: Candidate

General Information

Note - the monarch is a candidate species and not yet listed or proposed for listing. There are generally no section 7 requirements for candidate species (see our Section 7 Questions and Answers on the monarch here - <https://www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/FAQ-Section7.html>), but we encourage all agencies to take advantage of any opportunity they may have to conserve the species.

For information on monarch conservation, visit <https://www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/>, http://www.mafwa.org/?page_id=2347, and, for the West, <https://wafwa.org/committees-working-groups/monarch-working-group/>.

Adult monarch butterflies are large and conspicuous, with bright orange wings surrounded by a black border and covered with black veins. The black border has a double row of white spots, present on the upper side of the wings. Adult monarchs are sexually dimorphic, with males having narrower wing venation and scent patches. The bright coloring of a monarch serves as a warning to predators that eating them can be toxic.

During the breeding season, monarchs lay their eggs on their obligate milkweed host plant (primarily *Asclepias* spp.), and larvae emerge after two to five days. Larvae develop through five larval instars (intervals between molts) over a period of 9 to 18 days, feeding on milkweed and sequestering toxic chemicals (cardenolides) as a defense against predators. The larva then pupates into a chrysalis before emerging 6 to 14 days later as an adult butterfly. There are multiple generations of monarchs produced during the

breeding season, with most adult butterflies living approximately two to five weeks; overwintering adults enter into reproductive diapause (suspended reproduction) and live six to nine months.

In many regions where monarchs are present, monarchs breed year-round. Individual monarchs in temperate climates, such as eastern and western North America, undergo long-distance migration, and live for an extended period of time. In the fall, in both eastern and western North America, monarchs begin migrating to their respective overwintering sites. This migration can take monarchs distances of over 3,000 km and last for over two months. In early spring (February-March), surviving monarchs break diapause and mate at the overwintering sites before dispersing. The same individuals that undertook the initial southward migration begin flying back through the breeding grounds and their offspring start the cycle of generational migration over again.

Current Listing Status Summary

Show entries

Status	Date Listed	Lead Region	Where
Candidate	12-17-2020	Midwest Region (Region 2)	Where

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

< Previous 1 Next >

» Range Information

Current Range

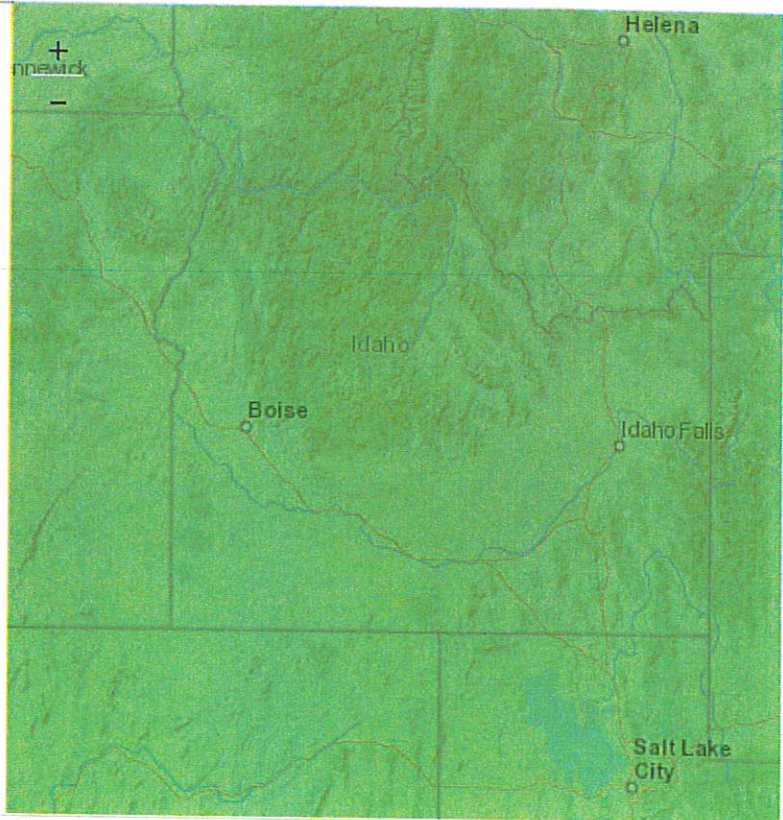
Wherever found

Last Updated: 11-03-2021

Zoom in! Some species' locations may be small and hard to see from a wide perspective. To narrow-in on locations, check the state and county lists (below) and then use the zoom tool.

Want the FWS's current range for all species? Click [here](#) to download a zip file containing all individual shapefiles and metadata for all species.

* For consultation needs do not use only this current range map, please use [IPaC](#).



- **Wherever found**

Listing status: Candidate

- **States/US Territories** in which this population is known to or is believed to occur:
- **US Counties** in which this population is known to or is believed to occur: [View All](#)
- **USFWS Refuges** in which this population is known to occur:

» Candidate Information
Current Candidate Status
Listing Priority: 8

Magnitude: Moderate to Low

Immediacy: Imminent

Taxonomy: Species

No Candidate Assessments available for this species.

No Candidate Notice of Review Documents currently available for this species.

No Uplisting Documents currently available for this species.

» Federal Register Documents
Federal Register Documents

 Show entries

Date	Citation Page	Title
12/17/2020	85 FR 81813 81822	Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; 12-Monarch Butterfly
12/31/2014	79 FR 78775 78778	90-Day Findings on Two Petitions

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

< Previous 1 Next >

» Species Status Assessments (SSAs)
Species Status Assessments (SSAs)

 Show entries

Document Title	Region	Species
Monarch (Danaus plexippus) Species Status Assessment Report, version 2.1	Region 3	Assi: Con:

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

< Previous 1 Next >

Special Rule Publications

No Special Rule Publications currently available for this species.

» Recovery

- [Species with Recovery Documents Data Explorer](#)

No Current Recovery Plans available for this species.

No Other Recovery Documents currently available for this species.

No Five Year Reviews currently available for this species.

No Delisting Documents currently available for this species.

» Critical Habitat

No Critical Habitat Documents currently available for this species.

» Conservation Plans

Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances (CCAA): [\(learn more\)](#)

Show entries

CCAA Plan Summaries
Nationwide Candidate Conservation Agreement on Energy and Transportation Land

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

< Previous 1 Next >

» Petitions

Show entries

Petition Title	Date Received by the FWS	Where the species is believed to or known to occur	Petitioner Name	Requested Action	Per Fin
Petition for Rulemaking for a Section 4(d) Rule for the Monarch Butterfly	11/18/2020		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The University of Illinois Chicago 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APA: Promulgate new special 4(d) rule 	
Butterfly, Monarch (Danaus plexippus plexippus); list T w/ CH	08/26/2014		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madison Audubon Society (secondary petitioner) Xerces Society Dr. Lincoln Brower Center for Food Safety Center for Biological Diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listing: Threatened APA: Designate Critical Habitat 	

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries

< Previous 1 Next >

» Biological Opinions

Show entries

BO date	Lead Office	Title	Activity Code	Project Type	Location
04/03/2020	Assistant	Nationwide	03E00000-	Land	Abbeville (SC)

	Regional Director-Ecological Services	CCAA/CCA for Monarch Butterfly on Energy and Transportation Lands	2020-F-0001	Management Plans - Other	Accomack (VA), Adair (MO), Adams (ID), Adams (MS), Adams (OH), Adams (VT), Alamo (FL), Alamogordo (CO), Alamosa (WY), Albemarle (NC), Alexander (IL), Alexandria (VA), Allegany (MD), Alleghany (NC), Allegheny (PA), Allen (IN), Allen (KY), Alpine (CA), Amherst (VA), Amherst (VA), Anderson (KY), Anderson (TN), Anderson (MO)
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Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

< Previous 1 Next >

To see all Issued Biological Opinions please [visit the report](#)

» Life History

No Life History information has been entered into this system for this species.

» Other Resources

[NatureServe Explorer Species Reports](#)-- NatureServe Explorer is a source for authoritative conservation information on more than 50,000 plants, animals and ecological communities of the U.S and Canada. NatureServe Explorer provides in-depth information on rare and endangered species, but includes common plants and animals too. NatureServe Explorer is a product of NatureServe in collaboration with the Natural Heritage Network.

[ITIS Reports](#)-- ITIS (the Integrated Taxonomic Information System) is a source for authoritative taxonomic information on plants, animals, fungi, and microbes of North America and the world.

[FWS Digital Media Library](#) -- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Digital Library is a searchable collection of selected images, historical artifacts, audio clips, publications, and video." +



P.O Box 6079 · Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

Phone: (208) 233-4535

Fax: (208) 233-5232

Building Bridges to Communities

11/18/2020

Bannock County

Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

GREG HUGHES
US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
STATE OFFICE
1387 S VINNELL WAY RM 368
BOISE, ID 83704

Bear Lake County

Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

Bingham County

Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

The City of McCammon will be submitting an application for Idaho Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) funds to build a new fire station that will better serve their community. The project will include building a new fire station located on city owned property at the entrance of the City of McCammon. The fire station will allow for increased volunteerism, a site for an ambulance as well as a possible sub-station for the Bannock County Sherriff. The approximate cost will be \$1,890,000.00.

Caribou County

Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

All ICDBG projects are subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Franklin County

Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

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

The project area is located in McCammon, ID, approximately at 42°39'21.1"N 112°11'44.0"W off of Center Street. Enclosed for your review are aerial views of the project site.

Oneida County

Malad

Please submit any comments within 30 days of the date of this letter. If you have any questions, please contact (Environmental Review Officer) at (208) 233-4535 ex1.

Power County

American Falls
Rockland

Sincerely,

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Krystal Harmon
Grant Administrator

Pocatello Central Labor Council

Enclosures

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging



P.O Box 6079 · Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

Phone: (208) 233-4535

Fax: (208) 233-5232

11/18/2020

Bannock County

- Arimo
- Chubbuck
- Downey
- Inkom
- Lava Hot Springs
- McCammon
- Pocatello

US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 EASTERN IDAHO
 4425 BURLEY DR, SUITE A
 CHUBBUCK, ID 83202

Bear Lake County

- Bloomington
- Georgetown
- Montpelier
- Paris
- St. Charles

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Bingham County

- Aberdeen
- Atomic City
- Basalt
- Blackfoot
- Firth
- Shelley

Caribou County

- Bancroft
- Grace
- Soda Springs

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Franklin County

- Clifton
- Dayton
- Franklin
- Oxford
- Preston
- Weston

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Phone: (208) 233-4535
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11/18/2020

Bannock County

Animo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

BECKY JOHNSON
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
1345 BARTON ROAD
POCATELLO ID 83204

Bear Lake County

Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

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Bingham County

Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

All ICDBG projects are subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Caribou County

Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

The City of McCammon requests that your office review the proposed project for possible adverse impacts this undertaking would have on the **RESIDENT FISH AND WILDLIFE** in the project area.

Franklin County

Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

The project area is located in McCammon, ID, approximately at 42°39'21.1"N 112°11'44.0"W off of Center Street. Enclosed for your review are aerial views of the project site.

Oncida County

Malad

Please submit any comments within 30 days of the date of this letter. If you have any questions, please contact (Environmental Review Officer) at (208) 233-4535 ex1.

Power County

American Falls
Rockland

Sincerely,

*Japanese American
Citizens League*

*National Association
for the Advancement
of Colored People*

Krystal Harmon
Grant Administrator

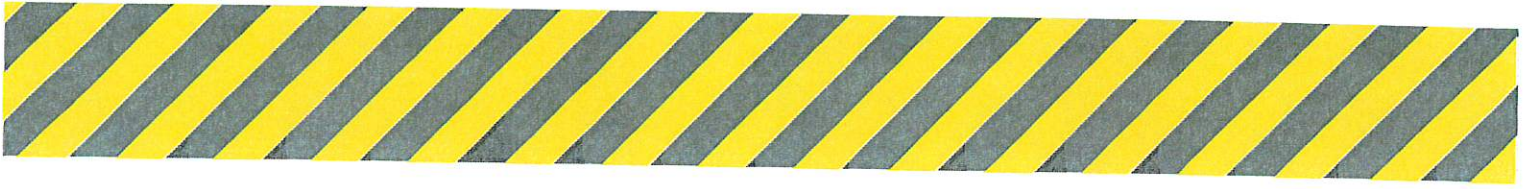
*Pocatello Central
Labor Council*

Enclosures

*The Shoshone
Bannock Tribes*

*Economic & Community
Development Division*

Area Agency on Aging



**EXHIBIT 6:
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS**

GREEN SHEET F.6

Wild and Scenic Rivers Checklist

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Establishes a method for providing Federal protection for certain free-flowing and scenic rivers designated as components or potential components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System from the effects of construction.	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Pub L. 90-542 as amended: 16 U.S.C. 1271-1287)	24 CFR 58.5(f) 24 CFR 50.4(f)

1. Does the project include new construction, conversion of land use, major rehabilitation of existing structures, demolition, or the acquisition of undeveloped land?

No: STOP here. The project is not subject to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

Yes: PROCEED to #2

2. Is the Project within one mile of a designated Wild and Scenic River?

If the project is more than a mile away from a designated river you can make a determination of "no effect."

For a list of designated rivers by state, please visit the National Park Service website:
<https://rivers.gov>

❖ Maintain documentation supporting your determination in your ERR. Documentation could include a printout of the list of rivers and a map identifying your site.

No: **STOP here.**

Yes: PROCEED to #3

3. Will the Project have an effect on the designated River?

~~❖ Contact the National Park Service, Pacific West Region and request information on the Managing Agency of the river. Determine, with the Managing Agency, if the project will alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics that qualifies the river for inclusion as a wild and scenic river.~~

~~No: STOP here.~~

~~❖ Maintain documentation concerning your determination of "No Effect" and verification from the Managing Agency.~~

~~Yes: Consult with the Managing Agency to assist in mitigation and resolution of issues.~~

~~❖ Prepare a determination based on the results of the mitigation and include it and verification from the Managing Agency's concurrence in the ERR.~~



Project Site
McCammon, ID

- 15 Little Jacks Creek
- 16 Big Jacks Creek
- 17 Wickahoney Creek
- 18 Bruneau River
- 19 Jarbidge River
- 20 Bruneau River, West Fork
- 21 Sheep Creek
- 22 Duncan Creek
- 23 Cottonwood Creek
- 24 Battle Creek
- 25 Owyhee River, South Fork
- 26 Owyhee River
- 27 Red Canyon
- 28 Owyhee River, North Fork
- 29 Deep Creek
- 30 Dickshooter Creek

Idaho Wild and Scenic Rivers



**EXHIBIT 7:
CLEAN AIR ACT COMPLIANCE**

GREEN SHEET F.7

Clean Air Act Compliance Checklist

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
EPA requires federal actions to conform to State or Federal Action Plans for air quality.	Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) as amended	40 CFR Parts 6, 51 and 93

1. Does your project require an environmental assessment level review for new construction or major rehabilitation of existing structures?

No: STOP here. The Clean Air Act conformity requirements do not apply.

❖ Record your determination.

Yes: PROCEED to #2

2. Is the project located in a designated non-attainment area for criteria air pollutants?

❖ Maintain, in your ERR, either a map or list of non-attainment areas in your region. You can view maps of non-attainment areas by state at this website <https://www.epa.gov/>. Each state also maintains a regional list, please see attached contact information for details.

No: **STOP here. The Clean Air Act conformity requirements do not apply.**

❖ **Identify the project site on the Idaho air quality planning area map. Record your determination.**

Yes: PROCEED to #3

3. Does your project exceed de minimis impact criteria?

❖ Determine if your project will result in emissions (both direct and indirect) that exceed the de minimis thresholds established for each criteria pollutant at 40 CFR Part 93.153 (see attached). In general, CDBG projects will not exceed this threshold. However, you should work with your local air quality authority to determine whether your project may have an impact on air quality. For PM-10 (dust and particulate matter) non-attainment areas, please make special note of any local dust control regulations that might apply during construction. Please see attached document for air authority contacts.

No: **STOP here. The project does not impact air quality.**

❖ Record your determination on the Statutory Worksheet and attach documentation.

Yes: PROCEED to #4

4. Does your project conform to the State or Federal Action Plan for air quality?

❖ Work with your local or state air quality authority to determine if your project conforms to your State Action plan. If you cannot reach this determination, please contact your HUD environmental officers for further guidance.

Region 10 Idaho Air Toxics Partner

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

1410 N. Hilton

Boise, Idaho 83720

(208) 373-0457

<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/air-quality/air-pollutants/>

TITLE 40--PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER I--ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (CONTINUED)

PART 93--DETERMINING CONFORMITY OF FEDERAL ACTIONS TO STATE OR FEDERAL IMPLEMENTATION PLANS--Table of Contents

Subpart B--Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans

Sec. 93.153 Applicability.

(a) Conformity determinations for Federal actions related to transportation plans, programs, and projects developed, funded, or approved under title 23 U.S.C. or the Federal Transit Act (49 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) must meet the procedures and criteria of 40 CFR part 51, subpart T, in lieu of the procedures set forth in this subpart.

(b) For Federal actions not covered by paragraph (a) of this section, a conformity determination is required for each pollutant where the total of direct and indirect emissions in a nonattainment or maintenance area caused by a Federal action would equal or exceed any of the rates in paragraphs (b)(1) or (2) of this section.

(1) For purposes of paragraph (b) of this section, the following rates apply in nonattainment areas (NAA's):

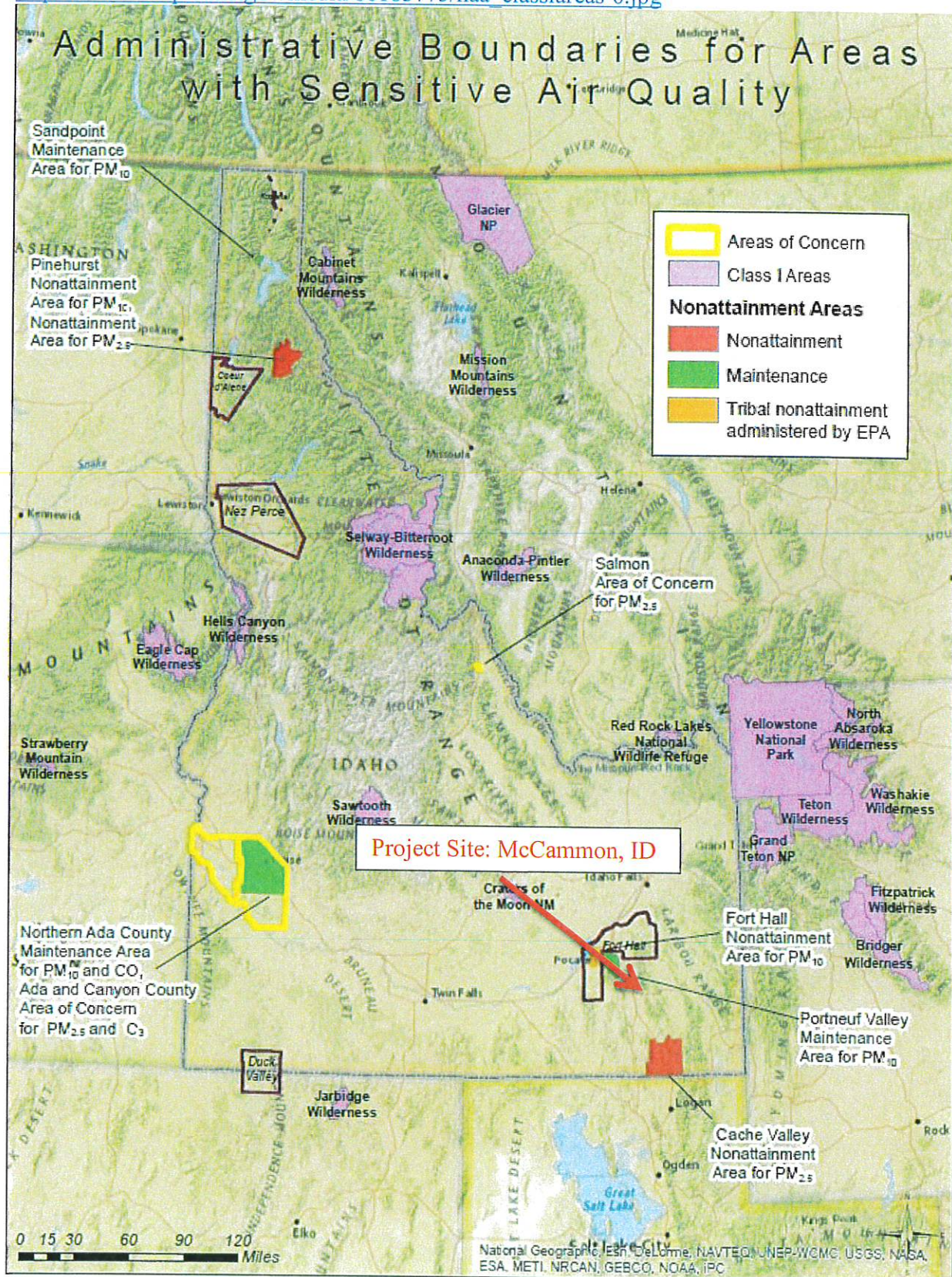
	Tons/year
Ozone (VOC's or NOX):	
Serious NAA's.....	50
Severe NAA's.....	25
Extreme NAA's.....	10
Other ozone NAA's outside an ozone transport region.....	100
Marginal and moderate NAA's inside an ozone transport region:	
VOC.....	50
NOX.....	100
Carbon monoxide:	
All NAA's.....	100
SO2 or NO2	
All NAA's.....	100
PM-10:	
Moderate NAA's.....	100
Serious NAA's.....	70
Pb:	
All NAA's.....	25

(2) For purposes of paragraph (b) of this section, the following rates apply in maintenance areas:

	Tons/year
Ozone (NOX), SO2 or NO2	
All Maintenance Areas.....	100
Ozone (VOC's):	
Maintenance areas inside an ozone transport region.....	50
Maintenance areas outside an ozone transport region.....	100
Carbon monoxide:	
All Maintenance Areas.....	100
PM-10:	
All Maintenance Areas.....	100
Pb:	
All Maintenance Areas.....	25

Website:

https://www.deq.idaho.gov/media/60183775/naa_classiareas-6.jpg





STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

444 Hospital Way Suite 300, Pocatello, ID 83201
(208) 236-6160

Brad Little, Governor
Jess Byrne, Director

December 2, 2020

Krystal Harmon, Grant Administrator
Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.
P.O. Box 6079
Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

Subject: Request for Comments – ICDBG McCammon

Dear Ms. Harmon:

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (Department) has reviewed the proposed project and would like to offer our general recommendations for land development projects (attached).

If you have questions or comments, please contact me at 236-6160 or via email at Allan.Johnson@deq.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Allan Johnson".

Allan Johnson, PE
Regional Engineering Manager, Pocatello Regional Office

Attachment: General Recommendations

General Recommendations

The following comments are generally applicable to land development projects or other land use activities with the potential to cause impacts to ground water, air quality or surface water. The Department provides this guidance in lieu of more site-specific comments when information regarding the land use proposal is limited.

Engineering

The Department recommends consolidation of drinking water and/or wastewater services wherever feasible especially in areas where ground water used for public drinking water supplies is potentially impacted. The Department considers the following alternatives generally more protective of ground water resources than using individual well and septic systems for each lot, and we recommend that the county require the developer to investigate the following options:

- Provide either a centralized, community drinking water or centralized community wastewater system or both, or
- Connect each lot to an existing community drinking water system or to an existing community wastewater system or both.

In accordance with Idaho Code 39-118, construction plans & specifications prepared by a professional engineer are required for DEQ review and approval prior to construction if the proposed development is to be served by either a community drinking water or sewer system. The Department requires that a water system serving 10 or more connections is constructed and operated in compliance with IDAPA 58.01.08, "Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems.

Air Quality

New emission sources are generally required to follow applicable regulations for permitting or exempting new sources. These are outlined in the Rules for the control of Air Pollution in Idaho.

Of particular concern is IDAPA 58.01.01.200-228 which establishes uniform procedures and requirements for the issuance of "Permits to Construct".

Sections 58.01.01.220-223 specifically may be used by owners or operators to exempt certain sources from the requirements to obtain a permit to construct.

Land development projects are generally required to follow applicable regulations outlined in the Rules for the control of Air Pollution in Idaho. Of particular concern is IDAPA 58.01.01.650 and 651 Rules for Control of Fugitive Dust.

Section 650 states, "The purpose of sections 650 through 651 is to require that all reasonable precautions be taken to prevent the generation of fugitive dust."

Section 651 states "All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. In determining what is reasonable, consideration will be given to factors such as the proximity of dust emitting operations to human habitations and/or activities and atmospheric conditions which might affect the movement of particulate matter. Some of the reasonable precautions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

01. Use of Water or Chemicals. Use, where practical, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing building or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads, or the clearing of land.
02. Application of Dust Suppressants. Application, where practical of asphalt, oil, water or suitable chemicals to, or covering of dirt roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can create dust.
03. Use of Control Equipment. Installation and use, where practical, of hoods, fans and fabric filters or equivalent systems to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods should be employed during sandblasting or other operations.
04. Covering of Trucks. Covering, when practical, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts.
05. Paving. Paving of roadways and their maintenance in a clean condition, where practical.
06. Removal of Materials. Prompt removal of earth or other stored materials from streets, where practical."

Surface Water Quality

Land disturbance activities associated with development (i.e. - road building, stream crossings, land clearing) have the potential to impact water quality and riparian habitat. The DEQ recommends the development of a Storm-Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with federal requirements and the proper construction and maintenance of the best management practices (BMPs) associated with storm-water management. BMPs are required to prevent sediment resulting from construction from entering any surface water body. Site contractors should remove equipment and machinery from the vicinity of the waterway to an upland location prior to any refueling, repair, or maintenance. After construction is completed, disturbed riparian areas should be re-vegetated.

Hazardous Material and Petroleum Storage

Accidental surface spills of hazardous material products and petroleum hydrocarbon products (i.e. fuel, oil and other chemicals) are most commonly associated with the transportation and delivery to work sites or facilities. The following Idaho, storage, release, reporting and corrective action regulations may be applicable:

- Hazardous and Deleterious Material Storage IDAPA 58.01.02.800
- Hazardous Material Spills, IDAPA 58.01.02.850
- Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste IDAPA 58.01.05
- Petroleum Release Reporting, Investigation and Confirmation IDAPA 58.01.02 .851
- Petroleum Release Response and Corrective Action IDAPA 58.01.02.852

Please note, The Idaho Release, Reporting and Corrective Action Regulations, IDAPA 58.01.02.851; require notification within 24 hours of any spill of petroleum product greater than 25 gallons and notification for the release of lesser amounts if they cannot be cleaned up within twenty-four (24) hours. The cleanup requirements for petroleum are also contained in these regulations.

For reporting requirements of hazardous substances please see Idaho Statute Title 39 Chapter 7, Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Act including section 39-7108 Notification of Release is Required.



P.O Box 6079 · Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

Phone: (208) 233-4535

Fax: (208) 233-5232

11/18/2020

Bannock County

- Arimo
- Chubbuck
- Downey
- Inkom
- Lava Hot Springs
- McCammon
- Pocatello

IDEQ
 444 HOSPITAL WAY STE 300
 POCATELLO ID 83201

Bear Lake County

- Bloomington
- Georgetown
- Montpelier
- Paris
- St. Charles

The City of McCammon will be submitting an application for Idaho Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) funds to build a new fire station that will better serve their community. The project will include building a new fire station located on city owned property at the entrance of the City of McCammon. The fire station will allow for increased volunteerism, a site for an ambulance as well as a possible sub-station for the Bannock County Sherriff. The approximate cost will be \$1,890,000.00.

Bingham County

- Aberdeen
- Atomic City
- Basalt
- Blackfoot
- Firth
- Shelley

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- Bancroft
- Grace
- Soda Springs

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

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- Clifton
- Dayton
- Franklin
- Oxford
- Preston
- Weston

The project area is located in McCammon, ID, approximately at 42°39'21.1"N 112°11'44.0"W off of Center Street. Enclosed for your review are aerial views of the project site.

Please submit any comments within 30 days of the date of this letter. If you have any questions, please contact (Environmental Review Officer) at (208) 233-4535 ex1.

Oneida County

- Malad

Sincerely,

Power County

- American Falls
- Rockland

Krystal Harmon
 Grant Administrator
 Enclosures

Japanese American Citizens League

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Pocatello Central Labor Council

The Shoshone Bannock Tribes

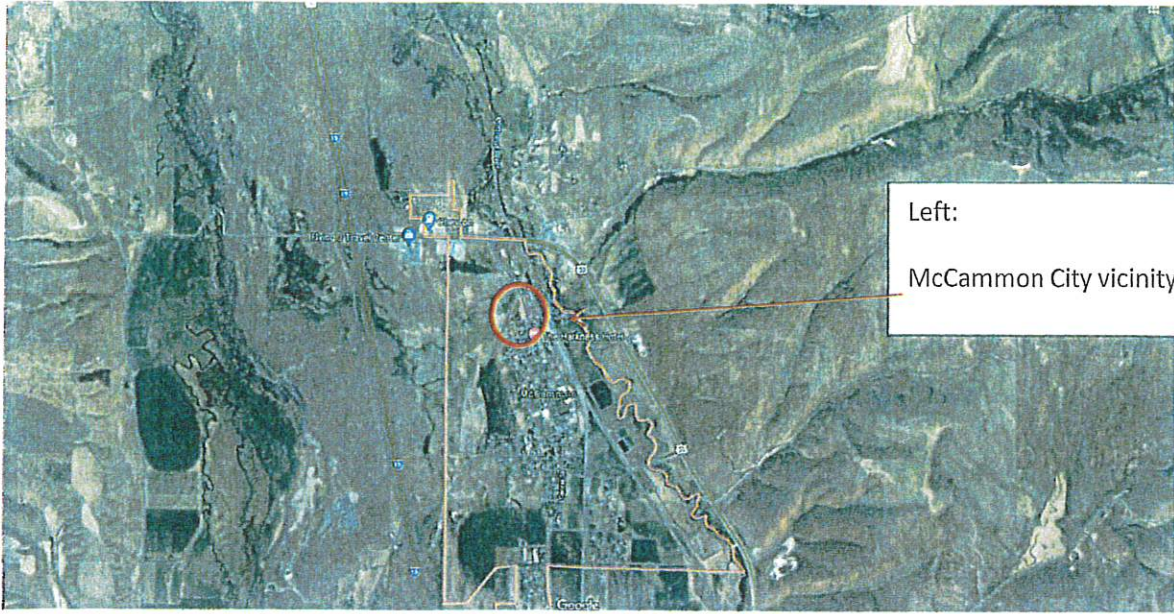
Economic & Community Development Division

Area Agency on Aging

RECEIVED

NOV 27 2020

DEQ - PRO



Left:
McCammon City vicinity map



Right:
McCammon proposed fire station site



**EXHIBIT 8:
FARMLAND PROTECTION**

GREEN SHEET F.8

Farmland Protection Checklist

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
The Farmland Protection Policy Act discourages Federal activities that would convert farmland to nonagricultural purposes.	Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	7 CFR Part 658

1. Does your project include new construction, acquisition of undeveloped land or change in use of land or property.

❖ Maintain, in your ERR, a map of the project location, including zoning information.

No: STOP here.

❖ The Farmland Protection Policy Act does not apply. Record your determination.

Yes: PROCEED to #2

2. Does your project meet one of the following exemptions?

- Construction limited to on-farm structures needed for farm operations.
- Construction limited to new minor secondary (accessory) structures such as a garage or storage shed
- Project on land used for water storage or already in or committed urban development (this includes land with a density of 30 structures per 40 acre area. It also includes lands identified as "urbanized area" (UA) on the Census Bureau Map, or as urban area mapped with a "tint overprint" on the USGS topographical maps, or as "urban built-up" on the USDA Important Farmland Maps. Please note that land "zoned" for development, i.e. non-agricultural use, does not exempt a project from compliance with the FPPA).

Yes: STOP here. The Farmland Protection Policy Act does not apply.

❖ Record your determination

❖ Maintain, in your ERR, documentation to evidence the project meets one of the exemptions. If the project is already in urban development, provide a map as described above with your site marked or documentation from another credible source.

No: PROCEED to #3

3. Does "important farmland" regulated under the Farmland Protection Policy Act occur on the project site? This includes prime farmland, unique farmland and/or land of statewide or local importance.

- "Prime farmland" is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor, and without intolerable soil

erosion, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Prime farmland includes land that possesses the above characteristics but is being used currently to produce livestock and timber. It does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage

- “Unique farmland” is land other than prime farmland that is used for production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, as determined by the Secretary. It has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high quality or high yields of specific crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Examples of such crops include citrus, tree nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables.
- Farmland of statewide or local importance has been determined by the appropriate State or unit of local government agency or agencies to be significant.

You may use the links below to determine if important farmland occurs on the project site:

- Utilize USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>
- Check with your city or county's planning department and ask them to document if the project is on land regulated by the FPPA (zoning important farmland as non-agricultural does not exempt it from FPPA requirements)
- Contact NRCS at the local USDA service center <http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs> or your NRCS state soil scientist for assistance.

No: STOP here. The project does not convert farmland to nonagricultural purposes.

- ❖ Record your determination on the Statutory Worksheet and attach documentation used to make your determination

Yes: PROCEED to #4

4. Consider alternatives to completing the project on important farmland and means of avoiding impacts to important farmland.

- ❖ Complete form AD-1006, “Farmland Conversion Impact Rating” http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1045394.pdf and contact the state soil scientist before sending it to the local NRCS District Conservationist. Work with NRCS to minimize the impact of the project on the protected farmland.
- ❖ Return a copy of Form 1006 to the USDA-NRCS State Soil Scientist or his/her designee informing them of your determination once you have finished the analysis.
- ❖ Record your determination on the Statutory Worksheet and attach documentation used to make your determination. Include any mitigation required in the review.

Krystal Denney

From: Pink, Trudy - NRCS, Pocatello, ID <trudy.pink@usda.gov> on behalf of Pink, Trudy - NRCS, Pocatello, ID
Sent: Wednesday, November 10, 2021 7:20 AM
To: Krystal Denney
Subject: RE: [External Email]Farmland conversion help

Hi Krystal,

How are you?

I have reviewed your project. You are correct, your project does contain “farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated”, which triggers an FPPA review. Normally you would fill out an AD1006. However, I find your project exempt from the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) due to its small size of less than 3 acres (FPPA Manual 523.11, E, 1).

If you have questions or concerns please feel free to contact me.

Trudy

Trudy Pink
Area Resource Soil Scientist
Office: 208.244.5019
Cell: 208.223.5735

From: Krystal Denney <krystal@sicog.org>
Sent: Monday, November 8, 2021 2:44 PM
To: Pink, Trudy - NRCS, Pocatello, ID <trudy.pink@usda.gov>
Subject: [External Email]Farmland conversion help

[External Email]

If this message comes from an **unexpected sender** or references a **vague/unexpected topic**;
Use caution before clicking links or opening attachments.
Please send any concerns or suspicious messages to: Spam.Abuse@usda.gov

Hi Trudy!

I'm doing an environmental review for a fire station project in McCammon. I know you've helped me with this before but wondering if there's a different way. I've attached the web soil survey and based on the type of soil I ***think*** I need to fill out the farmland conversion impact rating?

I've attached the information off of WSS. Let me know if I'm on the right track. Thanks and hope you all are doing well.

Krystal (Harmon)Denney, MPA
Community Development Director
Southeast Idaho Council of Governments
214 East Center Street
Pocatello, ID 83205-6079
Office: (208) 233-4535 x1004 (new as of Sept 2021)

Soil Map—Bannock County Area, Idaho, Parts of Bannock and Power Counties
(McCammon Fire Station Site)



Map Scale: 1:707 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 12N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils**
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points
- Special Point Features**
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Water Features**
- Streams and Canals
- Transportation**
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads
- Background**
- Aerial Photography
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Bannock County Area, Idaho, Parts of Bannock and Power Counties

Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 9, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 22, 2005—Nov 13, 2016

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
43	Downey-Arimo complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.9	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		0.9	100.0%



**EXHIBIT 9:
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

GREEN SHEET F.9

Environmental Justice Checklist

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations.	Executive Order 12898, February 11, 2004	24 CFR 50.4(l) and 24 CFR 58.5(j) .

1. Is there an adverse environmental impact caused by the proposed action, or is the proposed action subject to an adverse environmental impact?

This question is designed to determine how the Environmental Justice analysis is reflected in the environmental review as a whole. Your consideration of the other environmental laws and authorities is your supporting documentation for this question. If any other environmental law or authority required mitigation (i.e., 8-step process for locating in a flood plain, waiver of noise requirements), then there is an adverse environmental impact.

No: STOP here. The project does not pose an Environmental Justice concern.

Yes: PROCEED to #2

2. ~~Will the project have a disproportionate impact on low-income or minority populations?~~

The following steps will help you make this determination:

- ~~1) Describe the project.~~
- ~~2) Consider historic uses of the site, past land uses and patterns (such as lending discrimination and exclusionary zoning).~~
- ~~3) Determine the demographic profile of the people using the project and/or living and working in the vicinity of the project. EPA's environmental justice geographic assessment tool provides helpful demographic information:
<https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>~~
- ~~4) Describe the adverse environmental impact you identified in your environmental review. Identify adjacent land uses, paying particular attention to toxic sites, dumps, incinerators, hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos), and other issues with the potential to have adverse human health effects. (This may already have been considered in your review of toxic and hazardous substances.)~~
- ~~5) Consider how the adverse environmental impact and any potentially harmful adjacent land uses would impact the people using and/or surrounding the project.~~
- ~~6) Consider whether market-rate development exists in the area. If not, would this project succeed as a market-rate project at the proposed site?~~

No: STOP here.

❖ ~~Maintain documentation concerning your determination of no disproportionate impact.~~

Yes:

- ❖ ~~Consult with Commerce staff to develop a mitigation plan.~~
- ~~An Environmental Justice mitigation plan must include: public outreach, participation and community involvement.~~
- ~~The project cannot move forward until the EJ issue is mitigated to the satisfaction of Commerce or the Responsible Entity and the impacted community.~~

Phone: (208) 233-4535

Fax: (208) 233-5232

11/18/2020

Bannock County

Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

Hal Jensen – Planning Director
Bannock County Planning & Development
5500 S. 5th Avenue
Pocatello, ID 83204

Bear Lake County

Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

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Rockland



Krystal Harmon
Grant Administrator
Enclosures

*Japanese American
Citizens League*

*National Association
for the Advancement
of Colored People*

*Pocatello Central
Labor Council*

*The Shoshone
Bannock Tribes*

*Economic & Community
Development Division*

Area Agency on Aging



P.O. Box 6079 • Pocatello, ID 83205-6079

Building Bridges to Communities

Phone: (208) 233-4535

Fax: (208) 233-5232

11/18/2020

Bannock County

Arimo
Chubbuck
Downey
Inkom
Lava Hot Springs
McCammon
Pocatello

MCCAMMON PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION
CITY HALL
802 Front St
McCammon, ID 83250

Bear Lake County

Bloomington
Georgetown
Montpelier
Paris
St. Charles

The City of McCammon will be submitting an application for Idaho Community Development Block Grant (ICDBG) funds to build a new fire station that will better serve their community. The project will include building a new fire station located on city owned property at the entrance of the City of McCammon. The fire station will allow for increased volunteerism, a site for an ambulance as well as a possible sub-station for the Bannock County Sheriff. The approximate cost will be \$1,890,000.00.

Bingham County

Aberdeen
Atomic City
Basalt
Blackfoot
Firth
Shelley

All ICDBG projects are subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Caribou County

Bancroft
Grace
Soda Springs

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

Franklin County

Clifton
Dayton
Franklin
Oxford
Preston
Weston

The project area is located in McCammon, ID, approximately at 42°39'21.1"N 112°11'44.0"W off of Center Street. Enclosed for your review are aerial views of the project site.

Please submit any comments within 30 days of the date of this letter. If you have any questions, please contact (Environmental Review Officer) at (208) 233-4535 ex1.

Oneida County

Malad

Sincerely,

Power County

American Falls
Rockland



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Citizens League*

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of Colored People*

*Pocatello Central
Labor Council*

*The Shoshone
Bannock Tribes*

*Economic & Community
Development Division*

Area Agency on Aging



**EXHIBIT 10:
NOISE ABATEMENT AND CONTROL**

GREEN SHEET F.10

**Noise Abatement and Control
Checklist**

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Encourage land use patterns for housing and other noise sensitive urban needs that will provide a suitable separation between them and major noise sources	Noise Control Act of 1972 The Quiet Communities Act of 1978 as amended OMB Circular 75-2, "Comparable Land Uses at Federal Airfields"	24 CFR Part 51 Subpart B Noise Guidebook

1. Is the project for new construction, purchase or resale of existing, modernization, or rehabilitation of noise sensitive use (i.e., housing, mobile home parks, nursing homes, hospitals, and other non-housing uses where quiet is integral to the project's function, e.g., libraries)?

No: STOP here. The project is not subject to the noise standards.

❖ Record your determination that the project is not subject to the noise standards in your ERR.

Yes: PROCEED to #2

~~2. Is the project located within 1,000 feet of a busy road or highway, 3,000 feet of a railroad, or 15 miles of a civil airport or military airfield? Are there any other potential noise sources in the project vicinity that could produce a noise level above HUD's acceptable range, including but not limited to concert halls, night clubs, event facilities, etc.....?~~

~~❖ Maintain, in your ERR, a map that identifies the location of any noise sources.~~

~~No: STOP here. Record your determination. You do not need to calculate a specific noise level.~~

~~Yes: PROCEED to #3~~

~~3. Determine the actions to take based on the project and HUD Acceptability Standards.~~

~~Is the activity for:~~

- ~~• Construction of new noise sensitive use. Calculate noise using HUD standards or online tool: https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/DOC_14196.PDF PROCEED to 3.a~~
- ~~• Purchase or resale of otherwise acceptable existing buildings (existing buildings are either more than 1-year old or buildings for which this is the second or subsequent purchaser). Noise calculation not required. HUD or RE determines need based on their evaluation of project. PROCEED to 3.b~~
- ~~• Modernization. Noise calculation not required. HUD or RE determines need based on their evaluation of project. PROCEED to 3.c~~
- ~~• Major or substantial rehabilitation (use the definition contained in the specific program guidelines). Calculate noise using HUD standards or online tool: https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/DOC_14196.PDF PROCEED to 3.d~~

HUD General Acceptability Standards	
HUD determination	Day-night average sound level in decibels (dB)
Acceptable	Not exceeding 65 dB
Normally Unacceptable	Above 65 dB but not exceeding 75dB
Unacceptable	Above 75 dB +

3a. New Construction

Is the Day-Night average sound level:

- ~~Above 75 dB. Construction of new noise sensitive uses is generally prohibited~~, an EIS is required prior to the approval. The Assistant Secretary or Certifying Officer may waive the EIS requirement in cases where noise is the only environmental issue and no outdoor sensitive activity will take place on the site. (Under § Part 50 approval is required of the Assistant Secretary for CPD, under § Part 58 the Certifying Officer must provide approval). Document the ERR.
- ~~Above 65 dB but not exceeding 75 dB. Construction of new noise sensitive uses is discouraged~~— all new projects require special environmental reviews and may require special approvals prior to construction (except when the threshold has been shifted to 70 dB as described below). Information is provided at 51.104 (b)(1). Document ERR include the special review and approval. Document attenuation if approved.
- ~~Not exceeding 65 dB.~~ (this threshold may be shifted to 70 dB on a case-by-case basis when 6 specific conditions are satisfied as described at Section 51.105(a)). Noise levels are acceptable. Document the ERR

3b. Purchase or Resale of Existing Building

Is the Day-Night average sound level above the acceptable level?

- ~~Yes.~~ Consider environmental noise as a marketability factor when considering the amount of insurance or assistance that will be provided to the project? Noise exposure by itself will not result in the denial of HUD support for the resale and purchase of otherwise acceptable existing buildings. Record your determination in the ERR.
- ~~No:~~ Record your determination in the ERR

3c. Modernization

Is the Day-Night average sound level above the acceptable level?

- ~~Yes.~~ Encourage noise attenuation features in alterations. Record your determination in the ERR.
- ~~No:~~ Record your determination in the ERR

3d. Major or Substantial Rehabilitation

Is the Day-Night average sound level:

- ~~Above 75 dB.~~ HUD or the RE shall actively seek to have project sponsors incorporate noise attenuation features, given the extent and nature of the rehabilitation being undertaken and the level of exterior noise exposure and will strongly encourage conversion of the noise exposed sites to land uses compatible with the high noise levels. Document the ERR.
- ~~Above 65 dB but not exceeding 75 dB.~~ HUD or the RE shall actively seek to have project sponsors incorporate noise attenuation features, given the extent and nature of the rehabilitation being undertaken and the level of exterior noise exposure Document ERR.
- ~~Not exceeding 65 dB.~~ (this threshold may be shifted to 70 dB on a case-by-case basis when 6 specific conditions are satisfied as described at Section 51.105(a)). Noise levels are acceptable. Document the ERR.



**EXHIBIT 11:
EXPLOSIVE AND FLAMMABLE
OPERATIONS**

GREEN SHEET F.11
Explosive and Flammable Hazards
Checklist

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Establish safety standards that can be used as a basis for calculating acceptable separation distances for assisted projects.	Sec.2 Housing and Urban Development Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 1441 (a))	24 FR Part 51 Subpart C

1. Does the project include construction or expansion of a building, such as housing, fire station, medical facility or other building use that leads people to gather? - OR - Does this project include rehabilitation of a building that increases residential densities or convert a building for habitation?

No: STOP here. The project is not subject to 24 CFR Part 51 C.

❖ Record your determination in your Environmental Review Record (ERR).

Yes: PROCEED to #2

2. Are there explosive/flammable above ground storage tanks within 1 mile of the project site more than 100 gallons in size? (HUD's stated position is that 24 CFR Part 51 C does not apply to storage tanks ancillary to the operation of the assisted 1-4 family residence, for example the home heating or power source. It does apply to all other tanks, including tanks for neighboring 1-4 family residences.)

TIP: You do not have to consider all tanks at all sizes within 1 mile of your project. Screen further by determining the Acceptable Separation Distance for specific tank sizes and using that information to narrow your search.

No: STOP here. The project is not subject to 24 CFR Part 51 C.

❖ Record your determination that there are no storage tanks within one mile of the project site in your ERR. Maintain documentation supporting your determination in your ERR. Documentation could include a finding by a qualified data source (i.e. Fire Marshall etc...), copies of pictures, maps, and/or internet data.

Yes: PROCEED to #4 unless liquid propane then proceed to #3

3. For LPG propane only: Does the above ground storage tank(s) contain 1,000 gallons or more of LPG propane?

Yes: PROCEED to #4

No: STOP here, but only if the LPG propane tank meets NFPA code 58 (2017). See **Illustration on the next page**. If the tank installation does not meet NFPA PROCEED to #4

4. Is the Separation Distance from the project acceptable based on standards in 24CFR51C?

❖ Use the online tool to calculate ASD: <https://www.hudexchange.info/environmental-review/asd-calculator/>

❖ or use the HUD guidebook, "Siting of HUD-assisted Projects near Hazardous Facilities (HUD-1060-CPD, Sept. 1996)", also available on the web: https://www.hud.gov/sites/documents/23383_EXPLOSIVE.PDF

Yes: STOP here.

❖ Include maps and your separation distance calculations in your ERR.

No: PROCEED to #5

5. With mitigation, can the Separation Distance become acceptable?

No: PROJECT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE-DO NOT FUND

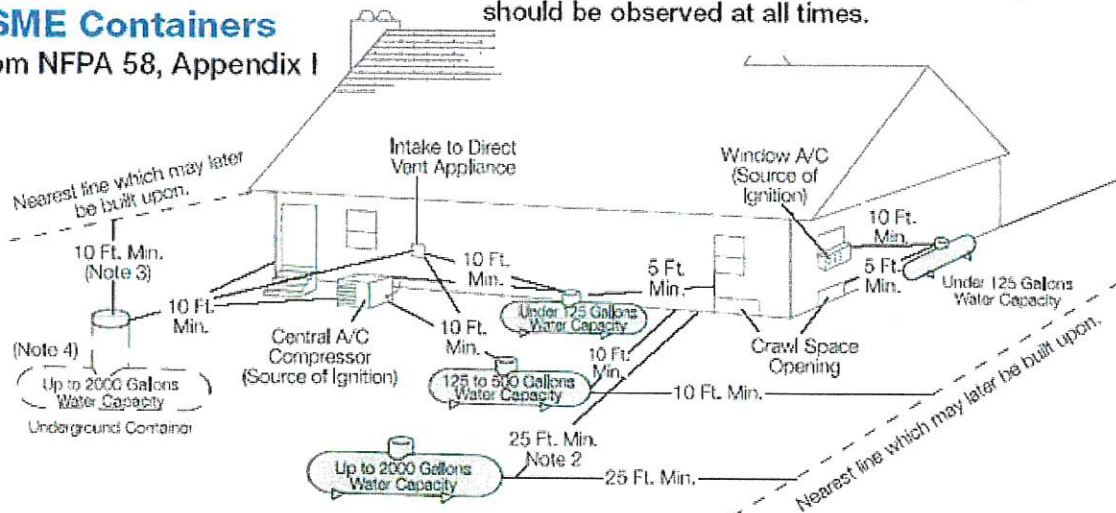
Yes: STOP here.

❖ Maintain documentation supporting your determination in your ERR. Documentation could include a finding by a qualified data source (i.e., Fire Marshall etc.), copies of pictures, maps, technical calculations and information describing the mitigation measures taken.

LPG Propane Tanks

Location of ASME Containers From NFPA 58, Appendix I

Federal, state, and local ordinances and regulations should be observed at all times.



Notes:

- 1) Regardless of its size, any ASME tank filled on-site must be located so that the filling connection and fixed liquid level gauge are at least 10 feet from external source of ignition (i.e. open flame, window A/C, compressor, etc.), intake to direct vented gas appliance, or intake to a mechanical ventilation system.
- 2) May be reduced to 10 feet minimum for a single container of 1200 gallons water capacity or less if it is located at least 25 feet from any other LP-Gas container of more than 125 gallons water capacity
- 3) Minimum distances from underground containers shall be measured from the relief valve and filling or level gauge vent connection at the container, except that no part of an underground container shall be less than 10 feet from a building or line of adjoining property which may be built upon.
- 4) Where the container may be subject to abrasive action or physical damage due to vehicular traffic or other causes it must be either a) placed not less than 2 feet below grade or b) otherwise protected against such physical damage.



Distance between Bingham Co-op and project site is 1,295 ft.

ASD is 721.77 for people and 145.78 for buildings

Home (/) > Programs (/programs/) > Environmental Review (/programs/environmental-review/) > ASD Calculator

Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) Electronic Assessment Tool

The Environmental Planning Division (EPD) has developed an electronic-based assessment tool that calculates the Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) from stationary hazards. The ASD is the distance from above ground stationary containerized hazards of an explosive or fire prone nature, to where a HUD assisted project can be located. The ASD is consistent with the Department's standards of blast overpressure (0.5 psi-buildings) and thermal radiation (450 BTU/ft² - hr - people and 10,000 BTU/ft² - hr - buildings). Calculation of the ASD is the first step to assess site suitability for proposed HUD-assisted projects near stationary hazards. Additional guidance on ASDs is available in the Department's guidebook "Siting of HUD- Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Facilities" and the regulation 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart C, Sitting of HUD-Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Operations Handling Conventional Fuels or Chemicals of an Explosive or Flammable Nature.

Note: Tool tips, containing field specific information, have been added in this tool and may be accessed by hovering over the ASD result fields with the mouse.

Acceptable Separation Distance Assessment Tool

Is the container above ground? **Yes:** **No:**

Is the container under pressure? **Yes:** **No:**

Does the container hold a cryogenic liquified gas? **Yes:** **No:**

Is the container diked? **Yes:** **No:**

What is the volume (gal) of the container?

What is the Diked Area Length (ft)?

What is the Diked Area Width (ft)?

Calculate Acceptable Separation Distance

Diked Area (sqft)

ASD for Blast Over Pressure (ASDBOP)

ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPPU)	721.77
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBPU)	145.78
ASD for Thermal Radiation for People (ASDPNPD)	
ASD for Thermal Radiation for Buildings (ASDBNPD)	

For mitigation options, please click on the following link: Mitigation Options
(/resource/3846/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-hazard-mitigation-options/)

Providing Feedback & Corrections

After using the ASD Assessment Tool following the directions in this User Guide, users are encouraged to provide feedback on how the ASD Assessment Tool may be improved. Users are also encouraged to send comments or corrections for the improvement of the tool.

Please send comments or other input using the **Contact Us**
(<https://www.hudexchange.info/contact-us/>) form.

Related Information

- ASD User Guide (/resource/3839/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-assessment-tool-user-guide/)
- ASD Flow Chart (/resource/3840/acceptable-separation-distance-asd-flowchart/)



**EXHIBIT 12:
TOXIC CHEMICALS AND
RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS**

GREEN SHEET F.12
Contaminated Soils
 (Toxic Chemicals, and Radioactive Materials)
 Checklist

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
All property proposed for use in HUD programs must be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gasses and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property.	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act	24 CFR 58.5(i)

You are required to consider all hazards that could affect the health and safety of occupants and use current techniques by qualified professionals to undertake investigations determined necessary. This checklist tool is intended as guidance only and does not cover all possible hazards. This document is subject to change.

1. Is the project for acquisition, new construction or rehabilitation of a one-to-four family residential property?

- Yes: PROCEED to #3 to determine the likelihood of hazardous conditions existing nearby or on the property which could affect the health and safety of proposed occupants.
- No: PROCEED to #2

2. Is the project for multifamily housing with 5 or more dwelling units (including leasing), or non-residential property?

- No: PROCEED to #3
- Yes:
- ❖ The environmental review **must** include the evaluation of previous uses of the site or other evidence of contamination on or near the site, to assure that the occupants of proposed sites are not adversely affected by hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances.
 - ❖ For acquisition and new construction projects, HUD strongly advises that the review include an ASTM Phase 1 assessment or equivalent analysis, including an update if the assessment is over 180 days old, in order to meet real estate transaction standards of due diligence. Your review should also cover the information in the questions below. **PROCEED to #3.**

3. Is the answer Yes to any of the following questions?

- Is the property or surrounding neighborhood listed on an EPA Superfund National **Priorities, the CERCLA List, or equivalent State list?**
 An internet site that may be helpful is <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/search-superfund-sites-where-you-live>
<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/national-priorities-list-npl-sites-state#ID>

No Yes

- Is the property located near a toxic or solid-waste landfill site?
Utilize EPA's Enviro Mapper tool as well as maps, site inspections and documentation from the local planning department to make your determination.

No Yes

- **Are there any underground storage tanks (not including residential fuel tanks) on or near the property?**

For projects in Idaho, visit: <http://www2.deq.idaho.gov/waste/ustlust/>

Consider past uses of the property when making your determination.

No Yes

- **Is the property known or suspected to be contaminated by toxic chemicals or radioactive materials?**

No Yes

HUD's "Choosing an Environmentally 'Safe Site'" provides guidance in considering potential environmental issues: <https://archives.hud.gov/funding/2006/SafeSitePub.pdf>

In considering the site, the guidance suggests that you:

- Make a visual inspection of the site for signs of distressed vegetation, vents or fill pipes, storage/oil tanks or questionable containers, pits, ponds or lagoons, stained soil or pavement, pungent, foul or noxious odors, dumped material or soil, mounds of dirt, rubble, fill etc.
- Research the past uses of the site and obtain a disclosure of past uses from the owner. Certain past and present uses such as the following signal concerns of possible contamination and require a more detailed review: gasoline stations, vehicle repair shops, car dealerships, garages, depots, warehouses, commercial printing facilities, industrial or commercial warehouses, dry cleaners, photo developing laboratories, hospitals, junkyard or landfills, waste treatment, storage disposal, processing or recycling facilities, agricultural/farming operations (including hog and poultry operations) and tanneries.
- Identify adjoining properties in the surrounding area for evidence of any facilities as described above.
- Research Federal, State and local records about possible toxins and hazards at the site.

Yes to any of the above questions: PROCEED to #4

No to all questions: The toxic chemicals and radioactive materials review is complete, unless there are other hazards that could affect the health and safety of occupants.

- ❖ Record your determination on the Statutory Worksheet and maintain appropriate documentation in the ERR.

4. ~~Could nearby toxic, hazardous or radioactive substances affect the health and safety of project occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property?~~

- ❖ Gather all pertinent information concerning any on-site and nearby toxic hazards. Consider, at a minimum, each of the areas identified in Question 3. Consider if your ASTM Phase 1 or equivalent analysis identifies any Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs)?
- ❖ If appropriate and/or required, obtain independent professional reviews of the site (e.g., an ASTM Phase 2 or equivalent analysis). Contact appropriate Federal, State and Local resources for assistance in assessing exposure to health hazards.

— Yes: PROCEED to #5.

— No: The toxic chemicals and radioactive materials review is complete, unless there are other hazards that could affect the health and safety of occupants.

- ❖ Record your determination that there are no hazards that could affect the safety of occupants or impact the intended use of the project and maintain appropriate documentation in the ERR.

5. Can the adverse environmental condition be mitigated?

— Yes:

- ❖ Mitigate according to the requirements of the appropriate Federal, State or local oversight agency.
- ❖ Record your determination that there are no hazards that could affect the safety of occupants or impact the intended use of the project and maintain appropriate documentation in the ERR.
- ❖ HUD assistance should be conditioned on completion of appropriate mitigation.
- ❖ Deny HUD assistance if, after mitigation, the property is still determined to be unsafe or unhealthy. For more details please refer to HUD's "Choosing an Environmentally 'Safe' Site."

— No: Do not provide HUD assistance for the project at this site.



<https://www2.deq.idaho.gov/waste/ustlust/>

- Aaron Hunsaker
 - o Permanently out of use - 2014
- Short Stop
 - o Gas Station – Currently Active – no violations
- McCammon Station
 - o Permanently out of use - 1986

Department of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank Database

Search UST/LUST Database

Operator Training

View UST/LUST Reports

Facility Description

Facility Id *	Facility Name *	Edited By
5-030066	MCCAMMON STATION	DGRAY
Address Line 1 *	Address Line 2	Facility Status
MP 191.8		Closure
Facility City *	Facility Zip *	Facility Phone
MCCAMMON	83250	
Facility Latitude	Facility Longitude Map...	Date Certified
42.65605	-112.19318	06/06/1986
Facility Type		Within 1000 feet of a drinking water source? *
Railroad		Yes

Contacts Active Contacts Only

Company Name	Address Line 1	Address Line 2	City	State	Zip	Date Certified
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD	Owner					06/06/1986

Financial Responsibility

Tanks Display Closed Tanks

ID	Capacity	Status	Substance	Installation	Installation Date
5-030066*1	500	Permanently Out of Use	Regular Gasoline	Asphalt Coated or Bare Steel	01/01/1976

Pipes Display Inactive Pipes

Dispensers Display Inactive Dispensers

Inspection List

LUST Events

Contact DEQ [idaho.gov](mailto:deq@idaho.gov)

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Department of Environmental Quality
Underground Storage Tank Database

Search UST/LUST Database

Operator Training

View UST/LUST Reports

Facility Description

Facility Id *	5-030659	Facility Name *	Aaron Hunsaker	Edited By	kdyarmett
Address Line 1 *	206 CENTER	Address Line 2		Facility Status	Closure
Facility City *	MCCAMMON	Facility Zip *	83250	Facility Phone	(208) 254-3288
Facility Latitude	42.6537	Facility Longitude	-112.19479	Date Certified	03/21/1997
Facility Type	Gas Station	Within 1000 feet of a drinking water source? *	Yes		

Contacts Active Contacts Only

Contact Name	Contact Type	Transfer Date	Start Date	End Date	Details
Aaron Hunsaker	Owner		05/27/2014		

Financial Responsibility

Tanks Display Closed Tanks

ID	Capacity	Status	Substance	Tank Material	Date Installed	Notes	Details
5-030659*1	7500	Permanently Out of Use	Regular Gasoline	Composite (Steel w/ FRP)	03/28/1997		
5-030659*2	4000	Permanently Out of Use	Regular Gasoline	Asphalt Coated or Bare Steel	08/01/1986		
5-030659*3	10000	Permanently Out of Use	Regular Gasoline	Composite (Steel w/ FRP)	03/28/1997		
5-030659*4	8000	Permanently Out of Use	Regular Gasoline	Asphalt Coated or Bare Steel	08/01/1986		

Pipes Display Inactive Pipes

Dispensers Display Inactive Dispensers

Inspection List

Inspection Date	Inspected By	Inspected	Notes	Inspector
06/11/2010	Julie Worth	✓		Julie Worth
06/24/2013	Julie Worth	✓		Julie Worth

LUST Events

Contact DEQ Idaho.gov

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Department of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank Database

Search UST/LUST Database

Operator Training

View UST/LUST Reports

Facility Description

Facility Id *	5-030131	Facility Name *	SHORT STOP GROCERY	Edited By	klowder
Address Line 1 *	207 CENTER	Address Line 2		Facility Status	Active
Facility City *	MCCAMMON	Facility Zip *	83250	Facility Phone	
Facility Latitude	42.65385	Facility Longitude Map...	-112.19416	Date Certified	07/18/1994
Facility Type	Gas Station	Within 1000 feet of a drinking water source? *		Yes	

Contacts Active Contacts Only

Contact Name	Contact Type	Working Date	Start Date	End Date	Expires
Barbara Guthrie	Owner		08/30/2016		
Barbara Guthrie	Compliance Certifier		08/30/2016		
Barbara Guthrie	Class A Operator	05/13/2010	05/13/2010		
Barbara Guthrie	Class B Operator	05/13/2010	05/13/2010		

Financial Responsibility

Source	Start Date/End Date	Amount
State Fund	12/01/2020	

Tanks Display Closed Tanks

ID	Capacity	Status	Contents	Tank Material	Date Installed	Active	Expires
5-030131*1	5000	Permanently Out of Use	Regular Gasoline	Asphalt Coated or Bare Steel	06/01/1979		
5-030131*2	5000	Permanently Out of Use	Regular Gasoline	Asphalt Coated or Bare Steel	06/01/1979		
5-030131*3	10000	Permanently Out of Use	Regular Gasoline	Asphalt Coated or Bare Steel	06/01/1979		
5-030131*4	8000	Currently In Use	E10 Regular	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	11/01/1993		
5-030131*5	5000	Currently In Use	E10 Premium	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	11/01/1993		
5-030131*6	3000	Currently In Use	Diesel	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	11/01/1993		

Pipes Display Inactive Pipes

ID	Status	Pressure	Material	Date Installed	Expires
4	Active	Pressurized	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	11/01/1993	
5	Active	Pressurized	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	11/01/1993	
6	Active	Pressurized	Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	11/01/1993	


Dispensers Display Inactive Dispensers

ID	Dispenser Type	Dispenser Location	When Installed	Expires
1/2	Uncontained	Isolated	11/01/1993	

Inspection List

Inspection Date	Inspector	Pass	Notes	Inspector
05/13/2010		✓		Julie Worth
05/30/2013		✗		Julie Worth
08/30/2016		✗		Julie Worth
10/25/2019		✗		Julie Worth

LUST Events



**EXHIBIT 13:
AIRPORT CLEAR ZONES AND
ACCIDENT POTENTIAL ZONES**

GREEN SHEET F.13

Clear Zones (CZ) and Accident Potential Zones (APZ) Checklist

General requirements	Legislation	Regulation
Promote compatible land uses around civil airports and military air fields.	Section 2 of the Housing Act of 1949 as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1331, affirmed by Section 2 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1969, P.L. No 90-448; Section 7(d) of the Dept of HUD Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. 3535(d)	24 CFR Part 51 Subpart D 32 CFR Part 256

1. Is the Project located within 2,500 feet of a civil airport or within 15,000 feet of a military airfield?

- ❖ Maintain in your ERR a map that identifies airports. The regulations only apply to military and civil primary and commercial service airports. The Federal Aviation Administration updates the list of applicable airports annually:
https://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/passenger_allcargo_stats/categorie/

No: STOP here. The project is not within a Clear Zone (also known as Runway Protection Zone) or Accident Potential Zone.

- ❖ Record your determination.

Yes: PROCEED to #2

2. Is the project in the CZ or APZ?

- ~~❖ Contact the airport operator and obtain written documentation of the Clear Zone (also known as Runway Protection Zone) and for military airfields, the Accident Potential Zone, and a determination of whether your project is in the APZ or CZ.~~

No: STOP here.

- ~~❖ Record your determination that the project is not in a CZ or APZ.~~

Yes: PROCEED to #3.

3. For Civil and Military Airports, is the activity for new construction, major rehabilitation*, or any other activity which significantly prolongs the physical or economic life of existing facilities? For APZs at military airfields, does the project change the use of a facility so that it becomes one which is no longer acceptable in accordance with Department of Defense standards, (please see 32 CFR Part 256 for *Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Accident Potential Zones*), significantly increase the density or number of people at the site, or introduces explosive, flammable or toxic materials to the area?

No: STOP here. The project is not subject to the regulation.

~~❖—Record your determination.~~

~~Yes: Proceed to #4.~~

~~4. Will the project frequently be used or occupied by people?~~

~~Yes: STOP here. The project cannot be assisted with HUD funds. STOP HERE.~~

~~No:~~

~~❖—Obtain written assurance from the airport operator to the effect that there are no plans to purchase the land involved with the project as a portion of a Runway Clear Zone or Clear Zone acquisition program.~~

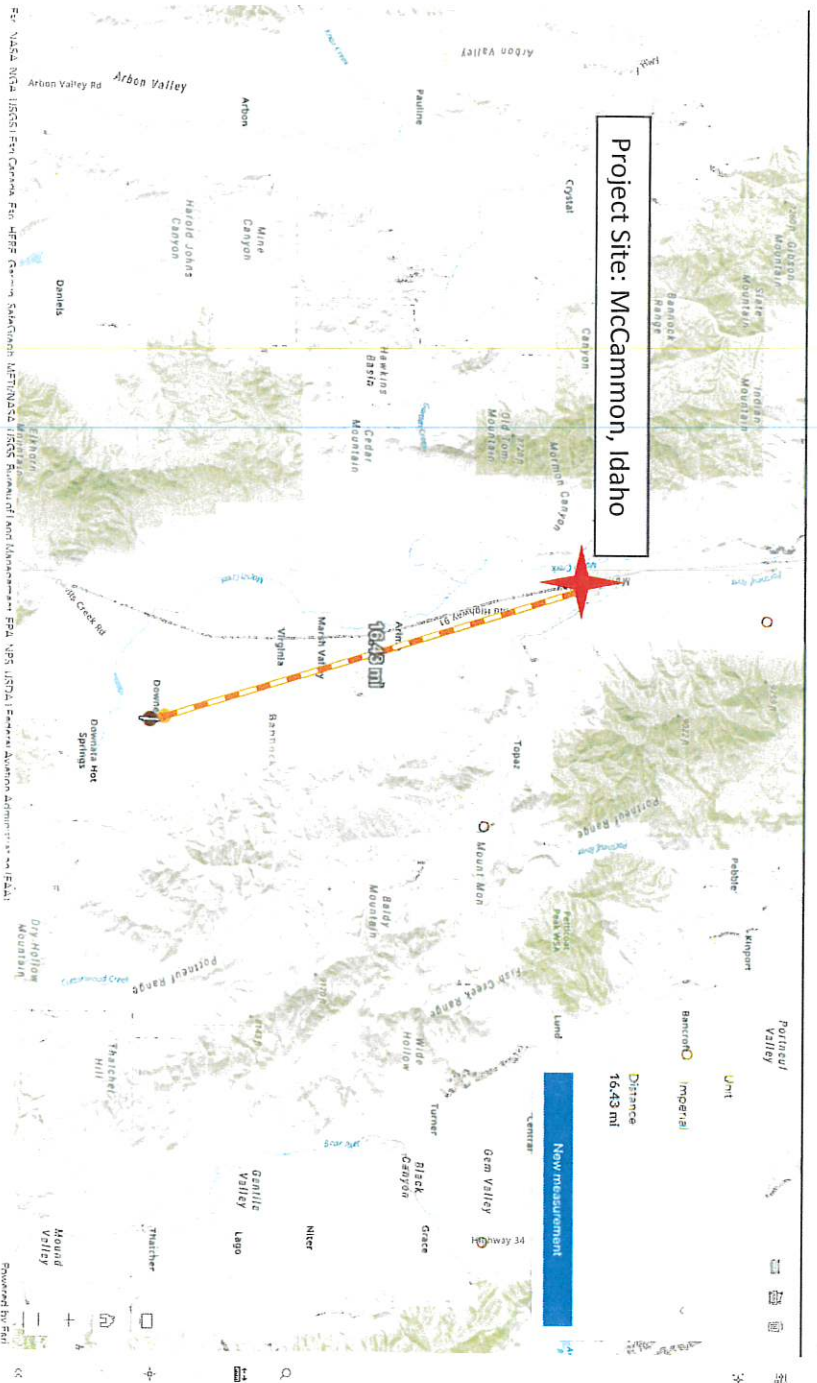
~~❖—Maintain copies of all of the documents you have used to make your determination.~~

~~***Rehabilitation is major when the estimated cost of the work is 75% or more of the total estimated cost of replacement after rehab (please see 24 CFR Part 58.35(a) for complete definition of major rehabilitation thresholds.)**~~

Untitled map

Layers

D: 5010 Airports



<https://www.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?layers=4782d6f5aa844591a16d46df635b7af4>



**EXHIBIT 14:
PLANNING ASSESSMENT
- RESIN ARCHITECTURE**

Exhibit 8

Project Planning

Location:

The City of McCammon is a small community with a population of 803 as of the 2010 census. It is a part of the Pocatello, Idaho metropolitan area. McCammon is located 25 miles south of Pocatello on I-15 and Highway 30.

Environmental Resources Present:

Situated between the Bannock and Portneuf Ranges, the topography in McCammon is mostly flat. Elevations in the City vary from 4,740 at the north end of the City to 4,800 at the south end. The slope averages 0.6%. The mountains east of the City slope at 8% for several thousand feet then steepen to a slope of 25%. Soils in McCammon were primarily formed by wind-deposited materials and river alluvium and are generally very deep and well-drained. Situated on the west bank of the Portneuf River groundwater is shallow generally between 2 and 20 feet.

Population Trends:

The average growth rate between 1950 and 2010 was about 0.72%. Keller Associates assumed a conservative growth rate of 1.1% and a 2040 population of 1,125 people during its 2020 Drinking Water Facilities Planning Study.

Community Engagement:

The City of McCammon engaged Idaho Rural Partnership in the Community Review process in 2018. Through the course of the second phase, the need and support for a “Public Safety Center” emerged.

“...McCammon currently shares fire and emergency response teams with other small communities in Marsh Valley and it is sometimes difficult to meet the needs of the community with the current equipment and size of the fire and EMS teams. Participants would like to see equipment upgraded, more training and in general grow the volunteer fire department through volunteer activities, fundraising and education efforts” (McCammon Community Review, Phase I, August 2018 pg 26)

During the Phase 2 process the need for a new Public Safety center was brought forward again as the top priority. The community desired the center to be:

- Inclusive of fire, EMS, law enforcement
- Incorporate vehicle bays and training center



- Visible, accessible location
- Used to increase law enforcement presence
- Create increased volunteer opportunities (McCammon Community Review, Phase II, October 2018 pg 9, 14-15).

In October 2020, one public hearing and an open house were held to discuss building a new fire station. During the public hearing the following comments were received in favor of the project:

- Strong support of the fire station project
- Proposed location demonstrated commitment to community
- Project could increase volunteerism
- Would like to have a local QRU (Quick Response Unit) - provides emergency medical services to supplement local licensed ambulance providers
- Ambulance bay could reduce response time
 - 2 citizens accounts of over 50 minutes (52 and 57 minutes) for a response time due to an ambulance being parked in nearby Lava Hot Springs. Responders from McCammon would go to Lava Hot Springs to get the ambulance then back to McCammon to respond to the incident. Response times from Pocatello (25 miles away) were faster.
- Having an office space for Bannock County Sheriff would increase law enforcement presence in McCammon.

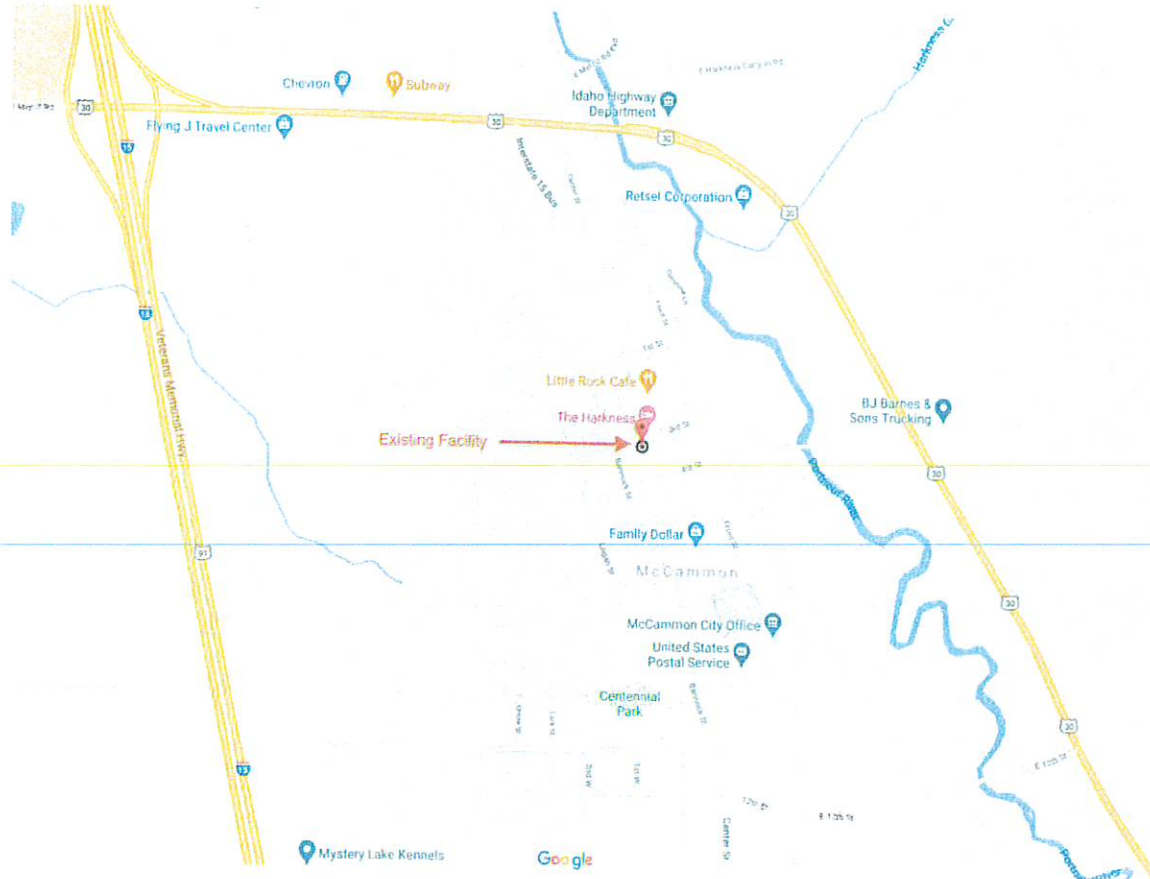
Those opposed to the project had the following comments:

- Concern over tax increase
- Concern about drinking water project



Existing Facilities

Location:



The current McCammon Fire Station is located at 304 Center St. with access from the south side of 3rd Street between Center Street and Bannock Street. The existing land consists of a parcel sized at approximately 0.19 acres. There is one other structure on the east end of the parcel. This additional building seems to have historically been a service station in the city. As such there is potential that buried fuel tanks may be located on the site.

The building that is currently functioning as the fire station is located off of Center St. and Third Street, the facade faces Third Street and is almost indistinguishable as a Fire Station from the main Center Street. As the building has a relatively deep offset from Third Street, the garage doors indicate that no parking is permitted in front of the building to help and maintain access to the facility. The building also faces the narrow mid-block alley between Center Street and Bannock Street. To the south the property is bounded by single family dwellings.



History:

Originally built in 1974 as a maintenance shed, the McCammon Fire Station lacks adequate insulation, parking, office, training and storage space for the staff to serve the growing McCammon population. Its construction does not meet contemporary requirements for an essential services facility.

The outdated facilities affect response times and emergency services available to the community. Given the lack of space, there are no permanently based paramedic services for McCammon and most first responders must be dispatched from Lava Hot Springs or Pocatello, resulting in prolonged response times to emergencies. Further, should there be a fire at the station itself, there is no sprinkler system in place to help and quell the spread of fire, which would greatly affect the immediate community.

Two fire trucks must share a single bay which also results in delayed response time when maneuvering to exit the maintenance shed. Recently McCammon had to forgo the donation of a fire engine because it was too large to fit in the existing garages. Even regular maintenance of essential equipment—including self-contained breathing apparatus—is impossible as there is no clean room in which to service these items.

Inadequate insulation means that water cannot be stored in the trucks during the winter because it freezes; instead, the engine must fill its water tank off-site when responding in freezing temperatures, again prolonging response time. The lack of appropriate ventilation systems in the building also affects firefighter health given that ventilation is insufficient when in an enclosed space where exhaust and other contaminant fumes from exposure at fire sites is allowed to linger in the air within the building.

Financial Status of Existing Facilities:

The existing building facilities are owned outright by the City of McCammon. Although there is no information to absolutely confirm, the belief is that the construction of the facility was not financed and that it was fully funded at the time of construction in the early 1970s.

Water + Energy Considerations:

There are limitations with the existing facility related to water, power and natural gas which prevent the building from functioning in a meaningful way as a fire station. Because the building was originally intended for use as a shed, the building is not equipped with nor has it been retrofitted with utilities sufficient for normal demands of a fire station. The building does not even have sufficient utility distribution for a normally occupied building for any business use. Major considerations include the following:

- Electricity - The current power consumption is quite low with minimal monthly cost. This low regular expense reflects only minimal power consumption for lighting in the building. The building configuration and the inadequate electrical service capacity prevent useful functionality in the building for specialized equipment that would typically be part of a functional fire station. If the building were to be expanded to provide appropriate electrical services and space accommodations, the electrical service to the building would need to be replaced to provide higher capacity at the improved building.



- Water - The current facility does not have any plumbing services at the building. This is likely due to the original use as a shed, however lack of water at the fire station severely limits the functionality of the building and critical workflow for a fire station to other satellite locations. There are no restrooms at the building. Furthermore there is no simple water connection to allow for the cleaning of gear. There is also no potential to fill a water truck at the location.
- Natural Gas - There is a natural gas connection for heating of the building. The heating is provided from a ceiling mounted unit heater. Although natural gas and use of a unit heater of this type is a common way to heat a vehicle garage, deficiencies in the thermal insulation envelope of the building result in unusually high utility bills during the colder months of the year. The building is only heated to a moderate temperature similar to a typical garage, however the natural gas utility costs are roughly 6-8x greater than should be expected for a small facility of this type.
- A general energy evaluation of the existing building has identified visible gaps in the building envelope where daylight can be seen. These holes allow significant loss of heat during the colder months. Additionally these holes permit birds, insects and other creatures to enter the building. Additionally the thickness of the roof suggests that if there is insulation in the roof it is minimal and far below the amount of insulation required by the building codes for occupied buildings.

Waste Audits:

- The current facility does not have any garbage waste pickup or wastewater connections associated with the building.
- It is anticipated that an improved existing facility or new construction must accommodate services that would include garbage and waste water.

Critical utility needs:

An improved facility or new construction would need to include the following items which are anticipated as standard in a modern functional fire response facility:

- Power & Generator
 - Power service sufficient for normal and comprehensive business operations of a fire station.
 - Power distribution through office, vehicle and all supporting spaces
 - Special power for compressors, charging stations, and other special equipment related to fire station operations.
 - Emergency power generation equipment as a back-up during power outages.
- Water and Sanitation
 - Inclusion of restrooms, showers and clean-up areas.
 - Inclusion of a small kitchenette to support training activities and gatherings anticipated to be accommodated in a purpose-designed facility
 - Inclusion of a fill station for the water truck. This fill connection would be required to have sufficient pressure to fill the large tank equipment.
- Energy Considerations
 - An improved existing building or new construction option should be expected to meet current energy efficiency standards as prescribed by building codes. This is also wise from



the perspective of O&M for the facilities in an effort to moderate fluctuations in energy consumption costs through the year and allow for tighter budgets and financial planning.

Need for the Project

Health, Sanitation & Security:

There are a number of concerns in the existing facility, which have been associated with health, safety, sanitation, and security. The current fire chief has summarized concerns as follows:

- Health - Currently there is no ventilation in the building. Vehicle exhaust builds up in the building and saturates all the PPE that the firefighters wear, and all training materials and supplies that they use for training. There are no laundry facilities to properly clean soiled PPE. These are not only concerning for the firefighters themselves but also for their families as they will carry home with them any contaminants they pick up from the station.
- Safety -
 - The size of the building does not appropriately allow for storage of necessary vehicles and equipment. Currently the vehicles are parked in the building much tighter together than normal for safety and to allow circulation and access between vehicles.
 - The building is not designed with appropriate fire separations or fire suppression system. Although fire suppression is not necessarily required, fire separations and protection measures are needed in the existing building, but these provisions could be included in a new building.
- Sanitation - There are no restroom facilities, showers, hand washing stations or even a simple working water faucet located in or around the building. Firefighters are unable to clean up at the station, all contaminants are carried home in their private vehicles and to their individual families.
- Security - Trucks are parked outside along the streets and not all equipment can be locked away.

Overall the building is just too small and even if the City had current funds to do so, there is no room in the current building or on the current lot to add the facilities needed above.

Aging Infrastructure:

The current Facility is too small and is very outdated. It was built in 1974 as a maintenance shed. The building is just over 2,000 s.f. and sits on a lot sized at approximately 0.19 acres. The building is composed of concrete masonry blocks for the outer exterior walls with a single pitch roof that slopes down to the back/south of the building. The roof structure is supported mid-span by a post & beam system that restricts the internal flexibility of the interior.



Modern size fire trucks are longer than the current station can accommodate. Some of the modern equipment needed as part of the fleet far exceeds the depth of the existing vehicle bays. An opportunity to receive a newer fire engine, at no cost, had to be turned down because it would not fit. Additionally, there is very little storage for equipment and it is extremely tight to move around in. Two brush trucks must be double parked in a single bay. The current facility is simply old, run down and was never purpose built to be a fire station.

The existing building is located adjacent to another building on the same parcel owned by the City of McCammon, the proportions of this parcel are not conducive to a viable configuration for modern fire response equipment. In the case of some vehicle types the entire width of the parcel is insufficient to accommodate the length of the vehicle. This would eliminate any reasonable maneuvering space for vehicle traffic and create an inability to provide required building setbacks.

The first reference to the building is in late 1973 in reference to some decisions related to the doors of the building that was being used as a shed. Sometime between 1973 and now the building transitioned to use as storage for the fire vehicles. This may have happened at some point after the early 1990s when the city offices moved from the small building adjacent to the fire station to the current offices location in the former train station. There almost no record of maintenance to the structure over the past almost 50 years even though the level of use of the structure has increased from a shed to a fire station.

Reasonable Growth:

There is a general growth pattern in the region serviced by the McCammon Fire District. This growth is a result of increased development along State Highway 30 leading to nearby Lava Hot Springs and beyond, improved access from Interstate 15, and McCammon's proximity and connectivity to both of these major roadways. The average growth rate projected for McCammon remains conservative at about 1.1% based on assumptions from Keller Associates

Compliance with state and federal regulations

The existing facility was not purpose-built for use as a fire station, but was originally intended as a maintenance shed and garage for vehicles. As is often the case in rural communities, there may not have been thorough planning or verification that the building planning or construction adhered to the requirements of recognized building codes.

Originally built sometime in the early 1970s, the building may likely have been evaluated based on the 1970 Uniform Building Code (UBC). Under this building code the approximate 2,000 s.f. sized building would have likely been classified as a Group E4 (Repair Garage) or Group F1 (Storage Garage). The function of the building falls clearly under the Group J1 building (shed), however since the building size exceeds 1000s.f. It would have been likely pushed to a higher use group.

It is the opinion of Resin Architecture, that the requirements of the UBC for a Group E4 or Group F1 use are not satisfied with regards to at least the required fire ratings for the exterior wall and the required



protection of openings in the building based on the placement of the building on the property. Furthermore the requirements for storage of materials, ventilation, and light are not satisfied in the existing building even when considered using the 1970 UBC.

Although the building doesn't clearly fall into a compliant evaluation matching historic building codes, this does not mean the building is completely without integrity. It is common for this kind of building to be constructed with common sense measures known to skilled tradesmen. In this case the concrete masonry construction suggests a high competence in construction ability. The building however does not generally satisfy building code requirements typically required for this kind of facility.

As part of evaluating potential options for continuing use of the existing building it is important to acknowledge the inadequacies of the building. It is also important to acknowledge that any option involving continued use of the building would necessarily require that the building be improved to satisfy current building codes. Modification of the building would be necessary through significant remodeling and additional construction to meet current and future needs of the community and fire district. Site constraints that have been previously identified would make this remodeling and expansion impossible.

Under current International Building Codes the existing building would likely be classified within the "Utility and Miscellaneous Group U", which assumes generally an unoccupied building. The level of facilities needed in McCammon are more elaborate than those that can be classified in the Group U of the IBC. The building would have primary uses including Business Use "B" Group and Parking Garage Use "S-2". These different uses must be separated by fire-rated construction. Additionally specific functional needs for several specific uses are not accommodated. These include but may not be limited to the following:

- Clean Room area for SCBA equipment and maintenance
- Equipment and gear storage areas that are accessible in a normal and speedy response route without the congestion of the currently overcrowded garage space
- Operational clearances between vehicles, structure, storage of equipment and gear need to be provided.
- Restrooms, cleaning areas for gear and personnel and supporting mechanical equipment.
- Water supply for filling vehicles and handling cleaning needs
- Drains and associated sand/oil separation considerations to preserve the municipal wastewater system as is required for areas where vehicles are stored and maintained.



Organizational and staffing requirements:

The McCammon fire station crew is currently comprised of a 12-person firefighter volunteer staff. The Fire Chief and one firefighter are EMT Basic Certified. All current volunteer firefighters on staff are in the process of completing the NWCG certified basic wildland fire school. Additionally, all firefighters are scheduled to complete the Firefighter Essentials class in February 2021. All firefighters are CPR certified. Even though this is a volunteer firefighting staff, there is a high level of commitment to training and participation in emergency response needs. There is an average of 75% of the volunteers participating in every training and over 60% of volunteers participating in emergency response during fire situations.

Current recruiting is targeting a staff of 40 fully trained and qualified firefighters on the volunteer staff. The fire chief anticipates adding 5-6 firefighters each year until this goal is reached. The fire chief also anticipates adding an assistant chief and two captains as part of the staff organization.

Within the next 3-5 years the fire district hopes to add ambulance services with qualified EMTs. Currently the response time for ambulance services to McCammon is approximately 30 minutes due to the distance from the nearest ambulance services. Additionally in the 3-5 year outlook, the fire chief anticipates additional Hazardous Material Operators and a fire education officer for public school and community outreach.

Within the next 10 years, the fire chief has indicated that the goal is to have reached the target of 40 volunteer firefighters within the district. All these firefighters would be trained in structure and wildland fighting, Hazardous Materials, EMT Basic, CPR, Extrication and with the appropriate command officers and firefighters in place.

In order to achieve these goals and properly service the area surrounding McCammon, a new facility is needed that can accommodate modern equipment, an improved vehicle fleet, and regular training. The proposed new facility will be able to accommodate these needs.



Alternatives Considered

1. No Action Alternative:

The city of McCammon has the option to continue to use existing facilities with no updates. While this requires no analysis for environmental impacts or land requirements, one must consider the cost to the community as well as long-term sustainability of both the infrastructure and the volunteer fire-fighting program in McCammon.

Not updating the current fire station will result in the continuation of prolonged response time to both fires and paramedic emergencies. As there are not enough bays to service all fire engines, exiting the facilities takes much longer than ideal because some vehicles are only accessible when another has exited. In winter months, the water tanks of engines must be filled off-site because the maintenance shed lacks insulation to prevent the tank from freezing. Given that there is not enough space for fire response alone, the McCammon fire station does not currently house ambulances. Paramedic response is often dispatched from surrounding cities, resulting in longer response times for McCammon residents.

Using a maintenance shed as a full-time occupied facility means that there are many inefficiencies within the building that result in higher energy consumption and worse user experience. Firefighter health is jeopardized in the current facilities due to inadequate insulation and ventilation. The garage does not have ventilation to reduce fumes from fire engines in the enclosed bays. As the insulation is insufficient to prevent water tanks from freezing, it is also inadequate for human comfort in colder months.

Overall, the current facilities housing the volunteer firefighter program pose numerous hardships for the volunteer program, the buildings' inhabitants, and the residents of McCammon.

2. Potential Addition/Reconfiguration of Existing:

The option to do an addition to the existing facility is simply a misuse in funds. The current layout on the small approximately 60' x 140' parcel would not allow for a proper addition to accommodate the larger newer fire engines and equipment. Even if the two existing buildings on site were completely demolished and a project were started from a fresh clean site, at 0.19 acres, there is insufficient space to accommodate the size of a facility required and needed to fit in all the programming elements needed and desired. Due to the likely historical use of the adjacent building as a services station, there is also a significant likelihood of potential buried fuel tanks that would require mitigation as part of any reconstruction of the expanded site.



3. Construction at New Location:

A third option to satisfy the needs for the McCammon Fire District involves the design and construction of a purpose-built facility that meets current and projected needs. The City of McCammon and the current fire chief have identified approximate needs for the new facility already, however a full programming exercise to confirm needs hasn't yet been completed.

Anticipated Project Requirements

The new facility is anticipated to include approximately the following:

- Approximately 350' of stacking length for fire response vehicles. These vehicles include:
 - 1-70' water truck
 - 2-30' brush wildland
 - 2-32' structure engines
 - 1-25' ambulance
 - 1-20' truck command vehicle
 - 2-20' standard full size trucks
 - 1-35' water tender
- Designated clean room for SCBA equipment
- Secure storage for gear and equipment
- Gear cleaning area
- 2 Restrooms & Showers
- 2-3 offices
- Multi-use training area with training storage and AV equipment.
- Additional space for mechanical and electrical equipment

The proposed building size is anticipated at approximately 10-12,000s.f. Based on facilities from similar fire districts. The final size of the building will be determined based on a critical needs, priorities for future growth and the available budget.

Proposed Location

The City of McCammon owns land at the north end of the city, where the proposed new facility would be located. The proposed site is situated between the cemetery and Center Street and just north of 1st Street at the north end of the city where Center street runs downhill to connect to Highway 30. Refer to the aerial images on the following page for the proposed location of the new building anticipated with Option 3. The location provides a highly visible landmark location for the new facility at the north entrance to the City.





Selection of an Alternative

Evaluation of Options

Option 1, the no action option, does not solve any of the current deficiencies and challenges associated with the operations and needs of the community or the volunteer fire response team. This option should be eliminated because it has not served the needs of the community for quite some time.

Option 2, the option for an addition and significant modification to the existing facility is not a viable option as a solution for consideration. The access limitation and small parcel of land do not allow for accommodation of the large equipment or the necessary circulation and access for standard equipment. The land also is limited due to proximity to adjacent structures. Any investment into improving or expanding the existing building would be mismanagement of resources.

Option 3, construction of a purpose-built new facility, is the best solution and therefore the recommended option to address current and anticipated future needs for the McCammon Fire District. Significant advantages to this option include the following:

Proposed Project (Recommended Option 3)

Preliminary Project Design:

Resin Architecture has considered needs expressed by the City of McCammon personnel related to the new fire station facilities. Based on the preliminary evaluation of identified needs, several potential concepts have been explored related to the project design. Additionally multiple potential building placement options have been considered in the context of the anticipated site for the project. Final building placement will be dependent on approved schematic design for the building which will be completed at a later stage in the project.

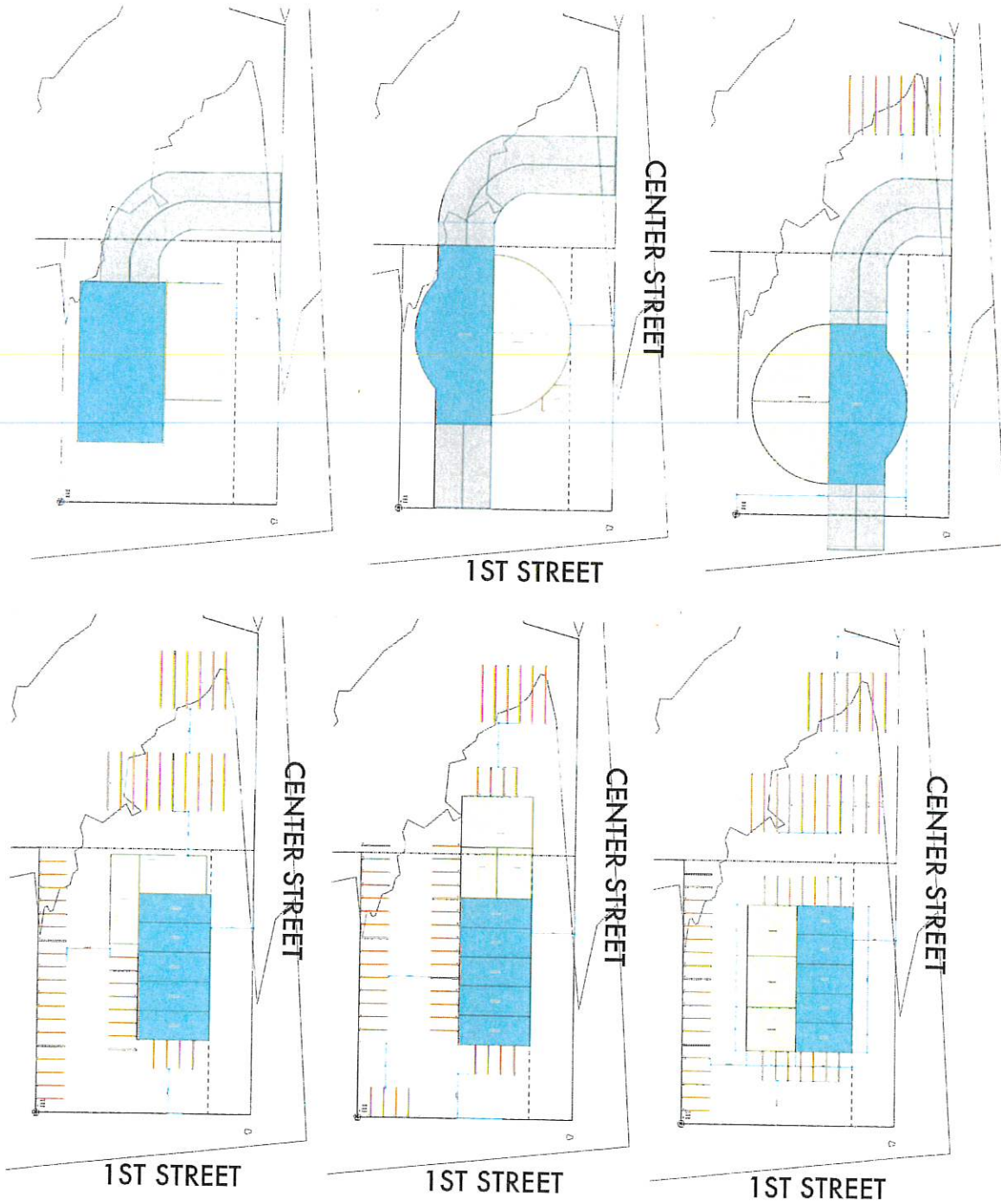
Project Location and Land Requirements:

The location of the proposed new construction is situated where the project would have access to all necessary utilities and the new facility would allow convenient access for fire response vehicles. The size of the land is sufficient to allow consideration of various potential building configurations and building placement options on the site. Furthermore the land is currently owned by the City, so no land acquisitions costs would be needed.



Site Concepts

Site concepts showing potential building configurations and placement options include but are not limited to the following.





Plan Concepts

Two of the floor plan concepts are included on the following pages as a reference for potential building configurations.

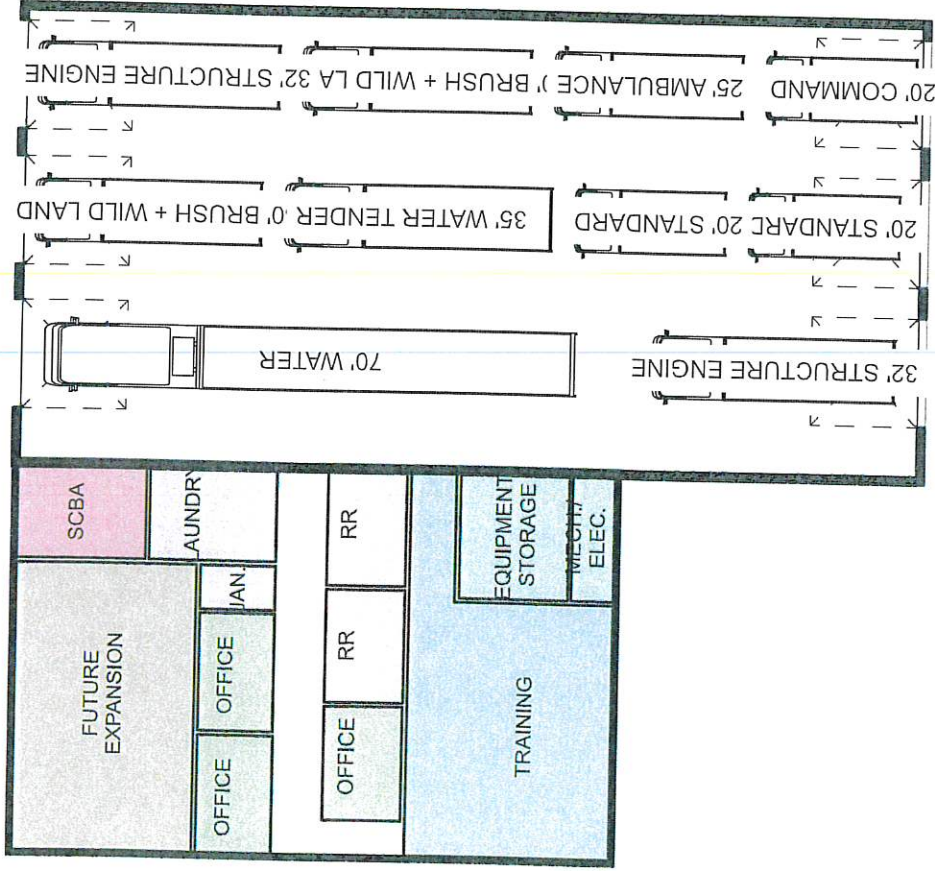
Sustainability Considerations:

The proposed new building alternative is a purpose-designed and purpose-built for use as a fire station. A new code compliant building will be inherently more energy efficient than the existing facility. Other opportunities for increased sustainability will be considered and evaluated during design. Some potential considerations include but are not limited to the following:

- High-performance insulated building envelope
- Regionally sourced materials
- Passive solar considerations through strategic building orientations.
- Photovoltaic integration for power generation.
- Energy efficient lighting
- Water wise plumbing
- On-site water retention
- Drought tolerant landscaping
- Building life-cycle considerations for future adaptability

Construction Complexities:

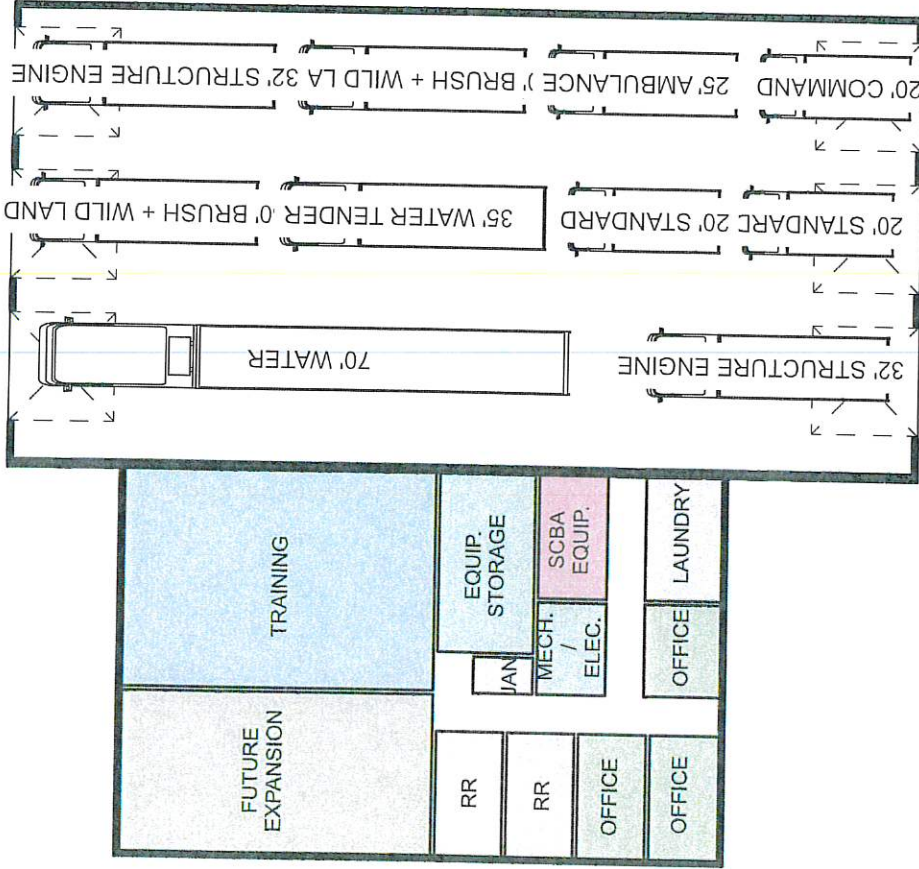
There are few if any complexities anticipated with the construction of the building. The few complexities that may exist relate to extension of utilities and quality of the soils. However the risk of both of these factors is extremely low based on the known infrastructure and general soils conditions in the area. Preliminary work is currently underway to further assess the likelihood of complexity related to these factors.



1 - Concept Option A

11/19/20

McCammom Fire Station - 20092
New Construction



2 - Concept Option B

11/19/20

McCammon Fire Station - 20092
New Construction



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Project Schedule:

It is hoped that design activities for the facility will occur during the early part of 2021. During these months the City of McCammon will continue public outreach and education efforts leading up to a May 2021 bond election associated with the facility. It should be noted that the previous bond election failed by 4 votes, so the city is confident that the bond will pass after more thorough education and outreach in the community. After successful passage of the bond and with the additional grant funds anticipated from CDBG, bidding and construction activities can move forward with confidence.

Construction is anticipated to begin during Summer 2021 with construction activities lasting approximately 6 months. It is anticipated that the finished building would be available for use prior to the end of calendar year 2021.

There are potential complexities associated with the project schedule.

- The timeline for access to grant monies is currently only approximately known. The city would not proceed with construction activities until it is known that the anticipated grant funds are available. Delay in access to these funds or a delay in grant award until calendar year 2022, would likely create difficulty in funding the overall project.
- Market forces have caused unpredictability in construction costs over the last several years and as a result long-term forecasting of project budgets has become more difficult, especially when very restricted budgets are available.
- Uncertainty of funding potential could create uncertainty in the bidding process that would be anticipated in the Spring/Early Summer of 2021. Market demands in the region have strained the availability of contractors and subcontractors. These stresses in the labor supply sometimes demand increased flexibility in project schedules. If the project schedule is drawn out, the management costs of the project increase which then complicate an already limited project budget.

Permit Requirements:

The new Fire Station project will need to be submitted on a few plan reviews as part of the standard permitting process prior to begin construction. These permits include the following:

- The City of McCammon will need to apply for a building permit and will need to show compliance with all of the zoning ordinances for the mixed use zone that the site is located in through the City of McCammon's regular review board.
- Depending upon the use of the existing well and the plan to utilize it for water or to abandon it, there may be a separate well permit from Idaho Department of Water Resources. If abandoning or adding a new well, the City must work with a licensed well driller to fill out the reports and show an abandonment plan for review and approval.
- Idaho Division of Building Safety does not require a formal plan review for building permits. They offer plan review services for a fee, but for a commercial project in the City of McCammon they would not require them. They will be doing the electrical, plumbing and HVAC inspections during construction to verify construction is in compliance with current codes.



Total Project Cost:

The budget that has been identified for the project is \$1.8M with some allowance for additional costs related to design and consulting services. It is anticipated that this budget will allow for a modest new facility, but the budget should be sufficient to satisfy the immediate and growth needs for the fire district.

The following table summarizes anticipated income sources and budgeted costs for the design, engineering, and related consulting services associated with the project.

Line Items	ICDBG	Cash	USDA Loan	USDA Grant	DEQ Planning Grant	Total
Planning		\$ 10,000.00				\$ 10,000.00
Facilities Plan						\$ -
Administration	\$ 50,000.00					\$ 50,000.00
Design Professional	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 140,000.00			\$ 190,000.00
Acquisition						\$ -
Soft Costs						\$ -
Construction	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 105,000.00	\$ 956,250.00	\$ 168,750.00		\$ 1,630,000.00
Materials/ equipment						\$ -
Financing Expenses						\$ -
Legal and Permitting		\$ 10,000.00				\$ 10,000.00
Property Value						\$ -
TOTAL COSTS	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 125,000.00	\$ 1,096,250.00	\$ 168,750.00	\$ -	\$ 1,890,000.00

Debt Repayments:

The City of McCammon currently does not have any other debt commitments related to the fire station or fire department. It is anticipated that through the funding sources identified in the table above, the city will be able to fund the design and construction of the project. The funding sources include a loan through USDA that is connected to the bond being sought through a bond election in May 2021. As part of the bond election process, the City has informed residents of the level of property tax increase they should expect with the bond for the new fire station. The repayment of the USDA loan would be serviceable through the property tax revenue in the city.



Anticipated Construction Budget:

Preliminary Rough Order of Magnitude (ROM) Estimates of Probably Cost have been received and evaluated by Resin Architecture in collaboration with regional general contractors and an independent construction cost estimator. Because the project is at this point only in the conceptual stage more precise estimates are not available. The general contractors and the independent cost estimator are highly-qualified for this scope of providing accurate ROM estimates at this stage in a project.

The ROM estimates received by these entities validate the feasibility of completing a project for the anticipated \$1.63M budget. This budget is known to be very restrictive and the success of the project is dependent on a balancing of the budget and a moderate design solution that satisfies reasonable projected needs as outlined in this report. Furthermore, the feasibility of the project for this limited budget is time dependent as construction costs continue to increase in the region.

- Design and cost considerations for the project as part of the ROM cost estimating have assumed reasonable costs for varying types of spaces.
- The cost of site improvements has been estimated as an allowance.
- There is no extra budget for a contingency in the project budget.

The following table summary shows a simplified breakdown of estimated costs. This simplified summary is based on collaborative evaluation of viable project concepts and detailed ROM assumptions developed by the contractor and cost estimating partners.

Cost Per Square Foot (CPS) Breakdown			
Type of Space	Square Footage	CPS	Cost Per Area
Storage - Vehicle Bays	7200	\$130.00	\$936,000.00
Offices	1500	\$140.00	\$210,000.00
Complex Core	1300	\$180.00	\$234,000.00
Kitchen	150	\$200.00	\$30,000.00
Bathroom	500	\$200.00	\$100,000.00
Site	1	\$120,000.0	\$120,000.00
	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Contingency	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total	10651		\$1,630,000.00



The successful design, construction, and completion of the project will require a highly collaborative team that remains cognizant of the impact of decisions during design and optimization of the project for efficiency during construction.

Annual Operating Budget & Expenses:

The City of McCammon currently covers utility expenditures for the existing fire station as part of their annual budget with additional funding from the McCammon Fire district which covers areas outside of the city limits but which uses the City's equipment. The city has been accumulating funds as a result of this additional revenue source. It is anticipated that a new purpose-built facility will be more energy efficient than the existing facility. The new facility will however be several times larger in size. The operating costs for the new facility are anticipated to be within the current annual funding limits thereby adding no additional burden on the city.



Conclusions and Recommendations

The City of McCammon, ID is seeking to pursue construction of a new fire station facility to provide appropriate modern accommodations for the volunteer firefighting staff that serves the city and surrounding fire district. The existing fire station building was not intended at the time of construction to function as a fire station and this facility has been insufficient as a fire station for many years. The building is nothing more than a shed made to function as a garage, however the building is insufficient for even the housing of the existing vehicles. As a result the City is working toward design and construction of a facility that will meet current and future needs for the community. Several options have been considered and based on the limitations, risks and opportunities of each option, the best option for the City is to pursue new construction.

The proposed location for the new facility is ideally situated to service the City of McCammon. The site is sufficiently large based on several test fits of building concepts. The site is proximate to utilities needed at the building. The site is located in a way that allows appropriate access and protected storage for the large fire response vehicles. The preliminary concept designs and site plans prepared to date validate the feasibility of the site. The site also offers a highly visible location for the new fire station which can serve as a landmark at the north entrance to the city.

The new building will provide secure, functional, and energy efficient space for current and future needs of the volunteer fire crew. The building will allow for continuing training opportunities for the volunteer firefighters in a location where they have access to properly stored and maintained gear and equipment. Additionally the new facility will provide improvements for health and sanitation as the facility will have equipment for proper ventilation and facility for cleaning and sanitation needs of the volunteers, their gear and equipment. The new facility will provide appropriate functional space for training and community involvement to strengthen the volunteerism in the community.

The City of McCammon has identified a viable funding path for the new facility. This funding path includes diversity through cash-on-hand, a voter approved bond, and grant sources. This funding path is however time-critical due to market forces within the construction industry in the region. At this time the funding potential and the anticipated cost of the project are in close alignment with each other, however delays in funding schedule or limits or failure to achieve the grants being pursued would delay and endanger the financial viability of the project.