Drinking Water Facility Plan

Technical Draft

City of Bellevue

December 2023

PO Box 825
Bellevue, ID 83313

Mountain WATERWORKS

A Part of Merrick & Company

Drinking Water Facility Plan

Technical Draft

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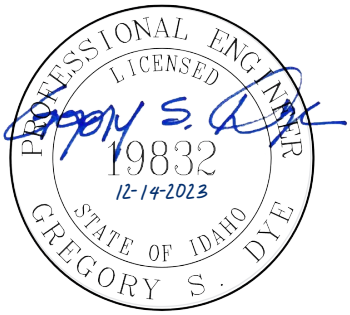
Principal Engineer



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADD	Average Day Demand
ARPA	American Rescue Plan Act
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BGS	below ground surface
BWRMA	Big Wood River Management Area
CAS	Compliance Action Schedule
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	cubic feet per second
City	City of Bellevue
CWA	Clean Water Act
DE	diatomaceous earth
DWB	drinking water grant
ECWAG	Emergency Community Water Assistance Grant
EDU	equivalent dwelling unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESFS	East Fork South Fork Salmon River
ESWTR	Extended Surface Water Treatment Rule
FEMA	Flood Emergency Management Agency
ft	feet
GAAPs	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute

HGL	hydraulic grade line
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedure Act
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
IESWTR	Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
IUP	Intended Use Plan
Kgd	granodiorite
L	liter
LIF	Leading Idaho Funds
LOI	Letter of Interest
LT1ESWTR	Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
µg	microgram
MCGL	maximum contaminant level goal
MDD	Maximum Day Demand
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MF	microfiltration
mm	millimeter
MPA	Microscopic Particulate Analyses
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NPDWS	National Primary Drinking Water Standards
NSDWR	National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units
O&M	operation and maintenance

PLC	Programmable Logic Controller
POD	point of diversion
PRV	pressure reducing valve
psi	pounds per square inch
PWS	public water system
Qaf	alluvium-fan deposits
Qal	alluvium
Qg	glacial deposits
Qgo	glacial outwash deposits
RO	reverse osmosis
ROW	right of way
SCADA	supervisory control and data acquisition
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SRF	State Revolving Fund
SWA	source water assessment
SWTR	Surface Water Treatment Rule
UF	ultrafiltration
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USDA-RD	United States Department of Agriculture-Rural Development
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WTP	water treatment plant

Table of Contents

SECTION 1 Introduction 1

1.1 Purpose and Need 1

1.2 System Background 3

1.3 Management and Water System Classification 3

1.4 Facility Plan Project Funding 3

SECTION 2 Enterprise Fund Business 6

2.1 Enterprise Fund Definition 6

2.2 Water System Rates and Ordinances 6

2.3 Budget Review 6

2.4 System Authority and Administration 8

SECTION 3 Regulatory Requirements 9

3.1 Regulatory Entities 9

3.2 Surface and Groundwater Quality Regulations 10

3.3 Sanitary Survey 11

3.4 Water Rights Summary 12

SECTION 4 Customer Water Usage and System Demands 13

4.1 Customer Base 13

4.2 Water Production 13

4.3 Non-Revenue Water Estimates 14

4.4 Water System Design Demand Development 15

SECTION 5 Existing Facilities and Conditions Evaluation 16

5.1 Public Water System Summary 16

5.2 Source of Supply 16

5.3 Water Quality 25

5.4 Finished Water Storage 26

5.5 Booster Pumping Facilities 29

5.6 Transmission and Distribution 32

5.7 Communication and Control 37

5.8 Wastewater Facilities....37
5.9 Land and Easements....37

SECTION 6 Future Conditions....38

6.1 Growth Potential and Estimates....38
6.2 Customer Demand Forecasting....38
6.3 Water Supply....38
6.4 Future Storage....41
6.5 Booster Pumping Facilities....41
6.6 Transmission and Distribution....42

SECTION 7 Primary Project Alternatives....43

7.1 Source of Supply....43
7.2 Water Storage....48
7.3 Transmission and Distribution....48
7.4 Booster Pumping....57
7.5 Communication and Control....58
7.6 Land and Easements....58
7.7 Asset Management....59

SECTION 8 Recommended Capital Improvement Projects....60

8.1 Background....60
8.2 Project Alternatives Overview....60
8.3 Proposed Funding Package and Rate Impact....64
8.4 Recommended Project Alternative....65
8.5 Implementation of Facility Plan....65

SECTION 9 Selected Capital Improvements....67

9.1 Public Participation....67
9.2 Selected Alternative....67

SECTION 10 Environmental Conditions....68

10.1 Geology....68
10.2 Surface Water Quantity and Quality....68
10.3 Groundwater Quantity and Quality....69

10.4 Public Health and Water Quality Considerations 69
10.5 Flora and Fauna 69
10.6 Land Use, Agricultural Lands and Residential Development 70
10.7 Cultural Resources 71
10.8 Flood Plains 71
10.9 Wetlands 72
10.10 Wild and Scenic Rivers 72
10.11 Climate 72
10.12 Air Quality and Noise 72
10.13 Energy Production and Consumption 73
10.14 Socioeconomic Profile and Population 73
10.15 Green Infrastructure/Sustainability 73

SECTION 11 REFERENCES 75

List of Tables

Table 1-1: Funding Summary 3
Table 2-1: Water Rates (per City Resolution #2162) 6
Table 2-2: Audited Annual Water Revenue and Expenses (2019-2022) 7
Table 2-3: Depreciation Schedule 7
Table 2-4: Water Fund Budget (2023) 8
Table 3-1: Water Quality Regulations Overview 10
Table 3-2: Water Right Summary 12
Table 4-1: 2022 Population and EDUs 13
Table 4-2: Daily Production Data Summarized by Month (thousands of gallons) 13
Table 4-3: Seasonal Average Production (gallons) 14
Table 4-4: Current Water System Design Demands 15
Table 5-1: Water Source Capacity Summary Table 25
Table 5-2: Current Source Water/Water System Demands Summary 25
Table 5-3: Source Water Quality Summary 25
Table 5-4: Consumer Confidence Reports 26

Table 5-5: Storage Requirements 28
Table 5-6: Strahorn Booster Station Summary Table....29
Table 5-7: Strahorn Booster Station Design Demands 30
Table 6-1: Future Customer and EDU Growth Forecasting....38
Table 6-2. Future Water System Design Demands....38
Table 6-3: Water Supply with Future Demands 39
Table 6-4: Future Storage Requirements 41
Table 6-5: Strahorn Design Demands by EDU comparison 42
Table 7-1: Source of Supply Alternatives Features, Advantages, and Disadvantages 44
Table 7-2: SS-1 Benefits and Limitations 45
Table 7-3: SS-2 Benefits and Limitations 47
Table 7-4: SS-3 Benefits and Limitations 48
Table 7-5: SS-4 Benefits and Limitations 48
Table 7-6: TD-1 Benefits and Limitations....50
Table 7-7: TD-2 Benefits and Limitations....52
Table 7-8: TD-3 Benefits and Limitations....54
Table 7-9: TD-4 Benefits and Limitations....54
Table 7-10: TD-5 Benefits and Limitations....56
Table 7-11: TD-6 Benefits and Limitations....56
Table 7-12: TD-7 Benefits and Limitations....57
Table 7-13: TD-8 Benefits and Limitations....57
Table 7-14: CC-1 Benefits and Limitations 58
Table 7-15: LE-1 Seamans Creek Springs Land Purchase and Easements....58
Table 7-16: AM-1 Lead Service Line Inventory 59
Table 7-17: AM-2 Asset Management Plan 59
Table 8-1: Proposed Project Alternatives 63
Table 8-2: IDEQ Funding Offer 64
Table 8-3: Funding Alternatives and User Rate Impact....65
Table 8-4: Forecasted User Rates....66
Table 10-1: 1991-2020 Average Monthly Precipitation, Snowfall, and Temperature 72

List of Figures

Figure 1-1: Vicinity Map 2
Figure 1-2: Service Area Map 4
Figure 1-3: Process Flow Diagram 5
Figure 4-1: Daily Production and Temperature 14
Figure 5-1: Seamans Creek Springs Collection System 17
Figure 5-2: Chestnut Street Well Schematic 20
Figure 5-3: Chestnut Street Well Facility Schematic 21
Figure 5-4: Chantrelle Well Schematic 23
Figure 5-5: Chantrelle Well Facility Schematic 24
Figure 5-6: Booster Station Schematic 31
Figure 5-7: Seamans Creek Transmission Main 33
Figure 5-8: Distribution System Map 35
Figure 5-9: WaterCAD Fireflow Results 36
Figure 6-1: Water Source Capacity through Design Period 39
Figure 6-2: Future Water Service Areas 40
Figure 7-1: New Spring Collection System 46
Figure 7-2: Seamans Creek Springs Transmission Main Preliminary Alignment 51
Figure 7-3: Transmission and Distribution Projects 53
Figure 8-1: Capital Improvement Plan 62

List of Photos

Photo 3-1: Spring Observation Port 11
Photo 5-1: Spring Observation Port 16
Photo 5-2: Lower Springs Weir Box 18
Photo 5-3: Top of Reservoir 26
Photo 5-4: Strahorn Booster Station 29

Appendices

Appendix A: City of Bellevue Resolution #2162

Appendix B: City of Bellevue Audit Reports 2019 - 2022

Appendix C: 2021 Sanitary Survey and Compliance Action Schedule

Appendix D: Water Rights

Appendix E: Seamans Creek Springs Drawings

Appendix F: MPA Test

Appendix G: Strahorn DEQ Approved Drawings

Appendix H: 1982 Application for Permit

Appendix I: Cost Estimates

Appendix J: Chlorine Calculations

Appendix K: USDA Soil Report

Appendix L: Surficial Geologic Maps (Bellevue Surf and Seamans Creek)

Appendix M: USGS Report - Wood River Valley, South-Central, Idaho

Appendix N: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species List

Appendix O: Blaine County Zoning Districts Map

Appendix P: National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form

Appendix Q: FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

Appendix R: USFWS National Wetlands Map

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

The City of Bellevue, Idaho (City) owns and operates Public Water System ID5070004 (PWS) to serve the community. The City is located in Blaine County, Idaho, along State Highway 75. A vicinity map is provided in **Figure 1-1**. The City's water system is currently comprised of two groundwater wells (Chestnut Street and Chantrelle wells), the Seaman's Creek Spring source, an approximate 1,000,000-gallon ground level storage reservoir, Strahorn booster station, and transmission and distribution system. The water system currently serves a total of 1,096 connections comprised of 34 commercial connections, 6 school connections, and 1,056 residential connections. City code and subsequent resolutions assign customer rates based on a base rate for all users regardless of the amount of water consumed, a user rate coupled directly with water consumed, and a connection fee for new connections.

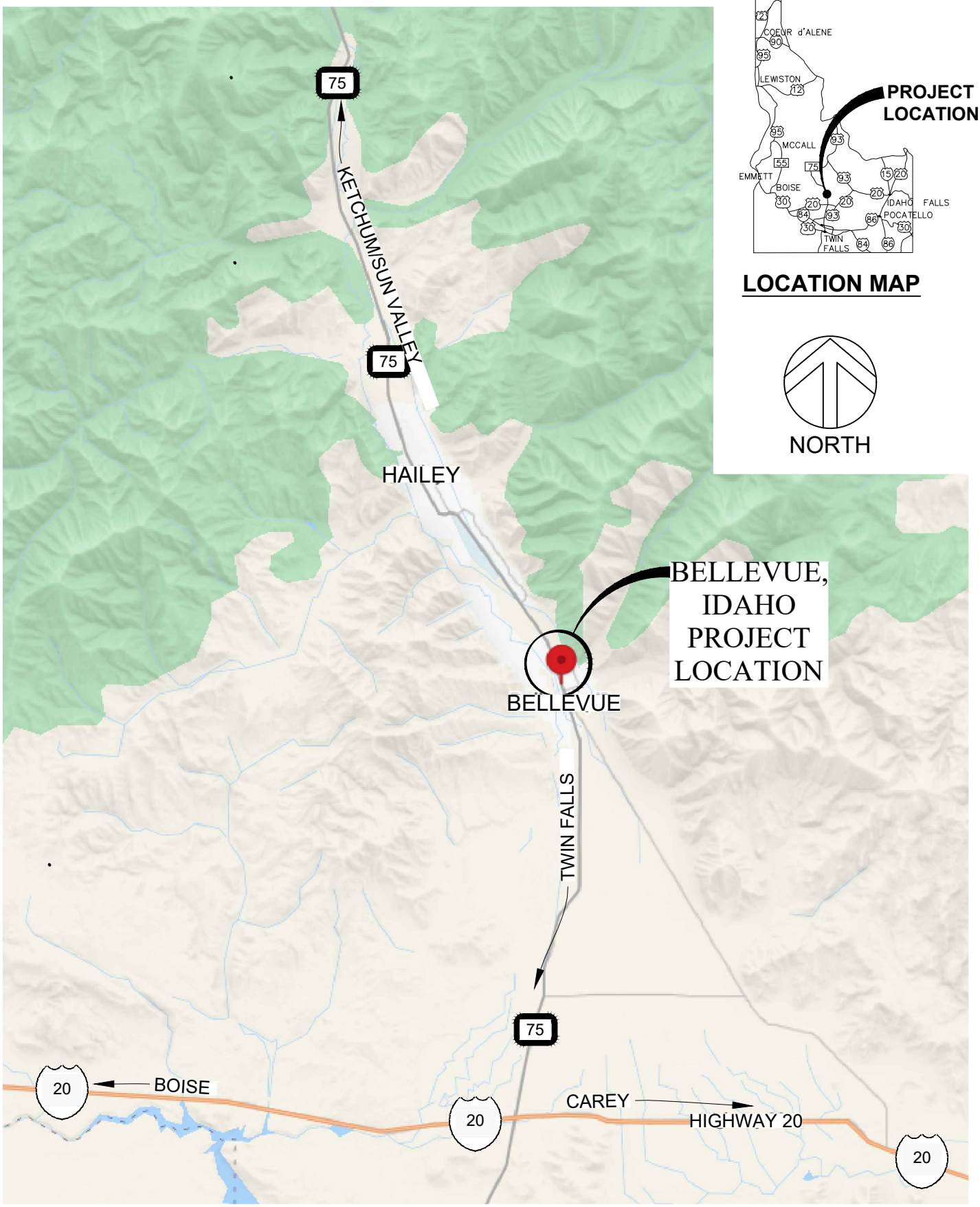
This Drinking Water Facility Plan is funded by the City, county, and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ).

1.1 Purpose and Need

The purpose of this Water System Facility Plan is to document the condition of existing water system infrastructure, identify deficiencies, and provide infrastructure improvement recommendations to meet the PWS's current and future water supply needs. This document serves as a 20-year master planning resource for future capital improvements to assist the PWS in compliance with the Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) Section 58.01.08, *Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems*. The document follows the requirements of IDEQ's "Drinking Water Outline and Checklist for Planning Document Attachment ENG-01", and addresses the following general requirements:

- Water System Introduction, Purpose and Need
- Documentation of Existing Condition of Water Facilities
- Development of Water Demands and Growth Projections
- Development of Capital Improvement Project Alternatives
- Recommended Alternative Description and Implementation Approach
- Incorporation of Public Participation
- Selection of Capital Improvement Projects

The City is currently under a compliance agreement with IDEQ related to addressing significant deficiencies identified in the 2021 sanitary survey. The primary goal of the capital improvement projects presented in this document is to return the PWS to regulatory compliance and provide a safe and sustainable supply of clean drinking water.



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BELLEVUE, IDAHO	PROJECT NO.: 287.0020
VICINITY MAP	SHEET NO. FIGURE 1-1

1.2 System Background

The PWS serves the City of Bellevue, shown in **Figure 1-2**. The service area consists of 1,096 connections and is located on relatively level terrain. The majority of the system is in the same pressure zone, exception being the Strahorn development, and the hydraulic grade line (HGL) is set by the storage reservoir. A process flow diagram is shown in **Figure 1-3.**

The service area is primarily residential with limited commercial and municipal connections. There are two areas being considered for annexation, identified on **Figure 1-2**, one of town along Highway 75 and one south of town. In between the current boundary of the PWS and the planned annexation south of town, lies a development that is zoned for rural large lots. Each lot in this area are served by individual wells and septic systems.

1.3 Management and Water System Classification

The PWS is managed by the City and a responsible in charge operator. According to IDEQ System Classification, the distribution system is classified as a Class 2 system, there is no water treatment, and the system only chlorinates. Currently, the system is operated by a contract operator.

Current Operator in Responsible Charge:
Shane Garrison

- Backflow Assembly Tester | BAT 20720
- Drinking Water Distribution Operator – Class I | DWD1 – 21033
- Drinking Water Distribution Operator – Class II | DWD2 – 25542
- Drinking Water Treatment Operator – Class II | DWT2 – 25710

Substitute Operator in Responsible Charge:
Bryson Ellsworth

- Backflow Assembly Tester | BAT 19849
- Drinking Water Distribution Operator – Class IV | DWD4 – 23670
- Drinking Water Treatment Operator – Class II | DWT2 – 23459

1.4 Facility Plan Project Funding

Funding for the development of this Facility Plan and associated environmental review is provided in collaboration with Blaine County and Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) as follows:

Table 1-1: Funding Summary

Funding Source	Funding Amount
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Drinking Water Grant (DWG-270-2023-21)	$50,000
Blaine County ARPA Grant	$50,000
Total Funding Package	**$100,000**

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SYSTEM OVERVIEW

City of Bellevue, Idaho

PROJECT NO.: 287.0020

SHEET NO.: FIGURE 1-2

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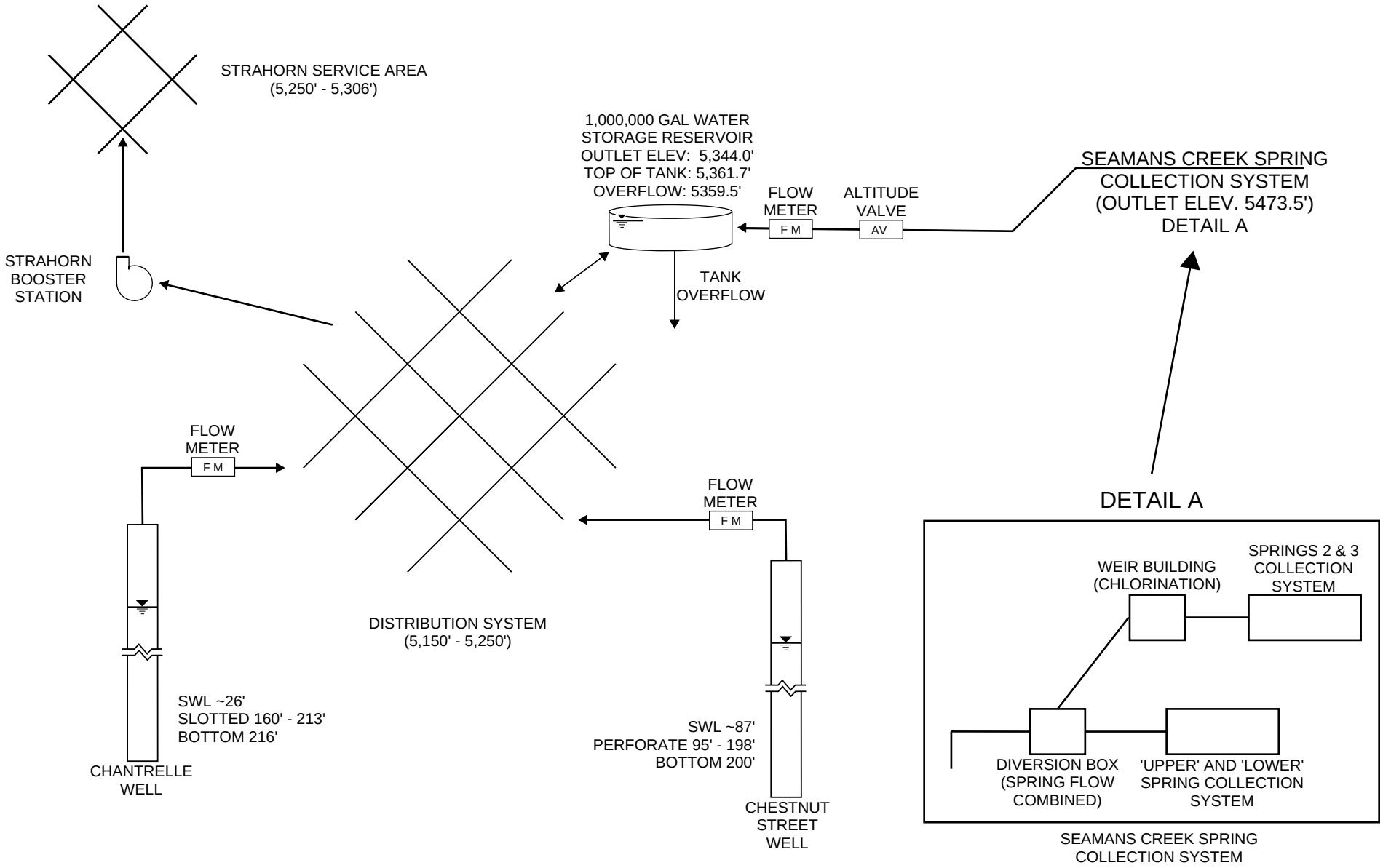

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PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

CITY OF BELLEVUE WATER FACILITY PLAN

PROJECT NO.: 287.0020

SHEET NO. FIGURE 1-3

SECTION 2
ENTERPRISE FUND BUSINESS

2.1 Enterprise Fund Definition

Idaho Code §50-1032 requires municipal corporations that own and operate public utility systems be financially sound and utilize an "enterprise fund" accounting system. Enterprise funds are financed primarily through user charges and inherently follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAPs). As the municipal utility provides services to the public for a fee, collection of fees creates a revenue stream allowing the utility to remain a self-supporting municipal enterprise and provide for the actual cost of service. The sum the utility must collect to remain self-supporting is defined as the "revenue requirement."

The revenue requirement is calculated by summing the 1) operation and maintenance cost, 2) debt service, including loan principal and interest payment and debt reserve, and 3) the depreciation cost of assets owned and operated by the utility. It is the responsibility of the utility owner to develop a rate structure that will provide sufficient income to meet the revenue requirement.

2.2 Water System Rates and Ordinances

In October 2019, the City passed Resolution #2162 (**Appendix A**) which sets the fee schedule, assessments and charges for the City's water rates. The residential and commercial water rates and connection fees are summarized in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Water Rates (per City Resolution #2162)

Customer Rates	
Rate Block	**Rate**
Base Rate + 6,500 gallons	$33.70
Greater than 6,501 gallons	$1.09 per 1,000 gallons

2.3 Budget Review

A summary of operating expenses and revenue for the 2019-2022 fiscal years are provided in **Table 2-2.** City financial audits from 2019 through 2022 are included in **Appendix B.** The City of Bellevue's water utility consistently operates with a positive net operating income which has been sufficient in three of the previous four years to fund system depreciation and allow for a cash reserve. The City budgets approximately $47,000 for depreciation each year and includes it within their Non-Operating Expenses. The negative net income in 2019 was brought about by unforeseen expenses for water system repairs. The difference between operating expenses and revenue is balanced by cash carryover and revenue from other city departments.

Table 2-2: Audited Annual Water Revenue and Expenses (2019-2022)

Fiscal Year	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals
Operating Revenues	$450,614	$438,319	$515,581	$512,409
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	$(645)	$(11,358)	$184,711	$218,506
Operating (Expenses)	$(378,437)	$(314,104)	$(346,460)	$(425,778)
Net Income (Loss) Prior to Depreciation	**$71,532**	**$112,857**	**$353,832**	**$305,137**
Depreciation (Expense)	$(103,255)	$(105,086)	$(108,355)	$(109,197)
Net Gain (Loss)	**$(31,723)**	**$7,771**	**$245,477**	**$195,940**

To ensure the PWS is sustainable in future years, it is recommended a 20-year capital improvement program (CIP) be adopted by the City to replace its existing aging infrastructure over time. It is also recommended that an annual replacement plan (and budget) for the City's aging water facilities be implemented and funded through customer rates.

Depreciation rates are shown in **Table 2-3** and should be used as a guideline for budgeting annual projects required to replace aging infrastructure over the course of the public water systems' useful life. For example, in the Depreciation Schedule, transmission and distribution water mains have an estimated useful life of 50 years. In this example, the City may consider replacement of 1/50th of the water mains in the system every year or 2% of the cost of these facilities.

Table 2-3: Depreciation Schedule

Depreciation Schedule		
Facility Description	**Useful Life**	**Depreciation Rate**
Transmission and Distribution Mains	50 years	2.0%
Water Storage	50 years	2.0%
Water Treatment	20 years	5.0%
Pumping Facilities	25 years	4.0%
Water Supply (wells)	50 years	2.0%

Tracking revenue and expenses can be useful in analyzing historical budgets thereby informing future budget preparation processes. **Table 2-4** summarizes the City's Water Fund approved budget for 2023.

Table 2-4: Water Fund Budget (2023)

Revenues	
Water Charges for Services	$424,370
Misc. User Fees	$500
System Capitalization Fees	$27,000
Water Meter and Vault Fees	$4,254
Connection Fees	$6,728
Application and Administrative Fees	$500
Interest Income	$1,000
Permits	$300
Grants	$50,000
Revenue Total	**$515,152**
Operating Expenses	
Total Payroll	$242,393
Operating Expenses	$284,386
Operating Expenses, Total	**$526,779**

2.4 System Authority and Administration

The City of Bellevue is a municipal entity in the State of Idaho. Idaho code title 50-301 and 50-323 for municipal corporations give the City of Bellevue the power to self-govern, maintain, and operate their public water system. The Idaho Statutes Title 50 for Municipal Corporations, Chapter 3 Powers can be found on the Idaho Legislature website, detailing the legal capacity of the City (https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title50/T50CH3/).

SECTION 3
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

This section addresses water quality and supply regulations that govern operation of the PWS. These regulations are enforced by three entities: the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), IDEQ, and the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR). Their responsibilities and areas of responsibility are described below.

3.1 Regulatory Entities

3.1.1 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implements mandates associated with the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended in 1972, the Extended Surface Water Treatment Rule (ESWTR), the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and additional statues passed by Congress, by 1) establishing legal limits for contaminants in drinking water at the federal level and 2) determining the methods by which water systems must test these contaminants. The EPA currently enforces drinking water regulations for more than 90 contaminants.

3.1.2 Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ)

IDEQ was created by the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (Idaho Code Title 39) to administer federal environmental laws and enforce state water quality standards contained in IDAPA 58.01.08. At a minimum, IDAPA 58.01.08 includes federally required regulations, but may also include rules more stringent than the EPA's regulations. IDEQ's Water Quality Division ensures public drinking water systems deliver safe water to customers and protects water bodies within the state of Idaho.

3.1.3 Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR)

IDWR administers surface water and groundwater rights for water users in the state, determines if water rights are being put to beneficial use, issues permits for groundwater well construction or diversion of surface water, and oversees the development of the Idaho Comprehensive State Water Plan. The City is within the Big Wood River Management Area (BWRMA). Water rights within the BWRMA have been fully appropriated.

3.2 Surface and Groundwater Quality Regulations

The PWS must comply with water quality water quality standards specified in the SDWA, which authorizes the EPA to establish minimum water quality standards for public water systems. The SDWA has been modified several times since its initial passage, with the goal of safeguarding public health. The rules summarized in **Table 3-1** cover both microbial and chemical contaminants that may be present in surface or groundwater.

Table 3-1: Water Quality Regulations Overview

Microbial Contaminants Rules	Chemical Contaminants Rules
Surface Water Treatment Rule (1989) • Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (1998) • Filter Backwash Recycling Rule (2001) • Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (2002) • Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (2006)	**Chemical Contaminant Rules (1987)** • Phase II (1991) • Phase IIB (1991) • Phase V (1992) • Arsenic Rule (2001)
Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts Rules (DBPRs)	**Lead and Copper Rule (1991)** • Short-Term Revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule (2007)
Ground Water Rule (2006)	**Radionuclides (1977)** • Radionuclides Final Rule (2000)
Total Coliform Rule (1989) • Revised Total Coliform Rule (2013, 2014)	

3.2.1 National Primary Drinking Water Standards

Under the SDWA, the EPA establishes national primary drinking water standards (NPDWS) for contaminants which are shown to adversely affect public health. The allowable concentration of these contaminants in drinking water is controlled through establishment and enforcement of Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCGLs) are non-enforceable targets that are established at concentrations where there is no anticipated adverse effect on human health. The state of Idaho implements these rules for the EPA. A full list of primary drinking water standards can be found at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations.

3.2.2 National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWR or secondary standards) are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause aesthetic effects in drinking water, such as taste, odor, or color. As secondary MCLs are not enforceable, no action is required on the part of the PWS in the event of an exceedance. A full list of primary drinking water standards can be found at https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/secondary-drinking-water-standards-guidance-nuisance-chemicals.

3.3 Sanitary Survey

The most recent sanitary survey was conducted on July 14, 2021 (**Appendix C**). This survey identified significant deficiencies and deficiencies throughout the system. Processes identified as having deficiencies include the groundwater sources, storage, chlorination, and operations and planning. Significant deficiencies except for those surrounding the spring collection system have been addressed.

The scope and scale of the deficiencies identified at the spring collection system led to the City entering into a Compliance Action Schedule (CAS) agreement with IDEQ to remedy the noted deficiencies. Both deficiencies and significant deficiencies are summarized by process in the following sections.

3.3.1 Groundwater Sources

Several significant deficiencies were identified at the Seamans Creek Spring Collection System, that revolve around the original construction of the collection system, primarily that multiple aspects of the system are not properly sealed against contamination. The primary aspects of concern are the multiple observation points (unsealed vertical pipe sections from spring to atmosphere) and weir boxes. These significant deficiencies span from the spring boxes themselves through to the overflow structures. In addition to not being sealed against contamination much of the spring collection system is not lockable and does not prevent tampering. The observation ports have since been outfitted with locking lids, but the lids are not sealed against contamination.

Photo 3-1: Spring Observation Port

Groundwater sources also had three specific deficiencies identified as follows:

1. The discharge pipe for the Seaman's Creek Spring collection system lacks an approved sampling point and the location is unknown.

2. The Seaman's Creek Spring collection box cannot be drained.
3. The Chantrelle well lacks a pressure relief valve and the valves and appurtenances required to pump to waste.

3.3.2 Storage

The reservoir's lack of fencing was identified as a significant deficiency. The storage reservoir cannot be isolated from the system without causing a drop in system pressure, which is also identified as a deficiency.

3.3.3 Disinfection

The chlorination system at all three of the water sources was not properly vented to the outside. Several other deficiencies were identified at the groundwater wells relating to the storage rooms and required onsite safety equipment.

3.3.4 Administration

Several deficiencies were identified in regard to the administration of the PWS. These include the lack of a cross connection control program, improper licensure of the operator, lack of written sample siting plan, lack of a complete operation and maintenance manual for the system, and lack of safety equipment distributed throughout the system. These items have been addressed.

3.4 Water Rights Summary

The City possesses four water rights (**Table 3-2**) issued by the IDWR for diversion of springs and groundwater for municipal use (**Appendix D**). All water rights have the same point of use, the service area of the City of Bellevue municipal water supply stem as provided for under Idaho Law.

Table 3-2: Water Right Summary

Water Right No.	Priority Date	Beneficial Use	Source	Maximum Allowable Diversion Rate	Period of Use
37-1208	07/20/1880	Municipal	Springs	3.0 cfs 1,346 gpm	1/1 - 12/31
37-7637	06/01/1977	Municipal	Groundwater	2.0 cfs 898 gpm	1/1 - 12/31
37-8848	06/06/1995	Municipal	Groundwater	3.35 cfs 1,503 gpm	1/1 - 12/31
37-8862	05/23/1997	Municipal	Groundwater	0.67 cfs 301 gpm	1/1 - 12/31
Total Allowable Diversion Rate				**9.02 cfs 4,048 gpm**	

SECTION 4
CUSTOMER WATER USAGE AND SYSTEM DEMANDS

This section presents the existing water demands in the system and develops design demands on an equivalent dwelling unit (EDU) basis for use in analysis of existing water system facilities.

4.1 Customer Base

To ensure parity between the analyses in the City of Bellevue, Wastewater Facility Plan Update DRAFT (WWFP; Keller Associates, February 2023) and the analysis presented here, the customer base estimations from the WWFP was adopted here. Population values from 2022 were used as the current customer base, a population of 2,684. Per City data there are 975 total connections and 1125 EDUs.

Table 4-1: 2022 Population and EDUs

Location	Population	EDUs[1]
Bellevue	2,684	1,125

***Note*:**
1. EDU numbers provided by City, equates to 2.4 people/EDU.

4.2 Water Production

The system has three sources: two wells and a spring collection system. The spring collection system is the primary source, followed by the Chantrelle Well, with the Chestnut Street Well being used only during the summer months. Operators record production from each source daily. Well production data is read from flow meters within each well house. Production from the spring collection system is read from a flow meter on the fill line to the reservoir. As each of these systems have some variability in both daily production and when each of the systems are read, a 5-day moving average was used to smooth this inherent variability. Daily production data is presented in **Figure 4-1**.

Production data is further broken down by month in **Table 4-2** and seasonally in **Table 4-3**. The high production in February is due to a main break event in 2022. There is a large irrigation demand on the system, this can be seen based on the difference in production between the summer months, May through September, and the winter months. Average summer demand is over three times average winter demand.

Table 4-2: Daily Production Data Summarized by Month (thousands of gallons)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average	490	656	504	556	992	1,685	2,705	2,249	1,596	786	510	428
Max	548	1,601[1]	574	781	1,427	2,329	3,301	3,138	2,426	1,248	628	473

Note:
1. Recorded line break in February 2022.

Table 4-3: Seasonal Average Production (gallons)

	Winter[1]	Summer[2]
Average	580,000	1,848,000

Notes:

1. Winter is October through April
2. Summer is May through September

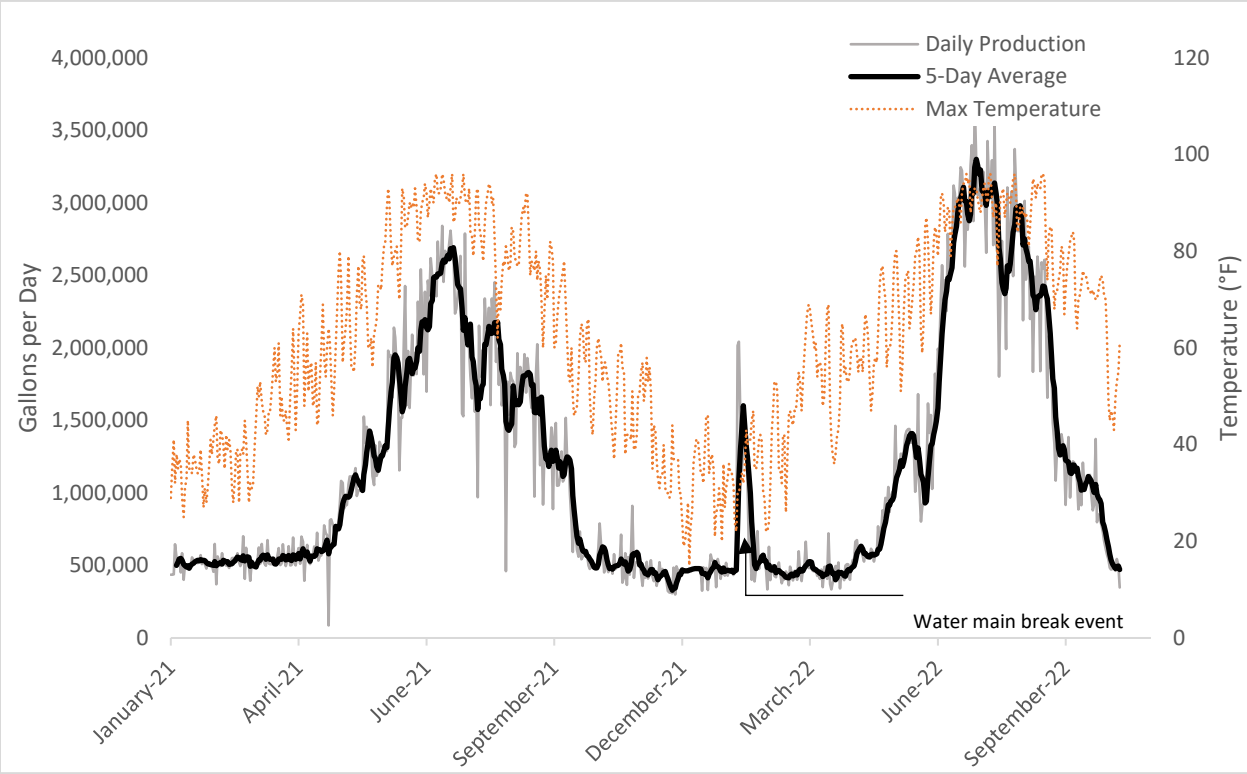


Figure 4-1: Daily Production and Temperature

There is a strong correlation between air temperature and water usage documenting the impact of irrigation activities on the PWS.

4.3 Non-Revenue Water Estimates

Due to the lack of consumer meters in the system, the amount of non-revenue water in the system is unknown. However, it is expected that there are significant leaks throughout the system due to the age and material of some of the distribution system. These leaks are expected to be unseen on the surface because the City is sited on a historic riverbed with good vertical drainage through the soil strata.

4.4 Water System Design Demand Development

The majority of the system is unmetered, and the service connections that do have meters are not regularly read. Taking this into account, it was assumed that water demand is distributed uniformly across the EDUs, and no further breakdown in demands is provided.

Design demands were developed from the production data. The Average Day Demand (ADD) is from the daily production data, the Maximum Day Demand (MDD) was calculated from the 5-day moving average, and the Peak Hour Demand (PHD) was calculated using the ADD and a peaking factor of 4.

Table 4-4: Current Water System Design Demands

Parameter	Flow (gpd/EDU)	Flow (gpm/EDU)	Flow (gpd)	Flow (gpm)	Peaking Factor
Average Day Demand	1,030	0.72	1,160,000	806	1.0
Maximum Day Demand	2,934	2.04	3,301,000	2290	2.8
Peak Hour Demand	4,122	2.86	4,637,000	3220	4.0

Per EDU consumption is significantly higher than the typical average day demand of 110 gallons per person, or 264 gallons per EDU. It is expected that these values can be attributed to unmetered accounts, system leaks and partially to flowmeter measurement error. The flowmeter connected to the spring system, the primary water source, is likely out of calibration. At the time of this report, the flowmeter is planned to be replaced.

Although higher than typically expected, the system demands are not considered unrepresentative and will be used.

SECTION 5
EXISTING FACILITIES AND CONDITIONS EVALUATION

5.1 Public Water System Summary

The Bellevue Water Distribution System is owned, operated, and maintained by the City of Bellevue. The water system is served by three sources: Chestnut Street and the Chantrelle groundwater wells, and the Seamans Creek spring collection system. The sole water storage reservoir is filled from the distribution system and maintains system pressure. The distribution system is partially looped and with few exceptions the watermains are at least six inches in diameter. There is one area of town that is served via booster station.

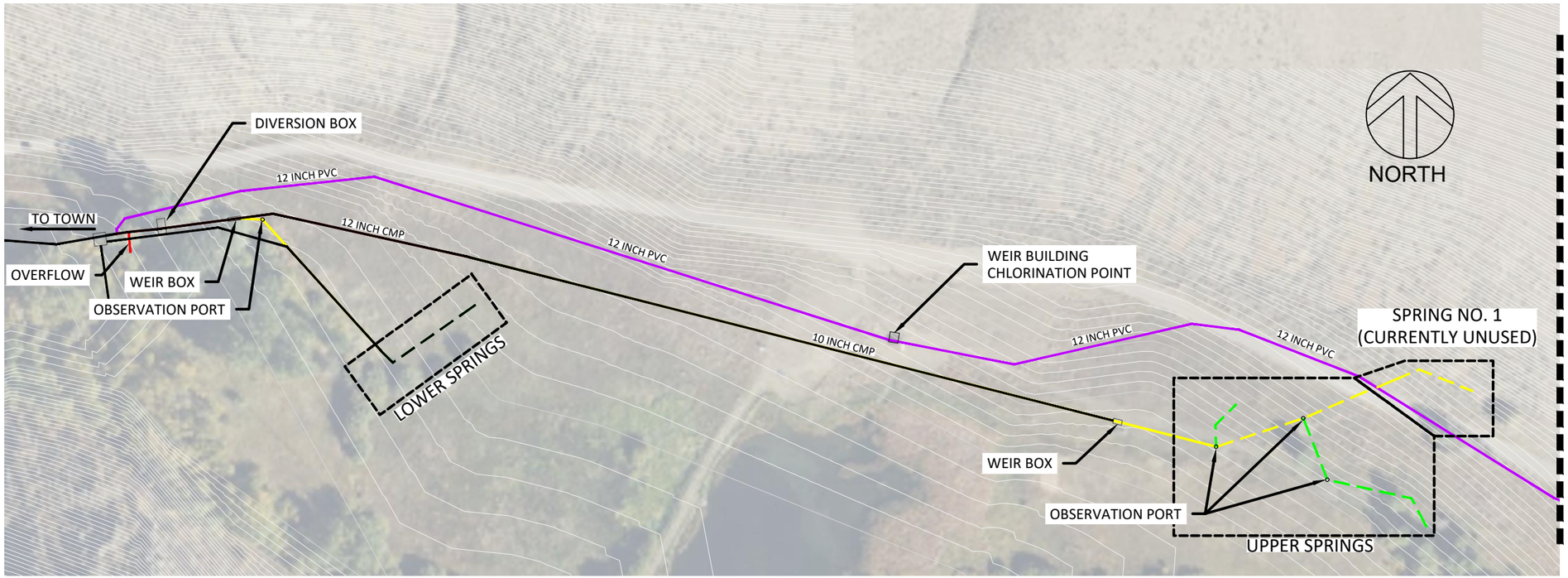
5.2 Source of Supply

5.2.1 Seamans Creek Springs

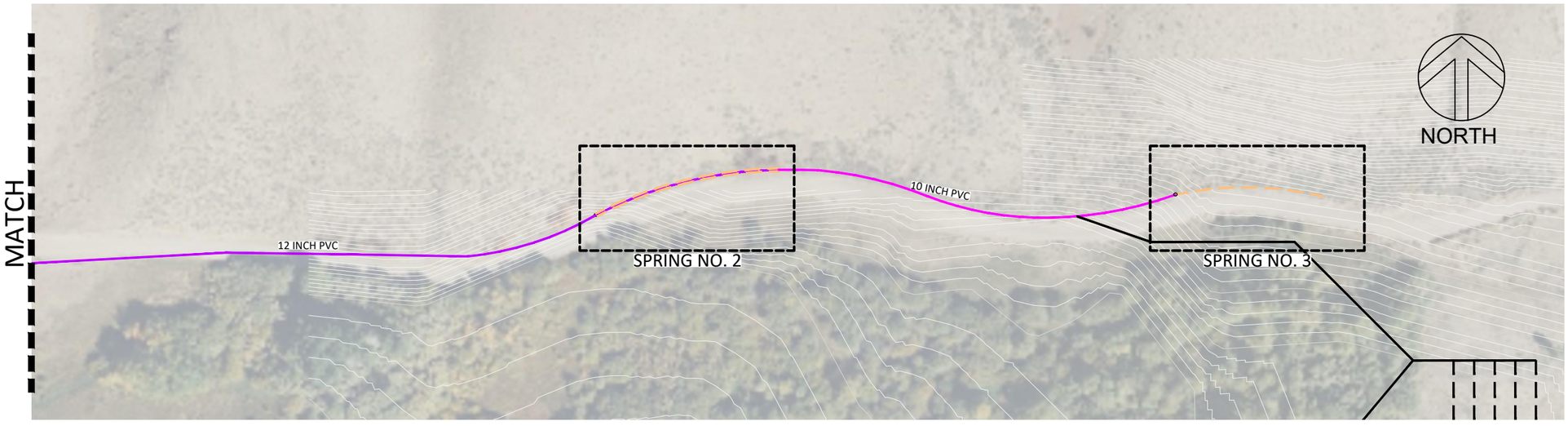
Seamans Creek Springs Water Source consists of multiple spring sources that are collected and aggregated, chlorinated, and connected to the distribution system via dedicated transmission main. The springs system was originally constructed in the early 1900's with additional spring collection infrastructure added in the mid 1980's. The spring source targets groundwater ranging from two feet to eight feet below ground surface (BGS). The spring collection system is approximately three miles east of the Storage Reservoir within the Seamans Creek Drainage (**Appendix E**). The layout of the spring system is shown in **Figure 5-1**.

Photo 5-1: Spring Observation Port

The spring system has three main zones, the Upper Springs, the Lower Springs, and Springs No. 1, 2, and 3. The Upper and Lower Spring collection systems are along the valley floor, while Spring Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are adjacent to Muldoon Canyon Road. The collection systems are constructed similarly, although materials differ to due age of construction. The springs are collected via buried perforated pipe, piped to concrete weir boxes, combined, chlorinated, and piped to the city. Spring No. 1 has been valved off and is not in use. There are multiple observation ports throughout the collection system (approximately four). These observations ports are unsealed corrugated metal pipe with a fabricated plate steel hatch on top (**Photo 5-1**).



1 **UPPER & LOWER SPRING COLLECTION SYSTEM**
SCALE: 1" = 150'



2 **SPRINGS 2 & 3 COLLECTION SYSTEM**
SCALE: 1" = 150'

LEGEND

- PERFORATED PIPE
- 10-INCH PVC
- 12-INCH PVC
- 8-INCH CMP
- 10-INCH CMP
- 12-INCH CMP
- 10-INCH ADS

PROJECT :	282.0020
DATE :	2023/10/17
FIGURE NO. :	FIG 5-1

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FIGURE 5-1: SEAMANS CREEK SPRING COLLECTION SYSTEM WATER FACILITY PLAN

BELLEVUE, IDAHO

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The spring collection system had multiple significant deficiencies identified in the 2021 Sanitary Survey; correcting these deficiencies led to a CAS agreement between IDEQ and the City. The majority of the deficiencies identified relate to the initial construction of the system. Much of the ground level infrastructure (observation ports, weir boxes, diversion box) are not sealed against contamination and pests as required by IDAPA. **Photo 5-2** shows the root intrusion into the Lower Spring Weir Box.

Given these deficiencies, the springs system was tested for surface water influence via microscopic particulate analyses (MPA) in Spring 2023. An MPA test was conducted on each of the spring sources, and results indicated "not significant", or below the measurement threshold. Full description and results of the MPA test can be found in **Appendix F**.

Issues and Concerns

- City does not own land which spring collection system is located.
- Much of the system is beyond its design life.
- The collection system is not sealed against contamination.
- Collection system is relatively shallow in some areas and could be susceptible to surface water contamination.
- Flow meter is likely out of calibration and replacement of the meter is pending.

5.2.2 Chestnut Street Well and Facility

The Chestnut Street Well is located at 811 Chestnut Street and was drilled in 1978 and was completed to a depth of 199.5 feet. The borehole is 16 inches in diameter to 28 feet BGS and 12 inches to 199.5 feet. Well casing is 12-inch steel, the well was drilled with a cable drill rig and casing drive shoe. Perforations were then cut into the casing. The static water level at the time of drilling was 87 feet BGS. A schematic of the Chestnut Street Well is presented in **Figure 5-2.**

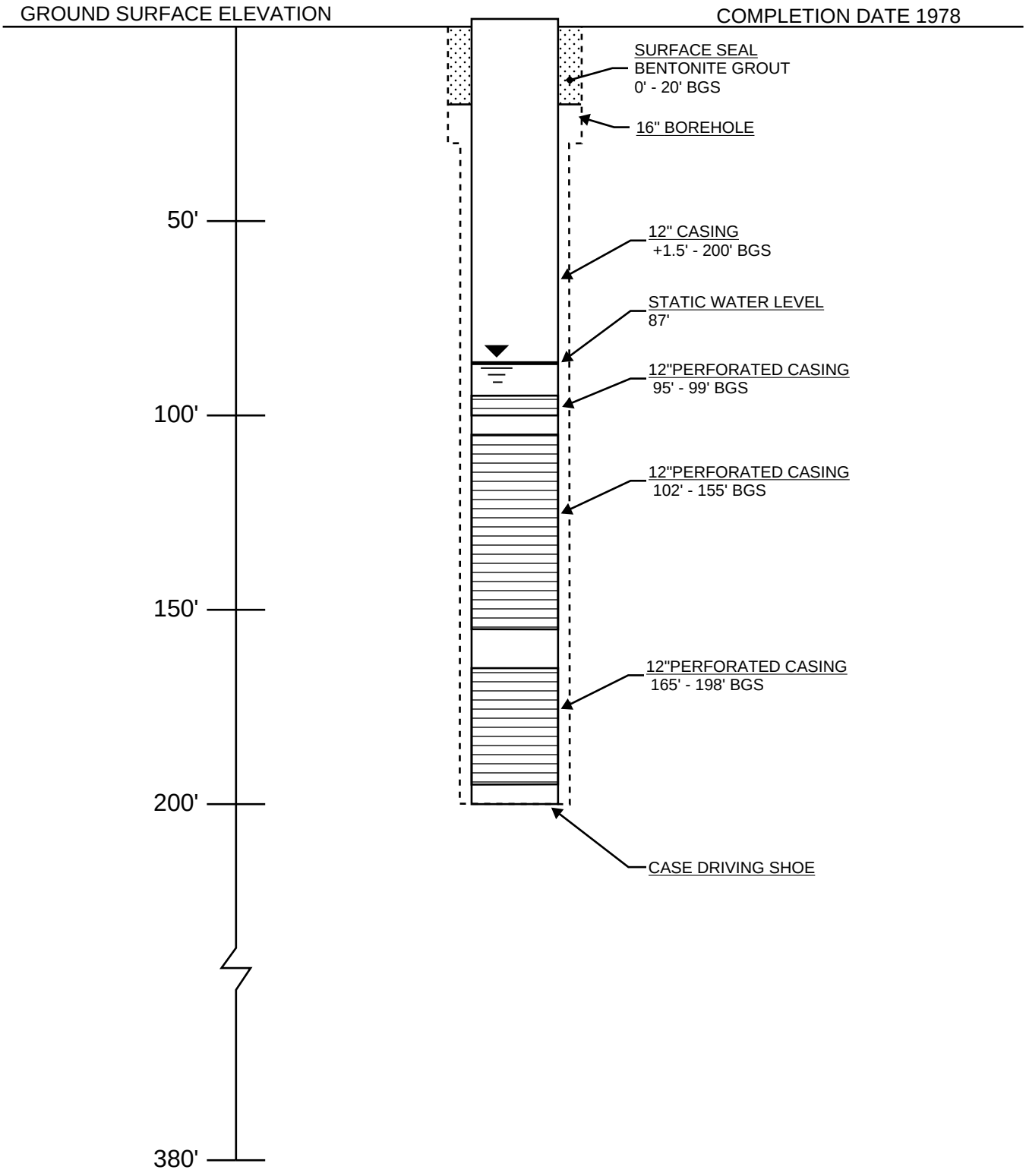
The well is equipped with a 100-horsepower line shaft vertical turbine pump. The chlorination system was switched from gas to liquid in 2022 in response to the sanitary survey. The current chlorine system consists of a day reservoir, spill proof pallet, and a chemical metering pump. At the point of injection into the mechanical piping the chlorine is injected using brass which as a material is not resistant to corrosion from chlorine. The City is not currently chlorinating at this well. The mechanical piping does not include a pressure relief valve and has a combination air valve in place of a well service valve. A schematic of the Chestnut Street Well Facility is shown in **Figure 5-3**.

Photo 5-2: Lower Springs Weir Box

Limitations

- The mechanical piping does not have a pressure relief valve.
- There is a combination air valve installed in place of a well service valve.
- Chlorination equipment constructed using brass.

CITY OF BELLEVUE - CHESTNUT STREET WELL



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CHESTNUT STREET WELL

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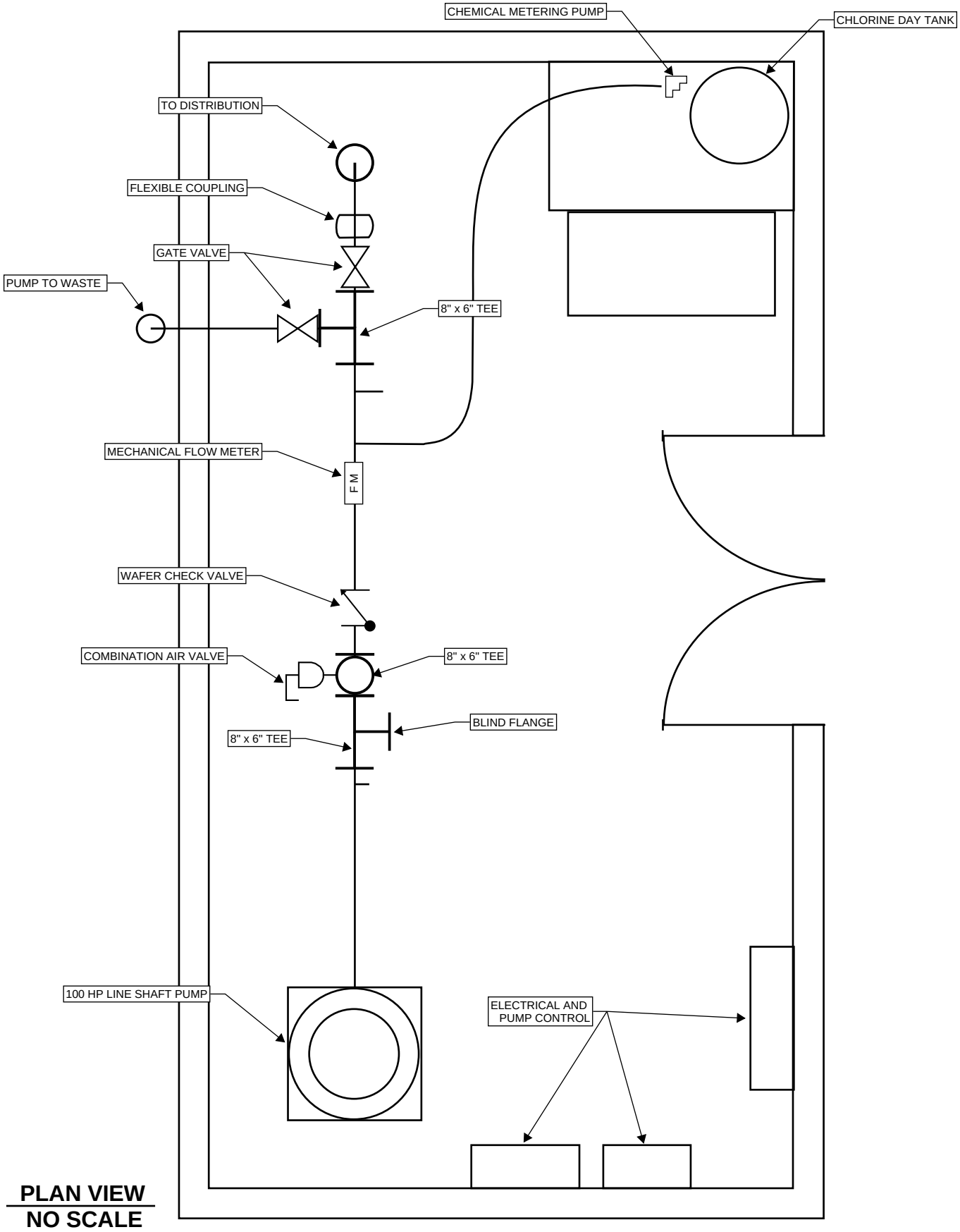

PLAN VIEW
NO SCALE

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CHESTNUT STREET WELL FACILITY SCHEMATIC

CITY OF BELLEVUE WATER FACILITY PLAN

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SHEET NO. FIGURE 5-3

5.2.3 Chantrelle Well and Facility

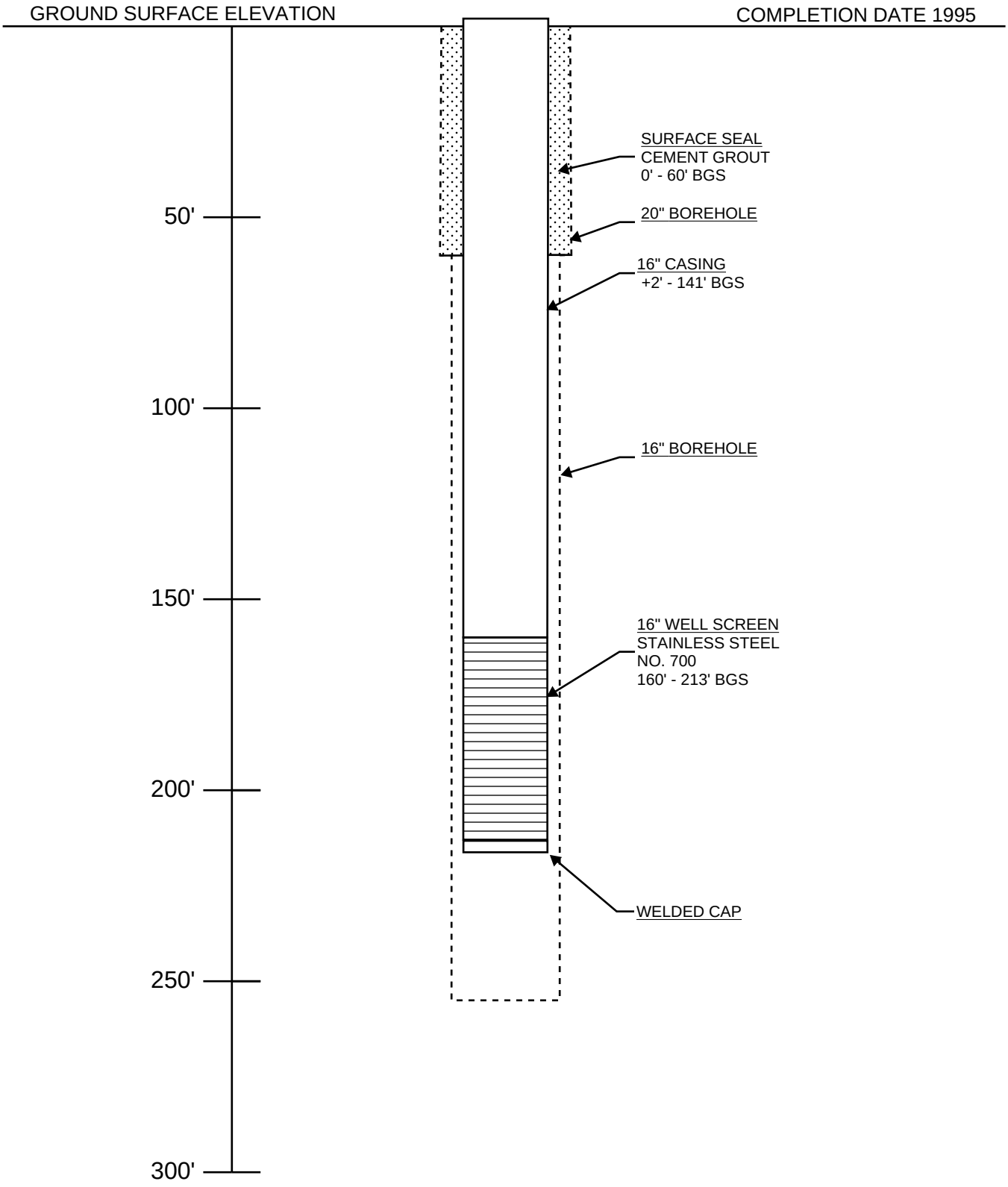
The Chantrelle Well and Facility were constructed in 1995 as part of the Chantrelle Subdivision. The well borehole is 20 inches in diameter to a depth of 60 feet BGS and is 16 inches in diameter to a depth of 255 feet BGS. The constructed well was completed to a depth of 216.5 feet. The casing is 16 inches in diameter and was installed using an air rotary drilling method and a casing shoe. The casing was perforated from 160 to 213 feet BGS. A schematic of the Chantrelle Well is presented in **Figure 5-4.**

The well is equipped with a 150-horsepower line shaft vertical turbine pump. The chlorination system at the Chantrelle Well Facility was converted to liquid chlorine alongside the Chestnut Street Well Facility using the same equipment. The City is not currently chlorinating at this well. The mechanical piping is 8-inch ductile iron. Air and vacuum relief is provided by a combination air release valve. The system does not have pump to waste capabilities or a pressure relief valve. A schematic of the Chantrelle Well Facility is presented in **Figure 5-5.**

Limitations

- No pump to waste capabilities or pressure relief.
- Chlorination equipment is constructed of brass.
- Combination air valve instead of a well service valve.
- Inaccurate flowmeter when tested against temporary flowmeter in December 2022.
    - City plans to replace this flowmeter October 2023.

CITY OF BELLEVUE - CHANTRELLE WELL



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CHANTRELLE WELL

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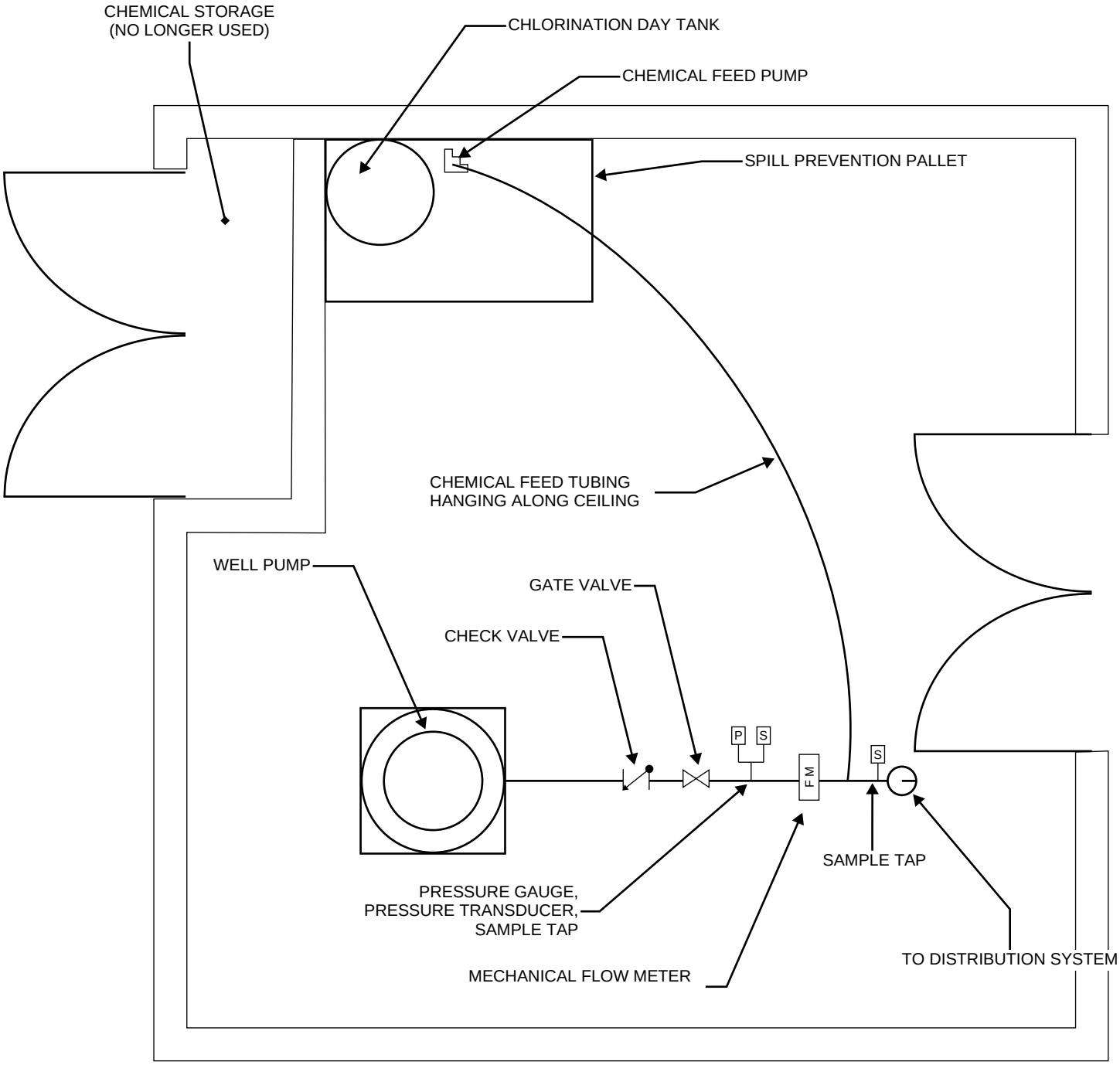
SHEET NO. FIGURE 5-4



PLAN VIEW
NO SCALE

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CHANTRELLE WELL FACILITY

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SHEET NO. FIGURE 5-5

5.2.4 Source of Supply Summary

Per IDAPA the system must be able to meet MDD with the largest source offline, which is defined as firm capacity. For the City of Bellevue, the largest source is the Chantrelle Well as shown in **Table 5-1**. Firm capacity versus current demands is summarized in **Table 5-2.** Under current MDD (2,290 gpm) conditions, firm capacity (2,350 gpm) is satisfied.

Table 5-1: Water Source Capacity Summary Table

Source	gpm
Chestnut Street Well	1,000
Chantrelle Well	1,500
Seamans Creek Springs[1]	1,350

Note:

1. Full Seamans Creek production is unknown. Assumed to be equivalent to water right.

Table 5-2: Current Source Water/Water System Demands Summary

System Operation	Source Capacity	Maximum Day Demand	Surplus (Deficit)
	(gpm)	(gpm)	(gpm)
All Sources Operational	3,850	2,290	1,560
Largest Source Out of Service	2,350	2,290	60

5.3 Water Quality

The source water for the PWS is ground water, the water quality requires no additional treatment and is not expected to change in the future. Source water sampling results are summarized in **Table 5-3**.

Table 5-3: Source Water Quality Summary

Analyte Code	Analyte Name	Chantrelle		Chestnut		Seamans Springs	
		Concentration Level	Collection Date	Concentration Level	Collection Date	Concentration Level	Collection Date
1010	Barium	-	-	-	-	0.32 MG/L	9/16/2019
1040	Nitrate	0.80 MG/L	9/20/2022	0.72 MG/L	9/20/2022	0.70 MG/L	9/8/2020
1045	Selenium	-	-	0.002 MG/L	9/16/2019	-	-
1052	Sodium	8 MG/L	11/12/2019	6.0 MG/L	11/12/2019	4.0 MG/L	11/12/2019
4002	Gross Alpha Incl. Radon & U	7.8 PCI/L	11/28/2016	0.27 MG/L	9/16/2019	2.1 PC/L	11/19/2019
4010	Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	0.1 PCI/L	11/28/2016	-	-	0.3 PC/L	11/19/2019
4020	Radium-226	0.1 PCI/L	11/28/2016	-	-	0.3 PCI/L	9/16/2019

Treated water quality as presented in the Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) is summarized in **Table 5-4**.

Table 5-4: Consumer Confidence Reports

Regulated Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	2020 Value	2021 Value
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.7	0.68
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	2.1	2.1
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.3	0.3
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2	1
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.073	0.078
Selenium	50	50	2	2
Barium	2	2	0.32	0.32

5.4 Finished Water Storage

5.4.1 Finished Water Storage Summary

The City has a single 1,000,000-gallon circular reinforced concrete storage reservoir constructed in 1996. The reservoir has a diameter of 52.5 feet, a total height of 16 feet, with an overflow at 15.5 feet. Normal operating depth range is between 12.5 feet and 15 feet. The reservoir is accessible through a manway hatch on the roof and reservoir water level is communicated to the system via radio. Storage requirements are detailed in **Table 5-5.** A picture of the top of the reservoir and the surrounding area is shown in **Photo 5-3.**

Photo 5-3: Top of Reservoir

5.4.1.1 Finished Water Storage Component Descriptions

IDAPA 58.01.08 defines the required components of storage as follows:

1. Operational storage (OS)
2. Equalization storage (ES)
3. Standby storage (SS)
4. Fire suppression storage (FSS)
5. Dead storage (DS)

Analyses of each storage component are provided in the following sections.

5.4.1.2 Operational Storage

Operational storage is defined as the volume of the reservoir dedicated to supplying the system under normal operating conditions. This portion of storage is the volume that leaves the reservoir when the wells are not operating and is typically set by the system operator. Operational storage prevents excessive pump and motor on/off cycling while maintaining an adequate volume in reserve to meet peak demand. Operational storage was calculated using 2.5 feet of operating depth.

5.4.1.3 Equalization Storage

Equalization storage supplies the system during periods when demand exceeds available supply. Equalization storage is depleted during peak periods on the diurnal demand curve and is replenished during off-peak hours. Equalization storage requirements were calculated using the IDEQ guidance document, "Guidance for Determining Equalization Water Storage for Public Water Systems". Due to the large amount of available water supply compared to MDD the recommended minimum equalization storage is less than 14,000 gallons.

$$\frac{Q_S}{Q_{mxdy}} = 1.68$$

Therefore, per Table 1 in the IDEQ guidance document:

$$S_{req} = 0.1\ x\ \frac{Q_{mxdy}}{24} = 13{,}740\ gallons$$

Where:

S_{req} = Required volume of equalization storage, gallons

Q_{mxdy} = Peak Hour demand, gallons per day

Q_S = Supply Capacity, gallons per day

5.4.1.4 Standby Storage

Standby storage provides a small level of redundancy to buffer a water system against running out of water due to operational problems or maintenance that results in a source of supply being taken offline for a short period of time. Standby storage is typically used as a substitute for standby power generation at the sources of supply. The flow from the springs is sufficient to meet ADD, therefore no standby storage is required.

5.4.1.5 Fire Suppression Storage

Fire suppression storage is used to meet demand associated with firefighting and is required in public water systems where the source of supply is unable to meet fire flow requirements as set by the local Fire Marshal. The State of Idaho has adopted the 2015 International Fire Code Standards. Based on fire code and construction types, the fire suppression storage requirement for the City is 2,500 gallons per minute for 2 hours, or 300,000 gallons.

5.4.1.6 Dead Storage

Dead storage is storage unavailable for use, for example cannot be used due to the piping of the reservoir, or that provides substandard system pressure, less than 40 psi. The PWS operator reports that there are areas of town that drop below 40 psi when the water surface level in the reservoir drops below 11 feet.

However, in the area identified there are several areas that should have pressures of 50 psi when the tank is empty. It is expected that there is a closed or inoperable valve responsible for this mismatch in expected and found values. This is further discussed in **Section 5.6.**

Table 5-5: Storage Requirements

Component of Storage	Volume (gal)
Operational Storage[1]	162,400
Equalization Storage	14,000
Standby Storage[2]	
Fire Suppression Storage	300,000
Dead Storage	714,400
Total	**1,190,800**

Notes:

1. Operational depth is assumed to be 2.5 feet
2. Spring Collection system able to meet ADD

Limitations

- 70% of the tank is allocated to dead storage.

Recommendations

- Map pressure throughout the system.
- Dedicated transmission main to the Strahorn Booster Station.
- Further investigate and define low pressure areas.

5.5 Booster Pumping Facilities

The City has a single booster pump facility, the Strahorn Booster Station. The Strahorn Booster Station serves the Strahorn Development. Phase One of the development is 47 residential connections. At full buildout, the development is planned to have approximately 200 connections. Currently the system consists of two 15 horsepower pumps, with space for two additional pumps that will be installed during Phase 2 of construction (**Photo 5-4**). The booster station operates based on the pressure of the development. The current pumps are equipped with variable frequency drives. In addition, the booster station is equipped with standby power. A schematic of the booster station is presented in **Figure 5-6,** IDEQ approved plans are in **Appendix G**. Operator reports that the booster station regularly alarms and faults for low pressure on the suction of the pumps. Design summary of the phases of the booster station is presented in **Table 5-6.** Design demands of the booster station are presented in **Table 5-7.**

Photo 5-4: Strahorn Booster Station

Table 5-6: Strahorn Booster Station Summary Table

Phase	Number	Horsepower	Pressure (psi)	Flow (gpm)	VFD	Inlet / Outlet Dia.
1	2	15	40	368	Yes	4-inch
Full Buildout	2	30	40	368	Yes	6-inch

Table 5-7: Strahorn Booster Station Design Demands

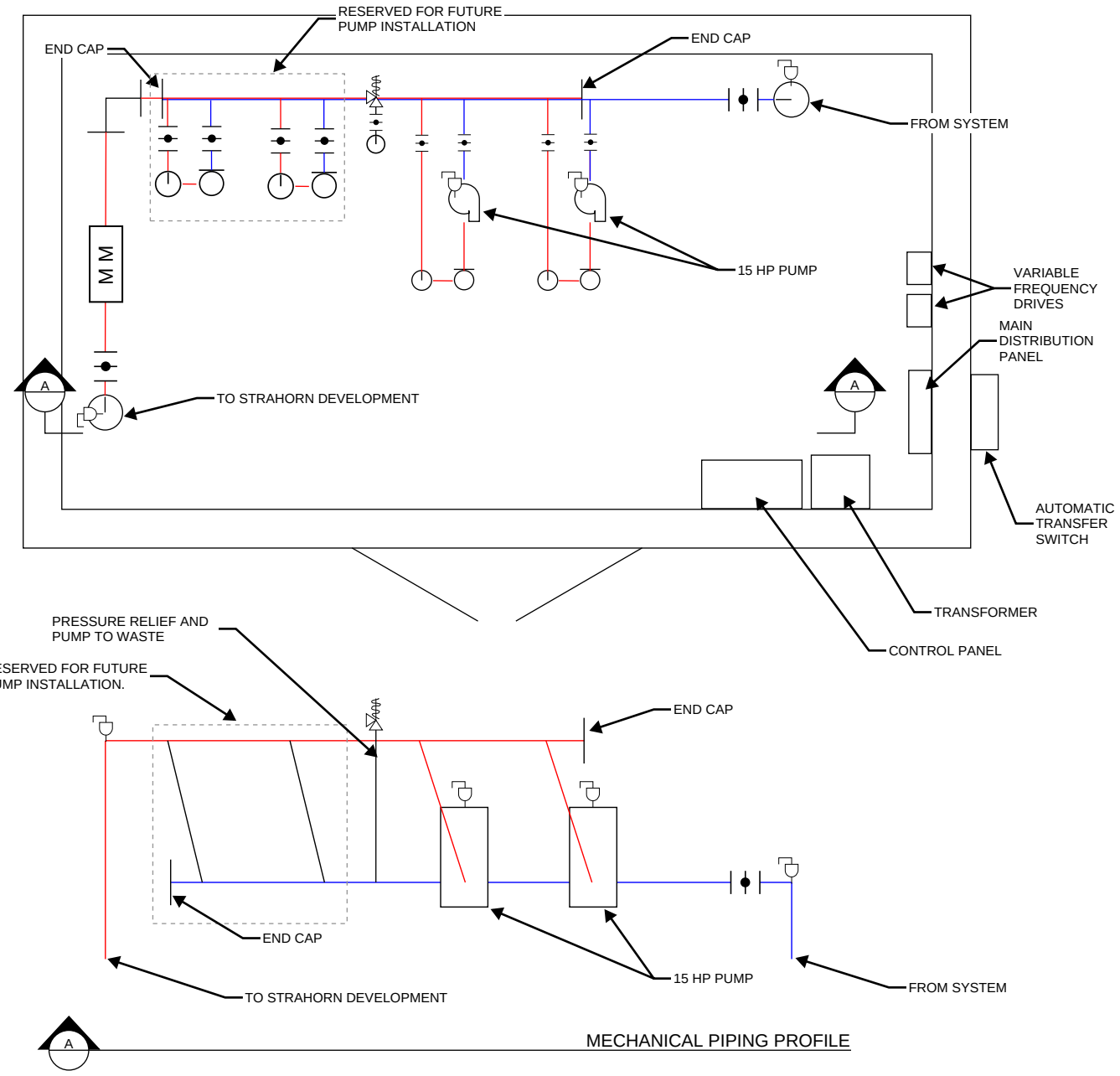
Phase	ADD (gpm)	MDD (gpm)	PHD (gpm)	Fire Flow (gpm)
Phase 1	12	78	156	1,500
Full Buildout	105	305	615	1,500

Limitations

- Booster Station regularly faults due to low suction pressure.

Recommendations

- Install dedicated transmission main to booster station.



LEGEND:

- AIR RELIEF VALVE
- PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE
- M M MAGNETIC FLOW METER
- BUTTERFLY VALVE
- 90° ELBOW INTO PAGE
- 90° ELBOW OUT OF PAGE
- HIGH PRESSURE
- LOW PRESSURE

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STRAHORN BOOSTER STATION

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SHEET NO. FIGURE 5-6

5.6 Transmission and Distribution

5.6.1 Seamans Creek Transmission Main

The Seamans Creek Transmission Main was constructed in the 1900s. The exact location of the transmission main is largely unknown, although it is believed to be constructed as shown in the 1982 water permit, see **Appendix H**. The approximate three-mile transmission main is believed to be 12-inch corrugated metal pipe for the entirety of its length. The assumed alignment of the existing transmission main is presented in **Figure 5-7.**

Limitations

- Transmission main is beyond service life.
- Location of the transmission main is unknown.
- Traverses private property without recorded easement(s).

Recommendations

- Abandon and reconstruct transmission main within the Muldoon Canyon Road right-of-way.
- Secure and record all necessary easements.

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Water Facility Plan - Existing Springs Transmission Main

City of Bellevue, Idaho

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SHEET NO.: FIGURE 5-7

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5.6.2 Distribution Network

A map of the distribution system is presented in **Figure 5-8**. The distribution system is primarily looped, 8-inch, PVC pipe. The trunk lines are 10-inches to 14-inches in diameter. There are areas of 6-inch and smaller pipe, but these are typically within the 8-inch looped area. Notably, the 4-inch main on the south side of Highway 75. The system has sufficient isolation valves and fire hydrants throughout the service area. However, many of these valves and hydrants have not been serviced and actuated recently.

Furthermore, the operators have encountered several valves that were left closed or where the distribution system did not match the record drawings. For example, pipes that were shown to connect in a tee, instead ended in a cap and not connect.

The distribution network as shown in the record drawings was modeled using WaterCAD and analyzed for fire flow capacity. Based on the results from the model, there are no fire flow capacity concerns. WaterCAD results are shown in **Figure 5-9.**

5.6.2.1 System Pressures

With the exception of the area served by the Strahorn Booster Station, the system is pressurized by the water surface in the storage reservoir. There are two areas in the system that have pressures outside of the 40 to 80 psi range, the southwest side where pressures exceed 80 psi and the east where pressures drop below 40 psi depending on water surface level within the reservoir.

5.6.2.2 Service Lines and Meters

Based on presently available information it is believed that many of the service lines may be constructed of leaded materials. The service connections are not fully metered, and those that are metered are not regularly recorded.

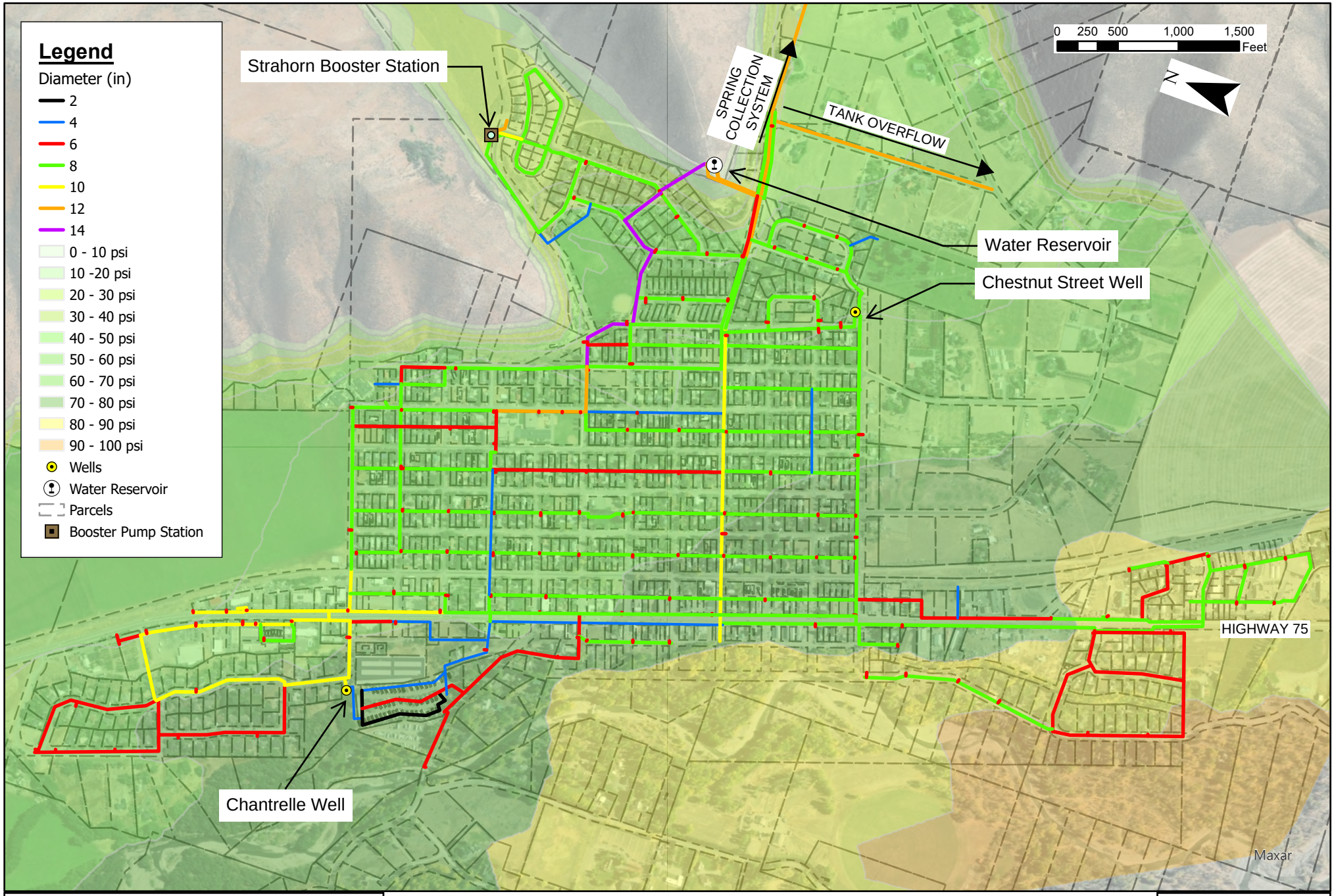
Radio read service meters are being installed in an ongoing project at the time of this report, with completion expected in late 2023.

Limitations

- Water distribution main along Highway 75 is 4-inch in diameter.
- Undersized mains are in the system.
- Unrecognized leaks are expected.
- Valves and hydrants have not been actuated or serviced.
- Lead service lines are present in the system.
- Area of high and low pressure.

Recommendations

- Replace 4-inch main along Highway 75.
- Actuate and service all valves and hydrants.
- Complete a lead service line inventory.
- Leak detection and prioritization project.
- Install PRV to reduce pressure in the southwest.



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Water Facility Plan - Water Distribution Map

City of Bellevue, Idaho

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SHEET NO.: FIGURE 5-8

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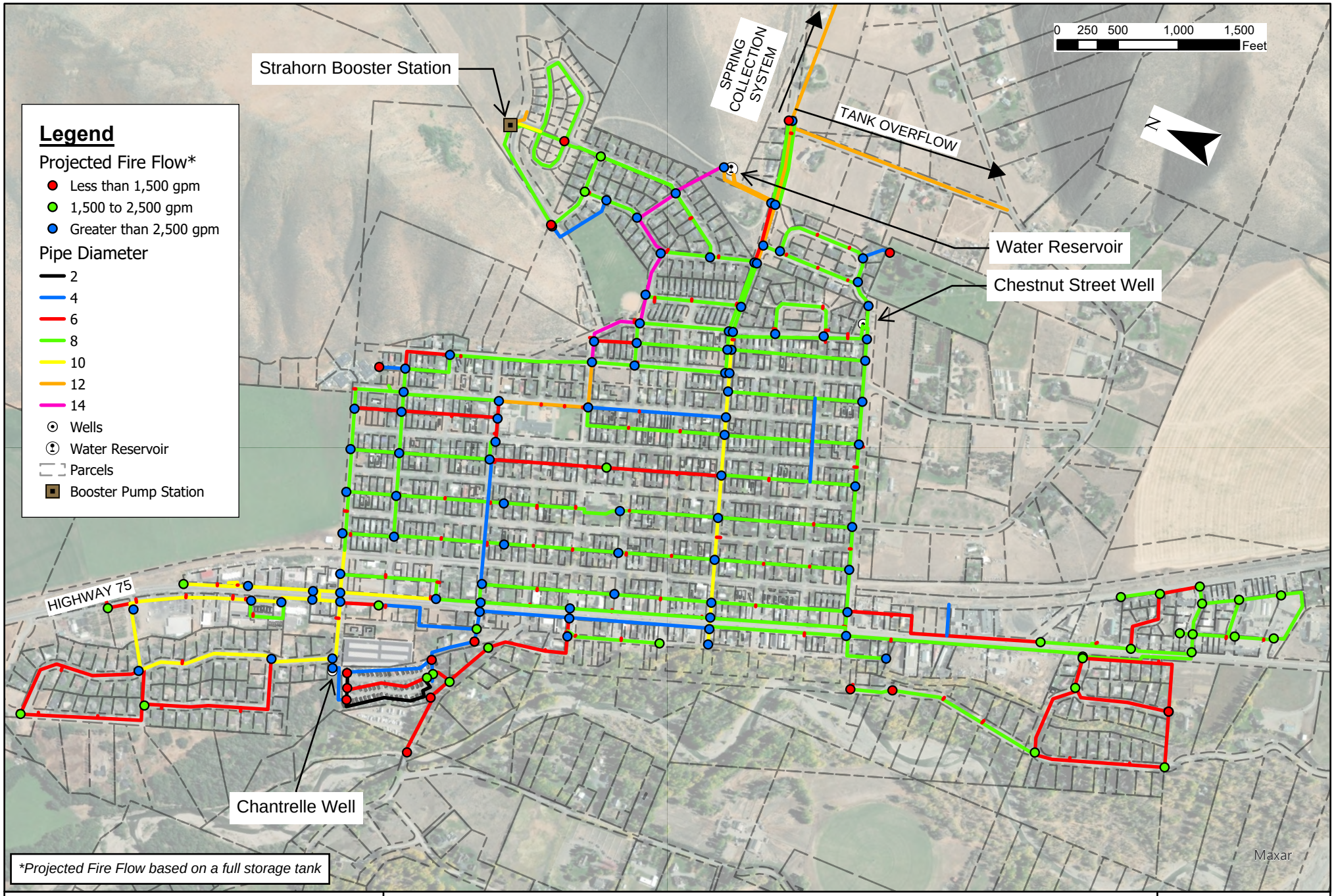

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Water Facility Plan - WaterCAD Results

City of Bellevue, Idaho

PROJECT NO.: 287.0020

SHEET NO.: FIGURE 5-9

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5.7 Communication and Control

The City has a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system for its water infrastructure, but it is currently unused and out of date. The wells are connected to the water storage reservoir via radio. The well pumps are turned on and off based on water level in the reservoir. The level in the reservoir controls all three water sources. The springs system fills the reservoir through an altitude valve that opens and closes at 14.7 feet and 15 feet, respectively. The Chantrelle Well turns on at 13 feet, and the Chestnut Street Well turns on at 12.5 feet; both wells turn off at 14 feet.

Limitations

- SCADA system is out of date and unused.
- Flowmeters on water sources are inaccurate.

Recommendations

- Update and reinstall SCADA system. Including:
    - Flowmeters on all water sources
    - Level sensor in the reservoir
    - New communication equipment
    - Updated PLCs
    - Updated HMIs
    - Monitoring and recording equipment
    - Updated software

5.8 Wastewater Facilities

The City collects and treats its wastewater at a membrane bioreactor wastewater treatment facility. The wastewater treatment facility discharges to rapid infiltration basins in the winter and land applies on a nearby plot during warmer months. The rapid infiltrations basins and land application are currently reported to be in compliance. The wastewater treatment facility does not have any impact on the water system.

5.9 Land and Easements

The City owns the land where the water storage reservoir and both wells are constructed. The City does not own or have verifiable easements on the land including and surrounding the Seamans Creek Spring Collection system and transmission main and spring overflow.

Limitations

- Lack of verifiable land ownership or easements for the spring sources, overflows, and transmission main(s).

Recommendations

- Secure land or easements for all city infrastructure.

SECTION 6
FUTURE CONDITIONS

This section provides estimates of future population growth that may be reasonably anticipated in the community, provides a water demand forecast for the planning period, and establishes design demands used in the development of capital improvement projects.

6.1 Growth Potential and Estimates

Ensuring parity between population analyses presented here and in the 2023 WWFP, the population growth estimates provided in the 2023 WWFP were adopted. The 20-year design population estimate is 4,632, or 1930 EDUs.

Table 6-1: Future Customer and EDU Growth Forecasting

Location	Existing	20-Year Buildout
Population	2,684	4,632
EDUs	1,125	1,930

6.2 Customer Demand Forecasting

Current system per EDU demands are higher than typical values. These demands are expected to decrease throughout the design period as the City installs service meters, repairs leaks, and replaces flow measurement infrastructure. Until future demands can be accurately measured it is conservative to plan around the existing per EDU demands. Therefore, demands per EDU are assumed to not change over the design period but should be evaluated as improvements are made. Future design demands are presented in **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2. Future Water System Design Demands

Parameter	Flow (gpd/EDU)	Flow (gpd)	Flow (gpm)	Peaking Factor
Average Day Demand	1,030	1,989,000	1,381	1.0
Maximum Day Demand	2,934	5,663,000	3,933	2.8
Peak Hour Demand	4,122	7,955,000	5,524	4.0

6.3 Water Supply

Based on growth projections, the existing water supply will likely lack redundancy, and it is projected the wells would need to operate simultaneously through the summer. As the population and subsequent demand increases, that lack of sources and redundancy only grows. Water source and redundancy requirements are presented in **Table 6-3.**

Table 6-3: Water Supply with Future Demands

System Operation	Source Capacity	Maximum Day Demand	Surplus - (Deficit)[4]
	(gpm)	(gpm)	(gpm)
Current Sources			
All Sources Operational	3,850	3,933	(83)
Largest Source Out of Service (firm capacity)	2,350	3,933	(1,583)
Additional Well			
All Sources Operational	5,350	3,933	1,417
Largest Source Out of Service[1]	3,850	3,933	(201)

Note:

1. New well equivalent to the Chantrelle Groundwater Well (1,500 gpm).

Based on MDD, the PWS will be outside of firm capacity before 2025. These conditions only hold at current per EDU demands. If the City is able to lower and document MDD through water conservation programs and leak repair, these timings may be delayed or avoided all together. If another 1,500 gpm well is added the system will exceed firm capacity around 2044 (**Figure 6-1**).

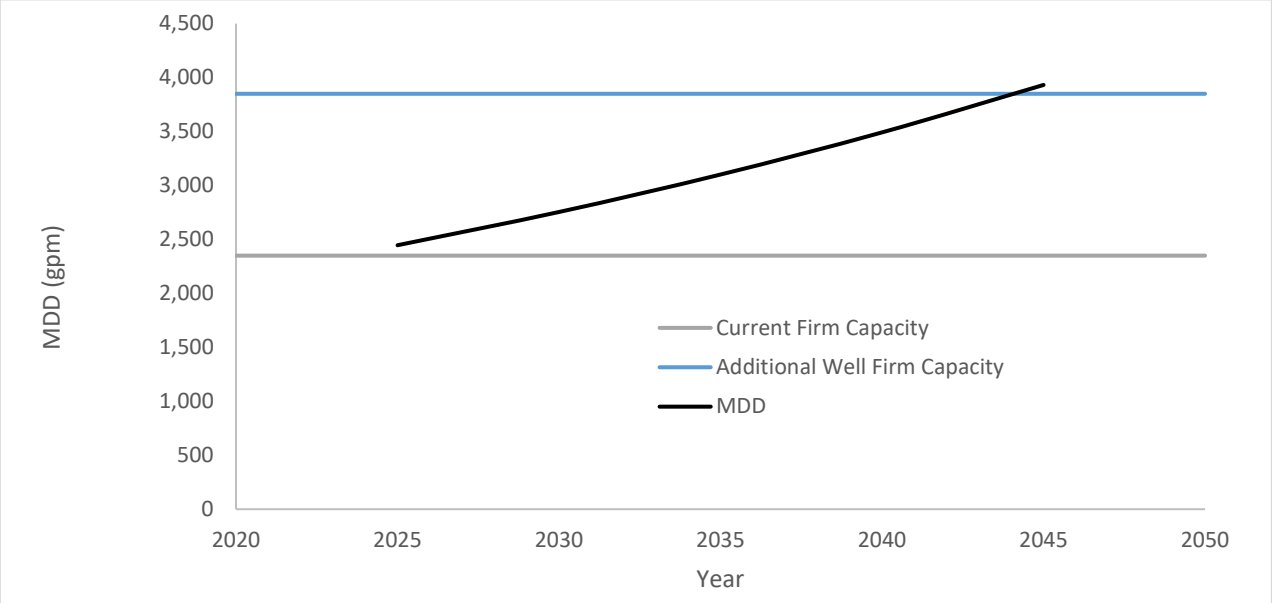
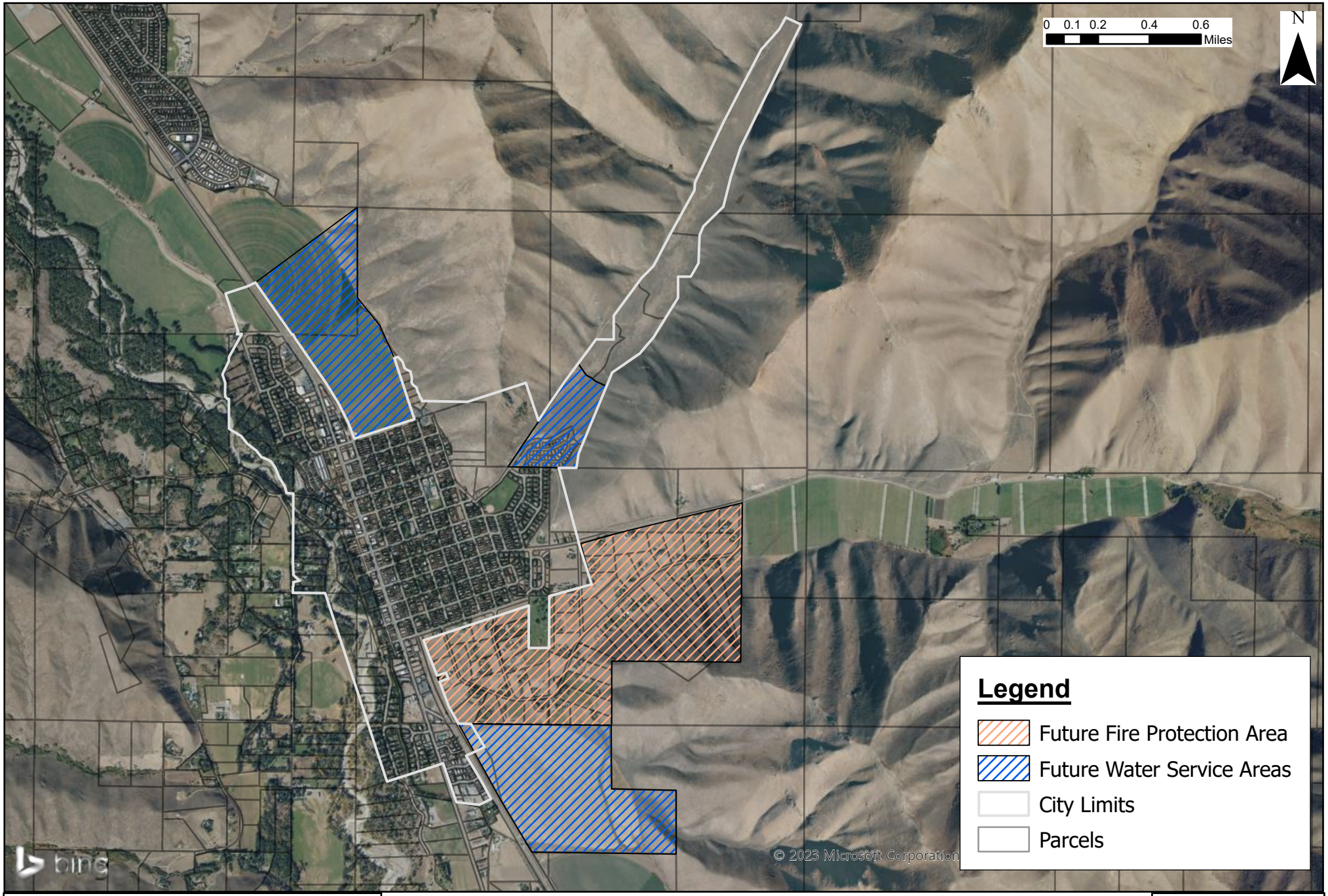


Figure 6-1: Water Source Capacity through Design Period

The City has approximately 4,048 gpm total in water rights currently. Sufficient to match the future MDD and firm capacity, but insufficient to operate all future water sources simultaneously. Water rights in the Big Wood River Management Area are fully allocated.

Areas outside the current city limits that will likely need to be provided with water in the future, including that for residential/commercial use and for fire protection, have been identified and are shown in **Figure 6-2.**



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Future Water Service Areas

City of Bellevue, Idaho

PROJECT NO.: 287.0020

SHEET NO.: FIGURE 6-2

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6.4 Future Storage

System storage requirements are presented in **Table 6-4**. As the City grows, additional storage in the system may be required. The increase in storage is primarily due to the increase in equalization storage. If a new water source is added to the system, the recommended equalization storage is roughly 285,000 gallons. If no new supply is constructed, recommended equalization storage is 1,275,000 gallons. Fixing leaks in the system and subsequently lowering demands will also lower the recommended equalization storage. It is recommended that the dead storage component in the existing conditions is addressed and does not carry into future development. If the dead storage component is addressed, the deficit is reduced from 976,800 gallons to 262,400 gallons.

Additional storage can be added as the system expands and may be a requirement of annexation or development. It is recommended that the standby storage component be met with backup power on all groundwater wells.

Table 6-4: Future Storage Requirements

Component of Storage	Volume (gal)
Operational Storage	162,400
Equalization Storage	800,000
Standby Storage	-
Fire Suppression Storage	300,000
Dead Storage	714,400
Future Total	**1,976,800**
Current Storage	1,000,000
Future Deficit	**976,800**

6.5 Booster Pumping Facilities

No additional booster pumping facilities are expected as the City expands. The Strahorn Booster Station will expand as part of the phased development of the Strahorn subdivision. Per the IDEQ approved plans (**Appendix G**), the two current booster pumps each have a design flow of 368 gpm. The system will be to meet peak hour demand through 100 EDUs; booster station demands by EDU are shown in **Table 6-5.** The booster station is constructed such to allow for the ready expansion of the capacity by adding additional pumps. Planned peak hour demand is 615 gpm, which is capacity for 185 EDUs at the more conservative Strahorn PHD demand, and 215 EDUs at Design PHD. As there is no planned storage as part of this development, PHD must be supplied by the booster station which in turn may limit max buildout of the development.

Table 6-5: Strahorn Design Demands by EDU comparison

Strahorn Design Values (gpm/EDU)		EDUs			
		50 (gpm)	100 (gpm)	150 (gpm)	200 (gpm)
ADD	0.26	13.0	26.0	39.0	52.0
MDD	1.66	83.0	166.0	249.0	332.0
PHD	3.31	165.5	331.0	496.5	662.0
Water Facility Plan Design Demands (gpm/EDU)		**EDUs**			
		50 (gpm)	**100 (gpm)**	**150 (gpm)**	**200 (gpm)**
ADD	0.72	35.8	71.6	107.3	143.1
MDD	2.04	101.9	203.7	305.6	407.5
PHD	2.86	143.1	286.2	429.3	572.4

6.6 Transmission and Distribution

As the service area for the PWS expands, increasing distribution capacity to serve these developments will likely be required. Some existing distribution pipe will need to be replaced with large diameter, 12-inch and larger, to advance sufficient capacity to the annexed areas. These large diameter pipes would be extended from existing large diameter pipe and would be tied back into the existing looped system. As the PWS replaces aging infrastructure and expands the transmission and distribution system will be constructed of suitable materials following industry best management practices. Several recommended transmission and distribution projects are identified in **Section 7.3.**

SECTION 7
PRIMARY PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

None of the alternatives proposed in this section require changes to system classification and operator license requirements.

7.1 Source of Supply

The water supply source alternatives include no action, Big Wood River, consolidation with the City of Hailey through a connection of water distribution systems, Seamans Creek new springs collection system, and a new groundwater well and well facility. An evaluation of the technical and operational benefits and difficulties of each of these alternatives is summarized in **Table 7-1**.

Table 7-1: Source of Supply Alternatives Features, Advantages, and Disadvantages

Water Source Alternative	Additional Features	Advantages	Disadvantages
No Action	None	• No additional capital expenditures. • Primarily gravity-fed system from the springs.	• Does not address CAS
Big Wood River	Water rights, river intake, surface water treatment plant, treated water service pump station, transmission main.	• Diversification in water supply sources	• Higher operations and maintenance costs of additional features for labor, pumping, and chemicals. • Capital costs of additional features.
Consolidation with the City of Hailey	Booster pump station, transmission main.	• Diversification in water supply sources.	• Needs further investigation into legal, financial, institutional, administrative, and water availability and compatibility issues. • Higher operations and maintenance costs of additional features for labor, pumping, and chemicals. • Capital costs of additional features
Seamans Creek New Springs Collection System	New spring collection system	• Compatible with existing groundwater system.	• Capital costs of additional features.
New Groundwater Well and Well Facility	Well and Well Facility	• Compatible with existing groundwater system.	• Higher operations and maintenance costs of additional features for labor, pumping, and chemicals. • Capital costs of additional features.

Because the Seamans Creek new springs collection system and a new groundwater well and well facility alternatives are compatible with the existing groundwater supply sources, they will be further evaluated in the following sections.

7.1.1 SS-1: Seamans Creek New Springs Collection System

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $1,160,000

This project includes the construction of a new spring collection system. The new collection system would be placed within the same drainage, upstream from the current system. The new spring collection system would consist of buried perforated pipe and connected into a new transmission line (**Section 7.3.1**). The project would also include the construction of a new diversion structure and correcting identified deficiencies in the existing spring system. The diversion structure would be installed at the point where the springs tie together and would consist of a knife gate and overflow structure. The proposed chlorination system would include a flow paced chemical feed pump that ties into the system after the altitude valve, with a mixer in the storage reservoir to ensure adequate contact time for chlorination. Additionally, this project includes the reconstruction of the Lower Springs System, as well as, the demolition of all observation ports, weir boxes, etc. on the Upper Springs System.

Cost of land and easements are broken out separately in LE-1 (**Section 7.5.1**). The cost of replacing the Seaman Creek Springs Transmission Line is included in TD-1 (**Section 7.3.1**).

Alternative Recommendation

Major components of this alternative include the following:

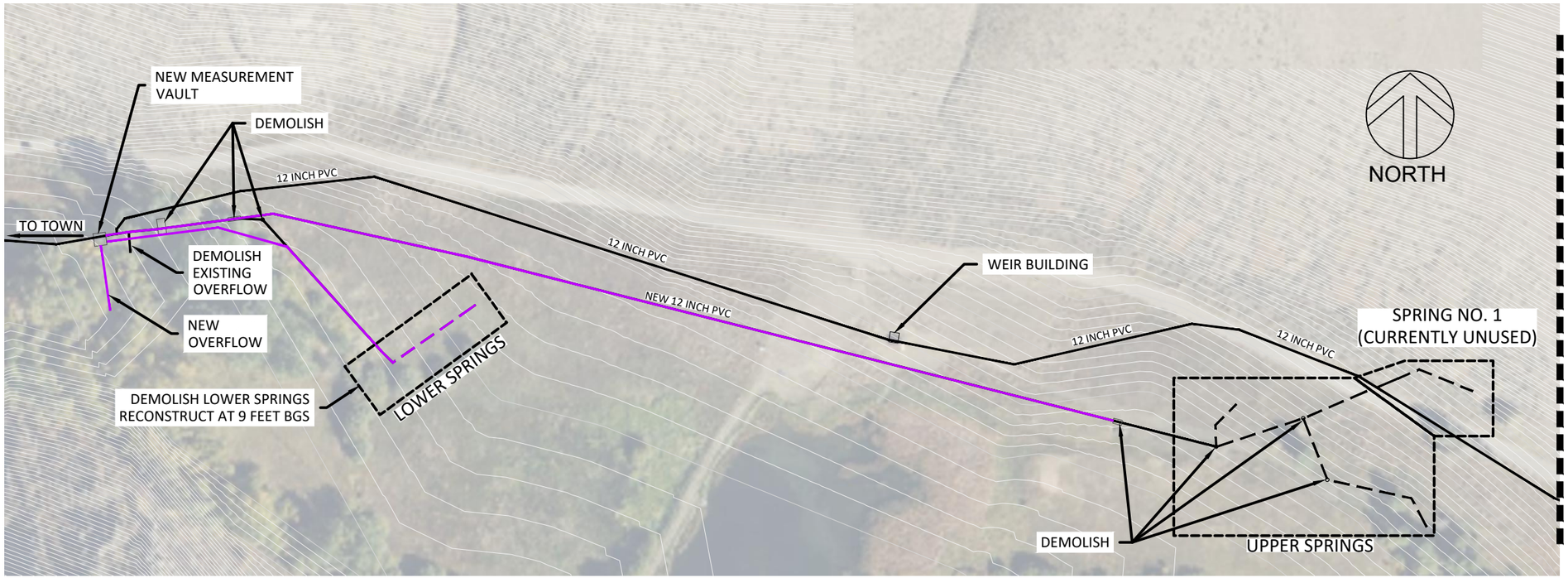
- Construction of spring collection system, approximately 15 feet in depth
- Install 12-inch perforated pipe in an approximate 36-inch bed of drain rock
- Wrap drain rock with nonwoven geotextile.
- Connect groundwater collection to new transmission main.
- Install chlorination and mixing in existing water storage reservoir.
- Maintain dewatering of excavation in portions during construction.
- Reconstruct the Lower Springs at a greater depth
- Replace remaining CMP pipe connecting the Upper Springs System to the rest of the springs.

The location of the new springs collection system is shown in **Figure 7-1.**

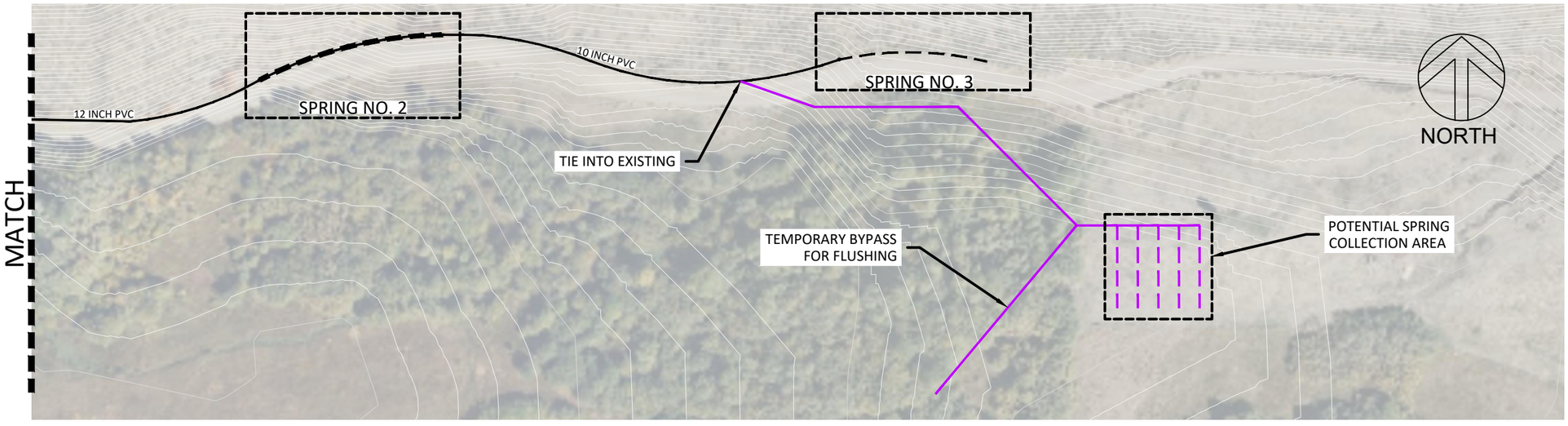
A summary of the benefits and constraints associated with this alternative are summarized in **Table 7-2** below.

Table 7-2: SS-1 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Improve Springs Collection System capacity • Reduce possibility of contamination • Increase available water supply • Elimination of aging collection system	• Unknown groundwater and soil conditions • Risk of turbid groundwater due to soil type • Site disruption during construction



1 UPPER & LOWER SPRING COLLECTION IMPROVEMENTS
SCALE: 1" = 150'



2 NEW SPRINGS COLLECTION AREA
SCALE: 1" = 150'

LEGEND

- PERFORATED PIPE
- EXISTING
- NEW 12-INCH PVC

PROJECT :	282.0020
DATE :	2023/10/17
FIGURE NO. :	FIG 7-1

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FIGURE 7-1: SEAMANS CREEK SPRING COLLECTION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

WATER FACILITY PLAN
BELLEVUE, IDAHO

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7.1.2 SS-2: New Groundwater Well and Well Facility

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $1,950,000

This project includes the cost of drilling a new groundwater well and the construction of a corresponding well facility. For budgeting and planning purposes, the well and facility will be based on the Chantrelle Well and Facility. As the City expands this project could be a condition of annexation, however, it is presented here in the event that the City elects to pursue this project on its own. It is assumed the City would have a suitable site for well construction available.

Alternative Recommendation

Major components of this alternative include the following:

- Construction of a new well to approximately 250 feet BGS.
- Well includes 50 feet of screen.
- Construction of a new Well Facility with all required appurtenances.
- 150 hp line shaft pump
- Chlorination system

A summary of the benefits and constraints associated with this alternative are summarized in **Table 7-3** below.

Table 7-3: SS-2 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Increased water supply source redundancy • Can be required as a condition of annexation	• Big Wood River Management Area is fully allocated. Well would be another point of diversion for existing water rights.

7.1.3 SS-3: Generator at Chantrelle Well Facility

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $240,000

This project includes the costs of installing a 120 kW generator at the Chantrelle Well Facility. The project includes the generator, pad, automatic transfer switch, and all relevant appurtenances.

Alternative Recommendation

Major components of this alternative include the following:

- Installation of 120 kw generator
- Construction of pad and sound attenuation
- Installation of automatic transfer switch
- A summary of the benefits and constraints associated with this alternative are summarized in **Table 7-4** below.

Table 7-4: SS-3 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Increased capacity in the result of a power outage.	• Additional operations and maintenance requirements.

7.1.4 SS-4: Generator at Chestnut Street Well Facility

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $200,000

This project includes the costs of installing an 80-kW generator at the Chestnut Street Well Facility. The project includes the generator, pad, automatic transfer switch, and all relevant appurtenances.

Alternative Recommendation

Major components of this alternative include the following:

- Installation of 80 kw generator
- Construction of pad and sound attenuation
- Installation of automatic transfer switch
- A summary of the benefits and constraints associated with this alternative are summarized in **Table 7-5** below.

Table 7-5: SS-4 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Increased capacity in the result of a power outage.	• Additional operations and maintenance requirements.

7.2 Water Storage

As the City grows, additional development or annexation should include a requirement of additional storage.

7.3 Transmission and Distribution

The following selection criteria should be used to identify areas of the transmission and distribution system for replacement.

- Regulatory compliance
- Reducing system leakage
- Ability to deliver potable water
- Capital cost and rate impact
- Improved water system operations

Given the increasing cost of underground infrastructure projects, it is impractical to satisfy all the aforementioned selection criteria and replace the entire transmission and distribution system at once in a single project. Cities should target a phased approach and outline capital improvement projects that collectively and overtime complete a replacement of the entire transmission and distribution system as needed. To aid in the development of these phased capital improvement projects the following alternatives were developed specific to the planning horizon of this Facility Plan. Each alternative targets the following areas of concern typically associated with transmission and distribution systems.

- **Repair of broken or leaking mains:** Pipe segments that are known to be leaking pose the greatest risk to system integrity and should be the highest priority for replacement.
- **Criticalness:** Pipe breaks on distribution mains that pose the greatest impact to downstream customers and facilities.
- **Pipe age and material:** Older pipe should be prioritized for replacement over newer pipe.

Opinion of probable cost details for the TD alternatives described below are detailed in **Appendix I**.

7.3.1 TD-1: Seamans Creek Springs Collection Transmission Reconstruction

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $6,080,000

This project includes the costs of constructing a new water transmission main that will be located within Muldoon Canyon Road. The new transmission main would generally be constructed within the Muldoon Canyon Road right of way with the exception of a section along a private road that would require an easement. The cost of this easement is broken out separately in **Section 7.5.** The pipe alignment and resulting easement is necessary due to the vertical topography of Muldoon Canyon Road, as the transmission main is gravity fed, it must maintain a steadily downhill pipe slope and the existing roadway vertical alignment precludes this. The transmission main will be chlorinated to achieve 4-log virus removal, due to site constraints, chlorination will require an additional easement along Muldoon Canyon Road to house a small building to house chlorination infrastructure. Chlorine calculations can be found in **Appendix J**. To achieve the required contact time, the chlorination building should be sited a minimum of 1,600 feet up the canyon from the new transmission main tie in point. This project will also include a booster station and 2-inch distribution line to provide water to the few services near the springs.

Alternative Recommendation

Major components of this alternative include the following:

- Construction of approximately 16,000 feet of 16-inch HDPE transmission main.
- Abandonment of existing transmission main.
- Installation of combination air valves.
- Chlorination.

Table 7-6: TD-1 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Reduce leaks in system. • Transmission main in a known and accessible location • New transmission main is constructed of a resilient material	• Completion requires additional easements.

A preliminary alignment of the new Seamans Creek Springs transmission main is shown in **Figure 7-2.**

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SEAMANS SPRING COLLECTION SYSTEM PROPOSED PROJECTS

CITY OF BELLEVUE WATER FACILITY PLAN

PROJECT NO.: 287.0020

SHEET NO.: FIGURE 7-2

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7.3.2 TD-2: Highway 75 Watermain Improvements

Phase I - Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $800,000

Phase 2 - Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $1,220,000

This project includes the cost of replacing the watermain along Highway 75 between Spruce Street and Pine Street with 12-inch polyethylene wrapped ductile iron pipe with nitrile gaskets. As this watermain lies within the highway right of way, the pipe diameter was chosen to be oversized to prevent any capacity constraints within the material life of the pipe. This project also includes the replacement of the watermain crossing the highway at Cedar Street and Birch Street. As this distribution main lies within the highway, this project will be phased to line up with timing of Idaho Transportation Department improvements along Highway 75 through town. Phase 1 will occur when the highway is expanded between Birch Street and Spruce Street. The TD-2 alternative is illustrated in **Figure 7-3.** This project assumes that ITD will cover surface restoration, and that the service connections will be up to and not including the meters.

Alternative Recommendations

Major components of Phase 1 of this alternative include the following:

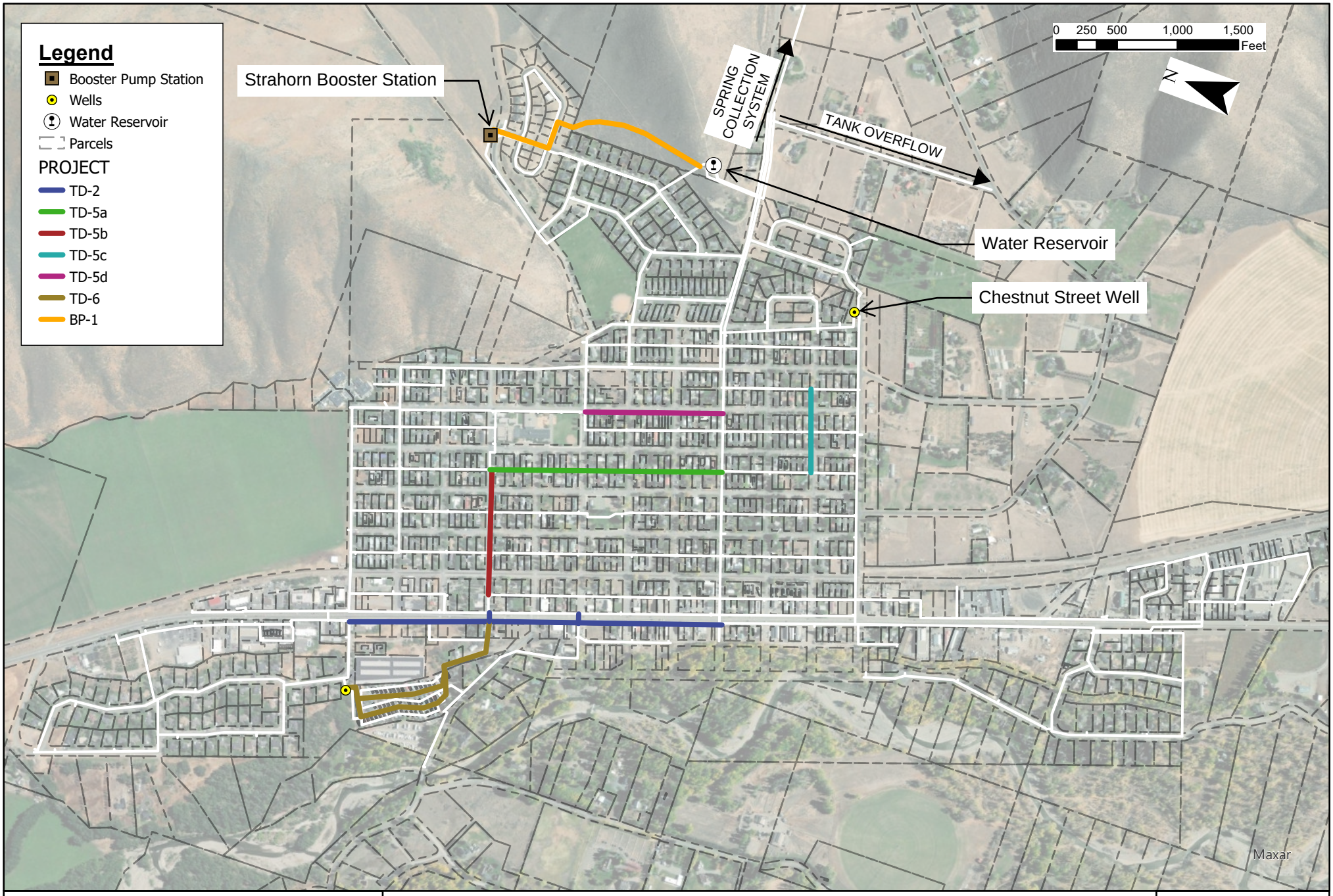
- Replace approximately 1,250 feet of undersized main with 12-inch water main.
- Replace approximately 10 service connections.
- Install 6 gate valves, from 4 inch to 12 inch in size.
- Abandon existing mains in place.
- Connect to existing, 4 connections.

Major components of Phase 2 of this alternative include the following:

- Replace approximately 2,000 feet of undersized main with 12-inch polyethylene wrapped ductile iron water main.
- Replace approximately 20 service connections.
- Install 10 gate valves, from 4 inch to 12 inch in size.
- Abandon existing mains in place.
- Connect to existing, 4 connections.

Table 7-7: TD-2 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Reduce leaks in system • Remove undersized main • Improved hydraulic capacity	• Completion dependent on Idaho Transportation Department



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Water Facility Plan - Distribution Projects

City of Bellevue, Idaho

PROJECT NO.: 287.0020

SHEET NO.: FIGURE 7-3

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7.3.3 TD-3: Distribution System Investigation

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $500,000

TD-3 includes the cost of testing fire flow and pressure at representative locations throughout the distribution system and conducting a leak detection survey across system areas most likely to leak. Due to the high amount of unaccounted water, it is recommended that a leak detection survey be conducted across the distribution system. The focus of this project is to increase information resolution that can be used to target subsequent investigative potholing and prioritize leak repair.

Table 7-8: TD-3 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Assess distribution system. • Identify leaks in high priority areas. • Method to prioritize limited funds	• Only targets specific areas, not system wide

7.3.4 TD-4: High Priority Leak Repair

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $830,000

TD-4 project includes the cost of exposing and repairing the leaks identified as part of TD-3. As the precise nature of these leaks and locations is not known. For planning and budgeting purposes it was assumed that 1,500 feet of water line would be replaced with minimum 8-inch PVC, service meters, and valves. Once system-wide leak detection has been accomplished, more specific details regarding extent of repair can be provided.

Table 7-9: TD-4 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Reduce leaks in system • Reduce system demands and subsequent production	• Difficult to estimate cost and project scope

7.3.5 TD-5: Undersized Main Replacement Project

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $3,055,000

There are several areas in town that have undersized mains that should be replaced. In the process of replacing these mains, all relevant service connections, fire hydrants, and valves will also be replaced. There are four areas of Bellevue that this project will focus on:

7.3.5.1 Alley between 4th and 5th and Pine and Birch

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $1,090,000

This project includes the costs of replacing the 6-inch main in the alley between 4th and 5th Streets from Birch Street to Pine Street. The existing main will be replaced with 8-inch PVC watermain. The project includes replacing approximately 1,900 feet of existing main, replacing 45 service lines and meters, ten isolation valves, and four hydrant assemblies.

7.3.5.2 Birch Street

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $720,000

This project includes the costs of replacing the 4-inch main on Birch Street between the alley between 4th and 5th Street and the alley just east of Highway 75. In total this project will construct 1,050 feet of 8-inch PVC replacing the existing main, replacing 14 isolation valves, and four hydrant assemblies.

7.3.5.3 Walnut Street

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $510,000

This project includes the cost of replacing the 4-inch water main that runs along Walnut Street between two alleys, the alley between 6th and 7th Street and the alley between 4th and 5th Street. The project would construct approximately 700 feet of 8-inch water main, replace 10 isolation valves, and three hydrant assemblies.

7.3.5.4 6th Street

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $735,000

This project includes the cost of replacing the 4-inch main on 6th Street between Cedar Street and Pine Street.

The TD-5 alternatives are illustrated in **Figure 7-3.**

Alternative Recommendation

Major components of this alternative include the following:

- Replace approximately 4,900 feet of undersized main with 8-inch water main.
- Replace approximately 60 service connections.
- Install 37 gate valves, from 4 inch to 12 inch in size.
- Replacement of 12 fire hydrants
- Abandonment of existing mains in place

Table 7-10: TD-5 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Improve system hydraulic capacity • Replace related appurtenances	• Project scope based on available data.

7.3.6 TD-6: Forbis Lane Melrose Street

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $1,530,000

This project will replace the 4-inch and 2-inch water mains along Forbis Lane and Melrose Street east of Highway 75. The existing water main also ties into the Chantrelle Well. All existing mains will be replaced with 8" PVC. The TD-6 alternative is illustrated in **Figure 7-3.**

Alternative Recommendation

Major components of this alternative include the following:

- Replace approximately 2,800 feet of undersized main with 8-inch water main.
- Replace approximately 50 service connections.
- Install 10 gate valves, from 4 inch to 12 inch in size.
- Abandon existing mains in place
- Connect to existing, 2 connections.

Table 7-11: TD-6 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Improve system hydraulic capacity • Increased looping in system • Replace related appurtenances	• Majority of project is on private property • Owner would like to change to single master meter

7.3.7 TD-7: Valve and Hydrants

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $800,000

The distribution system has sufficient isolation valves and hydrants. However, the status of these valves and hydrants is unknown. This project includes the actuation, servicing, and flushing of all valves and hydrants in the distribution system. Additionally, this project includes the cost of replacing five percent of valve clusters and hydrants.

Alternative Recommendation

Major components of this alternative include the following:

- Actuate all valves and hydrants in the system
- Service all hydrants in the system
- Replace all nonfunctioning valves and hydrants

Table 7-12: TD-7 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Improve system isolation. • Improved operations and maintenance	• Difficult to estimate scope and cost of Project

7.3.8 TD-8: Service Meters and Connections

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $995,000

The City is currently undergoing a project to install and replace meters throughout the service area. The purpose of this project is to ensure that there is sufficient budget available to complete this effort in an era of highly variable project costs. For planning and budgeting, this project consists of installing or replacing meters on a third of the connections in the system.

Alternative Recommendation

Major components of this alternative include the following:

- Replace or install meters on all connections.
- Replace service connection.

Table 7-13: TD-8 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Improved measurement of system demands. • Ability to measure non-revenue water. • System wide leak monitoring.	• None.

7.4 Booster Pumping

7.4.1 BP-1: Transmission Main to Strahorn Booster Pumping Station

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $720,000

BP-1 will install a dedicated transmission main between the water storage reservoir and the booster station. This project includes the cost of constructing a 12-inch dedicated transmission main between the water storage tank and the Strahorn Booster Station.

Major components of this alternative include the following:

- Install approximately 2,500 feet of 12-inch water transmission main.
- Connect to existing, 2 connections.

The alignment of the new transmission main for BP-1 is shown in **Figure 7-3.**

7.5 Communication and Control

7.5.1 CC-1: Communication and Control Equipment Improvements

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $750,000

This project includes the cost of multiple improvements to the communications and control equipment throughout the system. These improvements include:

- Replacing or installing flowmeters with digital read functions on both wells and spring source.
- Install SCADA computer at City Hall and install a display only at the public works building.
- Adding in equipment to measure chlorine levels and usage.
- Adding in system pressure monitoring capability.
- Improving redundancy to system callouts.
- Well water level transducers and transmitters.
- Storage reservoir level transducers and transmitters.

Table 7-14: CC-1 Benefits and Limitations

Benefits	Limitations
• Improved data collection and recording. • Centralized monitoring and operation.	• Require annual subscription fees.

7.6 Land and Easements

7.6.1 LE-1: Seamans Creek Springs Land Purchase and Easements

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $1,000,000

The City of Bellevue does not currently own the land nor have a permanent easement for the existing springs collection system. Part of the proposed layout of the New Springs Transmission Main, Project TD-1, is along a private road. This project includes the costs of purchasing a permanent easement from the landowner. This project is to purchase the land of the proposed new springs collection system. In addition, this project would also acquire a permanent easement for the Upper Springs System and the portion of Project TD-1 that runs along a private road. The location of the easements for the Seamans Creek Springs is shown in **Figure 7-1**. Land appraisals will be required.

Table 7-15: LE-1 Seamans Creek Springs Land Purchase and Easements

Benefits	Limitations
• Secure, perpetual access to critical water infrastructure	• None.

7.7 Asset Management

7.7.1 AM-1: Lead Service Line Inventory

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $55,000

The Revised Lead and Copper Rule requires that the City prepare and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. This project would complete a service line inventory to bring the City into compliance with this requirement. Inventory will be based on asbuilts and existing records. The City currently plans on completing this internally.

Table 7-16: AM-1 Lead Service Line Inventory

Benefits	Limitations
• Compliance with Revised Lead and Copper Rule	• None.

7.7.2 M-2: Asset Management Plan

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost: $100,000

This project will develop a comprehensive asset management plan for the City including a digital map showing all water assets including but not limited to all transmission and distribution pipe, isolation valves, blowoffs, customer meters, hydrants, booster stations, and PRVs.

Table 7-17: AM-2 Asset Management Plan

Benefits	Limitations
• Digital asset mapping and conditions • Improved operations and maintenance • Improved institutional knowledge transfer	• None.

SECTION 8
RECOMMENDED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

8.1 Background

Typical life expectancies of a public drinking water system's assets are adjusted based on the characteristics of the system (water quality, environmental conditions, maintenance routines, etc.). In addition to the characteristics of the system, a public drinking water system will also consider how soon the assets will need to be replaced to adequately serve customers (remaining useful life). However, most utilities cannot afford to self-fund system-wide depreciation. Therefore, replacement of major backbone infrastructure is typically funded through long-term financing, (referred to as debt service) as a portion of the customer rate.

Various state and federal agencies have funding available to help finance a portion (and in some cases, most or all) of a community's capital improvement project. These agencies offer funding assistance to communities that have smaller populations, are situated in rural areas throughout Idaho, and typically, have higher customer rates. Agency-based funding can help maintain affordable and comparable (to surrounding communities) user rates. Historically, the following agencies can provide funding for public drinking water system improvements:

- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
- Idaho Department of Commerce
- USDA Rural Development
- US Army Corp of Engineers

8.2 Project Alternatives Overview

8.2.1 Alternative 1—IDEQ Compliance

$9,600,000 Total Capital Cost

Alternative 1-IDEQ Compliance addresses deficiencies identified at the Springs Collection System, including replacing the springs transmission main, and several distribution system projects. The project consists of the following components:

- SS-1: Seamans Creek New Springs Collection System.
- TD-1: Seamans Creek Springs Collection Transmission Reconstruction
- TD-2: Highway 75 Watermain Improvements
- TD-3: Leak Detection Project
- LE-1: Seamans Creek Springs Land Purchase and Easements

This project provides the following benefits to the PWS:

- Addresses deficiencies at the Springs Collection System
- Replaces Springs Transmission Main
- Replaces undersized mains along Highway 75
- Identifies high priority leaks in distribution system

8.2.2 Alternative 2—Critical Infrastructure

$16,660,000 Total Capital Cost

Alternative 2 includes all the alternatives included in Alternative 1 and adds the following alternatives:

- SS-2: New Groundwater Well and Well Facility
- SS-3: Generator at Chantrelle Well Facility
- SS-4: Generator at Chestnut Street Well Facility
- TD-4: High Priority Leak Repair
- TD-5: Undersized Main Replacement Project
- BP-1: Transmission Main to Strahorn Booster Pumping Station
- AM-1: Lead Service Line Inventory

In addition to the benefits provided by Alternative 1, this project provides the following benefits to the PWS:

- Improved redundancy of groundwater well sources
- Standby power at existing groundwater wells
- Repair of all high priority leaks in the system
- Replacement of identified undersized mains throughout the distribution system.

8.2.3 Alternative 3—All Projects

$22,110,000 Total Capital Cost

Alternative 3-All Projects includes each of the project components presented in Alternatives 1 and 2 and includes the following remaining alternatives:

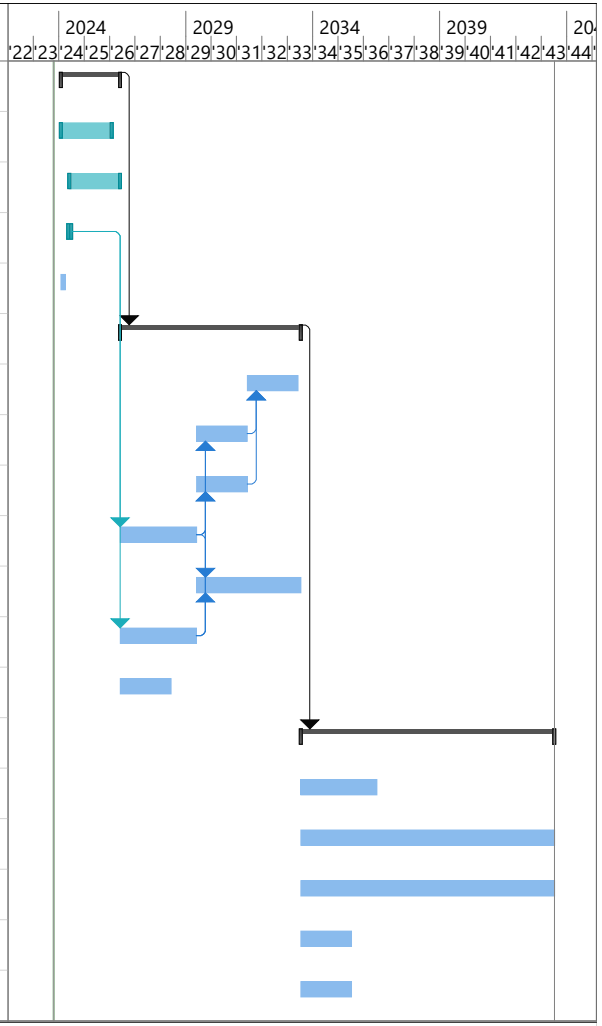
- TD-6: Forbis Lane Melrose Street
- TD-7: Valve and Hydrants
- TD-8: Service meters and connections
- CC-1: Communication and Control Equipment Improvements
- AM-2: Asset Management Plan

In addition to the benefits provided by Alternative 2, this project provides the following benefits to the PWS:

- Additional undersized main replacement
- Distribution isolation improvements
- Installations of meters on the entire service area

The capital improvement plan for these three alternatives is show in **Figure 8-1**. The alternative costs are summarized in **Table 8-1**.

ID	Task Mode	Task Name	Duration	Start
1		**Alternative 1 - IDEQ Compliance**	**609 days**	**Thu 2/1/24**
2		SS-1 Seamans Creek New Collection System	730 edays	Thu 2/1/24
3		TD-2: Highway 75 Watermain Improvements	730 edays	Mon 6/3/24
4		TD-3: Leak Detection Project	30 days	Sat 5/18/24
5		LE-1: Seamans Creek Springs Land Purchase and Easements	45 days	Thu 2/1/24
6		**Alternative 2 - Critical Infrastructure**	**1854 days**	**Wed 6/3/26**
7		SS-2: New Groundwater Well and Well Facility	730 edays	Wed 6/4/31
8		SS-3: Generator at Chantrelle Well Facility	730 edays	Sun 6/3/29
9		SS-4: Generator at Chestnut Street Well Facility	731 edays	Sun 6/3/29
10		TD-4: High Priority Leak Repair	1096 edays	Wed 6/3/26
11		TD-5: Undersized Main Replacement Project	1500 edays	Sun 6/3/29
12		BP-1: Transmission Main to Strahorn Booster Pumping Station	1095 edays	Wed 6/3/26
13		AM-1: Lead Service Line Inventory	730 edays	Wed 6/3/26
14		**Alternative 3 - Remaining Projects**	**2608 days**	**Tue 7/12/33**
15		TD-6: Forbis Lane Melrose Street	1095 edays	Tue 7/12/33
16		TD-7: Valve and Hydrants	3650 edays	Tue 7/12/33
17		TD-8: Service meters and connections	3650 edays	Tue 7/12/33
18		CC-1: Communication and Control Equipment Improvements	730 edays	Tue 7/12/33
19		AM-2: Asset Management Plan	730 edays	Tue 7/12/33



Project: Water Facility Plan
Date: 10/22/23

Task	Inactive Summary	External Tasks
Split	Manual Task	External Milestone
Milestone	Duration-only	Deadline
Summary	Manual Summary Rollup	Progress
Project Summary	Manual Summary	Manual Progress
Inactive Task	Start-only	
Inactive Milestone	Finish-only	

Mountain WATERWORKS

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CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

CITY OF BELLEVE WATER FACILITY PLAN

PROJECT NO.: 287.0020

SHEET NO. FIGURE 8-1

Path: C:\MWW\Dropbox (Mountain Waterworks)\CAD\Standards\MWW Standard\Borders\Border8_5x11_Exhibit.dwg File Name: Border8_5x11_Exhibit.dwg Plot Date: 7/9/2021 3:11 PM owilliamson

Table 8-1: Proposed Project Alternatives

Project ID	Project Description	Project Cost	Alternative 1 IDEQ COMPLIANCE	Alternative 2 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	ALTERNATIVE 3 ALL PROJECTS
	Construction				
SS-1	SS-1 Seamans Creek New Springs Collection System	$1,160,000	$1,160,000	$1,160,000	$1,160,000
SS-2	New Groundwater Well and Well Facility	$1,950,000		$1,950,000	$1,950,000
SS-3	Generator at Chantrelle Well Facility	$240,000		$240,000	$240,000
SS-4	Generator at Chestnut Well Facility	$200,000		$200,000	$200,000
TD-1	Seamans Creek Springs System Transmission Main	$6,080,000	$6,080,000	$6,080,000	$6,080,000
TD-2a	Hwy 75 Watermain Improvement Project - Phase 1	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000
TD-2b	Hwy 75 Watermain Improvement Project - Phase 2	$1,220,000			$1,220,000
TD-3	Leak Detection Survey	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000
TD-4	Leak Repair Project	$830,000		$830,000	$830,000
TD-5	Undersized Main Replacement	$3,055,000		$3,055,000	$3,055,000
TD-6	Forbis Lane and Melrose Street	$1,530,000			$1,530,000
TD-7	Valves and Hydrants	$800,000			$800,000
TD-8	Service Meters and Connections	$995,000			$995,000
BP-1	Transmission Main to Strahorn Booster Pumping Station	$720,000		$720,000	$720,000
CC-1	Communications and Control Equipment	$750,000			$750,000
LE-1	Land Acquisition	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
AM-1	Lead Line Inventory	$55,000		$55,000	$55,000
AM-2	Asset Management Plan	$100,000			$100,000
	Phase Total (Rounded to $1000)		**$9,540,000**	**$16,590,000**	**$21,985,000**
	Admin/Legal and CWIP				
	Legal Fees--Local Attorney		$40,000	$45,000	$75,000
	AIS, Davis-Bacon Monitoring and Compliance		$20,000	$25,000	$50,000
	Total, Admin/Legal and Interest		**$60,000**	**$70,000**	**$125,000**
	Total Projected Expenditures		**$9,600,000**	**$16,660,000**	**$22,110,000**

8.3 Proposed Funding Package and Rate Impact

In January 2023, Mountain Waterworks worked with the City to submit a Letter of Interest (LOI) package to procure funding from IDEQ for the proposed drinking water improvements. A total amount of $9.6 million was requested and based on Alterative 1-IDEQ Compliance.

In July 2023, IDEQ published its final Intended Use Plan (IUP) and fundable list based on the LOI submittals, and the City qualified for the proposed funding package that includes a combination of State Revolving Fund (SRF) low-interest loan funds and a Leading Idaho Funds (LIF) grant. Proposed loan terms include 20-years at 2.5% annual interest.

Additional steps will be required from the City to apply for and secure the funding package prior to March 31, 2024. The following table (**Table 8-2**) summarizes IDEQ's funding offer to the City of Bellevue.

Table 8-2: IDEQ Funding Offer

Funding Source	Loan ($ million)	Grant ($ million)	Total ($ million)
State Revolving Fund (SRF)	$6.30	N/A	**$6.30**
Leading Idaho Funds (LIF) Grant	N/A	$3.30	**$3.30**
		Total Funding Offer	**$9.60**

Note:

1. 20-year, 2.5% interest terms

If the City were to accept the proposed IDEQ funding offer, which includes a 34% grant and 66% low-interest loan offer, the user rate per active service connection would increase by approximately $35.58 per month to cover the proposed debt service. Additionally, it is recommended that the City establish a reserve fund and set aside funds to replace short-lived assets.

Proposed user rate impacts are defined in **Table 8-3**. Alternative 1-IDEQ Compliance estimates the rate impact of the proposed IDEQ funding package for each user at the current number of EDUs.

Alternative 2-Critical Infrastructure and Alternative 3-All Projects were estimated assuming the funding package would match the current funding package. Loan conditions were assumed to be the same as those in the proposed IDEQ funding package.

Table 8-3: Funding Alternatives and User Rate Impact

Item No.	Funding Alternatives	Alternative 1 IDEQ Compliance[1]	Alternative 2 Critical Infrastructure	Alternative 3 All Projects
1	**Project Estimate**	**$9,600,000**	**$16,660,000**	**$22,110,000**
2	Loan	$6,295,163	$10,924,731	$14,498,547
3	Grant	$3,304,837	$5,735,269	$7,611,453
4	Annual Payment	($403,817)	($700,790)	($930,040)
5	Short-lived Asset Annual Cost	($9,000)	($16,000)	($21,000)
6	Debt Monthly Rate Impact per EDU	($30.58)	($53.10)	($70.45)
7	Capital Reserve per EDU	($5.00)	($5.00)	($5.00)
8	**Total per EDU**	**($35.58)**	**($58.10)**	**($75.45)**

Note:
1. Based on the proposed IDEQ funding package, including a 20-year, 2.5% interest rate.

8.4 Recommended Project Alternative

It is recommended that the City of Bellevue select **Alternative 1—IDEQ Compliance .** This project addresses deficiencies identified in the CAS and sanitary survey, as well as identifies high priority leaks in the distribution system. If construction contingency remains after the completion of the project, it would be allocated to identification and repair of additional leaks.

The user impact of the debt service (2.5% interest, 20 years) is estimated at approximately $35.58. This would increase the base monthly water rate from $33.70 to approximately $70.00.

8.5 Implementation of Facility Plan

The forecasted user rates associated with implementation of the recommendations contained in the Facility Plan in accordance with the schedule shown in **Figure 8-1** are shown in **Table 8-4**.

Table 8-4: Forecasted User Rates

Description	Alternative 1 IDEQ COMPLIANCE	Alternative 2 CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	ALTERNATIVE 3 Remaining Projects
Timeframe	**2024 - 2026**	**2026 - 2033**	**2033 - 2043**
Total Projected Expenditures[3]	$9,600,000	$7,060,000	$5,450,000
Forecasted EDU	1125	1528	1930
Grant/Loan[2]	34%/66%	34%/66%	34%/66%
Loan[3]	$6,336,000	$4,659,600	$3,597,000
Annual Payment[1, 3]	($406,436)	($298,900)	($230,737)
		($406,436)	($406,436)
			($298,900)
Short Lived Asset Annual Cost[3]	($9,000)	($16,000)	($21,000)
Debt Monthly Rate Impact per EDU[3]	($30.77)	($39.34)	($41.32)
Capital Reserve per EDU[3]	($5.00)	($5.00)	($5.00)
Subtotal per EDU[3]	($35.77)	($44.34)	($46.32)
Current Rate per EDU[3]	($33.70)	($33.70)	($33.70)
Total Rate per EDU[3]	($69.47)	($78.04)	($80.02)

Notes:

1. Loan conditions are 20 years at 2.5% annual interest.
2. Funding package includes 34% grant and 66% loan.
3. All costs and rates are in 2023 dollars.

SECTION 9
SELECTED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

9.1 Public Participation

To be completed after IDEQ Technical Approval

9.2 Selected Alternative

To be completed after IDEQ Technical Approval

SECTION 10
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

10.1 Geology

Bellevue, Idaho is a small town located in Blaine County in central Idaho. The town is situated at an elevation of 5,167 feet above sea level and covers an area of approximately 2.5 square miles. The soils in Bellevue are primarily of the loamy sand and sandy loam type, quaternary sedimentary from the Holocene and Pleistocene eras. These soils are well-drained, have a low water-holding capacity, and are relatively low in organic matter. A report and map of the planning area soils generated by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is included as **Appendix K**.

The planning area is situated in the central part of the Idaho Batholith, which is a massive granite intrusion that extends over an area of approximately 14,000 square miles. The town is also located in the Wood River Valley, which was formed by the erosion of the surrounding mountains by glaciers during the Pleistocene era. The valley is characterized by steep-sided canyons, alluvial fans, and alluvial terraces. The surrounding mountains are composed of various rock formations, including granites, schists, and quartzites. Situated in the Wood River Valley, Bellevue is surrounded by mountains on all sides. The valley is characterized by rolling hills, gentle slopes, and broad alluvial terraces. The mountains surrounding the valley rise steeply to an elevation of over 10,000 feet above sea level. A Geologic Map of Bellevue produced by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) is included as **Appendix L.** A Geologic Map of Seamans Creek is also provided by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and included in **Appendix L.**

10.2 Surface Water Quantity and Quality

Bellevue, Idaho, is located within the Big Wood River watershed. The Big Wood River is a major tributary of the Snake River and originates in the Sawtooth Mountains of central Idaho. The river flows through the Wood River Valley, including the town of Bellevue, before eventually joining the Snake River near Gooding, Idaho. The Big Wood River watershed covers an area of approximately 1,340 square miles and includes several other tributaries, such as Seamans Creek, East Fork, North Fork, and Warm Springs Creek.

The water quality of the Big Wood River has become a concern in recent years due to high levels of sediment and nutrient pollution. Sediment poses a significant issue in the river, as it can affect water clarity, habitat, and aquatic life. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has identified the river as impaired by sediment. Nutrient pollution is another problem, with elevated levels of nitrogen and phosphorus, particularly in agricultural areas.

The amount of water in the Big Wood River varies depending on factors such as precipitation, snowmelt, and groundwater recharge. Water levels can also be influenced by human activities, including irrigation for agricultural purposes and groundwater pumping, which can impact the river's flow and water table. A USGS stream monitoring site at S Broadford Bridge NR in Bellevue indicates a seasonal transition in flow between 6ft and 10ft between 2017 and 2023.

10.3 Groundwater Quantity and Quality

The City is situated in the Wood River Valley and relies on an active spring source and two groundwater wells to provide all of the public drinking water for the community. The Wood River Valley aquifer system primarily consists of Quaternary-age sediment and basalt. This material forms the three components of the aquifer system: a single unconfined aquifer that underlies the entire valley, a deeper confined aquifer located to the south of the city, and a confining layer that separates the two aquifers. The thickness of the confining layer increases towards the south, and as the land surface altitude decreases in the same direction, the water-level surface rises above the land surface, resulting in wells flowing under artesian pressure.

A 2007 report by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) confirmed statistically significant declining trends in mean annual water levels in three representative wells, which reflect the general conditions in the aquifer system. (**Appendix M**).

The city received no water violations in recent years. A recently completed Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA) test indicated high water quality with low primary and secondary particulate abundance. Reference **Appendix F** for analysis results.

10.3.1 Sole Source Aquifer

The planning area is not located in any designated sole source aquifers. The planning area is within the EPA designated Eastern Snake River Plain Aquifer Source Area.

10.4 Public Health and Water Quality Considerations

Public health is not anticipated to be negatively impacted by the proposed alternatives. The project will improve the quality of treatment at the surface water treatment facilities, water storage, and water distribution and transmission to the Bellevue community.

10.5 Flora and Fauna

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) online Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) tool was used to develop an official species list, which is included in (**Appendix N**).

The IPaC species list identified the following fauna may be within the project boundary:

- Monarch Butterfly (listed as Candidate)
- North American Wolverine (listed as Proposed & Threatened)

The report indicates there are no flora species or proposed critical habitats within the project area.

A species of migratory birds that may be found within the project area are listed as Birds of Conservation Concern or warrant special attention due to the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. These include the following species:

- American White Pelican
- Bald Eagle
- Black Rosy-finch
- California Gull
- Cassin's Finch
- Evening Grosbeak
- Golden Eagle
- Lewis's Woodpecker
- Rufous Hummingbird
- Safe Thrasher

Any mitigation requested by agencies will be included in the project to reduce the potential impacts to local flora and fauna.

10.6 Land Use, Agricultural Lands and Residential Development

The planning area considered for the water system upgrades is located within the The City of Bellevue Community limits. Land use within the planning boundary is classified as "city" by the Blaine County. Land use outside of the planning boundary is predominately agriculture-residential or rural-residential. Zoning Districts map provided in **Appendix O.** The selected alternatives will not significantly impact the planning area and land use. Proposed alternatives will be designed to meet regulatory requirements associated with land use.

10.7 Cultural Resources

The Bellevue Historic District is a remnant of the original commercial and residential areas of the town of Bellevue. The National Register of Historic Places identifies twenty-four buildings within the district chiefly date from the 1880s, when the town experienced a boom, although some, including the Bellevue State Bank, were erected after the turn of the century. The bulk of the district is residential; however, five brick and concrete commercial structures (buildings 1 through 5) and a frame barn (building 8) are included. The documented period of significance is between 1880-1910, with an area significance on architecture. Listed below are the registered inventory of Historic Places. National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form can be found in **Appendix P**.

1. C. P. Larsen Building – Main Street
2. Davis and Bouschers Saloon (Drake Antique)
3. Bellevue State Bank – Main Street
4. I.O.O.F. Hall – Main Street
5. I.O.O.F. Hall – Main Street
6. One-story cinderblock building – Main Street
7. N.C. Larsen House – Second Street
8. N.C. Larsen Barn – Barn
9. Dr. Allen House – Second Street
10. House – South Corner Oak and Second Street
11. Log House – Second Street
12. House – Second Street
13. House – Second Street
14. House – Second Street
15. House – Second Street
16. Johnson House – Oak Street
17. House – Second Street
18. House – Second Street
19. House – North Corner of Pine and Second Streets
20. Log House – Third Street
21. McNary House – Oak Street
22. House – Third Street
23. House (bungalow) – 203 Third Street
24. House – Fourth Street

The proposed or alternate actions is not anticipated to disturb or adversely affect cultural or historic resources. Prior to construction, an environmental review will be conducted.

10.8 Flood Plains

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) shows the Bellevue community as being an area of minimal flood hazard (Zone X). See **Appendix Q** for FEMA's associated flood map.

10.9 Wetlands

A Wetlands Inventory map from the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory online tool is provided as **Appendix R** and indicates that riverine features such as freshwater emergent wetland, forested/shrub wetland, and freshwater pond are present within the community. The proposed projects are not anticipated to disturb any riverine areas.

10.10 Wild and Scenic Rivers

No wild or scenic rivers are within or near the planning area.

10.11 Climate

Bellevue, ID experiences a continental climate characterized by warm summers and cold winters. At an elevation of approximately 5,200 feet it receives moderate precipitation, mostly in the form of snow during winter. During the summer months of June, July, and August, the average high temperatures range from the mid-70s to low 80s Fahrenheit, while the average lows range from the mid-40s to low 50s Fahrenheit. Winter conditions have average highs in the mid-30s to low 40s Fahrenheit, and average lows dipping into the teens to low 20s Fahrenheit. December and January are the coldest and snowiest months, with average snowfall ranging from 10 to 20 inches. Spring and fall seasons receive moderate amounts of rainfall, while summer tends to be drier.

Table 10-1: 1991-2020 Average Monthly Precipitation, Snowfall, and Temperature

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Precipitation (In)	2.06	1.50	1.41	1.11	2.07	1.29	0.61	0.71	0.84	1.75	1.73	2.44	17.52
Temperature (°F)	25.4	28.5	37.6	46.8	54.3	61.9	70.8	69.3	60.4	47.7	34.8	25.4	46.9

10.12 Air Quality and Noise

The planning area is not in an area of concern for air quality as regulated by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ). The rural location of the planning area lends itself to relatively quiet noise levels. Typical regular noise is mostly generated from normal highway and street traffic.

10.13 Energy Production and Consumption

The City of Bellevue power is supplied by the Idaho Power Company. Energy consumption is anticipated to increase because of the proposed project. However, all equipment installed will be energy efficient limiting the overall impact of the systems energy consumption. Additionally, reduction in energy consumption is anticipated as distribution main line leaks will be eliminated, resulting in reduced system demands. During the preliminary engineering phase, opportunities to select high efficiency equipment should be assessed to determine whether the payback from reduced operation and maintenance costs outweigh the associated higher capital costs. If the payback period resulting from improved energy efficiency is less than the useful life of the equipment, the higher efficiency option should be selected.

10.14 Socioeconomic Profile and Population

The current American Community Survey estimates the median household income of Bellevue as $71,154 with approximately 5.8% percent of families living below poverty level. The racial and ethnic characteristics of Bellevue are reported as predominately white with approximately 32% percent reporting as Hispanic and 67% White. The population of families living below the poverty rate is relatively low. The proposed construction project will not unfairly impact any socioeconomic class.

10.15 Green Infrastructure/Sustainability

Funding provided to support preparation of this Facility Plan required that sustainability measures be addressed in conformance with Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) Code 58.01.04.020.02(f). To such an end, appropriate recommendations will be developed herein to reduce energy usage, extend the life and utilization of capital assets, achieve water conservation (as appropriate), and generally achieve environmental innovations. Recommendations will also consider energy-efficient opportunities such as advanced fluorescent lighting, high-efficiency discharge lighting, and lighting controls. VFDs will be evaluated for use in all pumping applications. High-efficiency motors will be prioritized for use in all relevant applications. Trenchless or low-impact construction technologies will be evaluated for use in all pipe replacement projects.

An asset management software program such as the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Check Up Program for Small Systems (CUPSS) should be evaluated for use in tracking the maintenance and capital needs of the wastewater facilities.

The City utilizes a consumption-based system to monitor and charge customers for water used. The City is committed to managing and maintaining this system to provide reliable water usage information. The City is also committed to having a rate structure which fully supports the independent operation of the water utility.

A SCADA system was evaluated for the control and automation of the groundwater wells. The well pumps are currently controlled by a programmable logic controller (PLC) and radios. Due to the small size of the water system, the limited process components, and the relatively simple operational needs, an advanced SCADA system was not found to be practical.

All new sources of supply will implement source water protection measures to prevent contamination. New sources will fully comply with current IDAPA 58.01.08 rules and regulations. The City evaluated becoming an EPA Green Power partner and found that the community does not use green power in amounts that meet EPA minimum usage requirements. The City of Bellevue will have a professional energy audit performed by Idaho Power and intends to implement their findings as part of the Capital Improvement Plan. Residuals are currently not generated by the water system and there are not plans for the system to generate residuals.

SECTION 11
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Appendix A

City of Bellevue Resolution #2162

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
RESOLUTION NO # 2162

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO AMENDING MONTHLY WATER USER CHARGES FOR THE MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM OF SAID CITY

WHEREAS, the Common Council of the City of Bellevue, Idaho, ("Common Council") finds it necessary that said city amend its fee schedule and appropriate charges for the maintenance and operation of the municipal water supply and distribution system, and for accumulating capital for future improvements, expansions and additions to said system; and,

WHEREAS, the Common Council finds it necessary to amend the water charges and fees to make the water system fair, equitable and self-supporting as required by law; and,

WHEREAS, the Bellevue Water System Ordinance, regulating and administering the municipal water system, provides that fees and charges for the use of said water system shall be set by Resolution of the Common Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. WATER USER CHARGES. Pursuant to Bellevue Ordinance 2010-06, Bellevue Water System Ordinance, the following monthly water user charges to be paid by users for use of the municipal water supply and distribution system shall be, and the same are hereby established as follows:

A. Unmetered Flat Rate. The unmetered flat monthly water use rate is the sum of $33.70 per month per equivalent water connection. Each water user that does not have a water meter installed in accordance with the ordinances and regulations of Bellevue shall pay such unmetered flat monthly water service fee.

B. Metered Water User Rate. Each water user that has a water meter installed in accordance with the ordinances and regulations of the Bellevue shall pay a monthly water user fee determined as follows:

(1) $33.70 base monthly fee for up to the first 6,500 gallons per calendar month, and $1.09 for every additional 1,000 gallons per calendar month.

(ii) For any metered water service where the meter is or has not been properly charged the unmetered flat monthly water user rate set. It shall be the duty of each metered water user, at the user's sole expense, to keep the water meter servicing such use in good condition, maintenance and repair at all times so that said meter accurately reads and records such water usage.

SECTION 2. All fees and charges established herein shall become effective on the 1st day of November 2019.

SECTION 3. All resolutions or parts thereof in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

PASSED and ADOPTED by the Common Council and signed by the Mayor of the City of Bellevue, Idaho, this 14th day of October 2019.

_____

Ned Burns, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____

Marian Edwards, City Clerk/Treasurer

Memorandum

To: **City Council**

From: **Kelly West, Water Superintendent**

Re: **Status – Staff Report for resolution #2162**

Date: **October 8, 2019**

---

1. **Water Fee increase.** Our current rate is $32.19 and an increase of 4.98% equals $33.70
2. **Water meter fee increase.** With an increase to $33.70 base and an increase of 4.98% on cost per 1000 gallons to $1.09
3. **Reason for increase.** We will be waiting for an extra time period for implementation of a metered rate, due to extra time for software to be installed.
4. **Rate increase.** Will make up for our some of our short fall in our budget due to extra time needed to implement our rate structure and software implementation.
5. **Time period.** After talking with staff and mayor we feel we need to wait on implementation of the meter rate until the start of our 2021 budget year. Because it would not be fair for our patrons to start out paying a metered rate during the height of our irrigation season, this way we can give our patron time to see their usage and adjust before implementation of our meter rate.

Appendix B

City of Bellevue Financial Audits 2019- 2022

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO

Financial Statements

Year Ended September 30, 2019

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO

Financial Statements

For the year ended September 30, 2019

Table of Contents

Independent Auditor's Report 1-2

Required Supplementary Information - Part I
Management's Discussion and Analysis 3-11

Basic Financial Statements:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:
Statement of Net Position 12
Statement of Activities 13

Fund Financial Statements:
Balance Sheet 14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances 15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities 16

Proprietary Funds:
Statement of Net Position 17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position 18
Statement of Cash Flows 19

Notes to the Financial Statements 20-33

Required Supplementary Information - Part II
General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule 34

Supplementary Information - Part III
Public Employee Pension Information - PERSI 35

Supplementary Information - Part IV
Bond - Future Principal and Interest Requirements 36

Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of the General Purpose Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards 37

WORKMAN & COMPANY | Office of Accounting

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Independent Auditor's Report

December 20, 2019

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Bellevue, Idaho

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the government activities, the business-type activities, and the discretely presented component unit of the City of Bellevue, Idaho (City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and the discretely presented component unit of the City of Bellevue, Idaho as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison and public employee pension information on pages 3-11, 34 and 35 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Bellevue, Idaho's basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplementary information on page 36 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Governmental Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 20, 2019, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Workman & Company

WORKMAN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
Twin Falls, Idaho

website:bellevueidaho.us

CITY OF BELLEVUE

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CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

The City of Bellevue, Idaho's general purpose external financial statements are presented in this report. The components of the general purpose external financial statements include:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
- Basic Financial Statements
- Other Required Supplementary Information (RSI).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The total of all fund assets of the City of Bellevue exceeded liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $ 10,455,545. Of that amount, $ 2,230,323 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet future obligations and programs.

- General Fund Revenues were $1,479,264 and expenditures were $1,630,351.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Bellevue's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements
Government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial condition. Changes in the City's financial position may be measured over time by increases and decreases in the Statement of Net Position. Information on how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year is presented in the Statement of Activities.

Fund Financial Statements
Fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. Fund financial statements include the statements for governmental and proprietary funds. Financial statements for the City's component unit are also presented.

Component Unit
The City has one discretely reported component unit. The Bellevue Urban Renewal Agency is reported separately from the City's Government-wide Financial Statements. This Agency is created to improve property within the City through property tax revenues. (See Footnote 1 of the Financials)

Continued...

Table 1: Major Features of the Basic Financial Statements

	Government-wide	Fund Financial Statements	
	Financial Statements	*Governmental Funds*	*Proprietary Funds*
Scope	Entire City government and the City's component unit	Activities of the City that are not proprietary.	Activities of the City that are operated similar to private businesses
Required financial statements	* Statement of net position * Statement of activities	* Balance sheet * Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	* Statement of net assets * Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position * Statement of cash flows
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability Information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	* Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year * Expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements for more detailed information on the elements of the financial statements. Table 1 above summarizes the major features of the basic financial statements.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Condensed Statement of Net Position

The largest component ($ 7,847,298 of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, infrastructure, buildings, equipment, and others), less any related debt outstanding that was needed to acquire or construct the assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to the citizens and businesses in the City; consequently, these net assets are not eligible for future spending. Restricted net position total $ 357,924. Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions, debt service requirements, or enabling legislation on how they can be used.

Continued...

The remaining portion of net assets is unrestricted, which can be used to finance government operation.

Table 2 below presents the City's condensed statement of net position as of September 30, 2019 derived from the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Table 2: Condensed Statement of Net Position
As of September 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Unit - Urban Renewal Agency
Current and other assets	$ 559,710	$ 2,558,145	$ 3,117,855	$ 192,578
Capital assets	1,677,319	10,317,525	11,994,844	
Total Assets	2,237,029	12,875,670	15,112,699	192,578
Deferred Outflows	33,720	9,511	43,231	0
Current Liabilities	56,842	378,422	435,264	
Long-term liabilities	433,065	3,698,625	4,131,690	
Total Liabilities	489,907	4,077,047	4,566,954	0
Deferred Inflows	14,076	29,355	43,431	0
Net position:				
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	1,488,057	6,359,241	7,847,298	
Restricted	20,000	357,924	377,924	192,578
Unrestricted	168,709	2,061,614	2,230,323	
Total Net Position	$ 1,676,766	$ 8,778,779	$ 10,455,545	$ 192,578

Condensed Statement of Activities

Table 3 below presents the City's condensed statement of activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 as derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities. Over time, increases and decreases in net assets measure whether the City's financial position is improving or deteriorating. During the fiscal year, the net position of the governmental activities decreased by $ 17,340 or 1.03% percent, and the net position of the business-type activities decreased by $ 29,364 or 0.33%.

Continued...

Table 3: Condensed Statement of Activities
As of September 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Urban Renewal Agency
Revenue:				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	$ 117,405	$ 1,553,099	$ 1,670,504	$
Capital grants /contributions	16,634		16,634	
Total program revenues	134,039	1,553,099	1,687,138	0
General revenues				
Taxes	692,801		692,801	50,701
Franchise, licenses, permits	100,058		100,058	
State shared revenues	367,332		367,332	
Interest	6,731	62,506	69,237	32
Other revenues and Transfers	349,613	(247,659)	101,954	
Total general revenues	1,516,535	(185,153)	1,331,382	50,733
Total revenues	1,650,574	1,367,946	3,018,520	50,733
Program expenses:				
Administrative	344,299		344,299	7,522
Planning and Zoning	189,650		189,650	
Parks and recreation	37,361		37,361	
Fire	194,138		194,138	
Library	76,855		76,855	
Marshall	541,768		541,768	
Building and grounds	50,838		50,838	
Streets	205,600		205,600	
Shop	16,536		16,536	
Wastewater		481,692	481,692	
Water		785,055	785,055	
Interest, long-term debt	10,869	130,563	141,432	
Total program expenses	1,667,914	1,397,310	3,065,224	7,522
Change in net assets	(17,340)	(29,364)	(46,704)	43,211
Beginning net assets	1,694,106	8,808,143	10,502,249	149,367
Ending net assets	$ 1,676,766	$ 8,778,779	$ 10,455,545	$ 192,578

Continued...

Program Expenses and Revenues for Governmental Activities

Table 4 below presents program expenses and revenues for governmental activities. Overall, program revenues were not sufficient to cover program expenses for governmental activities. The net program expenses of these governmental activities were therefore supported by general revenues, mainly taxes.

Table 4: Program Expenses and Revenues for Government Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Expense (Revenues) (a)
Administrative	$ 344,299	$ 21	$ (344,278)
Planning and Zoning	189,650	65,344	(124,306)
Parks and Recreation	37,361	250	(37,111)
Fire	194,138	64,486	(129,652)
Library	76,855	3,888	(72,967)
Marshall	541,768		(541,768)
Building and Grounds	50,838		(50,838)
Streets	205,600	50	(205,550)
Shop	16,536		(16,536)
Interest	10,869		(10,869)
Totals	$ 1,667,914	$ 134,039	$ (1,533,875)

(a) Net Program Expenses are mainly supported by taxes and state shared revenues.

Program Expenses and Revenues for Business-type Activities

Table 5 below presents program expenses and revenues for business-type activities. Program revenues generated from business-type activities were sufficient to cover program expenses.

Table 5: Program Expenses and Revenues for Business-type Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019

City Programs	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Program Expenses (Revenues)
Water	$ 481,692	$ 450,614	$ (31,078)
Wastewater	785,055	1,102,485	317,430
Interest on long-term debt	130,563		(130,563)
Totals	$ 1,397,310	$ 1,553,099	$ 155,789

Continued...

The City of Bellevue, Idaho adopts an annual budget. A budgetary comparison statement of Governmental Funds is provided below. In total, any negative variances are insignificant.

Table 6: Analysis of Significant Budget Variances for Government Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Final Budget	Actual	Variances
Revenues:			
Taxes (including penalties/interest)	$ 687,194	$ 692,801	$ 5,607
Franchises, licenses, permits	96,750	100,058	3,308
State of Idaho	364,612	367,332	2,720
Fees, Charges for Services	85,321	117,405	32,084
Other	214,763	201,668	(13,095)
Totals	1,448,640	1,479,264	30,624
Expenditures:			
Administrative	338,454	337,185	1,269
Planning and Zoning	189,676	189,650	26
Parks and Recreation	30,000	25,231	4,769
Fire	230,578	194,849	35,729
Library	86,033	75,744	10,289
Marshall	529,609	528,844	765
Building and Grounds	51,000	50,838	162
Streets	222,966	212,871	10,095
Shop	17,000	15,139	1,861
Capital Expenditures			0
Totals	1,695,316	1,630,351	64,965
Excess (Deficiency)	$ (246,676)	$ (151,087)	$ 95,589

BUDGET VARIANCES IN THE GENERAL FUND

The changes made to the budget format have moved the City into compliance with the budget standards developed by the Government Finance Officers of America (GFOA). An analysis of budget variances this year shows that more assets were budgeted for expenditure than were expended during the current operating cycle.

Continued...

Table 7: Comparison of Statement of Net Position
As of September 30, 2019 and 2018

	2019	2018	Percentage Change
Current Assets	$ 3,117,855	$ 3,382,153	-7.8145%
Capital Assets	11,994,844	12,012,441	-0.1465%
Total Assets	15,112,699	15,394,594	-1.8311%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	43,231	52,679	-17.9350%
Current Liabilities	435,264	498,015	-12.6002%
Long Term Liabilities	4,131,690	4,390,778	-5.9007%
Total Liabilities	4,566,954	4,888,793	-6.5832%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	133,431	56,231	137.2908%
Net Position:			
Invested in Capital Assets net of related debt	7,847,298	7,616,921	3.0245%
Restricted	359,924	349,684	2.9284%
Unrestricted	2,230,323	2,535,644	-12.0412%
Total Net Position	$ 10,437,545	$ 10,502,249	-0.6161%

OVERALL ANALYSIS

Financial highlights for the City as a whole during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 show the assets of the City exceeded its liabilities (net position) at the close to the fiscal year by $ 10,437,545 (for governmental activities $ 1,676,766, for the business-type activities $ 8,778,779). Additionally, the City's total net position decreased during the year by $ 46,704. This relatively small amount is due to more expenditures made than revenues received. Net position of the governmental activities decreased by $ 17,340 (due to depreciation of City-wide capital assets of $74,694), while net position of business-type activities decreased by $ 29,364.

Continued...

Table 8: Changes in Fixed Assets
for All Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Land and Infrastructure	$ 4,568,761			$ 4,568,761
Buildings and Improvements	16,804,643	333,460		17,138,103
Vehicles and Equipment	1,253,215	77,647		1,330,862
Construction in Progress	0		0	0
Totals	22,626,619	411,107	0	23,037,726
Accumulated Depreciation	(10,614,176)	(428,706)		(11,042,882)
Net Book Value	$ 12,012,443			$ 11,994,844

CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM, ACTIVITY

Capital Asset Activity

At September 30, 2019, the City reported $1,677,319 in capital assets for governmental activities and $10,317,525 in capital assets for business-type activities.

Long-term Debt Activity

See Note 4 of the financial statements for information on the City's long-term debt.

FUNDS ANALYSIS

Funds that experienced significant changes during the year are as follows:

Governmental funds

As of the close of the fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $ 522,363. The fund balance increased $ 79,654 during the fiscal year. The increase is the result of $1,479,264 of revenues and $ 230,741 in transfers from the utility funds, reduced by $1,630,351 of expenditures. The increase in fund balance follows a fund balance decrease of $100,535 in FY 2018. The positive trends in the City's governmental fund results from a continuation of fiscal policies designed to limit spending and preserve and strengthen the City's financial position during uncertain economic times. This ongoing accomplishment is due to the commitment and determination of the City Council and staff to make prudent financial decisions while also seeking to preserve levels of service to the community by continually pursuing and implementing cost savings and efficiencies in operations.

Continued...

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Requests for information regarding City finances should be directed to:

Marian Edwards
City Clerk/Treasurer
City of Bellevue, Idaho
P.O. Box 825
Bellevue, Idaho, 83313
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CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Net Position
at September 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Unit Urban Renewal Agency
ASSETS				
Cash and Deposits	$ 415,043	$ 2,057,213	$ 2,472,256	
Accounts Receivable		143,008	143,008	
Taxes Receivable	30,905		30,905	
Due From Other Governments	93,762		93,762	
Restricted and Assigned Cash	20,000	357,924	377,924	$ 192,578
Due From Other Funds			0	
Totals	559,710	2,558,145	3,117,855	192,578
Capital Assets:				
Land	717,340		717,340	
Infrastructure	3,851,421		3,851,421	
Buildings and Improvements	752,432	16,385,670	17,138,102	
Equipment and Vehicles	969,435	361,427	1,330,862	
Accumulated Deprecation	(4,613,309)	(6,429,572)	(11,042,881)	
Total Capital Assets	1,677,319	10,317,525	11,994,844	0
Total Assets	2,237,029	12,875,670	15,112,699	192,578
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Deferred Outflows from Pension Activity	33,720	9,511	43,231	0
LIABILITIES				
Accounts and Payroll Liabilities Payable	37,347	45,828	83,175	
Interest Payable		47,360	47,360	
Refundable User Deposits			0	
Due To Other Funds			0	
Long-term Liabilities:				
Portion due or payable within one year:				
Capital Leases Payable	19,495	285,234	304,729	
Portion due or payable after one year:				
Capital Leases Payable	169,767	3,625,690	3,795,457	
Net Pension Liability	226,979	64,020	290,999	
Compensated Absences	36,319	8,915	45,234	
Total Liabilities	489,907	4,077,047	4,566,954	0
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Deferred Inflows from Pension Activity	104,076	29,355	133,431	0
NET POSITION				
Invested in Capital Assets - net of related debt	1,488,057	6,359,241	7,847,298	
Restricted For:				
Debt Service		357,924	357,924	
Other Purposes	20,000		20,000	192,578
Unrestricted	168,709	2,061,614	2,230,323	
Total Net Position	$ 1,676,766	$ 8,778,779	$ 10,455,545	$ 192,578

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

Activities:	Expenses	Program Revenues: Fees, Fines, and Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Business Type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Total	Component Unit - Urban Renewal Agency
Governmental:							
Administrative	$ 344,299	$ 21	$	$ (344,278)		$ (344,278)	
Planning and Zoning	189,650	65,344		(124,306)		(124,306)	
Parks and Recreation	37,361		250	(37,111)		(37,111)	
Fire	194,138	50,273	14,213	(129,652)		(129,652)	
Library	76,855	1,717	2,171	(72,967)		(72,967)	
Marshall	541,768			(541,768)		(541,768)	
Building and Grounds	50,838			(50,838)		(50,838)	
Streets	205,600	50		(205,550)		(205,550)	
Shop	16,536			(16,536)		(16,536)	
Interest	10,869			(10,869)		(10,869)	
Total Governmental Activities	1,667,914	117,405	16,634	(1,533,875)		(1,533,875)	
Business Type:							
Water	481,692	450,614			$ (31,078)	(31,078)	
Wastewater	785,055	1,102,485			317,430	317,430	
Interest - on long-term debt	130,563				(130,563)	(130,563)	
Total Business-type Activities	1,397,310	1,553,099	0		155,789	155,789	
Total City of Bellevue, Idaho	$ 3,065,224	$ 1,670,504	$ 16,634	(1,533,875)	155,789	(1,378,086)	
Component Units:							
Urban Renewal Agency	$ 7,522						$ (7,522)
Total							(7,522)
General Revenues:							
State of Idaho liquor receipts				72,945		72,945	
State highway user collections				114,045		114,045	
State of Idaho shared revenue				134,935		134,935	
County Revenue Sharing				45,407		45,407	
Franchises, licenses, permits				100,058		100,058	
City Property Assessments				692,801		692,801	50,701
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater				158,100		158,100	
Earnings on investments				6,731	62,506	69,237	32
County court fines				19,907		19,907	
Miscellaneous				296		296	
Interfund Transfers				230,741	(230,741)	0	
Gain (Loss) on Pension Activity				(59,431)	(16,918)	(76,349)	
Total general revenues and transfers				1,516,535	(185,153)	1,331,382	50,733
Changes in net position				(17,340)	(29,364)	(46,704)	43,211
Net Position - Beginning				1,694,106	8,808,143	10,502,249	149,367
Net Position - Ending				$ 1,676,766	$ 8,778,779	$ 10,455,545	$ 192,578

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2019

	General Fund	Total
ASSETS:		
Cash and Cash Deposits	$ 435,043	$ 435,043
Taxes and Other Receivables	30,905	30,905
Due From Other Governments	93,762	93,762
Restricted Cash	0	0
Total Assets	$ 559,710	559,710
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	3,331	3,331
Accrued Payroll Expenses	34,016	34,016
Refundable User Deposits		0
Total Liabilities	37,347	37,347
FUND BALANCE:		
Non-spendable	0	0
Restricted	0	0
Committed	0	0
Assigned	20,000	20,000
Unassigned	502,363	502,363
Total Fund Balance	522,363	522,363
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$ 559,710	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (page 12) are different because:

Governmental fund capital assets are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The cost of assets is $ 6,290,628 and the accumulated depreciation is $ 4,613,309	1,677,319
Long-term liabilities, net pension liabilities, and compensated absences are not payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.	(522,916)
Net Position of Governmental Funds	$ 1,676,766

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2019

	General Fund	Totals
REVENUE:		
State of Idaho liquor receipts	$ 72,945	$ 72,945
State highway user collections	114,045	114,045
State of Idaho shared revenue	134,935	134,935
County Revenue Sharing	45,407	45,407
Franchises, licenses, permits	100,058	100,058
City Property Assessments	692,801	692,801
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater	158,100	158,100
Earnings on investments	6,731	6,731
Fees, fines and charges for services	117,405	117,405
Grants and contributions	16,634	16,634
County court fines	19,907	19,907
Miscellaneous	296	296
Total Revenue	1,479,264	1,479,264
EXPENDITURES:		
Administrative	337,185	337,185
Community Development	189,650	189,650
Parks and Recreation	25,231	25,231
Fire	194,849	194,849
Library	75,744	75,744
Marshall	528,844	528,844
Building and Grounds	50,838	50,838
Streets	212,871	212,871
Shop	15,139	15,139
Capital Expenditures		0
Total Expenditures	1,630,351	1,630,351
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENDITURES)	(151,087)	(151,087)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):		
Operating transfers from other funds	230,741	230,741
Operating transfers (to) other funds		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	79,654	79,654
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	442,709	442,709
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 522,363	$ 522,363

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
To the Statement of Activities
for the year ended September 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds (Page 15)	$	79,654
Governmental funds report capital outlays as current year expenditures. In the Statement of Activities the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of current capital outlay for new fixed assets.		
This is the amount of current year depreciation.		(74,694)
This is the amount of new Governmental Fund assets.		77,647
This is the amount of disposed of Governmental Fund assets.		0
Long term liabilities are not recorded in the Governmental funds. Capital lease payments are expensed in the period that the payments are paid. Capital leases are recorded as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Current year payments reduce the amount of the debt.		
This is the amount of new capital leases during the current year		(52,092)
This is the amount of current year payments of capital leases and capital costs.		20,207
Net pension activity in the current period is not recorded in Governmental funds.		
This is the net gain (loss) from current pension activity		(59,431)
Liability for personal leave days are not recorded in Governmental funds.		
This is the increase in compensated leave during the year.		(8,631)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Page 13)	$	(17,340)

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
at September 30, 2019

	Water	Wastewater	Totals
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Deposits	$ 422,910	$ 1,634,303	$ 2,057,213
Accts receivable - customers	43,388	99,620	143,008
Accts receivable - other govts.			0
	466,298	1,733,923	2,200,221
Restricted Current Assets:			
Cash and Deposits	0	357,924	357,924
Total Current Assets	466,298	2,091,847	2,558,145
Capital Assets:			
Plant and equipment	4,687,735	12,059,362	16,747,097
Accumulated depreciation	(2,215,885)	(4,213,687)	(6,429,572)
Net Plant and equipment	2,471,850	7,845,675	10,317,525
Total Assets	2,938,148	9,937,522	12,875,670
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Outflows from Pension Activity	5,188	4,323	9,511
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts and Wages Payable	22,059	23,769	45,828
Interest Payable		47,360	47,360
Current portion long-term debt		285,234	285,234
Total current liabilities	22,059	356,363	378,422
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Loans Payable		3,625,690	3,625,690
Net Pension Liability	34,920	29,100	64,020
Due to Other Funds			0
Compensated Absences Payable	1,913	7,002	8,915
Total noncurrent liabilities	36,833	3,661,792	3,698,625
Total Liabilities	58,892	4,018,155	4,077,047
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Deferred Inflows from Pension Activity	16,012	13,343	29,355
Net Position:			
Investment in capital assets net of related debt	2,471,850	3,887,391	6,359,241
Restricted	0	357,924	357,924
Unrestricted	396,582	1,665,032	2,061,614
Total Net Position	$ 2,868,432	$ 5,910,347	$ 8,778,779

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2019

	Water	Wastewater	Totals
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 412,497	$ 1,060,530	$ 1,473,027
Hookups and connections	37,257	41,705	78,962
Reimbursements and Misc.	860	250	1,110
Total Operating Revenue	450,614	1,102,485	1,553,099
Operating Expenses:			
Salaries and benefits	140,257	159,664	299,921
Administrative and supplies	238,180	374,634	612,814
Depreciation	103,255	250,757	354,012
Total Operating Expenses	481,692	785,055	1,266,747
Operating Income	(31,078)	317,430	286,352
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Interest Income	9,653	52,853	62,506
Interest Expense		(130,563)	(130,563)
Gain (Loss) on Pension Activity	(10,298)	(6,620)	(16,918)
Grants			0
Total Nonoperating	(645)	(84,330)	(84,975)
Income before transfers	(31,723)	233,100	201,377
Transfers in	113,482		0
Transfers out		(344,223)	0
Net Income	81,759	(111,123)	(29,364)
Total Net Position - Beginning	2,786,673	6,021,470	8,808,143
Total Net Position - Ending	$ 2,868,432	$ 5,910,347	$ 8,778,779

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2019

	Water Fund	Wastewater Fund	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Receipts from customers	$ 448,580	$ 1,113,539	$ 1,562,119
Payments to suppliers and other funds	(237,290)	(487,186)	(724,476)
Payments to employees	(135,260)	(159,664)	(294,924)
Payments from (to) other funds	113,482	(344,223)	(230,741)
Other receipts	860	250	1,110
Net cash provided (used) by operations	190,372	122,716	313,088
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Purchase and construction of capital assets	(297,982)	(35,480)	(333,462)
Amounts provided from capital debt			0
Principal paid on capital debt		(276,510)	(276,510)
Interest paid on capital debt		(130,460)	(130,460)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(297,982)	(442,450)	(740,432)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Interest Income	9,653	52,853	62,506
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Deposits	(97,957)	(266,881)	(364,838)
Balances - Beginning of the year	520,867	2,259,108	2,779,975
Balances - Ending of the year	$ 422,910	$ 1,992,227	$ 2,415,137
Displayed as:			
Pooled Cash and Investments	422,910	1,634,303	2,057,213
Restricted Assets		357,924	357,924
Balances - Ending of the year	$ 422,910	$ 1,992,227	$ 2,415,137
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income	(31,078)	317,431	286,353
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Grant Receipts and Transfers	113,482	(344,223)	(230,741)
Depreciation expense	103,255	250,757	354,012
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Receivables, net	1,174	11,304	12,478
Accounts and other payables	3,539	(112,553)	(109,014)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ 190,372	$ 122,716	$ 313,088

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Bellevue, Idaho was incorporated by charter on February 8, 1883. The City operates under a Mayor-Common Council form of government and provides the following services to the residents of Bellevue, Blaine County, Idaho: public safety, public works, recreation, and community development. The City also provides water and wastewater services which are financed by user charges. The accounting policies of the City of Bellevue, Idaho conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The financial statements of the City of Bellevue, Idaho have been prepared in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities (enterprise funds) provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

(A) Basis of Presentation – Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation:

For this reporting period, the City has conformed its financial statement model to *Governmental Auditing Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34*. This model presents the financial statements as follows:

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the City). These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category—*governmental* and *proprietary*—are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

-Continued

The City reports the following governmental funds:

General Fund. This is the City's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

Water and Wastewater Funds. These funds accounts for the operation, maintenance, and development of the City's water and waste-water facilities.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

The component unit column in the financial statements includes the financial data of the City's only discretely presented component unit, the Bellevue Urban Renewal Agency. It is reported in a separate column to emphasize that it is separate from the City's operations. The Agency was formed in December of 2007 under provisions of the Idaho Urban Renewal Law of 1965 (Chapter 20, Title 50, Idaho Code). The Agency is designed to raise money (through tax incremental financing) over the next several decades for City improvements based on a projected increase in property values in the downtown area.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statement. Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The City considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting. The City adheres to City budget requirements in Title 50, Chapter 10 of the Idaho Code. The provisions of this chapter include the following procedures to establish budgetary data which is reflected in these financial statements:

-continued

A. Prior to certifying the tax levy to the county commissioners, and prior to passing the annual appropriation ordinance, a public meeting shall be held to adopt a budget by a favorable vote of a majority of the members of the council.
B. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Uncommitted appropriations lapse at year end.
C. There are no provisions in Title 50, Chapter 10 for budget augmentations.

Entity Classifications.

A. City-Wide Financial Statements – The City reports net position in three categories – invested in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

B. Fund Financial Statements – The City has adopted GASB Statement No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions" (GASB 54) which defines how fund balances of the governmental funds are presented in the financial statements. There are five classifications of fund balances as presented below:

Non-spendable – These funds are not available for expenditures based on legal or contractual requirements. In this category, one would see inventory, long-term receivables, unless proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned and legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (corpus or a permanent fund).

Restricted – These funds are governed by externally enforceable restrictions. In this category, one would see restricted purpose grant funds, debt service or capital projects.

Committed – Fund balances in this category are limited by the governments' highest level of decision making. Any changes of designation must be done in the same manner that it was implemented and should occur prior to end of the fiscal year, though the exact amount may be determined subsequently.

Assigned – These funds are intended to be used for specific purposes, intent is expressed by governing body or an official delegated by the governing body.

Unassigned – This classification is the default for all funds that do not fit into the other categories. This, however, should not be a negative number for the general fund. If it is, the assigned fund balance must be adjusted.

Order of Use of Fund Balance – The City's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, non-spendable fund balances are determined first and then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined.

Allocation of Indirect Expenses. The City allocates indirect expense, primarily comprised of central governmental services, to operating functions and programs benefiting from those services. Central services include overall City management, centralized budgetary formulation and oversight, accounting, financial reporting, payroll, procurement contracting and oversight, investing and cash management, personnel services, and other central administrative services. Allocations are charged

-Continued

to programs based on use of central services determined by various allocation methodologies. As a matter of policy, certain functions that use significant central services are not charged for the use of these services. These functions or programs include police, fire, and certain divisions with public services and parks.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

(B) Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Deposits and Investments

The cash balances of substantially all funds are pooled and invested by the State of Idaho Treasurer's Office for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. The pool's investments are reported at fair value at September 30 of each year based on market prices. The individual funds' portions of the pool's fair value are presented as "Cash and Deposits". Earnings on the pooled funds are apportioned and paid or credited to the funds monthly based on the average daily balance of each participating fund.

Cash and Deposits

The City considers cash and deposits in proprietary funds to be cash on hand. In addition, because the State Treasury Pool is sufficiently liquid to permit withdrawal of cash at any time without prior notice or penalty, equity in the pool is also deemed to be a deposit.

Receivables and Payable

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Amounts due from other governments are shown in total. Accounts and accrued expenses payable are stated at cost and are recognized liabilities for goods and services rendered to the City as of September 30.

Property Tax Calendar

Property taxes are levied each November based on the assessed value of property as listed on the previous September tax rolls. Assessed values are an approximation of market value. The Blaine County Assessor establishes assessed values. Property tax payments are due in one-half installments in December and June. Property taxes become a lien on the property when it is levied.

Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets used in operations with an initial useful life that extends beyond one year are capitalized. Infrastructure assets such as roads and bridges are also capitalized. They are reported net of accumulated depreciation on the Statement of Net Position. The City capitalizes assets in excess of $5,000.

Under the requirements of *GASB Statement No. 34*, the City is considered a Phase 3 government, as its total annual revenues are less than $10 million. Such governments are not required to report major general infrastructure assets retroactively. Accordingly, the City has determined not to retroactively report this type of capital asset.

-Continued

Capital assets are recorded at their historical cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Lives
Infrastructure	30
Building Improvements	50
Vehicles	2-15
Office and Other Equipment	3-15

Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual vacation balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In 2007, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) released Concepts Statement No. 4 *Elements of Financial Statements* which provides a framework for determining the nature of financial accounting or reporting issues. Since the release of the framework, GASB has been looking at the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet to determine if they should continue to be reflected as such. GASB has concluded that, in order to improve financial reporting, there are assets and liabilities that no longer should be reflected as assets and liabilities. These changes are included in the recently-issued GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Asset and Liabilities.*

These changes include two new items that are reflected on the Statement of Net Position.

- Deferred outflow of resources – the current *consumption* of net assets that is applicable to a *future* reporting period.
- Deferred inflows of resources – the current *acquisition* of net assets that is applicable to a *future* reporting period.

-Continued

The City's financial statements may report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources which reflects an increase in resources that applies to a future period.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND DEPOSITS

Deposits: Custodial credit risk, in the case of deposits, is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, $ 172,256 of the City's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured by the FDIC.

Investments: Custodial credit risk, in the case of investments, is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, the City held the following investments:

Investment Type	
Idaho State Local Government Investment Pool	$ 2,388,532
Idaho State Local Government Diversified Bond Fund	231,970

These investments are unrated external investment pools sponsored by the Idaho State Treasurer's Office. They are classified as "Investments in an External Investment Pool" and are exempt from custodial credit risk and concentration of credit risk reporting. Interest rate risk is summarized as follows: Asset-backed securities are reported using weighted average life to more accurately reflect the projected term of the security, considering interest rates and repayment factors.

The elected Idaho State Treasurer, following Idaho Code, Section 67-2328, is authorized to sponsor an investment pool in which the City voluntarily participates. The Pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body - oversight is with the State Treasurer, and Idaho Code defines allowable investments. All investments are entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the Pool or by its agent in the Pool's name. And the fair value of the City's position in the external investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

Credit Risk: The City's policy is to comply with Idaho State statutes which authorize the City to invest in obligations of the United States, obligations of the State or any taxing district in the State, obligations issued by the Farm Credit System, obligations of public corporations of the State of Idaho, repurchase agreements, tax anticipation notes of the State or taxing district in the State, time deposits, savings deposits, revenue bonds of institutions of higher education, and the State Treasurer's Pool.

Interest rate risk and concentration of credit risk: The City has no policy regarding these two investment risk categories.

The City maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is presented on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Deposits".

Cash and Deposits are comprised of the following at the financial statement date:

-Continued

Demand deposits	$ 422,256
State of Idaho Diversified Bond Fund	231,970
State of Idaho Investment Pool	2,388,532
Total	$3,042,758

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the current year ended was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 717,340	$	$	$ 717,340
Construction in Progress				
Total	717,340	0	0	717,340
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	752,432			752,432
Infrastructure	3,851,421			3,851,421
Vehicles and Equipment	891,788	77,647		969,435
Total	5,495,641	77,647	0	5,573,288
Less: Accumulated Depreciation:	4,538,615	74,694		4,613,309
Total Net Depreciated Assets	957,026	2,953	0	959,979
Governmental capital assets, net	$ 1,674,366	$ 2,953	$ 0	$ 1,677,319
Business-type activities:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$	$	$	$ 0
Construction in Progress				0
Total	0	0	0	0
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	16,052,210	333,460		16,385,670
Vehicles and Equipment	361,427			361,427
Total	16,413,637	333,460	0	16,747,097
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	6,075,560	354,012		6,429,572
Total Net Depreciated Assets	10,338,077	(20,552)	0	10,317,525
Business-type capital assets, net	$ 10,338,077	$ (20,552)	$ 0	$ 10,317,525

-Continued

NOTE 4 - LOANS PAYABLE

In November of 2010, the City acquired $ 6,000,000 under a loan agreement with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare for improvements to the wastewater treatment facility. The loan is secured by revenue bonds and is being repaid in semi-annual payments at 3.25%.

The following is a list of the interest and principal payments through the end of the loans:

	Wastewater Loan 2010	
FY	Interest	Principal
2020	$ 125,166	$ 285,234
2021	115,485	294,915
2022	105,823	304,577
2023	95,844	314,557
2024	85,764	324,636
2025-2031	280,555	2,387,006
Total	$ 808,637	$3,910,925

NOTE 5 – LITIGATION

The City, at the financial statement date, is not involved in litigation that any unfavorable outcome would have a material effect on the financial position of the City.

NOTE 6 – RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The Sewer Revenue Bond Ordinance for the 2010 loan provides for the creation of a debt service reserve in connection with the issuance of revenue bonds for the upgraded wastewater treatment facility. A separate account in the Idaho State Treasurer's Investment Pool presently has a balance of $ 357,924. As provided by the rate ordinances, sewer capitalization fees are to be deposited into a fund for purpose of replacing the existing system facilities and equipment.

NOTE 7 – RISK MANAGEMENT

A City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the fiscal year, the City is contracted with Idaho County Risk Management Program (ICRMP) for property, crime and fleet insurance and the State Insurance Fund for workman's compensation. Under the terms of the ICRMP policy, the City of Bellevue's liability is limited to the amount of annual financial membership contributions, including a per occurrence deductible. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage in the current year. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

-Continued

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

The City of Bellevue contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five years of credited services (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% (2.3% for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of employer rate for general employees and 72% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2019, it was 6.79% for general employees and 8.36% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate, as a percent of covered payroll, is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.32% for general employees and 11.66% for police and firefighters. The City's contributions were $ 102,028 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

-Continued

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions.

At September 30, 2019, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2019, the City's proportion was 0.0254933 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized pension (expense) revenue of ($76,350.) At September 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 27,044	$ 34,296
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	$ 16,187	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 0	$ 99,135
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	$ (25,961)	
City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$ 25,961	
Total	$ 43,231	$ 133,431

$ 25,961 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2020.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2018 the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2018 is 4.8 and 4.8 for the measurement period June 30, 2019.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

-Continued

Year ended September 30, 2019:

2020	$ (10,479)
2021	$ (44 893)
2022	$ (21,868)
2023	$ (12,960)

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.75%
Salary inflation	3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.05%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	1%

Mortality rates were based on the RP – 2000 combined table for healthy males or females as appropriate with the following offsets:

- Set back 3 years for teachers
- No offset for male fire and police
- Forward one year for female fire and police
- Set back one year for all general employees and all beneficiaries

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2017 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2019 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

-Continued

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets. The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of January 1, 2017.

Capital Market Assumptions

	Expected Return	Expected Risk	Strategic Normal	Strategic Ranges
Equities:			70%	66%-77%
Broad Domestic Equity	9.15%	19.00%	55%	50%-65%
International	9.25%	20.20%	15%	10%-20%
Fixed Income:	3.05%	3.75%	30%	23%-33%
Cash	2.25%	0.90%	0%	0%-5%

	Expected Return	Expected Inflation	Expected Real Return	Expected Risk
Total Fund				
Actuary	7.00%	3.25%	3.75%	N/A
Portfolio	6.58%	2.25%	4.33%	12.67%

* Expected arithmetic return net of fees and expenses

Actuarial Assumptions:

Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation	3.25%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return	2.00% 8.42%
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return	
Assumed Investment Expenses	7.50%
Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return Net of Investment Expenses	0.45% 7.05%

-Continued

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.05%, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.05%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.05%)	Current Discount Rate (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 293,909	$ 290,999	$ 288,089

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report.

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov

Payables to the pension plan

At September 30, 2019, the City reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of $ 5,126 for legally required employer contributions and $ 2,883 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

NOTE 9 – CAPTIAL LEASES PAYABLE

On March 7, 2012 the City entered into a financing capital lease for the purchase of new fire truck. The lease is payable in equal annual installments of $ 21,169. The lease is capitalized in the statement of net position in the amount of $143,059 and will be expensed annually in the funds. In January of 2019 the City entered into a financing capital lease for the purchase of a 2018 Model 5610 Bobcat Toolcat. This lease is capitalized in the amount of $46,203 and will also be expensed annually in the funds. The following is a summary of the City's capital leases payable.

-Continued

	Equip Cost	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Governmental Activities						
2012 Pierce 7400 Pumper Fire Truck						
PNC Equipment Finance	258,290	12,569	12,569	12,569	12,569	50,276
Less Interest 4.65%		(6,759)	(6,488)	(6,206)	(5,910)	(25,363)
Due 2/27	258,290	5,810	6,081	6,363	6,659	24,913
2018 Bobcat 5610 Toolcat						
Wells Fargo Financing	51,397	9,951	9,951	9,951	9,951	39,804
Less Interest 7%		(3,025)	(2,515)	(1,977)	(1,400)	(8,917)
Due 1/24	51,397	6,926	7,436	7,974	8,551	30,887
Total Capital Leases	$ 309,687	$ 12,736	$ 13,517	$ 14,337	$ 15,210	$ 55,800

NOTE 10 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events were evaluated through the date of the auditor's report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Required

Supplementary Information

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual -- General Fund
for the year ended September 30, 2019

	Original Budget Amounts	Final Budget Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUE:				
State of Idaho liquor receipts	$ 69,200	$ 74,053	$ 72,945	$ (1,108)
State highway user collections	108,837	112,715	114,045	1,330
State of Idaho shared revenue	126,599	133,821	134,935	1,114
County Revenue Sharing	39,486	44,023	45,407	1,384
Franchises, licenses, permits	86,200	96,750	100,058	3,308
City Property Assessments	687,140	687,194	692,801	5,607
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater	158,100	158,100	158,100	0
Earnings on investments	3,500	6,084	6,731	647
Fees, fines and charges for services	33,700	85,321	117,405	32,084
Grants and contributions	44,500	33,921	16,634	(17,287)
County court fines	5,000	16,362	19,907	3,545
Miscellaneous	2,250	296	296	0
Total Revenue	1,364,512	1,448,640	1,479,264	30,624
EXPENDITURES:				
Administrative	284,576	338,454	337,185	1,269
Community Development	168,651	189,676	189,650	26
Parks and Recreation	52,578	30,000	25,231	4,769
Fire	209,578	230,578	194,849	35,729
Library	92,786	86,033	75,744	10,289
Marshall	517,245	529,609	528,844	765
Building and Grounds	45,803	51,000	50,838	162
Streets	191,589	222,966	212,871	10,095
Shop	10,549	17,000	15,139	1,861
Capital Expenditures				0
Total Expenditures	1,573,355	1,695,316	1,630,351	64,965
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENDITURES)	(208,843)	(246,676)	(151,087)	95,589
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Operating transfers from other funds			230,741	230,741
Operating transfers (to) other funds				0
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(208,843)	(246,676)	79,654	326,330
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	442,709	442,709	442,709	
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 233,866	$ 196,033	$ 522,363	$ 326,330

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PENSION INFORMATION
For the year ended September 30, 2019

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	.0254933%	.0204267%	.0221655%	.0219022%	.0156724%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 290,999	$ 301,297	$ 348,404	$ 443,991	$ 206,380
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 890,981	$ 719,144	$ 713,441	$ 671,267	$ 435,150
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	32.66%	41.90%	48.83%	66.14%	47.43%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.79%	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%	91.38%

* GASB Statement No. 68 required ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2019

Schedule of Employer's Contributions
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contributions	$ 102,028	$ 81,476	$ 77,932	$ 88,119	$ 56,998
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ (102,028)	$ (81,476)	$ 77,932	$ (88,119)	$ (56,998)
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 890,981	$ 719,144	$ 713,441	$ 671,267	$ 435,150
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.45%	11.33%	10.92%	13.13%	13.10%

Other

Supplementary Information

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Bond-Future Principal and Interest Requirements
at September 30, 2019

	Annual Payment			
	Interest Rate	Fiscal Year	Principal Payment	Interest Payment
City of Bellevue Blaine County Sewer Construction Loan				
Waste Water Treatment Plant Revolving Promissory Note Series 2010 $6,000,000, November 17, 2010 3.25% per annum				
	3.25%	2020	$ 285,234	$ 125,166
	3.25%	2021	294,915	115,485
	3.25%	2022	304,577	105,823
	3.25%	2023	314,557	95,844
	3.25%	2024	324,636	85,764
	3.25%	2025	335,499	74,901
	3.25%	2026	346,491	63,909
	3.25%	2027	357,844	52,556
	3.25%	2028	369,465	40,935
	3.25%	2029	381,673	28,726
	3.25%	2030	394,179	16,221
	3.25%	2031	201,855	3,307
			$ 3,910,925	$ 808,637

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

December 20, 2019

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Bellevue, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the City of Bellevue, Idaho (City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Bellevue, Idaho's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 20, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bellevue, Idaho's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe that a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of the internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Workman & Company

WORKMAN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
Twin Falls, Idaho

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO

Financial Statements

Year Ended September 30, 2020

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO

Financial Statements
For the year ended September 30, 2020

Table of Contents

Independent Auditor's Report 1-2

Required Supplementary Information - Part I
Management's Discussion and Analysis 3-11

Basic Financial Statements:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:
Statement of Net Position 12
Statement of Activities 13

Fund Financial Statements:
Balance Sheet 14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances 15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities 16

Proprietary Funds:
Statement of Net Position 17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position 18
Statement of Cash Flows 19

Notes to the Financial Statements 20-33

Required Supplementary Information - Part II
General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule 34

Supplementary Information - Part III
Public Employee Pension Information - PERSI 35

Supplementary Information - Part IV
Bond - Future Principal and Interest Requirements 36

Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of the General Purpose Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards 37

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Independent Auditor's Report

November 13, 2020

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Bellevue, Idaho

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the government activities, the business-type activities, and the discretely presented component unit of the City of Bellevue, Idaho (City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and the discretely presented component unit of the City of Bellevue, Idaho as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison and public employee pension information on pages 3-11, 34 and 35 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Bellevue, Idaho's basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplementary information on page 36 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Governmental Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 13, 2020, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Workman & Company

WORKMAN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
Twin Falls, Idaho

website:bellevueidaho.us

CITY OF BELLEVUE

115 East Pine, P.O. Box 825; Bellevue, ID 83313
208-788-5351 • 208-788-2128 • Fax 208-788-2092

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

The City of Bellevue, Idaho's general purpose external financial statements are presented in this report. The components of the general purpose external financial statements include:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
- Basic Financial Statements
- Other Required Supplementary Information (RSI).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The total of all fund assets of the City of Bellevue exceeded liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $ 10,679,554. Of that amount, $ 2,204,148 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet future obligations and programs.

- General Fund Revenues were $1,473,903 and expenditures were $1,473,273.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Bellevue's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements
Government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial condition. Changes in the City's financial position may be measured over time by increases and decreases in the Statement of Net Position. Information on how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year is presented in the Statement of Activities.

Fund Financial Statements
Fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. Fund financial statements include the statements for governmental and proprietary funds. Financial statements for the City's component unit are also presented.

Component Unit
The City has one discretely reported component unit. The Bellevue Urban Renewal Agency is reported separately from the City's Government-wide Financial Statements. This Agency is created to improve property within the City through property tax revenues. (See Footnote 1 of the Financials)

Continued...

Table 1: Major Features of the Basic Financial Statements

	Government-wide	Fund Financial Statements	
	Financial Statements	*Governmental Funds*	*Proprietary Funds*
Scope	Entire City government and the City's component unit.	Activities of the City that are not proprietary.	Activities of the City that are operated similar to private businesses
Required financial statements	* Statement of net position * Statement of activities	* Balance sheet * Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	* Statement of net assets * Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position * Statement of cash flows
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	* Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year * Expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements for more detailed information on the elements of the financial statements. Table 1 above summarizes the major features of the basic financial statements.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Condensed Statement of Net Position

The largest component ($ 8,069,205 of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, infrastructure, buildings, equipment, and others), less any related debt outstanding that was needed to acquire or construct the assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to the citizens and businesses in the City; consequently, these net assets are not eligible for future spending. Restricted net position total $ 406,201. Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions, debt service requirements, or enabling legislation on how they can be used.

Continued...

The remaining portion of net assets is unrestricted, which can be used to finance government operation.

Table 2 below presents the City's condensed statement of net position as of September 30, 2020 derived from the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Table 2: Condensed Statement of Net Position
As of September 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Unit - Urban Renewal Agency
Current and other assets	$ 527,754	$ 2,626,986	$ 3,154,740	$ 235,589
Capital assets	1,608,999	10,299,208	11,908,207	
Total Assets	2,136,753	12,926,194	15,062,947	235,589
Deferred Outflows	97,569	27,520	125,089	0
Current Liabilities	24,766	338,463	363,229	
Long-term liabilities	653,323	3,400,111	4,053,434	
Total Liabilities	678,089	3,738,574	4,416,663	0
Deferred Inflows	15,195	4,286	19,481	0
Net position:				
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	1,439,235	6,629,970	8,069,205	
Restricted	42,454	363,747	406,201	235,589
Unrestricted	59,349	2,144,799	2,204,148	
Total Net Position	$ 1,541,038	$ 9,138,516	$ 10,679,554	$ 235,589

Condensed Statement of Activities

Table 3 below presents the City's condensed statement of activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 as derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities. Over time, increases and decreases in net assets measure whether the City's financial position is improving or deteriorating. During the fiscal year, the net position of the governmental activities decreased by $ 135,728 or 8.09% percent, and the net position of the business-type activities increased by $359,737 or 4.09%.

Continued...

Table 3: Condensed Statement of Activities
As of September 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Urban Renewal Agency
Revenue:				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	$ 44,044	$ 1,522,995	$ 1,567,039	$
Capital grants /contributions	219	113,148	113,367	
Total program revenues	44,263	1,636,143	1,680,406	0
General revenues				
Taxes	711,567		711,567	68,901
Franchise, licenses, permits	139,780		139,780	
State shared revenues	386,813		386,813	
Interest	5,475	36,041	41,516	2,851
Other revenues and Transfers	100,349	(24,159)	76,190	
Total general revenues	1,343,984	11,882	1,355,866	71,752
Total revenues	1,388,247	1,648,025	3,036,272	71,752
Program expenses:				
Administrative	307,936		307,936	28,741
Planning and Zoning	203,544		203,544	
Parks and recreation	32,176		32,176	
Fire	180,080		180,080	
Library	62,971		62,971	
Marshall	510,442		510,442	
Building and grounds	32,467		32,467	
Streets	181,337		181,337	
Shop	1,397		1,397	
Wastewater		419,190	419,190	
Water		747,744	747,744	
Interest, long-term debt	11,625	121,354	132,979	
Total program expenses	1,523,975	1,288,288	2,812,263	28,741
Change in net assets	(135,728)	359,737	224,009	43,011
Beginning net assets	1,676,766	8,778,779	10,455,545	192,578
Ending net assets	$ 1,541,038	$ 9,138,516	$ 10,679,554	$ 235,589

Continued...

Program Expenses and Revenues for Governmental Activities

Table 4 below presents program expenses and revenues for governmental activities. Overall, program revenues were not sufficient to cover program expenses for governmental activities. The net program expenses of these governmental activities were therefore supported by general revenues, mainly taxes.

Table 4: Program Expenses and Revenues for Government Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Expense (Revenues) (a)
Administrative	$ 307,936	$	$ (307,936)
Planning and Zoning	203,544	32,024	(171,520)
Parks and Recreation	32,176		(32,176)
Fire	180,080	10,720	(169,360)
Library	62,971	219	(62,752)
Marshall	510,442		(510,442)
Building and Grounds	32,467		(32,467)
Streets	181,337	1,300	(180,037)
Shop	1,397		(1,397)
Interest	11,625		(11,625)
Totals	$ 1,523,975	$ 44,263	$ (1,479,712)

(a) Net Program Expenses are mainly supported by taxes and state shared revenues.

Program Expenses and Revenues for Business-type Activities

Table 5 below presents program expenses and revenues for business-type activities. Program revenues generated from business-type activities were sufficient to cover program expenses.

Table 5: Program Expenses and Revenues for Business-type Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

City Programs	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Program Expenses (Revenues)
Water	$ 419,190	$ 438,319	$ 19,129
Wastewater	747,744	1,197,824	450,080
Interest on long-term debt	121,354		(121,354)
Totals	$ 1,288,288	$ 1,636,143	$ 347,855

Continued...

The City of Bellevue, Idaho adopts an annual budget. A budgetary comparison statement of Governmental Funds is provided below. In total, any negative variances are insignificant.

Table 6: Analysis of Significant Budget Variances for Government Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Final Budget	Actual	Variances
Revenues:			
Taxes (including penalties/interest)	$ 727,508	$ 711,567	$ (15,941)
Franchises, licenses, permits	133,082	139,780	6,698
State of Idaho	397,262	386,813	(10,449)
Fees, Charges for Services	51,850	44,044	(7,806)
Other	242,298	191,699	(50,599)
Totals	1,552,000	1,473,903	(78,097)
Expenditures:			
Administrative	355,360	294,582	60,778
Planning and Zoning	208,505	203,544	4,961
Parks and Recreation	35,330	20,046	15,284
Fire	204,744	181,237	23,507
Library	62,068	61,430	638
Marshall	528,000	512,891	15,109
Building and Grounds	40,961	32,467	8,494
Streets	239,206	167,076	72,130
Shop	0	0	0
Capital Expenditures			0
Totals	1,674,174	1,473,273	200,901
Excess (Deficiency)	$ (122,174)	$ 630	$ 122,804

BUDGET VARIANCES IN THE GENERAL FUND

The changes made to the budget format have moved the City into compliance with the budget standards developed by the Government Finance Officers of America (GFOA). An analysis of budget variances this year shows that more assets were budgeted for expenditure than were expended during the current operating cycle.

Continued...

Table 7: Comparison of Statement of Net Position
As of September 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019	Percentage Change
Current Assets	$ 3,154,740	$ 3,117,855	1.1830%
Capital Assets	11,908,207	11,994,844	-0.7223%
Total Assets	15,062,947	15,112,699	-0.3292%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	125,089	43,231	189.3502%
Current Liabilities	363,229	435,264	-16.5497%
Long Term Liabilities	4,053,434	4,131,690	-1.8940%
Total Liabilities	4,416,663	4,566,954	-3.2908%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	19,481	133,431	-85.3999%
Net Position:			
Invested in Capital Assets net of related debt	8,069,205	7,847,298	2.8278%
Restricted	406,201	359,924	12.8574%
Unrestricted	2,204,148	2,230,323	-1.1736%
Total Net Position	$ 10,679,554	$ 10,437,545	2.3186%

OVERALL ANALYSIS

Financial highlights for the City as a whole during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 show the assets of the City exceeded its liabilities (net position) at the close to the fiscal year by $ 10,679,554 (for governmental activities $ 1,541,038, for the business-type activities $ 9,138,516). Additionally, the City's total net position increased during the year by $ 224,009. This amount is due to the wastewater funds net income of $ 375,747 and net losses in the general fund ($ 135,728) and water fund ($16,020). These losses were mostly due to depreciation of fixed assets and net losses in the City's pension funds.

Continued...

Table 8: Changes in Fixed Assets
for All Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Land and Infrastructure	$ 4,568,761			$ 4,568,761
Buildings and Improvements	17,138,103	352,956		17,491,059
Vehicles and Equipment	1,330,862	9,000		1,339,862
Construction in Progress	0		0	0
Totals	23,448,833	361,956	0	23,399,682
Accumulated Depreciation	(11,042,881)	(448,594)		(11,491,475)
Net Book Value	$ 12,405,952			$ 11,908,207

CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM, ACTIVITY

Capital Asset Activity

At September 30, 2020, the City reported $1,608,999 in capital assets for governmental activities and $10,299,208 in capital assets for business-type activities.

Long-term Debt Activity

See Note 4 of the financial statements for information on the City's long-term debt.

FUNDS ANALYSIS

Funds that experienced significant changes during the year are as follows:

Governmental funds

As of the close of the fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $ 522,993. The fund balance increased $ 630 during the fiscal year. The increase is the result of $1,473,903 of revenues, reduced by $1,473,273 of expenditures. The increase in fund balance follows a fund balance increase of $ 79,654 in FY 2019. The positive trends in the City's governmental fund results from a continuation of fiscal policies designed to limit spending and preserve and strengthen the City's financial position during uncertain economic times. This ongoing accomplishment is due to the commitment and determination of the City Council and staff to make prudent financial decisions while also seeking to preserve levels of service to the community by continually pursuing and implementing cost savings and efficiencies in operations.

Continued...

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Requests for information regarding City finances should be directed to:

Marian Edwards
City Clerk/Treasurer
City of Bellevue, Idaho
P.O. Box 825
Bellevue, Idaho, 83313
Telephone: (208) 788-2128x2

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Net Position
at September 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Unit Urban Renewal Agency
ASSETS				
Cash and Deposits	$ 379,179	$ 2,122,570	$ 2,501,749	
Accounts Receivable		140,669	140,669	
Taxes Receivable	15,360		15,360	
Due From Other Governments	90,761		90,761	
Restricted and Assigned Cash	42,454	363,747	406,201	$ 235,589
Due From Other Funds			0	
Totals	527,754	2,626,986	3,154,740	235,589
Capital Assets:				
Land	717,340		717,340	
Infrastructure	3,851,421		3,851,421	
Buildings and Improvements	752,432	16,738,626	17,491,058	
Equipment and Vehicles	978,435	361,427	1,339,862	
Accumulated Deprecation	(4,690,629)	(6,800,845)	(11,491,474)	
Total Capital Assets	1,608,999	10,299,208	11,908,207	0
Total Assets	2,136,753	12,926,194	15,062,947	235,589
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Deferred Outflows from Pension Activity	97,569	27,520	125,089	0
LIABILITIES				
Accounts and Payroll Liabilities Payable	4,762		4,762	
Interest Payable		43,548	43,548	
Refundable User Deposits			0	
Due To Other Funds			0	
Long-term Liabilities:				
Portion due or payable within one year:				
Capital Leases Payable	20,004	294,915	314,919	
Portion due or payable after one year:				
Capital Leases Payable	149,760	3,330,775	3,480,535	
Net Pension Liability	465,364	59,662	525,026	
Compensated Absences	38,199	9,674	47,873	
Total Liabilities	678,089	3,738,574	4,416,663	0
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Deferred Inflows from Pension Activity	15,195	4,286	19,481	0
NET POSITION				
Invested in Capital Assets - net of related debt	1,439,235	6,629,970	8,069,205	
Restricted For:				
Debt Service		363,747	363,747	
Other Purposes	42,454		42,454	235,589
Unrestricted	59,349	2,144,799	2,204,148	
Total Net Position	$ 1,541,038	$ 9,138,516	$ 10,679,554	$ 235,589

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2020

Activities:	Expenses	Program Revenues: Fees, Fines, and Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Business Type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Total	Component Unit - Urban Renewal Agency
Governmental:							
Administrative	$ 307,936	$	$	$ (307,936)		$ (307,936)	
Planning and Zoning	203,544	32,024		(171,520)		(171,520)	
Parks and Recreation	32,176			(32,176)		(32,176)	
Fire	180,080	10,720		(169,360)		(169,360)	
Library	62,971		219	(62,752)		(62,752)	
Marshall	510,442			(510,442)		(510,442)	
Building and Grounds	32,467			(32,467)		(32,467)	
Streets	181,337	1,300		(180,037)		(180,037)	
Shop	1,397			(1,397)		(1,397)	
Interest	11,625			(11,625)		(11,625)	
Total Governmental Activities	1,523,975	44,044	219	(1,479,712)		(1,479,712)	
Business Type:							
Water	419,190	438,319			$ 19,129	19,129	
Wastewater	747,744	1,084,676	113,148		450,080	450,080	
Interest - on long-term debt	121,354				(121,354)	(121,354)	
Total Business-type Activities	1,288,288	1,522,995	113,148		347,855	347,855	
Total City of Bellevue, Idaho	$ 2,812,263	$ 1,567,039	$ 113,367	(1,479,712)	347,855	(1,131,857)	
Component Units:							
Urban Renewal Agency	$ 28,741						$ (28,741)
Total							(28,741)
General Revenues:							
State of Idaho liquor receipts				74,098		74,098	
State highway user collections				113,773		113,773	
State of Idaho shared revenue				174,825		174,825	
County Revenue Sharing				24,117		24,117	
Franchises, licenses, permits				139,780		139,780	
City Property Assessments				711,567		711,567	68,901
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater				168,458		168,458	
Earnings on investments				5,475	36,041	41,516	2,851
County court fines				15,579		15,579	
Miscellaneous				1,967		1,967	
Interfund Transfers						0	
Gain (Loss) on Pension Activity				(85,655)	(24,159)	(109,814)	
Total general revenues and transfers				1,343,984	11,882	1,355,866	71,752
Changes in net position				(135,728)	359,737	224,009	43,011
Net Position - Beginning				1,676,766	8,778,779	10,455,545	192,578
Net Position - Ending				$ 1,541,038	$ 9,138,516	$ 10,679,554	$ 235,589

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2020

	General Fund	Total
ASSETS:		
Cash and Cash Deposits	$ 421,633	$ 421,633
Taxes and Other Receivables	15,360	15,360
Due From Other Governments	90,762	90,762
Restricted Cash	0	0
Total Assets	$ 527,755	527,755
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	4,762	4,762
Accrued Payroll Expenses		0
Refundable User Deposits		0
Total Liabilities	4,762	4,762
FUND BALANCE:		
Non-spendable	0	0
Restricted	0	0
Committed	0	0
Assigned	42,454	42,454
Unassigned	480,539	480,539
Total Fund Balance	522,993	522,993
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$ 527,755	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (page 12) are different because:

Governmental fund capital assets are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The cost of assets is $ 6,299,628 and the accumulated depreciation is $ 4,690,629	1,608,999
Long-term liabilities, net pension liabilities, and compensated absences are not payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.	(590,954)
Net Position of Governmental Funds	$ 1,541,038

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2020

	General Fund	Totals
REVENUE:		
State of Idaho liquor receipts	$ 74,098	$ 74,098
State highway user collections	113,773	113,773
State of Idaho shared revenue	174,825	174,825
County Revenue Sharing	24,117	24,117
Franchises, licenses, permits	139,780	139,780
City Property Assessments	711,567	711,567
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater	168,458	168,458
Earnings on investments	5,475	5,475
Fees, fines and charges for services	44,044	44,044
Grants and contributions	219	219
County court fines	15,579	15,579
Miscellaneous	1,968	1,968
Total Revenue	1,473,903	1,473,903
EXPENDITURES:		
Administrative	294,582	294,582
Community Development	203,544	203,544
Parks and Recreation	20,046	20,046
Fire	181,237	181,237
Library	61,430	61,430
Marshall	512,891	512,891
Building and Grounds	32,467	32,467
Streets	167,076	167,076
Shop	0	0
Capital Expenditures		0
Total Expenditures	1,473,273	1,473,273
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENDITURES)	630	630
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):		
Operating transfers from other funds		0
Operating transfers (to) other funds		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	630	630
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	522,363	522,363
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 522,993	$ 522,993

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
To the Statement of Activities
for the year ended September 30, 2020

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds (Page 15)	$	630
Governmental funds report capital outlays as current year expenditures. In the Statement of Activities the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of current capital outlay for new fixed assets.		
This is the amount of current year depreciation.		(77,320)
This is the amount of new Governmental Fund assets.		9,000
This is the amount of disposed of Governmental Fund assets.		0
Long term liabilities are not recorded in the Governmental funds. Capital lease payments are expensed in the period that the payments are paid. Capital leases are recorded as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Current year payments reduce the amount of the debt.		
This is the amount of new capital leases during the current year		
This is the amount of current year payments of capital leases and capital costs.		19,497
Net pension activity in the current period is not recorded in Governmental funds.		
This is the net gain (loss) from current pension activity		(85,655)
Liability for personal leave days are not recorded in Governmental funds.		
This is the increase in compensated leave during the year.		(1,880)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Page 13)	$	(135,728)

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
at September 30, 2020

	Water	Wastewater	Totals
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Deposits	$ 436,279	$ 1,686,291	$ 2,122,570
Accts receivable - customers	39,387	101,282	140,669
Accts receivable - other govts.			0
	475,666	1,787,573	2,263,239
Restricted Current Assets:			
Cash and Deposits	0	363,747	363,747
Total Current Assets	475,666	2,151,320	2,626,986
Capital Assets:			
Plant and equipment	4,757,381	12,342,672	17,100,053
Accumulated depreciation	(2,320,970)	(4,479,875)	(6,800,845)
Net Plant and equipment	2,436,411	7,862,797	10,299,208
Total Assets	2,912,077	10,014,117	12,926,194
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Outflows from Pension Activity	15,011	12,509	27,520
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts and Wages Payable			0
Interest Payable		43,548	43,548
Current portion long-term debt		294,915	294,915
Total current liabilities	0	338,463	338,463
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Loans Payable		3,330,775	3,330,775
Net Pension Liability	71,594	59,662	131,256
Due to Other Funds			0
Compensated Absences Payable	744	9,674	10,418
Total noncurrent liabilities	72,338	3,400,111	3,472,449
Total Liabilities	72,338	3,738,574	3,810,912
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Deferred Inflows from Pension Activity	2,338	1,948	4,286
Net Position:			
Investment in capital assets net of related debt	2,436,411	4,193,559	6,629,970
Restricted	0	363,747	363,747
Unrestricted	416,001	1,728,798	2,144,799
Total Net Position	$ 2,852,412	$ 6,286,104	$ 9,138,516

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2020

	Water	Wastewater	Totals
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 413,668	$ 1,053,424	$ 1,467,092
Hookups and connections	23,586	24,952	48,538
Reimbursements and Misc.	1,065	6,300	7,365
Total Operating Revenue	438,319	1,084,676	1,522,995
Operating Expenses:			
Salaries and benefits	143,999	174,046	318,045
Administrative and supplies	170,105	307,509	477,614
Depreciation	105,086	266,189	371,275
Total Operating Expenses	419,190	747,744	1,166,934
Operating Income	19,129	336,932	356,061
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Interest Income	1,819	34,222	36,041
Interest Expense		(121,354)	(121,354)
Gain (Loss) on Pension Activity	(13,177)	(10,982)	(24,159)
Grants		113,148	113,148
Total Nonoperating	(11,358)	15,034	3,676
Income before transfers	7,771	351,966	359,737
Transfers in		23,791	23,791
Transfers out	(23,791)		(23,791)
Net Income	(16,020)	375,757	359,737
Total Net Position - Beginning	2,868,432	5,910,347	8,778,779
Total Net Position - Ending	$ 2,852,412	$ 6,286,104	$ 9,138,516

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2020

	Water Fund	Wastewater Fund	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Receipts from customers	$ 441,255	$ 1,076,714	$ 1,517,969
Payments to suppliers and other funds	(170,105)	(307,509)	(477,614)
Payments to employees	(167,227)	(195,143)	(362,370)
Payments from (to) other funds	(23,791)	23,791	0
Other receipts	1,065	119,448	120,513
Net cash provided (used) by operations	81,197	717,301	798,498
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Purchase and construction of capital assets	(69,646)	(283,310)	(352,956)
Amounts provided from capital debt			0
Principal paid on capital debt		(285,234)	(285,234)
Interest paid on capital debt		(125,168)	(125,168)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(69,646)	(693,712)	(763,358)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Interest Income	1,818	34,222	36,040
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Deposits	13,369	57,811	71,180
Balances - Beginning of the year	422,910	1,992,227	2,415,137
Balances - Ending of the year	$ 436,279	$ 2,050,038	$ 2,486,317
Displayed as:			
Pooled Cash and Investments	436,279	1,686,291	2,122,570
Restricted Assets		363,747	363,747
Balances - Ending of the year	$ 436,279	$ 2,050,038	$ 2,486,317
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income	19,129	336,932	356,061
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Grant Receipts and Transfers	(23,791)	136,939	113,148
Depreciation expense	105,086	266,189	371,275
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Receivables, net	4,001	(1,662)	2,339
Accounts and other payables	(23,228)	(21,097)	(44,325)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ 81,197	$ 717,301	$ 798,498

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Bellevue, Idaho was incorporated by charter on February 8, 1883. The City operates under a Mayor-Common Council form of government and provides the following services to the residents of Bellevue, Blaine County, Idaho: public safety, public works, recreation, and community development. The City also provides water and wastewater services which are financed by user charges. The accounting policies of the City of Bellevue, Idaho conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The financial statements of the City of Bellevue, Idaho have been prepared in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities (enterprise funds) provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

(A) Basis of Presentation – Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation:

For this reporting period, the City has conformed its financial statement model to *Governmental Auditing Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34*. This model presents the financial statements as follows:

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the City). These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category—*governmental* and *proprietary*—are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

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The City reports the following governmental funds:

General Fund. This is the City's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

Water and Wastewater Funds. These funds accounts for the operation, maintenance, and development of the City's water and waste-water facilities.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

The component unit column in the financial statements includes the financial data of the City's only discretely presented component unit, the Bellevue Urban Renewal Agency. It is reported in a separate column to emphasize that it is separate from the City's operations. The Agency was formed in December of 2007 under provisions of the Idaho Urban Renewal Law of 1965 (Chapter 20, Title 50, Idaho Code). The Agency is designed to raise money (through tax incremental financing) over the next several decades for City improvements based on a projected increase in property values in the downtown area.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statement. Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The City considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting. The City adheres to City budget requirements in Title 50, Chapter 10 of the Idaho Code. The provisions of this chapter include the following procedures to establish budgetary data which is reflected in these financial statements:

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A. Prior to certifying the tax levy to the county commissioners, and prior to passing the annual appropriation ordinance, a public meeting shall be held to adopt a budget by a favorable vote of a majority of the members of the council.
B. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Uncommitted appropriations lapse at year end.
C. There are no provisions in Title 50, Chapter 10 for budget augmentations.

Entity Classifications.

A. City-Wide Financial Statements – The City reports net position in three categories – invested in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

B. Fund Financial Statements – The City has adopted GASB Statement No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions" (GASB 54) which defines how fund balances of the governmental funds are presented in the financial statements. There are five classifications of fund balances as presented below:

Non-spendable – These funds are not available for expenditures based on legal or contractual requirements. In this category, one would see inventory, long-term receivables, unless proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned and legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (corpus or a permanent fund).

Restricted – These funds are governed by externally enforceable restrictions. In this category, one would see restricted purpose grant funds, debt service or capital projects.

Committed – Fund balances in this category are limited by the governments' highest level of decision making. Any changes of designation must be done in the same manner that it was implemented and should occur prior to end of the fiscal year, though the exact amount may be determined subsequently.

Assigned – These funds are intended to be used for specific purposes, intent is expressed by governing body or an official delegated by the governing body.

Unassigned – This classification is the default for all funds that do not fit into the other categories. This, however, should not be a negative number for the general fund. If it is, the assigned fund balance must be adjusted.

Order of Use of Fund Balance – The City's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, non-spendable fund balances are determined first and then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined.

Allocation of Indirect Expenses. The City allocates indirect expense, primarily comprised of central governmental services, to operating functions and programs benefiting from those services. Central services include overall City management, centralized budgetary formulation and oversight, accounting, financial reporting, payroll, procurement contracting and oversight, investing and cash management, personnel services, and other central administrative services. Allocations are charged

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to programs based on use of central services determined by various allocation methodologies. As a matter of policy, certain functions that use significant central services are not charged for the use of these services. These functions or programs include police, fire, and certain divisions with public services and parks.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

(B) Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Deposits and Investments

The cash balances of substantially all funds are pooled and invested by the State of Idaho Treasurer's Office for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. The pool's investments are reported at fair value at September 30 of each year based on market prices. The individual funds' portions of the pool's fair value are presented as "Cash and Deposits". Earnings on the pooled funds are apportioned and paid or credited to the funds monthly based on the average daily balance of each participating fund.

Cash and Deposits

The City considers cash and deposits in proprietary funds to be cash on hand. In addition, because the State Treasury Pool is sufficiently liquid to permit withdrawal of cash at any time without prior notice or penalty, equity in the pool is also deemed to be a deposit.

Receivables and Payable

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Amounts due from other governments are shown in total. Accounts and accrued expenses payable are stated at cost and are recognized liabilities for goods and services rendered to the City as of September 30.

Property Tax Calendar

Property taxes are levied each November based on the assessed value of property as listed on the previous September tax rolls. Assessed values are an approximation of market value. The Blaine County Assessor establishes assessed values. Property tax payments are due in one-half installments in December and June. Property taxes become a lien on the property when it is levied.

Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets used in operations with an initial useful life that extends beyond one year are capitalized. Infrastructure assets such as roads and bridges are also capitalized. They are reported net of accumulated depreciation on the Statement of Net Position. The City capitalizes assets in excess of $5,000.

Under the requirements of *GASB Statement No. 34*, the City is considered a Phase 3 government, as its total annual revenues are less than $10 million. Such governments are not required to report major general infrastructure assets retroactively. Accordingly, the City has determined not to retroactively report this type of capital asset.

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Capital assets are recorded at their historical cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Lives
Infrastructure	30
Building Improvements	50
Vehicles	2-15
Office and Other Equipment	3-15

Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual vacation balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In 2007, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) released Concepts Statement No. 4 *Elements of Financial Statements* which provides a framework for determining the nature of financial accounting or reporting issues. Since the release of the framework, GASB has been looking at the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet to determine if they should continue to be reflected as such. GASB has concluded that, in order to improve financial reporting, there are assets and liabilities that no longer should be reflected as assets and liabilities. These changes are included in the recently-issued GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Asset and Liabilities.*

These changes include two new items that are reflected on the Statement of Net Position.

- Deferred outflow of resources – the current *consumption* of net assets that is applicable to a *future* reporting period.
- Deferred inflows of resources – the current *acquisition* of net assets that is applicable to a *future* reporting period.

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The City's financial statements may report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources which reflects an increase in resources that applies to a future period.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND DEPOSITS

Deposits: Custodial credit risk, in the case of deposits, is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, $ 172,256 of the City's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured by the FDIC.

Investments: Custodial credit risk, in the case of investments, is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, the City held the following investments:

Investment Type	
Idaho State Local Government Investment Pool	$ 2,680,594
Idaho State Local Government Diversified Bond Fund	236,636

These investments are unrated external investment pools sponsored by the Idaho State Treasurer's Office. They are classified as "Investments in an External Investment Pool" and are exempt from custodial credit risk and concentration of credit risk reporting. Interest rate risk is summarized as follows: Asset-backed securities are reported using weighted average life to more accurately reflect the projected term of the security, considering interest rates and repayment factors.

The elected Idaho State Treasurer, following Idaho Code, Section 67-2328, is authorized to sponsor an investment pool in which the City voluntarily participates. The Pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body - oversight is with the State Treasurer, and Idaho Code defines allowable investments. All investments are entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the Pool or by its agent in the Pool's name. And the fair value of the City's position in the external investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

Credit Risk: The City's policy is to comply with Idaho State statutes which authorize the City to invest in obligations of the United States, obligations of the State or any taxing district in the State, obligations issued by the Farm Credit System, obligations of public corporations of the State of Idaho, repurchase agreements, tax anticipation notes of the State or taxing district in the State, time deposits, savings deposits, revenue bonds of institutions of higher education, and the State Treasurer's Pool.

Interest rate risk and concentration of credit risk: The City has no policy regarding these two investment risk categories.

The City maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is presented on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Deposits".

Cash and Deposits are comprised of the following at the financial statement date:

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Demand deposits	$ 195,757
State of Idaho Diversified Bond Fund	236,636
State of Idaho Investment Pool	2,680,594
Total	$3,112,987

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the current year ended was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 717,340	$	$	$ 717,340
Construction in Progress				
Total	717,340	0	0	717,340
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	752,432			752,432
Infrastructure	3,851,421			3,851,421
Vehicles and Equipment	969,435	9,000		978,435
Total	5,573,288	9,000	0	5,582,288
Less: Accumulated Depreciation:	4,613,309	77,320		4,690,629
Total Net Depreciated Assets	959,979	(68,320)	0	891,659
Governmental capital assets, net	$ 1,677,319	$ (68,320)	$ 0	$ 1,608,999
Business-type activities:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$	$	$	$ 0
Construction in Progress				0
Total	0	0	0	0
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	16,385,670	352,956		16,738,626
Vehicles and Equipment	361,427			361,427
Total	16,747,097	352,956	0	17,100,053
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	6,429,571	371,274		6,800,845
Total Net Depreciated Assets	10,317,526	(18,318)	0	10,299,208
Business-type capital assets, net	$ 10,317,526	$ (18,318)	$ 0	$ 10,299,208

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NOTE 4 - LOANS PAYABLE

In November of 2010, the City acquired $ 6,000,000 under a loan agreement with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare for improvements to the wastewater treatment facility. The loan is secured by revenue bonds and is being repaid in semi-annual payments at 3.25%.

The following is a list of the interest and principal payments through the end of the loans:

	Wastewater Loan 2010	
FY	Interest	Principal
2021	$ 115,485	$ 294,915
2022	105,823	304,577
2023	95,844	314,557
2024	85,764	324,636
2025	74,901	335,499
2026-2031	205,654	2,051,507
Total	$ 983,471	$3,625,691

NOTE 5 – LITIGATION

The City, at the financial statement date, is not involved in litigation that any unfavorable outcome would have a material effect on the financial position of the City.

NOTE 6 – RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The Sewer Revenue Bond Ordinance for the 2010 loan provides for the creation of a debt service reserve in connection with the issuance of revenue bonds for the upgraded wastewater treatment facility. A separate account in the Idaho State Treasurer's Investment Pool presently has a balance of $ 363,747. As provided by the rate ordinances, sewer capitalization fees are to be deposited into a fund for purpose of replacing the existing system facilities and equipment.

NOTE 7 – RISK MANAGEMENT

A City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the fiscal year, the City is contracted with Idaho County Risk Management Program (ICRMP) for property, crime and fleet insurance and the State Insurance Fund for workman's compensation. Under the terms of the ICRMP policy, the City of Bellevue's liability is limited to the amount of annual financial membership contributions, including a per occurrence deductible. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage in the current year. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

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NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

The City of Bellevue contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five years of credited services (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% (2.3% for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of employer rate for general employees and 72% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2020, it was 7.16% for general employees and 8.81% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate, as a percent of covered payroll, is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94% for general employees and 12.28% for police and firefighters. The City's contributions were $ 110,664 for the year ended September 30, 2020.

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Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions.

At September 30, 2020, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2020, the City's proportion was 0.0256928 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized pension (expense) revenue of ($109,814.) At September 30, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 46,615	$ 19,481
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	$ 10,090	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 68,384	
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	$ (27,666)	
City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$ 27,666	
Total	$ 125,089	$ 19,481

$ 27,666 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2021.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2018 the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2019 is 4.8 and 4.8 for the measurement period June 30, 2020.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

-Continued

Year ended September 30, 2020:

2021	$ 1,927
2022	$ 25,132
2023	$ 34,110
2024	$ 44,439

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.75%
Salary inflation	3.75%
Investment rate of return	7.05%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	1%

Mortality rates were based on the RP – 2000 combined table for healthy males or females as appropriate with the following offsets:

- Set back 3 years for teachers
- No offset for male fire and police
- Forward one year for female fire and police
- Set back one year for all general employees and all beneficiaries

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2017 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2020 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

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Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets. The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of 2020.

Capital Market Assumptions from Callan 2020

	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return (Arithmetic)	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Asset Class			
Core Fixed Income	30.00%	2.80%	0.55%
Broad US Equities	55.00%	8.55%	6.30%
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00%	8.70%	6.45%
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.25%	2.25%
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		1.50%	1.50%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.85%	4.60%
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.33%	12.33%
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return		6.25%	3.89%
Assumed Investment Expenses		0.40%	0.40%
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses		5.85%	3.49%

-Continued

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.05%, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.05%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.05%)	Current Discount Rate (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 602,587	$ 596,621	$ 590,655

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report.

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov

Payables to the pension plan

At September 30, 2020, the City reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of $ 0 for legally required employer contributions and $0 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

NOTE 9 – CAPTIAL LEASES PAYABLE

On March 7, 2012 the City entered into a financing capital lease for the purchase of new fire truck. The lease is payable in equal annual installments of $ 21,169. The lease is capitalized in the statement of net position in the amount of $143,059 and will be expensed annually in the funds. In January of 2019 the City entered into a financing capital lease for the purchase of a 2018 Model 5610 Bobcat Toolcat. This lease is capitalized in the amount of $46,203 and will also be expensed annually in the funds. The following is a summary of the City's capital leases payable.

-Continued

	Equip Cost	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Governmental Activities						
2012 Pierce 7400 Pumper Fire Truck						
PNC Equipment Finance	258,290	21,169	21,169	21,169	21,169	84,676
Less Interest 4.65%		(5,551)	(4,857)	(4,133)	(3,377)	(17,918)
Due 2/27						
	258,290	15,618	16,312	17,036	17,792	66,758
2018 Bobcat 5610 Toolcat						
Wells Fargo Financing	51,397	9,951	9,951	9,951	9,951	39,804
Less Interest 7%		(2,515)	(1,977)	(1,400)	(792)	(6,684)
Due 1/24						
	51,397	7,436	7,974	8,551	9,159	33,120
Total Capital Leases	$ 309,687	$ 23,054	$ 24,286	$ 25,587	$ 26,951	$ 99,878

NOTE 10 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events were evaluated through the date of the auditor's report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Required

Supplementary Information

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual -- General Fund
for the year ended September 30, 2020

	Original Budget Amounts	Final Budget Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUE:				
State of Idaho liquor receipts	$ 68,000	$ 73,905	$ 74,098	$ 193
State highway user collections	111,197	111,197	113,773	2,576
State of Idaho shared revenue	133,717	166,153	174,825	8,672
County Revenue Sharing	46,007	46,007	24,117	(21,890)
Franchises, licenses, permits	128,082	133,082	139,780	6,698
City Property Assessments	710,009	727,508	711,567	(15,941)
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater	167,300	167,300	168,458	1,158
Earnings on investments	5,000	5,000	5,475	475
Fees, fines and charges for services	41,200	51,850	44,044	(7,806)
Grants and contributions	44,600	44,600	219	(44,381)
County court fines	12,542	12,542	15,579	3,037
Miscellaneous	12,857	12,856	1,968	(10,888)
Total Revenue	1,480,511	1,552,000	1,473,903	(78,097)
EXPENDITURES:				
Administrative	355,360	355,360	294,582	60,778
Community Development	183,505	208,505	203,544	4,961
Parks and Recreation	35,330	35,330	20,046	15,284
Fire	204,744	204,744	181,237	23,507
Library	62,068	62,068	61,430	638
Marshall	473,083	528,000	512,891	15,109
Building and Grounds	31,162	40,961	32,467	8,494
Streets	236,206	239,206	167,076	72,130
Capital Expenditures				0
Total Expenditures	1,581,458	1,674,174	1,473,273	200,901
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENDITURES)	(100,947)	(122,174)	630	122,804
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Operating transfers from other funds				0
Operating transfers (to) other funds				0
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(100,947)	(122,174)	630	122,804
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	522,363	522,363	522,363	
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 421,416	$ 400,189	$ 522,993	$ 122,804

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PENSION INFORMATION
For the year ended September 30, 2020

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	.0254933%	.0204267%	.0221655%	.0219022%	.0156724%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 290,999	$ 301,297	$ 348,404	$ 443,991	$ 206,380
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 890,981	$ 719,144	$ 713,441	$ 671,267	$ 435,150
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	32.66%	41.90%	48.83%	66.14%	47.43%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.79%	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%	91.38%

	2020
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	.0256928%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 596,621
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 923,442
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	64.61%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	88.22%

* GASB Statement No. 68 required ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2020

Schedule of Employer's Contributions
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contributions	$ 102,028	$ 81,476	$ 77,932	$ 88,119	$ 56,998
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ (102,028)	$ (81,476)	$ (77,932)	$ (88,119)	$ (56,998)
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 890,981	$ 719,144	$ 713,441	$ 671,267	$ 435,150
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.45%	11.33%	10.92%	13.13%	12.03%

	2020
Statutorily required contributions	$ 110,664
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ (110,664)
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ 0
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 923,442
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.98%

Other

Supplementary Information

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Bond-Future Principal and Interest Requirements
at September 30, 2020

		Annual Payment		
	Interest Rate	Fiscal Year	Principal Payment	Interest Payment
City of Bellevue Blaine County Sewer Construction Loan				
Waste Water Treatment Plant Revolving Promissory Note Series 2010 $6,000,000, November 17, 2010 3.25% per annum	3.25%	2021	$ 294,915	$ 115,485
	3.25%	2022	304,577	105,823
	3.25%	2023	314,557	95,844
	3.25%	2024	324,636	85,764
	3.25%	2025	335,499	74,901
	3.25%	2026	346,491	63,909
	3.25%	2027	357,844	52,556
	3.25%	2028	369,465	40,935
	3.25%	2029	381,673	28,726
	3.25%	2030	394,179	16,221
	3.25%	2031	201,855	3,307
			$ 3,625,691	$ 683,471

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

November 13, 2020

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Bellevue, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the City of Bellevue, Idaho (City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Bellevue, Idaho's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 13, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bellevue, Idaho's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe that a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of the internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Workman & Company

WORKMAN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
Twin Falls, Idaho

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO

Financial Statements

Year Ended September 30, 2021

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO

Financial Statements

For the year ended September 30, 2021

Table of Contents

Independent Auditor's Report 1-2

Required Supplementary Information - Part I
Management's Discussion and Analysis 3-11

Basic Financial Statements:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:
Statement of Net Position 12
Statement of Activities 13

Fund Financial Statements:
Balance Sheet 14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances 15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities 16

Proprietary Funds:
Statement of Net Position 17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position 18
Statement of Cash Flows 19

Notes to the Financial Statements 20-33

Required Supplementary Information - Part II
General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule 34

Supplementary Information - Part III
Public Employee Pension Information - PERSI 35

Supplementary Information - Part IV
Bond - Future Principal and Interest Requirements 36

Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of the General Purpose Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards 37

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Independent Auditor's Report

November 15, 2021

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Bellevue, Idaho

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the government activities, the business-type activities, and the discretely presented component unit of the City of Bellevue, Idaho (City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and the discretely presented component unit of the City of Bellevue, Idaho as of September 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison and public employee pension information on pages 3-11, 34 and 35 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Bellevue, Idaho's basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplementary information on page 36 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Governmental Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 15, 2021, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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CITY OF BELLEVUE

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CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2021

The City of Bellevue, Idaho's general purpose external financial statements are presented in this report. The components of the general purpose external financial statements include:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
- Basic Financial Statements
- Other Required Supplementary Information (RSI).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The total of all fund assets of the City of Bellevue exceeded liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $ 11,533,915. Of that amount, $ 2,575,621 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet future obligations and programs.

- General Fund Revenues were $1,716,624 and expenditures were $1,428,867.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Bellevue's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements
Government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial condition. Changes in the City's financial position may be measured over time by increases and decreases in the Statement of Net Position. Information on how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year is presented in the Statement of Activities.

Fund Financial Statements
Fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. Fund financial statements include the statements for governmental and proprietary funds. Financial statements for the City's component unit are also presented.

Component Unit
The City has one discretely reported component unit. The Bellevue Urban Renewal Agency is reported separately from the City's Government-wide Financial Statements. This Agency is created to improve property within the City through property tax revenues. (See Footnote 1 of the Financials)

Continued...

Table 1: Major Features of the Basic Financial Statements

	Government-wide	Fund Financial Statements	
	Financial Statements	*Governmental Funds*	*Proprietary Funds*
Scope	Entire City government and the City's component unit	Activities of the City that are not proprietary.	Activities of the City that are operated similar to private businesses
Required financial statements	* Statement of net position * Statement of activities	* Balance sheet * Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	* Statement of net assets * Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position * Statement of cash flows
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability Information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	* Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year * Expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements for more detailed information on the elements of the financial statements. Table 1 above summarizes the major features of the basic financial statements.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Condensed Statement of Net Position

The largest component ($ 8,464,784 of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, infrastructure, buildings, equipment, and others), less any related debt outstanding that was needed to acquire or construct the assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to the citizens and businesses in the City; consequently, these net assets are not eligible for future spending. Restricted net position total $ 493,510. Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions, debt service requirements, or enabling legislation on how they can be used.

Continued...

The remaining portion of net assets is unrestricted, which can be used to finance government operation.

Table 2 below presents the City's condensed statement of net position as of September 30, 2021, derived from the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Table 2: Condensed Statement of Net Position
As of September 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Unit - Urban Renewal Agency
Current and other assets	$ 943,167	$ 2,631,912	$ 3,575,079	$ 301,655
Capital assets	1,589,267	10,453,714	12,042,981	
Total Assets	2,532,434	13,085,626	15,618,060	301,655
Deferred Outflows	192,162	54,199	246,361	0
Current Liabilities	162,765	343,686	506,451	
Long-term liabilities	226,297	3,032,878	3,259,175	
Total Liabilities	389,062	3,376,564	3,765,626	0
Deferred Inflows	440,606	124,274	564,880	0
Net position:				
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	1,380,954	7,083,830	8,464,784	
Restricted	128,660	364,850	493,510	301,655
Unrestricted	385,314	2,190,307	2,575,621	
Total Net Position	$ 1,894,928	$ 9,638,987	$ 11,533,915	$ 301,655

Condensed Statement of Activities

Table 3 below presents the City's condensed statement of activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, as derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities. Over time, increases and decreases in net assets measure whether the City's financial position is improving or deteriorating. During the fiscal year, the net position of the governmental activities increased by $ 353,890 or 22.96% percent, and the net position of the business-type activities increased by $ 500,471 or 5.48%.

Continued...

Table 3: Condensed Statement of Activities
As of September 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Urban Renewal Agency
Revenue:				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	$ 32,697	$ 1,651,467	$ 1,684,164	$
Capital grants /contributions	259,930	213,472	473,402	
Total program revenues	292,627	1,864,939	2,157,566	0
General revenues				
Taxes	571,635		571,635	66,638
Franchise, licenses, permits	159,401		159,401	
State shared revenues	457,717		457,717	
Interest	1,696	9,707	11,403	758
Other revenues and Transfers	368,092	37,948	406,040	
Total general revenues	1,558,541	47,655	1,606,196	67,396
Total revenues	1,851,168	1,912,594	3,763,762	67,396
Program expenses:				
Administrative	322,428		322,428	1,330
Planning and Zoning	187,596		187,596	
Parks and recreation	42,995		42,995	
Fire	184,723		184,723	
Library	62,810		62,810	
Marshall	481,890		481,890	
Building and grounds	35,365		35,365	
Streets	169,781		169,781	
Shop	1,397		1,397	
Wastewater		846,262	846,262	
Water		454,815	454,815	
Interest, long-term debt	8,293	111,046	119,339	
Total program expenses	1,497,278	1,412,123	2,909,401	1,330
Change in net assets	353,890	500,471	854,361	66,066
Beginning net assets	1,541,038	9,138,516	10,679,554	235,589
Ending net assets	$ 1,894,928	$ 9,638,987	$ 11,533,915	$ 301,655

Continued...

Program Expenses and Revenues for Governmental Activities

Table 4 below presents program expenses and revenues for governmental activities. Overall, program revenues were not sufficient to cover program expenses for governmental activities. The net program expenses of these governmental activities were therefore supported by general revenues, mainly taxes.

Table 4: Program Expenses and Revenues for Government Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Expense (Revenues) (a)
Administrative	$ 322,428	$	$ (322,428)
Planning and Zoning	187,596	30,663	(156,933)
Parks and Recreation	42,995	1,884	(41,111)
Fire	184,723		(184,723)
Library	62,810		(62,810)
Marshall	481,890		(481,890)
Building and Grounds	35,365		(35,365)
Streets	169,781	150	(169,631)
Shop	1,397		(1,397)
Interest	8,293		(8,293)
Totals	$ 1,497,278	$ 32,697	$ (1,464,581)

(a) Net Program Expenses are mainly supported by taxes and state shared revenues.

Program Expenses and Revenues for Business-type Activities

Table 5 below presents program expenses and revenues for business-type activities. Program revenues generated from business-type activities were sufficient to cover program expenses.

Table 5: Program Expenses and Revenues for Business-type Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

City Programs	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Program (Expenses) Revenues
Water	$ 454,815	$ 515,581	$ 60,766
Wastewater	846,262	1,135,886	289,624
Interest on long-term debt	111,046		(111,046)
Totals	$ 1,412,123	$ 1,651,467	$ 239,344

Continued...

The City of Bellevue, Idaho adopts an annual budget. A budgetary comparison statement of Governmental Funds is provided below. In total, any negative variances are insignificant.

Table 6: Analysis of Significant Budget Variances for Government Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

	Final Budget	Actual	Variances
Revenues:			
Taxes (including penalties/interest)	$ 560,019	$ 571,635	$ 11,616
Franchises, licenses, permits	135,500	159,401	23,901
State of Idaho	337,312	457,717	120,405
Fees, Charges for Services	25,800	32,697	6,897
Other	366,512	495,174	128,662
Totals	1,425,143	1,716,624	291,481
Expenditures:			
Administrative	311,993	311,486	507
Planning and Zoning	187,622	187,596	26
Parks and Recreation	31,690	30,865	825
Fire	213,527	174,597	38,930
Library	64,125	62,629	1,496
Marshall	480,439	480,246	193
Building and Grounds	35,424	35,365	59
Streets	221,042	146,083	74,959
Shop	0	0	0
Capital Expenditures			0
Totals	1,545,862	1,428,867	116,995
Excess (Deficiency)	$ (120,719)	$ 287,757	$ 408,476

BUDGET VARIANCES IN THE GENERAL FUND

The changes made to the budget format have moved the City into compliance with the budget standards developed by the Government Finance Officers of America (GFOA). An analysis of budget variances this year shows that more assets were budgeted for expenditure than were expended during the current operating cycle.

Continued...

Table 7: Comparison of Statement of Net Position
As of September 30, 2021 and 2020

	2021	2020	Percentage Change
Current Assets	$ 3,575,079	$ 3,154,740	13.3240%
Capital Assets	12,042,981	11,908,207	1.1318%
Total Assets	15,618,060	15,062,947	3.6853%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	246,361	125,089	96.9486%
Current Liabilities	506,451	363,229	39.4302%
Long Term Liabilities	3,259,175	4,053,434	-19.5947%
Total Liabilities	3,765,626	4,416,663	-14.7405%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	564,880	19,481	2799.6458%
Net Position:			
Invested in Capital Assets net of related debt	8,464,784	8,069,205	4.9023%
Restricted	493,510	406,201	21.4940%
Unrestricted	2,575,621	2,204,148	16.8534%
Total Net Position	$ 11,533,915	$ 10,679,554	8.0000%

OVERALL ANALYSIS

Financial highlights for the City as a whole during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021, show the assets of the City exceeded its liabilities (net position) at the close to the fiscal year by $ 11,533,915 (for governmental activities $ 1,894,928, for the business-type activities $ 9,638,987). Additionally, the City's total net position increased during the year by $ 854,361. This amount is due to the water funds net income of $ 240,830, wastewater funds net income of $ 259,641 and general fund net income in $ 353,890.

Continued...

Table 8: Changes in Fixed Assets for All Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2021

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Land and Infrastructure	$ 4,568,761			$ 4,568,761
Buildings and Improvements	17,491,058	507,129		17,998,187
Vehicles and Equipment	1,309,862	127,460		1,437,322
Construction in Progress	0		0	0
Totals	23,448,833	634,589	0	24,004,270
Accumulated Depreciation	(11,491,474)	(469,815)		(11,961,289)
Net Book Value	$ 11,957,359			$ 12,042,981

CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM, ACTIVITY

Capital Asset Activity

At September 30, 2021, the City reported $1,589,267 in capital assets for governmental activities and $10,453,714 in capital assets for business-type activities.

Long-term Debt Activity

See Note 4 of the financial statements for information on the City's long-term debt.

FUNDS ANALYSIS

Funds that experienced significant changes during the year are as follows:

Governmental funds

As of the close of the fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $ 810,750. The fund balance increased $ 287,757 during the fiscal year. The increase is the result of $1,716,624 of revenues, reduced by $1,428,867 of expenditures. The increase in fund balance follows a fund balance increase of $ 630 in FY 2020. The positive trends in the City's governmental fund results from a continuation of fiscal policies designed to limit spending and preserve and strengthen the City's financial position during uncertain economic times. This ongoing accomplishment is due to the commitment and determination of the City Council and staff to make prudent financial decisions while also seeking to preserve levels of service to the community by continually pursuing and implementing cost savings and efficiencies in operations.

Continued...

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Requests for information regarding City finances should be directed to:

Marian Edwards
City Clerk/Treasurer
City of Bellevue, Idaho
P.O. Box 825
Bellevue, Idaho, 83313
Telephone: (208) 788-2128x2

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Net Position
at September 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Unit Urban Renewal Agency
ASSETS				
Cash and Deposits	$ 697,904	$ 2,138,464	$ 2,836,368	
Accounts Receivable		128,598	128,598	
Taxes Receivable	8,662		8,662	
Due From Other Governments	107,941		107,941	
Restricted and Assigned Cash	128,660	364,850	493,510	$ 301,655
Due From Other Funds			0	
Totals	943,167	2,631,912	3,575,079	301,655
Capital Assets:				
Land	717,340		717,340	
Infrastructure	3,851,421		3,851,421	
Buildings and Improvements	764,947	17,233,240	17,998,187	
Equipment and Vehicles	1,029,211	408,111	1,437,322	
Accumulated Deprecation	(4,773,652)	(7,187,637)	(11,961,289)	
Total Capital Assets	1,589,267	10,453,714	12,042,981	0
Total Assets	2,532,434	13,085,626	15,618,060	301,655
Other Net Assets & Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Post Employment Activity - Net Asset	13,773	3,885	17,658	
Deferred Outflows from Pension Activity	178,389	50,314	228,703	0
LIABILITIES				
Accounts and Payroll Liabilities Payable	3,760		3,760	
Interest Payable		39,109	39,109	
Refundable User Deposits	128,658		128,658	
Long-term Liabilities:				
Portion due or payable within one year:				
Capital Leases and Loans Payable	30,347	304,577	334,924	
Portion due or payable after one year:				
Capital Leases and Loans Payable	177,966	3,026,198	3,204,164	
Compensated Absences	48,331	6,680	55,011	
Total Liabilities	389,062	3,376,564	3,765,626	0
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Deferred Inflows from Pension Activity	440,606	124,274	564,880	0
NET POSITION				
Invested in Capital Assets - net of related debt	1,380,954	7,083,830	8,464,784	
Restricted For:				
Debt Service		364,850	364,850	
Other Purposes	128,660		128,660	301,655
Unrestricted	385,314	2,190,307	2,575,621	
Total Net Position	$ 1,894,928	$ 9,638,987	$ 11,533,915	$ 301,655

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2021

Activities:	Expenses	Program Revenues: Fees, Fines, and Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Business Type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Total	Component Unit - Urban Renewal Agency
Governmental:							
Administrative	$ 322,428	$	$ 211,834	$ (110,594)		$ (110,594)	
Planning and Zoning	187,596	30,663		(156,933)		(156,933)	
Parks and Recreation	42,995	1,884		(41,111)		(41,111)	
Fire	184,723		20,000	(164,723)		(164,723)	
Library	62,810		532	(62,278)		(62,278)	
Marshall	481,890			(481,890)		(481,890)	
Building and Grounds	35,365			(35,365)		(35,365)	
Streets	169,781	150	27,564	(142,067)		(142,067)	
Shop	1,397			(1,397)		(1,397)	
Interest	8,293			(8,293)		(8,293)	
Total Governmental Activities	1,497,278	32,697	259,930	(1,204,651)		(1,204,651)	
Business Type:							
Water	454,815	515,581	163,472		$ 224,238	224,238	
Wastewater	846,262	1,135,886	50,000		339,624	339,624	
Interest - on long-term debt	111,046				(111,046)	(111,046)	
Total Business-type Activities	1,412,123	1,651,467	213,472		452,816	452,816	
Total City of Bellevue, Idaho	$ 2,909,401	$ 1,684,164	$ 473,402	(1,204,651)	452,816	(751,835)	
Component Units:							
Urban Renewal Agency	$ 1,330						$ (1,330)
Total							(1,330)
General Revenues:							
State of Idaho liquor receipts				79,314		79,314	
State highway user collections				120,795		120,795	
State of Idaho shared revenue				257,608		257,608	
Franchises, licenses, permits				159,401		159,401	
City Property Assessments				571,635		571,635	66,638
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater				207,613		207,613	
Earnings on investments				1,696	9,707	11,403	758
County court fines				10,368		10,368	
Miscellaneous				15,565		15,565	
Interfund Transfers						0	
Gain (Loss) on Pension Activity				134,546	37,948	172,494	
Total general revenues and transfers				1,558,541	47,655	1,606,196	67,396
Changes in net position				353,890	500,471	854,361	66,066
Net Position - Beginning				1,541,038	9,138,516	10,679,554	235,589
Net Position - Ending				$ 1,894,928	$ 9,638,987	$ 11,533,915	$ 301,655

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2021

	General Fund	Total
ASSETS:		
Cash and Cash Deposits	$ 826,565	$ 826,565
Taxes and Other Receivables	8,662	8,662
Due From Other Governments	107,941	107,941
Total Assets	$ 943,168	943,168
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts and Accrued Payables	3,760	3,760
Refundable User Deposits	128,658	128,658
Total Liabilities	132,418	132,418
FUND BALANCE:		
Non-spendable	0	0
Restricted	0	0
Committed	0	0
Assigned	82,655	82,655
Unassigned	728,095	728,095
Total Fund Balance	810,750	810,750
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$ 943,168	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (page 12) are different because:

Governmental fund capital assets are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The cost of assets is $ 6,362,919 and the accumulated depreciation is $ 4,773,652	1,589,267
Long-term liabilities, net pension liabilities, and compensated absences are not payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.	(505,089)
Net Position of Governmental Funds	$ 1,894,928

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2021

	General Fund	Totals
REVENUE:		
State of Idaho liquor receipts	$ 79,314	$ 79,314
State highway user collections	120,795	120,795
State of Idaho shared revenue	257,608	257,608
Franchises, licenses, permits	159,401	159,401
City Property Assessments	571,635	571,635
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater	207,613	207,613
Earnings on investments	1,696	1,696
Fees, fines and charges for services	32,697	32,697
Grants and contributions	259,930	259,930
County court fines	10,368	10,368
Miscellaneous	15,567	15,567
Total Revenue	1,716,624	1,716,624
EXPENDITURES:		
Administrative	311,486	311,486
Community Development	187,596	187,596
Parks and Recreation	30,865	30,865
Fire	174,597	174,597
Library	62,629	62,629
Marshall	480,246	480,246
Building and Grounds	35,365	35,365
Streets	146,083	146,083
Capital Expenditures		0
Total Expenditures	1,428,867	1,428,867
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENDITURES)	287,757	287,757
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):		
Operating transfers from other funds		0
Operating transfers (to) other funds		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	287,757	287,757
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	522,993	522,993
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 810,750	$ 810,750

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
To the Statement of Activities
for the year ended September 30, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds (Page 15)	$	287,757
Governmental funds report capital outlays as current year expenditures. In the Statement of Activities the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of current capital outlay for new fixed assets.		
This is the amount of current year depreciation.		(83,023)
This is the amount of new Governmental Fund assets.		93,291
This is the amount of disposed of Governmental Fund assets.		0
Long term liabilities are not recorded in the Governmental funds. Capital lease payments are expensed in the period that the payments are paid. Capital leases are recorded as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Current year payments reduce the amount of the debt.		
This is the amount of new capital leases during the current year		
This is the amount of current year payments of capital leases and capital costs.		(68,549)
Net pension activity in the current period is not recorded in Governmental funds.		
This is the net gain (loss) from current pension activity		134,546
Liability for personal leave days are not recorded in Governmental funds.		
This is the increase in compensated leave during the year.		(10,132)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Page 13)	$	353,890

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
at September 30, 2021

	Water	Wastewater	Totals
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Deposits	$ 668,412	$ 1,470,052	$ 2,138,464
Accts receivable - customers	40,217	88,381	128,598
Accts receivable - other govts.			0
	708,629	1,558,433	2,267,062
Restricted Current Assets:			
Cash and Deposits	0	364,850	364,850
Total Current Assets	708,629	1,923,283	2,631,912
Capital Assets:			
Plant and equipment	4,855,448	12,785,903	17,641,351
Accumulated depreciation	(2,429,325)	(4,758,312)	(7,187,637)
Net Plant and equipment	2,426,123	8,027,591	10,453,714
Total Assets	3,134,752	9,950,874	13,085,626
Other Net Assets & Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Post Employment Activity - Net Asset	2,119	1,766	3,885
Deferred Outflows from Pension Activity	27,444	22,870	50,314
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts and Wages Payable			0
Interest Payable		39,109	39,109
Current portion long-term debt		304,577	304,577
Total current liabilities	0	343,686	343,686
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Loans Payable		3,026,198	3,026,198
Compensated Absences Payable	3,287	3,393	6,680
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,287	3,029,591	3,032,878
Total Liabilities	3,287	3,373,277	3,376,564
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Deferred Inflows from Pension Activity	67,786	56,488	124,274
Net Position:			
Investment in capital assets net of related debt	2,426,123	4,657,707	7,083,830
Restricted	0	364,850	364,850
Unrestricted	667,119	1,523,188	2,190,307
Total Net Position	$ 3,093,242	$ 6,545,745	$ 9,638,987

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2021

	Water	Wastewater	Totals
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 433,919	$ 1,078,176	$ 1,512,095
Hookups and connections	79,452	56,610	136,062
Reimbursements and Misc.	2,210	1,100	3,310
Total Operating Revenue	515,581	1,135,886	1,651,467
Operating Expenses:			
Salaries and benefits	104,645	154,145	258,790
Administrative and supplies	241,815	413,680	655,495
Depreciation	108,355	278,437	386,792
Total Operating Expenses	454,815	846,262	1,301,077
Operating Income	60,766	289,624	350,390
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Interest Income	540	9,167	9,707
Interest Expense		(111,046)	(111,046)
Gain (Loss) on Pension Activity	20,699	17,249	37,948
Grants	163,472	50,000	213,472
Total Nonoperating	184,711	(34,630)	150,081
Income before transfers	245,477	254,994	500,471
Transfers in		4,647	4,647
Transfers out	(4,647)		(4,647)
Net Income	240,830	259,641	500,471
Total Net Position - Beginning	2,852,412	6,286,104	9,138,516
Total Net Position - Ending	$ 3,093,242	$ 6,545,745	$ 9,638,987

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2021

	Water Fund	Wastewater Fund	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Receipts from customers	$ 512,541	$ 1,147,687	$ 1,660,228
Payments to suppliers and other funds	(241,815)	(413,680)	(655,495)
Payments to employees	(102,101)	(160,425)	(262,526)
Payments from (to) other funds	(4,647)	4,647	0
Other receipts	165,682	51,100	216,782
Net cash provided (used) by operations	329,660	629,329	958,989
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Purchase and construction of capital assets	(98,067)	(443,232)	(541,299)
Amounts provided from capital debt			0
Principal paid on capital debt		(294,915)	(294,915)
Interest paid on capital debt		(115,485)	(115,485)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(98,067)	(853,632)	(951,699)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Interest Income	540	9,167	9,707
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Deposits	232,133	(215,136)	16,997
Balances - Beginning of the year	436,279	2,050,038	2,486,317
Balances - Ending of the year	$ 668,412	$ 1,834,902	$ 2,503,314
Displayed as:			
Pooled Cash and Investments	668,412	1,686,291	2,354,703
Restricted Assets		363,747	363,747
Balances - Ending of the year	$ 668,412	$ 2,050,038	$ 2,718,450
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income	60,766	289,624	350,390
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Grant Receipts and Transfers	158,825	54,647	213,472
Depreciation expense	108,355	278,437	386,792
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Receivables, net	(830)	12,901	12,071
Accounts and other payables	2,544	(6,280)	(3,736)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ 329,660	$ 629,329	$ 958,989

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Bellevue, Idaho was incorporated by charter on February 8, 1883. The City operates under a Mayor-Common Council form of government and provides the following services to the residents of Bellevue, Blaine County, Idaho: public safety, public works, recreation, and community development. The City also provides water and wastewater services which are financed by user charges. The accounting policies of the City of Bellevue, Idaho conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The financial statements of the City of Bellevue, Idaho have been prepared in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities (enterprise funds) provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

(A) Basis of Presentation – Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation:

For this reporting period, the City has conformed its financial statement model to *Governmental Auditing Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34*. This model presents the financial statements as follows:

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the City). These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category—*governmental* and *proprietary*—are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

-Continued

The City reports the following governmental funds:

General Fund. This is the City's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

Water and Wastewater Funds. These funds accounts for the operation, maintenance, and development of the City's water and waste-water facilities.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

The component unit column in the financial statements includes the financial data of the City's only discretely presented component unit, the Bellevue Urban Renewal Agency. It is reported in a separate column to emphasize that it is separate from the City's operations. The Agency was formed in December of 2007 under provisions of the Idaho Urban Renewal Law of 1965 (Chapter 20, Title 50, Idaho Code). The Agency is designed to raise money (through tax incremental financing) over the next several decades for City improvements based on a projected increase in property values in the downtown area.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statement. Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The City considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting. The City adheres to City budget requirements in Title 50, Chapter 10 of the Idaho Code. The provisions of this chapter include the following procedures to establish budgetary data which is reflected in these financial statements:

-continued

A. Prior to certifying the tax levy to the county commissioners, and prior to passing the annual appropriation ordinance, a public meeting shall be held to adopt a budget by a favorable vote of a majority of the members of the council.
B. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Uncommitted appropriations lapse at year end.
C. There are no provisions in Title 50, Chapter 10 for budget augmentations.

Entity Classifications.

A. City-Wide Financial Statements – The City reports net position in three categories – invested in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

B. Fund Financial Statements – The City has adopted GASB Statement No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions" (GASB 54) which defines how fund balances of the governmental funds are presented in the financial statements. There are five classifications of fund balances as presented below:

Non-spendable – These funds are not available for expenditures based on legal or contractual requirements. In this category, one would see inventory, long-term receivables, unless proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned and legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (corpus or a permanent fund).

Restricted – These funds are governed by externally enforceable restrictions. In this category, one would see restricted purpose grant funds, debt service or capital projects.

Committed – Fund balances in this category are limited by the governments' highest level of decision making. Any changes of designation must be done in the same manner that it was implemented and should occur prior to end of the fiscal year, though the exact amount may be determined subsequently.

Assigned – These funds are intended to be used for specific purposes, intent is expressed by governing body or an official delegated by the governing body.

Unassigned – This classification is the default for all funds that do not fit into the other categories. This, however, should not be a negative number for the general fund. If it is, the assigned fund balance must be adjusted.

Order of Use of Fund Balance – The City's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, non-spendable fund balances are determined first and then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined.

Allocation of Indirect Expenses. The City allocates indirect expense, primarily comprised of central governmental services, to operating functions and programs benefiting from those services. Central services include overall City management, centralized budgetary formulation and oversight, accounting, financial reporting, payroll, procurement contracting and oversight, investing and cash management, personnel services, and other central administrative services. Allocations are charged

-Continued

to programs based on use of central services determined by various allocation methodologies. As a matter of policy, certain functions that use significant central services are not charged for the use of these services. These functions or programs include police, fire, and certain divisions with public services and parks.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

(B) Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Deposits and Investments

The cash balances of substantially all funds are pooled and invested by the State of Idaho Treasurer's Office for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. The pool's investments are reported at fair value at September 30 of each year based on market prices. The individual funds' portions of the pool's fair value are presented as "Cash and Deposits". Earnings on the pooled funds are apportioned and paid or credited to the funds monthly based on the average daily balance of each participating fund.

Cash and Deposits

The City considers cash and deposits in proprietary funds to be cash on hand. In addition, because the State Treasury Pool is sufficiently liquid to permit withdrawal of cash at any time without prior notice or penalty, equity in the pool is also deemed to be a deposit.

Receivables and Payable

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Amounts due from other governments are shown in total. Accounts and accrued expenses payable are stated at cost and are recognized liabilities for goods and services rendered to the City as of September 30.

Property Tax Calendar

Property taxes are levied each November based on the assessed value of property as listed on the previous September tax rolls. Assessed values are an approximation of market value. The Blaine County Assessor establishes assessed values. Property tax payments are due in one-half installments in December and June. Property taxes become a lien on the property when it is levied.

Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets used in operations with an initial useful life that extends beyond one year are capitalized. Infrastructure assets such as roads and bridges are also capitalized. They are reported net of accumulated depreciation on the Statement of Net Position. The City capitalizes assets in excess of $5,000.

Under the requirements of *GASB Statement No. 34*, the City is considered a Phase 3 government, as its total annual revenues are less than $10 million. Such governments are not required to report major general infrastructure assets retroactively. Accordingly, the City has determined not to retroactively report this type of capital asset.

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Capital assets are recorded at their historical cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Lives
Infrastructure	30
Building Improvements	50
Vehicles	2-15
Office and Other Equipment	3-15

Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual vacation balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In 2007, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) released Concepts Statement No. 4 *Elements of Financial Statements* which provides a framework for determining the nature of financial accounting or reporting issues. Since the release of the framework, GASB has been looking at the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet to determine if they should continue to be reflected as such. GASB has concluded that, in order to improve financial reporting, there are assets and liabilities that no longer should be reflected as assets and liabilities. These changes are included in the recently-issued GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Asset and Liabilities.*

These changes include two new items that are reflected on the Statement of Net Position.

- Deferred outflow of resources – the current *consumption* of net assets that is applicable to a *future* reporting period.
- Deferred inflows of resources – the current *acquisition* of net assets that is applicable to a *future* reporting period.

-Continued

The City's financial statements may report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources which reflects an increase in resources that applies to a future period.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND DEPOSITS

Deposits: Custodial credit risk, in the case of deposits, is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, $ 154,233 of the City's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured by the FDIC.

Investments: Custodial credit risk, in the case of investments, is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, the City held the following investments:

Investment Type	
Idaho State Local Government Investment Pool	$ 2,734,986
Idaho State Local Government Diversified Bond Fund	240,480

These investments are unrated external investment pools sponsored by the Idaho State Treasurer's Office. They are classified as "Investments in an External Investment Pool" and are exempt from custodial credit risk and concentration of credit risk reporting. Interest rate risk is summarized as follows: Asset-backed securities are reported using weighted average life to more accurately reflect the projected term of the security, considering interest rates and repayment factors.

The elected Idaho State Treasurer, following Idaho Code, Section 67-2328, is authorized to sponsor an investment pool in which the City voluntarily participates. The Pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body - oversight is with the State Treasurer, and Idaho Code defines allowable investments. All investments are entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the Pool or by its agent in the Pool's name. And the fair value of the City's position in the external investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

Credit Risk: The City's policy is to comply with Idaho State statutes which authorize the City to invest in obligations of the United States, obligations of the State or any taxing district in the State, obligations issued by the Farm Credit System, obligations of public corporations of the State of Idaho, repurchase agreements, tax anticipation notes of the State or taxing district in the State, time deposits, savings deposits, revenue bonds of institutions of higher education, and the State Treasurer's Pool.

Interest rate risk and concentration of credit risk: The City has no policy regarding these two investment risk categories.

The City maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is presented on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Deposits".

Cash and Deposits are comprised of the following at the financial statement date:

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Demand deposits	$ 354,412
State of Idaho Diversified Bond Fund	240,480
State of Idaho Investment Pool	2,734,986
Total	$3,329,878

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the current year ended was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 717,340	$	$	$ 717,340
Construction in Progress				
Total	717,340	0	0	717,340
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	752,432	12,515		764,947
Infrastructure	3,851,421			3,851,421
Vehicles and Equipment	978,435	80,776		1,059,211
Total	5,582,288	93,291	0	5,675,579
Less: Accumulated Depreciation:	4,690,629	83,023		4,773,652
Total Net Depreciated Assets	891,659	10,268	0	901,927
Governmental capital assets, net	$ 1,608,999	$ 10,268	$ 0	$ 1,619,267
Business-type activities:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$	$	$	$ 0
Construction in Progress				0
Total	0	0	0	0
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	16,738,626	494,614		17,233,240
Vehicles and Equipment	361,427	46,684		408,111
Total	17,100,053	541,298	0	17,641,351
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	6,800,845	386,792		7,187,637
Total Net Depreciated Assets	10,299,208	154,506	0	10,453,714
Business-type capital assets, net	$ 10,299,208	$ 154,506	$ 0	$ 10,453,714

-Continued

NOTE 4 - LOANS PAYABLE

In November of 2010, the City acquired $ 6,000,000 under a loan agreement with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare for improvements to the wastewater treatment facility. The loan is secured by revenue bonds and is being repaid in semi-annual payments at 3.25%.

The following is a list of the interest and principal payments through the end of the loans:

	Wastewater Loan 2010	
Fiscal Year	Interest	Principal
2022	$ 105,823	$ 304,577
2023	95,844	314,557
2024	85,764	324,636
2025	74,901	335,499
2026	63,909	346,491
2027-2031	141,745	1,705,016
Totals	$ 567,986	$ 3,330,776

NOTE 5 – LITIGATION

The City, at the financial statement date, is not involved in litigation that any unfavorable outcome would have a material effect on the financial position of the City.

NOTE 6 – RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The Sewer Revenue Bond Ordinance for the 2010 loan provides for the creation of a debt service reserve in connection with the issuance of revenue bonds for the upgraded wastewater treatment facility. A separate account in the Idaho State Treasurer's Investment Pool presently has a balance of $ 364,850. As provided by the rate ordinances, sewer capitalization fees are to be deposited into a fund for purpose of replacing the existing system facilities and equipment.

NOTE 7 – RISK MANAGEMENT

A City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the fiscal year, the City is contracted with Idaho County Risk Management Program (ICRMP) for property, crime and fleet insurance and the State Insurance Fund for workman's compensation. Under the terms of the ICRMP policy, the City of Bellevue's liability is limited to the amount of annual financial membership contributions, including a per occurrence deductible. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage in the current year. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

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NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

The City of Bellevue contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five years of credited services (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% (2.3% for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of employer rate for general employees and 74% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2021, it was 7.16% for general employees and 9.13% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate, as a percent of covered payroll, is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94% for general employees and 12.28% for police and firefighters. The City's contributions were $ 103,785 for the year ended September 30, 2021.

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Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions.

At September 30, 2021, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2021, the City's proportion was 0.02235782 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2021, the City recognized pension (expense) revenue of $172,495.) At September 30, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$	$ 554,616
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	$ 202,688	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 26,016	$ 10,264
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	$ (25,946)	
City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$ 25,946	
Total	$ 228,704	$ 564,880

$ 25,946 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2022.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2021 the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2020 is 4.7 and 4.6 for the measurement period June 30, 2021.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

-Continued

Year ended September 30, 2021:

2022	$ (79,080)
2023	$ (71,267)
2024	$ (62,279)
2025	$(123,550)

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2021, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	3.05%
Salary inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return	6.05%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	1%

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries

General Employees and All Beneficiaries - Males Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11%
General Employees and All Beneficiaries - Females Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police - Males Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police - Females Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%
Disabled Members - Males Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%
Disabled Members - Females Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2021, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2021.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

-Continued

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets.

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of 2024.

Capital Market Assumptions from Callan 2021

	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return (Arithmetic)	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Asset Class			
Core Fixed Income	30.00%	1.80%	0.20%
Broad US Equities	55.00%	8.00%	6.00%
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00%	8.25%	6.25%
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.00%	2.00%
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		1.50%	1.50%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.18%	4.18%
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.29%	12.29%
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return		5.55%	3.46%
Assumed Investment Expenses		0.40%	0.40%
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses		5.15%	3.06%

-Continued

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.35%, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.35%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.35%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$(17,481)	$(17,658)	$(17,835)

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report.

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov

Payables to the pension plan

At September 30, 2021, the City reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of $ 0 for legally required employer contributions and $0 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

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NOTE 9 – CAPTIAL LEASES PAYABLE

On March 7, 2012, the City entered into a financing capital lease for the purchase of new fire truck. The lease is payable in equal annual installments of $ 21,169. The lease is capitalized in the statement of net position in the amount of $143,059 and will be expensed annually in the funds. In January of 2019 the City entered into a financing capital lease for the purchase of a 2018 Model 5610 Bobcat Toolcat. This lease is capitalized in the amount of $46,203 and will also be expensed annually in the funds. On December 22, 2020, the City entered into a financing capital lease for the purchase of a 2021 Ford F-150 pickup for the fire department. This lease is capitalized in the amount of $43,125 and will also be expensed annually in the funds. The following is a summary of the City's capital leases payable.

	Equip Cost	2022	2023	2024	2025+	Total
Governmental Activities						
2012 Pierce 7400 Pumper Fire Truck						
PNC Equipment Finance	258,290	21,169	21,169	21,169	63,507	127,014
Less Interest 4.65%		(4,857)	(4,133)	(3,377)	(5,248)	(17,615)
Due 2/27						
	258,290	16,312	17,036	17,792	58,259	109,399
2018 Bobcat 5610 Toolcat						
Wells Fargo Financing	51,397	9,951	9,951	9,951	9,951	39,804
Less Interest 7%		(1,977)	(1,400)	(792)	(156)	(4,325)
Due 1/24						
	51,397	7,974	8,551	9,159	9,795	35,479
2021 Ford F-150 Pickup						
NCL Government Capital	43,125	7,514	7,514	7,514	15,030	37,572
Less Interest 4.185%		(1,453)	(1,187)	(909)	(935)	(4,484)
Due 2/15						
	43,125	6,061	6,327	6,605	14,095	33,088
Total Capital Leases	$ 352,812	$ 30,347	$ 31,914	$ 33,556	$ 82,149	$ 177,966

NOTE 10 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events were evaluated through the date of the auditor's report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Required

Supplementary Information

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual -- General Fund
for the year ended September 30, 2021

	Original Budget Amounts	Final Budget Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUE:				
State of Idaho liquor receipts	$ 67,000	$ 67,000	$ 79,314	$ 12,314
State highway user collections	94,615	94,615	120,795	26,180
State of Idaho shared revenue	175,697	175,697	257,608	81,911
Franchises, licenses, permits	135,500	135,500	159,401	23,901
City Property Assessments	560,019	560,019	571,635	11,616
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater	152,090	152,090	207,613	55,523
Earnings on investments	5,000	5,000	1,696	(3,304)
Fees, fines and charges for services	25,800	25,800	32,697	6,897
Grants and contributions	201,197	201,197	259,930	58,733
County court fines			10,368	10,368
Miscellaneous	8,225	8,225	15,567	7,342
Total Revenue	1,425,143	1,425,143	1,716,624	291,481
EXPENDITURES:				
Administrative	311,993	311,993	311,486	507
Community Development	187,622	187,622	187,596	26
Parks and Recreation	31,690	31,690	30,865	825
Fire	213,527	213,527	174,597	38,930
Library	64,125	64,125	62,629	1,496
Marshall	480,439	480,439	480,246	193
Building and Grounds	35,424	35,424	35,365	59
Streets	221,042	221,042	146,083	74,959
Capital Expenditures				0
Total Expenditures	1,545,862	1,545,862	1,428,867	116,995
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENDITURES)	(120,719)	(120,719)	287,757	408,476
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Operating transfers from other funds				0
Operating transfers (to) other funds				0
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(120,719)	(120,719)	287,757	408,476
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	522,993	522,993	522,993	
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 402,274	$ 402,274	$ 810,750	$ 408,476

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PENSION INFORMATION
For the year ended September 30, 2021

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	.0254933%	.0204267%	.0221655%	.0219022%	.0156724%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 290,999	$ 301,297	$ 348,404	$ 443,991	$ 206,380
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 890,981	$ 719,144	$ 713,441	$ 671,267	$ 435,150
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	32.66%	41.90%	48.83%	66.14%	47.43%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.79%	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%	91.38%

	2021	2020
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	.02235782%	.0256928%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (Asset)	$ (17,658)	$ 596,621
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 103,785	$ 923,442
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability (Asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-17.01%	64.61%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	100.36%	88.22%

* GASB Statement No. 68 required ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2021.

Schedule of Employer's Contributions
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contributions	$ 102,028	$ 81,476	$ 77,932	$ 88,119	$ 56,998
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ (102,028)	$ (81,476)	$ (77,932)	$ (88,119)	$ (56,998)
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 890,981	$ 719,144	$ 713,441	$ 671,267	$ 435,150
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.45%	11.33%	10.92%	13.13%	12.03%

	2021	2020
Statutorily required contributions	$ 103,785	$ 110,664
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ (103,785)	$ (110,664)
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ 0	$ 0
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 862,111	$ 923,442
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	12.04%	11.98%

Other

Supplementary Information

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Bond-Future Principal and Interest Requirements
at September 30, 2021

	Annual Payment			
	Interest Rate	Fiscal Year	Principal Payment	Interest Payment
City of Bellevue Blaine County Sewer Construction Loan				
Waste Water Treatment Plant Revolving Promissory Note Series 2010 $6,000,000, November 17, 2010 3.25% per annum				
	3.25%	2022	$ 304,577	$ 105,823
	3.25%	2023	314,557	95,844
	3.25%	2024	324,636	85,764
	3.25%	2025	335,499	74,901
	3.25%	2026	346,491	63,909
	3.25%	2027	357,844	52,556
	3.25%	2028	369,465	40,935
	3.25%	2029	381,673	28,726
	3.25%	2030	394,179	16,221
	3.25%	2031	201,855	3,307
			$ 3,330,776	$ 567,986

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

WORKMAN & COMPANY | Office of Accounting

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

November 15, 2021

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Bellevue, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the City of Bellevue, Idaho (City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Bellevue, Idaho's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 15, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bellevue, Idaho's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe that a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of the internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Workman & Company

WORKMAN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
Twin Falls, Idaho

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO

Financial Statements

Year Ended September 30, 2022

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Financial Statements
For the year ended September 30, 2022

Table of Contents

Independent Auditor's Report 1-2

Required Supplementary Information - Part I
Management's Discussion and Analysis 3-11

Basic Financial Statements:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:
Statement of Net Position 12
Statement of Activities 13

Fund Financial Statements:
Balance Sheet 14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances 15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities 16

Proprietary Funds:
Statement of Net Position 17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position 18
Statement of Cash Flows 19

Notes to the Financial Statements 20-33

Required Supplementary Information:

General Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule 34
Public Employee Pension Information - PERSI 35

Other Supplementary Information:

Bond - Future Principal and Interest Requirements 36

Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of the General Purpose Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards 37

WORKMAN & COMPANY | Office of Accounting

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

November 11, 2022

To the City Council
City of Bellevue, Idaho
Bellevue, Idaho

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities,and the aggregate discretely presented component unit of the City of Bellevue, Idaho, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Bellevue, Idaho's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and the aggregate discretely presented component unit of the City of Bellevue, Idaho, as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of Bellevue, Idaho, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of Bellevue, Idaho's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

Report Continued—

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bellevue, Idaho's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of Bellevue, Idaho's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planning scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and post-employment information on pages 3–11 and 34 and 35 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Bellevue, Idaho's basic financial statements. The long-term debt payment schedule on pages 36 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The long-term debt payment schedule is the responsibility of management and is derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Workman & Company

Certified Public Accountants
Twin Falls, Idaho

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CITY OF BELLEVUE

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CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

The City of Bellevue, Idaho's general purpose external financial statements are presented in this report. The components of the general purpose external financial statements include:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
- Basic Financial Statements
- Other Required Supplementary Information (RSI).

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The total of all fund assets of the City of Bellevue exceeded liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $ 11,750,163. Of that amount, $ 2,050,214 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet future obligations and programs.

- General Fund Revenues were $1,900,638 and expenditures were $1,838,949.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Bellevue's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements
Government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial condition. Changes in the City's financial position may be measured over time by increases and decreases in the Statement of Net Position. Information on how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year is presented in the Statement of Activities.

Fund Financial Statements
Fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the City, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. Fund financial statements include the statements for governmental and proprietary funds. Financial statements for the City's component unit are also presented.

Component Unit
The City has one discretely reported component unit. The Bellevue Urban Renewal Agency is reported separately from the City's Government-wide Financial Statements. This Agency is created to improve property within the City through property tax revenues. (See Footnote 1 of the Financials)

Continued...

Table 1: Major Features of the Basic Financial Statements

	Government-wide	Fund Financial Statements	
	Financial Statements	*Governmental Funds*	*Proprietary Funds*
Scope	Entire City government and the City's component unit.	Activities of the City that are not proprietary.	Activities of the City that are operated similar to private businesses
Required financial statements	* Statement of net position * Statement of activities	* Balance sheet * Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	* Statement of net assets * Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position * Statement of cash flows
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability Information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	* Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year * Expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements for more detailed information on the elements of the financial statements. Table 1 above summarizes the major features of the basic financial statements.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Condensed Statement of Net Position

The largest component ($ 9,249,959) of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, infrastructure, buildings, equipment, and others), less any related debt outstanding that was needed to acquire or construct the assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to the citizens and businesses in the City; consequently, these net assets are not eligible for future spending. Restricted net position total $ 449,990. Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions, debt service requirements, or enabling legislation on how they can be used.

Continued...

The remaining portion of net assets is unrestricted, which can be used to finance government operation.

Table 2 below presents the City's condensed statement of net position as of September 30, 2022, derived from the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Table 2: Condensed Statement of Net Position
As of September 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Unit - Urban Renewal Agency
Current and other assets	$ 955,978	$ 2,181,363	$ 3,137,341	$ 364,619
Capital assets	1,609,953	10,845,609	12,455,562	
Total Assets	2,565,931	13,026,972	15,592,903	364,619
Deferred Outflows	417,436	94,046	511,482	0
Current Liabilities	115,453	350,546	465,999	
Long-term liabilities	979,759	2,903,926	3,883,685	
Total Liabilities	1,095,212	3,254,472	4,349,684	0
Deferred Inflows	3,704	834	4,538	0
Net position:				
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	1,465,971	7,783,988	9,249,959	
Restricted	83,251	366,739	449,990	364,619
Unrestricted	335,229	1,714,985	2,050,214	
Total Net Position	$ 1,884,451	$ 9,865,712	$ 11,750,163	$ 364,619

Condensed Statement of Activities

Table 3 below presents the City's condensed statement of activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, as derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities. Over time, increases and decreases in net assets measure whether the City's financial position is improving or deteriorating. During the fiscal year, the net position of the governmental activities decreased by $ 10,177 or -.537% percent, and the net position of the business-type activities increased by $226,725 or 2.35%.

Continued...

Table 3: Condensed Statement of Activities
As of September 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Urban Renewal Agency
Revenue:				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	$ 19,002	$ 1,676,322	$ 1,695,324	$
Capital grants /contributions	26,000	264,138	290,138	
Total program revenues	45,002	1,940,460	1,985,462	0
General revenues				
Taxes	782,953		782,953	86,605
Franchise, licenses, permits	310,940		310,940	
State shared revenues	526,399		526,399	
Interest	3,805	12,902	16,707	1,779
Other revenues and Transfers	64,258	(23,653)	40,605	
Total general revenues	1,688,355	(10,751)	1,677,604	88,384
Total revenues	1,733,357	1,929,709	3,663,066	88,384
Program expenses:				
Administrative	329,281		329,281	25,420
Planning and Zoning	243,283		243,283	
Parks and recreation	41,233		41,233	
Fire	170,607		170,607	
Library	66,161		66,161	
Marshall	599,980		599,980	
Building and grounds	36,264		36,264	
Streets	247,041		247,041	
Shop	1,397		1,397	
Wastewater		1,065,872	1,065,872	
Water		534,975	534,975	
Interest, long-term debt	8,287	102,137	110,424	
Total program expenses	1,743,534	1,702,984	3,446,518	25,420
Change in net assets	(10,177)	226,725	216,548	62,964
Beginning net assets	1,894,928	9,638,987	11,533,915	301,655
Ending net assets	$ 1,884,751	$ 9,865,712	$ 11,750,463	$ 364,619

Continued...

Program Expenses and Revenues for Governmental Activities

Table 4 below presents program expenses and revenues for governmental activities. Overall, program revenues were not sufficient to cover program expenses for governmental activities. The net program expenses of these governmental activities were therefore supported by general revenues, mainly taxes.

Table 4: Program Expenses and Revenues for Government Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Expense (Revenues) (a)
Administrative	$ 329,281	$ 727	$ (328,554)
Planning and Zoning	243,283	197,209	(46,074)
Parks and Recreation	41,233	1,884	(39,349)
Fire	170,607		(170,607)
Library	66,161		(66,161)
Marshall	599,980		(599,980)
Building and Grounds	36,264		(36,264)
Streets	247,041	150	(246,891)
Shop	1,397		(1,397)
Interest	8,287		(8,287)
Totals	$ 1,743,534	$ 199,970	$ (1,543,564)

(a) Net Program Expenses are mainly supported by taxes and state shared revenues.

Program Expenses and Revenues for Business-type Activities

Table 5 below presents program expenses and revenues for business-type activities. Program revenues generated from business-type activities were sufficient to cover program expenses.

Table 5: Program Expenses and Revenues for Business-type Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

City Programs	Program Expenses	Program Revenues	Net Program (Expenses) Revenues
Water	$ 534,975	$ 726,547	$ 191,572
Wastewater	1,065,872	1,213,913	148,041
Interest on long-term debt	102,137		(102,137)
Totals	$ 1,702,984	$ 1,940,460	$ 237,476

Continued...

The City of Bellevue, Idaho adopts an annual budget. A budgetary comparison statement of Governmental Funds is provided below. In total, any negative variances are insignificant.

Table 6: Analysis of Significant Budget Variances for Government Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variances
Revenues:			
Taxes (including penalties/interest)	$ 767,366	$ 782,953	$ 15,587
Franchises, licenses, permits	250,631	310,940	60,309
State of Idaho	417,929	526,399	108,470
Fees, Charges for Services	20,227	18,702	(1,525)
Other	231,100	261,644	30,544
Totals	1,687,253	1,900,638	213,385
Expenditures:			
Administrative	359,747	327,351	32,396
Planning and Zoning	270,449	243,283	27,166
Parks and Recreation	43,611	29,103	14,508
Fire	349,169	262,792	86,377
Library	72,728	65,226	7,502
Marshall	647,577	611,241	36,336
Building and Grounds	43,061	36,264	6,797
Streets	360,942	263,689	97,253
Shop	0	0	0
Capital Expenditures			0
Totals	2,147,284	1,838,949	308,335
Excess (Deficiency)	$ (460,031)	$ 61,689	$ 521,720

BUDGET VARIANCES IN THE GENERAL FUND

The changes made to the budget format have moved the City into compliance with the budget standards developed by the Government Finance Officers of America (GFOA). An analysis of budget variances this year shows that more assets were budgeted for expenditure than were expended during the current operating cycle.

Continued...

Table 7: Comparison of Statement of Net Position
As of September 30, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021	Percentage Change
Current Assets	$ 3,137,341	$ 3,575,079	-12.2441%
Capital Assets	12,455,562	12,042,981	3.4259%
Total Assets	15,592,903	15,618,060	-0.1611%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	511,482	246,361	107.6148%
Current Liabilities	465,999	506,451	-7.9873%
Long Term Liabilities	3,883,685	3,259,175	19.1616%
Total Liabilities	4,349,684	3,765,626	15.5102%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,538	564,880	-99.1966%
Net Position:			
Invested in Capital Assets net of related debt	9,249,959	8,464,784	9.2758%
Restricted	449,990	493,510	-8.8185%
Unrestricted	2,050,214	2,575,621	-20.3992%
Total Net Position	$ 11,750,163	$ 11,533,915	1.8749%

OVERALL ANALYSIS

Financial highlights for the City as a whole during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, show the assets of the City exceeded its liabilities (net position) at the close to the fiscal year by $ 11,750,163 (for governmental activities $ 1,884,451, for the business-type activities $ 9,865,712). Additionally, the City's total net position increased during the year by $ 216,548. This amount is due to the water funds net income of $ 174,966, wastewater funds net income of $ 51,759 and general fund net income (loss) of $(10,177).

Continued...

Table 8: Changes in Fixed Assets
for All Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Land and Infrastructure	$ 4,568,761			$ 4,568,761
Buildings and Improvements	17,998,187	778,433		18,776,620
Vehicles and Equipment	1,437,321	114,843		1,552,164
Construction in Progress	0		0	0
Totals	24,004,269	893,276	0	24,897,545
Accumulated Depreciation	(11,961,289)	(480,694)		(12,441,983)
Net Book Value	$ 12,042,980			$ 12,455,562

CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM, ACTIVITY

Capital Asset Activity

At September 30, 2022, the City reported $1,609,952 in capital assets for governmental activities and $10,845,610 in capital assets for business-type activities.

Long-term Debt Activity

See Note 4 of the financial statements for information on the City's long-term debt.

FUNDS ANALYSIS

Funds that experienced significant changes during the year are as follows:

Governmental funds

As of the close of the fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $ 872,439. The fund balance increased $ 61,689 during the fiscal year. The increase is the result of $1,900,638 of revenues, reduced by $1,838,949 of expenditures. The increase in fund balance follows a fund balance increase of $ 287,757 in FY 2021. The positive trends in the City's governmental fund results from a continuation of fiscal policies designed to limit spending and preserve and strengthen the City's financial position during uncertain economic times. This ongoing accomplishment is due to the commitment and determination of the City Council and staff to make prudent financial decisions while also seeking to preserve levels of service to the community by continually pursuing and implementing cost savings and efficiencies in operations.

Continued...

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Requests for information regarding City finances should be directed to:

Marian Edwards
City Clerk/Treasurer
City of Bellevue, Idaho
P.O. Box 825
Bellevue, Idaho, 83313
Telephone: (208) 788-2128x2

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Net Position
at September 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Unit Urban Renewal Agency
ASSETS				
Cash and Deposits	$ 741,606	$ 1,686,361	$ 2,427,967	
Accounts Receivable		128,263	128,263	
Taxes Receivable	9,769		9,769	
Due From Other Governments	121,352		121,352	
Restricted and Assigned Cash	83,251	366,739	449,990	$ 364,619
Due From Other Funds			0	
Totals	955,978	2,181,363	3,137,341	364,619
Capital Assets:				
Land	717,340		717,340	
Infrastructure	3,851,421		3,851,421	
Buildings and Improvements	764,947	18,011,673	18,776,620	
Equipment and Vehicles	1,144,054	408,111	1,552,165	
Accumulated Deprecation	(4,867,809)	(7,574,175)	(12,441,984)	
Total Capital Assets	1,609,953	10,845,609	12,455,562	0
Total Assets	2,565,931	13,026,972	15,592,903	364,619
Other Net Assets & Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Deferred Outflows from Pension Activity	417,436	94,046	511,482	0
LIABILITIES				
Accounts and Payroll Liabilities Payable	288	567	855	
Interest Payable		35,422	35,422	
Refundable User Deposits	83,251		83,251	
Long-term Liabilities:				
Portion due or payable within one year:				
Capital Leases and Loans Payable	31,914	314,557	346,471	
Portion due or payable after one year:				
Capital Leases and Loans Payable	112,068	2,711,642	2,823,710	
Net Pension Liability	829,758	186,939	1,016,697	
Compensated Absences	37,933	5,345	43,278	
Total Liabilities	1,095,212	3,254,472	4,349,684	0
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Deferred Inflows from Pension Activity	3,704	834	4,538	0
NET POSITION				
Invested in Capital Assets - net of related debt	1,465,971	7,783,988	9,249,959	
Restricted For:				
Debt Service		366,739	366,739	
Other Purposes	83,251		83,251	364,619
Unrestricted	335,229	1,714,985	2,050,214	
Total Net Position	$ 1,884,451	$ 9,865,712	$ 11,750,163	$ 364,619

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

Activities:	Expenses	Program Revenues: Fees, Fines, and Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Business Type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Total	Component Unit - Urban Renewal Agency
Governmental:							
Administrative	$ 329,281	$ 300	$ 427	$ (328,554)		$ (328,554)	
Planning and Zoning	243,283	197,209		(46,074)		(46,074)	
Parks and Recreation	41,233	1,925		(39,308)		(39,308)	
Fire	170,607			(170,607)		(170,607)	
Library	66,161		1,550	(64,611)		(64,611)	
Marshall	599,980		24,023	(575,957)		(575,957)	
Building and Grounds	36,264			(36,264)		(36,264)	
Streets	247,041	16,777		(230,264)		(230,264)	
Shop	1,397			(1,397)		(1,397)	
Interest	8,287			(8,287)		(8,287)	
Total Governmental Activities	1,743,534	216,211	26,000	(1,501,323)		(1,501,323)	
Business Type:							
Water	534,975	512,409	214,138		$ 191,572	191,572	
Wastewater	1,065,872	1,163,913	50,000		148,041	148,041	
Interest - on long-term debt	102,137				(102,137)	(102,137)	
Total Business-type Activities	1,702,984	1,676,322	264,138		237,476	237,476	
Total City of Bellevue, Idaho	$ 3,446,518	$ 1,892,533	$ 290,138	(1,501,323)	237,476	(1,263,847)	
Component Units:							
Urban Renewal Agency	$ 25,420						$ (25,420)
Total							(25,420)
General Revenues:							
State of Idaho liquor receipts				71,014		71,014	
State highway user collections				180,254		180,254	
State of Idaho shared revenue				275,131		275,131	
Franchises, licenses, permits				113,731		113,731	
City Property Assessments				770,507		770,507	86,605
Local Option Tax Receipts				12,446		12,446	
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater				193,900		193,900	
Earnings on investments				3,805	12,902	16,707	1,779
County court fines				37,780		37,780	
Miscellaneous				160		160	
Interfund Transfers						0	
Gain (Loss) on Pension Activity				(167,582)	(23,653)	(191,235)	
Total general revenues and transfers				1,491,146	(10,751)	1,480,395	88,384
Changes in net position				(10,177)	226,725	216,548	62,964
Net Position - Beginning				1,894,928	9,638,987	11,533,915	301,655
Net Position - Ending				$ 1,884,751	$ 9,865,712	$ 11,750,463	$ 364,619

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2022

	General Fund	Total
ASSETS:		
Cash and Cash Deposits	$ 824,857	$ 824,857
Taxes and Other Receivables	9,769	9,769
Due From Other Governments	121,352	121,352
Total Assets	$ 955,978	955,978
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts and Accrued Payables	288	288
Refundable User Deposits	83,251	83,251
Total Liabilities	83,539	83,539
FUND BALANCE:		
Non-spendable	0	0
Restricted	0	0
Committed	12,446	12,446
Assigned	4,633	4,633
Unassigned	855,360	855,360
Total Fund Balance	872,439	872,439
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$ 955,978	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (page 12) are different because:

Governmental fund capital assets are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The cost of assets is $ 6,477,761 and the accumulated depreciation is $ 4,867,809	1,609,952
Long-term liabilities, net pension liabilities, and compensated absences are not payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.	(597,940)
Net Position of Governmental Funds	$ 1,884,451

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2022

	General Fund	Totals
REVENUE:		
State of Idaho liquor receipts	$ 71,014	$ 71,014
State highway user collections	180,254	180,254
State of Idaho shared revenue	275,131	275,131
Franchises, licenses, permits	310,940	310,940
City Property Assessments	770,507	770,507
Local Option Tax Receipts	12,446	12,446
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater	193,900	193,900
Earnings on investments	3,805	3,805
Fees, fines and charges for services	18,702	18,702
Grants and contributions	26,000	26,000
County court fines	37,780	37,780
Miscellaneous	159	159
Total Revenue	1,900,638	1,900,638
EXPENDITURES:		
Administrative	327,351	327,351
Community Development	243,283	243,283
Parks and Recreation	29,103	29,103
Fire	262,792	262,792
Library	65,226	65,226
Marshall	611,241	611,241
Building and Grounds	36,264	36,264
Streets	263,689	263,689
Capital Expenditures		0
Total Expenditures	1,838,949	1,838,949
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENDITURES)	61,689	61,689
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):		
Operating transfers from other funds		0
Operating transfers (to) other funds		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	61,689	61,689
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	810,750	810,750
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 872,439	$ 872,439

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
To the Statement of Activities
for the year ended September 30, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds (Page 15)	$	61,689
Governmental funds report capital outlays as current year expenditures. In the Statement of Activities the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount of current capital outlay for new fixed assets.		
This is the amount of current year depreciation.		(94,157)
This is the amount of new Governmental Fund assets.		114,843
This is the amount of disposed of Governmental Fund assets.		0
Long term liabilities are not recorded in the Governmental funds. Capital lease payments are expensed in the period that the payments are paid. Capital leases are recorded as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Current year payments reduce the amount of the debt.		
This is the amount of new capital leases during the current year		
This is the amount of current year payments of capital leases and capital costs.		(38,634)
Net pension activity in the current period is not recorded in Governmental funds.		
This is the net gain (loss) from current pension activity		(64,316)
Liability for personal leave days are not recorded in Governmental funds.		
This is the decrease in compensated leave during the year.		10,398
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Page 13)	$	(10,177)

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
at September 30, 2022

	Water	Wastewater	Totals
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Deposits	$ 929,666	$ 756,695	$ 1,686,361
Accts receivable - customers	35,914	92,349	128,263
Accts receivable - other govts.			0
	965,580	849,044	1,814,624
Restricted Current Assets:			
Cash and Deposits	0	366,739	366,739
Total Current Assets	965,580	1,215,783	2,181,363
Capital Assets:			
Plant and equipment	4,880,722	13,539,062	18,419,784
Accumulated depreciation	(2,538,522)	(5,035,653)	(7,574,175)
Net Plant and equipment	2,342,200	8,503,409	10,845,609
Total Assets	3,307,780	9,719,192	13,026,972
Other Net Assets & Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Deferred Outflows from Pension Activity	37,878	56,168	94,046
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts and Wages Payable		567	567
Interest Payable		35,422	35,422
Current portion long-term debt		314,557	314,557
Total current liabilities	0	350,546	350,546
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Loans Payable		2,711,642	2,711,642
Net Pension Liability	75,292	111,647	186,939
Compensated Absences Payable	1,822	3,523	5,345
Total noncurrent liabilities	77,114	2,826,812	2,903,926
Total Liabilities	77,114	3,177,358	3,254,472
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Deferred Inflows from Pension Activity	336	498	834
Net Position:			
Investment in capital assets net of related debt	2,342,200	5,441,788	7,783,988
Restricted	0	366,739	366,739
Unrestricted	926,008	788,977	1,714,985
Total Net Position	$ 3,268,208	$ 6,597,504	$ 9,865,712

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2022

	Water	Wastewater	Totals
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 439,317	$ 1,089,003	$ 1,528,320
Hookups and connections	70,892	73,260	144,152
Reimbursements and Misc.	2,200	1,650	3,850
Total Operating Revenue	512,409	1,163,913	1,676,322
Operating Expenses:			
Salaries and benefits	119,091	167,533	286,624
Administrative and supplies	306,687	620,999	927,686
Depreciation	109,197	277,340	386,537
Total Operating Expenses	534,975	1,065,872	1,600,847
Operating Income	(22,566)	98,041	75,475
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
Interest Income	3,895	9,007	12,902
Interest Expense		(102,137)	(102,137)
Gain (Loss) on Pension Activity	473	(24,126)	(23,653)
Grants	214,138	50,000	264,138
Total Nonoperating	218,506	(67,256)	151,250
Income before transfers	195,940	30,785	226,725
Transfers in		20,974	20,974
Transfers out	(20,974)		(20,974)
Net Income	174,966	51,759	226,725
Total Net Position - Beginning	3,093,242	6,545,745	9,638,987
Total Net Position - Ending	$ 3,268,208	$ 6,597,504	$ 9,865,712

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
for the year ended September 30, 2022

	Water Fund	Wastewater Fund	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Receipts from customers	$ 516,712	$ 1,159,945	$ 1,676,657
Payments to suppliers and other funds	(306,687)	(620,999)	(927,686)
Payments to employees	(120,536)	(167,403)	(287,939)
Payments from (to) other funds	(20,974)	20,974	0
Other receipts	214,138	50,000	264,138
Net cash provided (used) by operations	282,653	442,517	725,170
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Purchase and construction of capital assets	(25,294)	(753,159)	(778,453)
Amounts provided from capital debt			0
Principal paid on capital debt		(304,576)	(304,576)
Interest paid on capital debt		(105,257)	(105,257)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(25,294)	(1,162,992)	(1,188,286)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Interest Income	3,895	9,007	12,902
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Deposits	261,254	(711,468)	(450,214)
Balances - Beginning of the year	668,412	1,834,902	2,503,314
Balances - Ending of the year	$ 929,666	$ 1,123,434	$ 2,053,100
Displayed as:			
Pooled Cash and Investments	929,666	756,695	1,686,361
Restricted Assets		366,739	366,739
Balances - Ending of the year	$ 929,666	$ 1,123,434	$ 2,053,100
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating Income	(22,566)	98,041	75,475
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Grant Receipts and Transfers	193,164	70,974	264,138
Depreciation expense	109,197	277,340	386,537
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Receivables, net	4,303	(3,968)	335
Accounts and other payables	(1,445)	130	(1,315)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ 282,653	$ 442,517	$ 725,170

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of Bellevue, Idaho was incorporated by charter on February 8, 1883. The City operates under a Mayor-Common Council form of government and provides the following services to the residents of Bellevue, Blaine County, Idaho: public safety, public works, recreation, and community development. The City also provides water and wastewater services which are financed by user charges. The accounting policies of the City of Bellevue, Idaho conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The financial statements of the City of Bellevue, Idaho have been prepared in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities (enterprise funds) provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

(A) Basis of Presentation – Basis of Accounting

Basis of Presentation:

For this reporting period, the City has conformed its financial statement model to *Governmental Auditing Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34*. This model presents the financial statements as follows:

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the City). These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category—*governmental* and *proprietary*—are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

-Continued

The City reports the following governmental funds:

General Fund. This is the City's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

Water and Wastewater Funds. These funds accounts for the operation, maintenance, and development of the City's water and waste-water facilities.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

The component unit column in the financial statements includes the financial data of the City's only discretely presented component unit, the Bellevue Urban Renewal Agency. It is reported in a separate column to emphasize that it is separate from the City's operations. The Agency was formed in December of 2007 under provisions of the Idaho Urban Renewal Law of 1965 (Chapter 20, Title 50, Idaho Code). The Agency is designed to raise money (through tax incremental financing) over the next several decades for City improvements based on a projected increase in property values in the downtown area.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental Fund Financial Statement. Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The City considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting. The City adheres to City budget requirements in Title 50, Chapter 10 of the Idaho Code. The provisions of this chapter include the following procedures to establish budgetary data which is reflected in these financial statements:

-continued

A. Prior to certifying the tax levy to the county commissioners, and prior to passing the annual appropriation ordinance, a public meeting shall be held to adopt a budget by a favorable vote of a majority of the members of the council.
B. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Uncommitted appropriations lapse at year end.
C. There are no provisions in Title 50, Chapter 10 for budget augmentations.

Entity Classifications.

A. City-Wide Financial Statements – The City reports net position in three categories – invested in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

B. Fund Financial Statements – The City has adopted GASB Statement No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions" (GASB 54) which defines how fund balances of the governmental funds are presented in the financial statements. There are five classifications of fund balances as presented below:

Non-spendable – These funds are not available for expenditures based on legal or contractual requirements. In this category, one would see inventory, long-term receivables, unless proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned and legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (corpus or a permanent fund).

Restricted – These funds are governed by externally enforceable restrictions. In this category, one would see restricted purpose grant funds, debt service or capital projects.

Committed – Fund balances in this category are limited by the governments' highest level of decision making. Any changes of designation must be done in the same manner that it was implemented and should occur prior to end of the fiscal year, though the exact amount may be determined subsequently.

Assigned – These funds are intended to be used for specific purposes, intent is expressed by governing body, or an official delegated by the governing body.

Unassigned – This classification is the default for all funds that do not fit into the other categories. This, however, should not be a negative number for the general fund. If it is, the assigned fund balance must be adjusted.

Order of Use of Fund Balance – The City's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year. For all funds, non-spendable fund balances are determined first and then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined.

Allocation of Indirect Expenses. The City allocates indirect expense, primarily comprised of central governmental services, to operating functions and programs benefiting from those services. Central services include overall City management, centralized budgetary formulation and oversight, accounting, financial reporting, payroll, procurement contracting and oversight, investing and cash management, personnel services, and other central administrative services. Allocations are charged

-Continued

to programs based on use of central services determined by various allocation methodologies. As a matter of policy, certain functions that use significant central services are not charged for the use of these services. These functions or programs include police, fire, and certain divisions with public services and parks.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

(B) Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Deposits and Investments

The cash balances of substantially all funds are pooled and invested by the State of Idaho Treasurer's Office for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. The pool's investments are reported at fair value at September 30 of each year based on market prices. The individual funds' portions of the pool's fair value are presented as "Cash and Deposits". Earnings on the pooled funds are apportioned and paid or credited to the funds monthly based on the average daily balance of each participating fund.

Cash and Deposits

The City considers cash and deposits in proprietary funds to be cash on hand. In addition, because the State Treasury Pool is sufficiently liquid to permit withdrawal of cash at any time without prior notice or penalty, equity in the pool is also deemed to be a deposit.

Receivables and Payable

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Amounts due from other governments are shown in total. Accounts and accrued expenses payable are stated at cost and are recognized liabilities for goods and services rendered to the City as of September 30.

Property Tax Calendar

Property taxes are levied each November based on the assessed value of property as listed on the previous September tax rolls. Assessed values are an approximation of market value. The Blaine County Assessor establishes assessed values. Property tax payments are due in one-half installments in December and June. Property taxes become a lien on the property when it is levied.

Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets used in operations with an initial useful life that extends beyond one year are capitalized. Infrastructure assets such as roads and bridges are also capitalized. They are reported net of accumulated depreciation on the Statement of Net Position. The City capitalizes assets in excess of $5,000.

Under the requirements of *GASB Statement No. 34*, the City is considered a Phase 3 government, as its total annual revenues are less than $10 million. Such governments are not required to report major general infrastructure assets retroactively. Accordingly, the City has determined not to retroactively report this type of capital asset.

-Continued

Capital assets are recorded at their historical cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Lives
Infrastructure	30
Building Improvements	50
Vehicles	2-15
Office and Other Equipment	3-15

Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual vacation balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In 2007, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) released Concepts Statement No. 4 *Elements of Financial Statements* which provides a framework for determining the nature of financial accounting or reporting issues. Since the release of the framework, GASB has been looking at the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet to determine if they should continue to be reflected as such. GASB has concluded that, in order to improve financial reporting, there are assets and liabilities that no longer should be reflected as assets and liabilities. These changes are included in the recently-issued GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Asset and Liabilities.*

These changes include two new items that are reflected on the Statement of Net Position.

- Deferred outflow of resources – the current *consumption* of net assets that is applicable to a *future* reporting period.
- Deferred inflows of resources – the current *acquisition* of net assets that is applicable to a *future* reporting period.

-Continued

The City's financial statements may report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources which reflects an increase in resources that applies to a future period.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND DEPOSITS

Deposits: Custodial credit risk, in the case of deposits, is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The City has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, $ 447,736 of the City's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured by the FDIC.

Investments: Custodial credit risk, in the case of investments, is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, the City held the following investments:

Investment Type	
Idaho State Local Government Investment Pool	$ 2,263,390
Idaho State Local Government Diversified Bond Fund	244,028

These investments are unrated external investment pools sponsored by the Idaho State Treasurer's Office. They are classified as "Investments in an External Investment Pool" and are exempt from custodial credit risk and concentration of credit risk reporting. Interest rate risk is summarized as follows: Asset-backed securities are reported using weighted average life to more accurately reflect the projected term of the security, considering interest rates and repayment factors.

The elected Idaho State Treasurer, following Idaho Code, Section 67-2328, is authorized to sponsor an investment pool in which the City voluntarily participates. The Pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body - oversight is with the State Treasurer, and Idaho Code defines allowable investments. All investments are entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the Pool or by its agent in the Pool's name. And the fair value of the City's position in the external investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

Credit Risk: The City's policy is to comply with Idaho State statutes which authorize the City to invest in obligations of the United States, obligations of the State or any taxing district in the State, obligations issued by the Farm Credit System, obligations of public corporations of the State of Idaho, repurchase agreements, tax anticipation notes of the State or taxing district in the State, time deposits, savings deposits, revenue bonds of institutions of higher education, and the State Treasurer's Pool.

Interest rate risk and concentration of credit risk: The City has no policy regarding these two investment risk categories.

The City maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is presented on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Deposits".

Cash and Deposits are comprised of the following at the financial statement date:

-Continued

Demand deposits	$ 370,539
State of Idaho Diversified Bond Fund	244,028
State of Idaho Investment Pool	2,263,390
Total	$2,877,957

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the current year ended was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 717,340	$	$	$ 717,340
Construction in Progress				
Total	717,340	0	0	717,340
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	764,947			764,947
Infrastructure	3,851,421			3,851,421
Vehicles and Equipment	1,029,210	114,843		1,144,053
Total	5,645,578	114,843	0	5,760,421
Less: Accumulated Depreciation:	4,773,652	94,157		4,867,809
Total Net Depreciated Assets	871,926	20,686	0	892,612
Governmental capital assets, net	$ 1,589,266	$ 20,686	$ 0	$ 1,609,952
Business-type activities:				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$	$	$	$ 0
Construction in Progress		753,159		753,159
Total	0	753,159	0	753,159
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	17,233,240	25,274		17,258,514
Vehicles and Equipment	408,111			408,111
Total	17,641,351	25,274	0	17,666,625
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	7,187,637	386,537		7,574,174
Total Net Depreciated Assets	10,453,714	(361,263)	0	10,092,451
Business-type capital assets, net	$ 10,453,714	$ 391,896	$ 0	$ 10,845,610

-Continued

NOTE 4 - LOANS PAYABLE

In November of 2010, the City acquired $ 6,000,000 under a loan agreement with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare for improvements to the wastewater treatment facility. The loan is secured by revenue bonds and is being repaid in semi-annual payments at 3.25%.

The following is a list of the interest and principal payments through the end of the loans:

	Wastewater Loan 2010	
Fiscal Year	Interest	Principal
2023	$ 95,844	$ 314,557
2024	85,764	324,636
2025	74,901	335,499
2026	63,909	346,491
2027-2031	141,745	1,705,016
Totals	$ 462,163	$ 3,026,199

NOTE 5 – LITIGATION

The City, at the financial statement date, is not involved in litigation that any unfavorable outcome would have a material effect on the financial position of the City.

NOTE 6 – RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

The Sewer Revenue Bond Ordinance for the 2010 loan provides for the creation of a debt service reserve in connection with the issuance of revenue bonds for the upgraded wastewater treatment facility. A separate account in the Idaho State Treasurer's Investment Pool presently has a balance of $ 363,739. As provided by the rate ordinances, sewer capitalization fees are to be deposited into a fund for purpose of replacing the existing system facilities and equipment.

NOTE 7 – RISK MANAGEMENT

A City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the fiscal year, the City is contracted with Idaho County Risk Management Program (ICRMP) for property, crime and fleet insurance and the State Insurance Fund for workman's compensation. Under the terms of the ICRMP policy, the City of Bellevue's liability is limited to the amount of annual financial membership contributions, including a per occurrence deductible. There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage in the current year. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

-Continued

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

The City of Bellevue contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five years of credited services (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% (2.3% for police/firefighters) of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the Consumer Price Index movement or 6%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of employer rate for general employees and 74% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2022, it was 7.16% for general employees and 9.13% for police and firefighters. The employer contribution rate, as a percent of covered payroll, is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94% for general employees and 12.28% for police and firefighters. The City's contributions were $ 120,729 for the year ended September 30, 2022.

-Continued

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions.

At September 30, 2022, the City reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2022, the City's proportion was 0.0258126 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized pension (expense) revenue of ($191,236.) At September 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 233,930	$ 4,538
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	$ 165,751	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 111,800	
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions	$ (30,292)	
City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$ 30,292	
Total	$ 511,481	$ 4,538

$ 30,292 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2023.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2022, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2021 is 4.6 and 4.6 for the measurement period June 30, 2022.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

-Continued

Year ended September 30, 2022:

2023	$ 121,559
2024	$ 131,605
2025	$ 60,867
2026	$ 193,242

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	3.05%
Salary inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return	6.05%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	1%

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries

General Employees and All Beneficiaries - Males Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11%
General Employees and All Beneficiaries - Females Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police - Males Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police - Females Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%
Disabled Members - Males Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%
Disabled Members - Females Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2020 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2022, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2022.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

-Continued

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of System's assets.

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation. The capital market assumptions are as of 2022.

2021

	DB Plans	Sick Leave
Asset Class		
Fixed Income	30.00%	50.00%
US/Global Equity	55.00%	39.30%
International Equity	15.00%	10.70%
Cash	0.00%	0.00%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans' net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

-Continued

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate.

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.35%, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.35%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.35%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.35%)	Current Discount Rate (6.35%)	1% Increase (7.35%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 1,006,530	$ 1,016,697	$ 1,026,864

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report.

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov

Payables to the pension plan

At September 30, 2022, the City reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of $ 0 for legally required employer contributions and $0 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

NOTE 9 – CAPTIAL LEASES PAYABLE

On March 7, 2012, the City entered into a financing capital lease for the purchase of new fire truck. The lease is payable in equal annual installments of $ 21,169. The lease is capitalized in the statement of net position in the amount of $143,059 and will be expensed annually in the funds. In January of 2019 the City entered into a financing capital lease for the purchase of a 2018 Model 5610 Bobcat Toolcat. This lease is capitalized in the amount of $46,203 and will also be expensed annually in the funds. On December 22, 2020, the City entered into a financing capital lease for the purchase of a 2021 Ford F-150 pickup for the fire department. This lease is capitalized in the amount of $43,125 and will also be expensed annually in the funds. The following is a summary of the City's capital leases payable.

-Continued

	Equip Cost	2023	2024	2025	2026+27	Total
Governmental Activities						
2012 Pierce 7400 Pumper Fire Truck						
PNC Equipment Finance	258,290	21,169	21,169	21,169	42,339	105,846
Less Interest 4.65%		(4,133)	(3,376)	(2,587)	(2,662)	(12,758)
Due 2/27						
	258,290	17,036	17,793	18,582	39,677	93,088
2018 Bobcat 5610 Toolcat						
Wells Fargo Financing	51,397	9,951	9,951	6,314		26,216
Less Interest 7%		(1,400)	(792)	(156)		(2,348)
Due 1/24						
	51,397	8,551	9,159	6,158	0	23,868
2021 Ford F-150 Pickup						
NCL Government Capital	43,125	7,514	7,514	7,514	7,515	30,057
Less Interest 4.185%		(1,187)	(909)	(619)	(316)	(3,031)
Due 2/15						
	43,125	6,327	6,605	6,895	7,199	27,026
Total Capital Leases	$ 352,812	$ 31,914	$ 33,557	$ 31,635	$ 46,876	$ 143,982

NOTE 10 – EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

For the year ended September 30, 2022, there were no instances where expenditures exceeded appropriations in any of the funds.

NOTE 11 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events were evaluated through the date of the auditor's report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Required

Supplementary Information

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual -- General Fund
for the year ended September 30, 2022

	Original Budget Amounts	Final Budget Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUE:				
State of Idaho liquor receipts	$ 68,000	$ 68,000	$ 71,014	$ 3,014
State highway user collections	118,900	118,900	180,254	61,354
State of Idaho shared revenue	231,029	231,029	275,131	44,102
Franchises, licenses, permits	239,575	250,631	310,940	60,309
City Property Assessments	560,019	767,366	770,507	3,141
Local Option Tax Receipts			12,446	12,446
Administrative Fees Water/Wastewater	194,400	194,400	193,900	(500)
Earnings on investments	2,500	2,500	3,805	1,305
Fees, fines and charges for services	20,227	20,227	18,702	(1,525)
Grants and contributions	22,000	22,000	26,000	4,000
County court fines	10,000	10,000	37,780	27,780
Miscellaneous	2,200	2,200	159	(2,041)
Total Revenue	1,468,850	1,687,253	1,900,638	213,385
EXPENDITURES:				
Administrative	359,747	359,747	327,351	32,396
Community Development	235,265	270,449	243,283	27,166
Parks and Recreation	43,611	43,611	29,103	14,508
Fire	237,514	349,169	262,792	86,377
Library	72,728	72,728	65,226	7,502
Marshall	647,577	647,577	611,241	36,336
Building and Grounds	43,061	43,061	36,264	6,797
Streets	360,642	360,942	263,689	97,253
Capital Expenditures				0
Total Expenditures	2,000,145	2,147,284	1,838,949	308,335
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENDITURES)	(531,295)	(460,031)	61,689	521,720
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Operating transfers from other funds				0
Operating transfers (to) other funds				0
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(531,295)	(460,031)	61,689	521,720
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	810,750	810,750	810,750	
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	$ 279,455	$ 350,719	$ 872,439	$ 521,720

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PENSION INFORMATION
For the year ended September 30, 2022

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	.0254933%	.0204267%	.0221655%	.0219022%	.0156724%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 290,999	$ 301,297	$ 348,404	$ 443,991	$ 206,380
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 890,981	$ 719,144	$ 713,441	$ 671,267	$ 435,150
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	32.66%	41.90%	48.83%	66.14%	47.43%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.79%	91.69%	90.68%	87.26%	91.38%

	2022	2021	2020
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	.0258126%	.02235782%	.0256928%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (Asset)	$ 1,016,697	$ (17,658)	$ 596,621
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 996,519	$ 862,111	$ 923,442
Employer's proportional share of the net pension liability (Asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	102.02%	-2.05%	64.61%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	83.09%	100.36%	88.22%

* GASB Statement No. 68 required ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2022.

Schedule of Employer's Contributions
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contributions	$ 102,028	$ 81,476	$ 77,932	$ 88,119	$ 56,998
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ (102,028)	$ (81,476)	$ (77,932)	$ (88,119)	$ (56,998)
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 890,981	$ 719,144	$ 713,441	$ 671,267	$ 435,150
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.45%	11.33%	10.92%	13.13%	12.03%

	2022	2021	2020
Statutorily required contributions	$ 120,729	$ 103,785	$ 110,664
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ (120,729)	$ (103,785)	$ (110,664)
Contribution (deficiency) excess	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Employer's covered-employee payroll	$ 996,519	$ 862,111	$ 923,442
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	12.12%	12.04%	11.98%

Other

Supplementary Information

CITY OF BELLEVUE, IDAHO
Bond-Future Principal and Interest Requirements
at September 30, 2022

	Annual Payment			
	Interest Rate	Fiscal Year	Principal Payment	Interest Payment
City of Bellevue Blaine County Sewer Construction Loan				
Waste Water Treatment Plant Revolving Promissory Note Series 2010 $6,000,000, November 17, 2010 3.25% per annum				
	3.25%	2023	$ 314,557	$ 95,844
	3.25%	2024	324,636	85,764
	3.25%	2025	335,499	74,901
	3.25%	2026	346,491	63,909
	3.25%	2027	357,844	52,556
	3.25%	2028	369,465	40,935
	3.25%	2029	381,673	28,726
	3.25%	2030	394,179	16,221
	3.25%	2031	201,855	3,307
			$ 3,026,199	$ 462,163

The accompanying notes are a part of these financial statements.

WORKMAN & COMPANY | Office of Accounting

2190 Village Park Avenue, Suite 300 • Twin Falls, ID 83301 • 208.733.1161 • Fax: 208.733.6100

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

November 11, 2022

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Bellevue, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the City of Bellevue, Idaho (City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Bellevue, Idaho's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 11, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Bellevue, Idaho's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe that a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of the internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Workman & Company

WORKMAN AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
Twin Falls, Idaho

Appendix C

2021 Sanitary Survey and Compliance Action Schedule

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
(208) 736-2190

Brad Little, Governor
Jess Byrne, Director

August 4, 2021

By email: klindt@bellevueidaho.us

Dusty Lindt
PO Box 825
Bellevue, ID 83313

Subject: City of Bellevue, Sanitary Survey conducted on 07/14/2021 – ID5070004

Dear Mr. Lindt:

A sanitary survey was recently conducted for City of Bellevue (ID5070004). Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the sanitary survey report and photos for your records.

Any significant deficiencies identified in the report are required to be addressed following consultation with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Consultation and a written corrective action plan are required **within 30 days** regarding any significant deficiencies and/or follow-up requirements identified in this written notification, as required by IDAPA 58.01.08. Please follow the four (4) steps identified in the sanitary survey report to address all significant deficiencies.

Be advised that modifications to your public water system may require the assistance of an Idaho licensed professional engineer and require DEQ review and approval prior to making water system modifications or installing new components. Please contact this office before making modifications to your system.

Thank you for your help in completing the sanitary survey. Contact Cassandra Lemmons at the DEQ Twin Falls Regional Office at (208)-737-3871 or Cassandra.lemmons@deq.idaho.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Cassandra Lemmons
Drinking Water Compliance Officer

CDL:ss

Enclosures (3)

c: ned@nedburnsrealestate.com
jedkloer@me.com

Sanitary Survey Report

August 4, 2021
ID5070004
City of Bellevue

RE: Sanitary survey conducted on 07/14/2021

A list of findings for your system has been summarized below. In order to address all significant deficiencies, follow steps 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Step 1: Within 30 days of receiving this notification, submit to me in writing a corrective action plan including planned completion dates for each identified significant deficiency.

Step 2: Complete the planned action(s) by the "Planned Completion Date(s)".

Step 3: After completing each planned action, enter an "Actual Completion Date", your initials, and write the "Corrective action taken".

Step 4: Sign your name at the bottom certifying that each corrective action has been corrected by the planned completion date and that your public water system has completed the sanitary survey response requirements pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.08. Send me a copy of the signed paperwork.

Significant Deficiencies

A significant deficiency as identified during a sanitary survey, is any defect in a system's design, operation, maintenance, or administration, as well as any failure or malfunction of any system component, that the Department or its agent determines to cause, or have the potential to cause, risk to health or safety, or that could affect the reliable delivery of safe drinking water (IDAPA 58.01.08.003.131). Failure to address significant deficiencies constitutes a violation of IDAPA 58.01.08.302 or 58.01.08.303.

Significant deficiencies may reference IDAPA design standard requirements. IDAPA rule citations for sections 500-549 are primarily requirements during the design or modification stage of a new system or component, and may not be enforceable as part of a sanitary survey. These have been listed to provide reference of what current standards would apply if that particular component were designed, modified, or constructed today. Corrective actions that include material modifications must be approved by the Department.

Plan of Action for Significant Deficiencies:

Groundwater Source:
#6: The area within 100 feet of the diversion box is not protected from contamination and surface water is not diverted from this area (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.05).
Redirecting surface runoff away from the spring box will help protect it from soil erosion and possible surface water intrusion that could contaminate the drinking water.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

#9: The Junction boxes for box Springs #1-3 and Upper and Lower Springs are not protected from contamination and do not have suitable watertight roofs which exclude birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b, 544.03, and 544.09).

The spring box roof needs to have a watertight roof and sidewalls to exclude potential sources of contamination such as birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust. The roof must facilitate drainage to prevent pooling water that creates an environment where algae, bacteria, and pathogens can grow and potentially lead to a waterborne disease outbreak.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

#9: The Upper and Lower Springs weir boxes are not protected from contamination and do not have a suitable watertight roof and sidewalls which excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust and does not have a roof that facilitates drainage (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b, 544.03, and 544.09).

The spring box roof needs to have a watertight roof and sidewalls to exclude potential sources of contamination such as birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust. The roof must facilitate drainage to prevent pooling water that creates an environment where algae, bacteria, and pathogens can grow and potentially lead to a waterborne disease outbreak.

Weir boxes had gaps between bolt on flat lids and surface of weir box. Additionally, concrete structure is crumbling.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

#9: The diversion box is not protected from contamination and does not have a suitable watertight roof which excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust and does not have a roof that facilitates drainage (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b, 544.03, and 544.09).

The spring box roof needs to have a watertight roof and sidewalls to exclude potential sources of contamination such as birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust. The roof must facilitate drainage to prevent pooling water that creates an environment where algae, bacteria, and pathogens can grow and potentially lead to a waterborne disease outbreak.

Diversion box area is at the same grade as the surrounding land, lacks a water-tight and sloped roof.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

#11: An overflow for Springs 1, 2 &3 spring box does not discharge to daylight in a way that will preclude the possibility of backflow to the spring box reservoir and is not provided with an expanded metal screen installed within the pipe to exclude rodents and deter vandalism (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.06).

An overflow pipe is necessary so the spring box does not overfill which could cause structural damage to the spring box or prevent adequate flow into the spring box from the spring. Overflows must discharge to daylight with a sufficient air gap above the receiving surface to preclude the possibility of contaminated water from entering the overflow, or provide overflows with some other means to prevent entry of contaminated water (e.g., weighted flapper valve). All overflows must have a screen to keep living organisms and the pathogens they harbor out of the spring box, including flapper valves and duckbill valves, which can fail in the open position.

Mesh screen was damaged at time of inspection. Verify operation/presence flapper valve to prevent surface water from entering the overflow piping.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

#11: Diversion box overflow does not discharge to daylight in a way that will preclude the possibility of backflow to the spring box reservoir (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.06).

An overflow pipe is necessary so the spring box does not overfill which could cause structural damage to the spring box or prevent adequate flow into the spring box from the spring. Overflows must discharge to daylight with a sufficient air gap above the receiving surface to preclude the possibility of contaminated water from entering the overflow, or provide overflows with some other means to prevent entry of contaminated water (e.g., weighted flapper valve). All overflows must have a screen to keep living organisms and the pathogens they harbor out of the spring box, including flapper valves and duckbill valves, which can fail in the open position.

Verify operation/presence of flapper valve to prevent surface water from entering the overflow piping.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

#15: Fencing, locks on access manholes, and other necessary precautions have not been provided for Springs 1, 2 & 3 spring box to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.04).
Maintain the spring box in a manner to deter unauthorized entry, vandalism, and sabotage to prevent contamination.
City does not own land and a long term agreement could not be located. Landowner allows local guide to bring tourists to fish at pond.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

#15: Fencing, locks on access manholes, and other necessary precautions have not been provided for weir boxes to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.04).
Maintain the spring box in a manner to deter unauthorized entry, vandalism, and sabotage to prevent contamination.
Weir boxes are on located private property. A long term agreement could not be located. They do not have locking covers.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

#17: The access covers for Upper and Lower Springs weir boxes do not have solid water tight covers to prevent the entrance of contaminants and the cover does not have a locking device (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.07.c).
The access hatch must seal tight to prevent the entry of dust, dried bird droppings, and feathers into the hatch opening and prevent rainfall, snowmelt, insects, rodents, and any other potential contaminants from entering the spring box. Lock the spring box to prevent unauthorized access into the box.
Access into the weir boxes is not adequately sealed to prevent contamination. Additionally, access covers are not locked.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:
#17: The access for the diversion box does not have a solid water tight cover to prevent the entrance of contaminants. (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.07.c).

The access hatch must seal tight to prevent the entry of dust, dried bird droppings, and feathers into the hatch opening and prevent rainfall, snowmelt, insects, rodents, and any other potential contaminants from entering the spring box. Lock the spring box to prevent unauthorized access into the box.

Access to the diversion box only has a metal internal lip which does not prevent debris from entering the system.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

#18: The area surrounding the diversion box is not graded in a manner that will prevent surface water from standing within 50 feet of it (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.14).
Direct surface water away from the spring box to prevent potential runoff contamination risk. Stagnant water creates unsanitary conditions that may increase the risk of disease transmission.
Diversion box area is at high risk for contamination during and after a flood.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

#19: Springs 1, 2 & 3 collection box and Upper & Lower springs weir boxes are not properly vented (IDAPA 58.01.08.544.08.d).

Provide vents to prevent excess pressure or vacuum buildup during inflow and outflow of water. Vents must open downward to protect against the entry of rain and snow and other potential contaminants. The vents must extend high enough above the roof or ground to ensure accumulation of snow will not block the vent. Screen vents with a 24 mesh non-corrodible screen to protect against the entry of insects, birds, and animals.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

Storage:
#7: Fencing and other necessary precautions have not been provided for storage structure #1 to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage (IDAPA 58.01.08.544.04).

Maintain storage tanks in a manner to deter unauthorized entry, vandalism, and sabotage to protect from contamination.

Vandalism was observed at time of inspection. Operator indicated that vandalism is a frequent occurrence.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

Treatment Application:
#21: Vents from chemical storage facilities at the Springs 1, 2 &3 treatment plant do not discharge to the outside atmosphere above grade and remote from air intakes (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.02.m).
Vents that discharge to the outside and away from intakes reduce the hazard of corrosive chemical vapors escaping into the room.
There is no fresh air vent to remove corrosive fumes from inside treatment plant. Corrosion is evident inside access cover.

Planned Completion Date: _____,

Actual Completion Date: _____, Initials_____.
Corrective action taken:

I certify, to the best of my knowledge that all significant deficiencies have been corrected by the agreed upon date and that the corrective action meets the requirements pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.08.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Significant Deficiencies:

The following significant deficiencies will be required to be addressed before the gas chlorination room at the Chantrell Well treatment plant can be placed back into service.

Treatment Application:
#3: A bottle of ammonium hydroxide (56% ammonia solution) is not available for chlorine leak detection (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.05.b).
Ammonia vapor detects chlorine leaks by forming a white cloud upon interaction of the chemicals. For safety of personnel when changing chlorine cylinders, always check for leaks.

#4: A leak repair kit is not provided and/or is not approved by the Chlorine Institute (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.05.b).
A leak repair kit contains devices and tools to contain leaks in and around the cylinder valve and in the sidewall of chlorine cylinders. The Chlorine Institute has developed equipment and techniques for the safe production, distribution, and effective response to chlorine incidents.

#9: There are not separate, vandal proof switches for the fan and lights located outside of the chlorine room and at the inspection window (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.04.a.vi).
Fan and light switches located inside the chlorine room require the operator to open the door before the fan can begin circulation. There is the potential to compromise the safety of the operator. Individual vandal-proof switches for the fan and lights should be located outside the chlorine room as a safety measure for anyone entering the chlorine room.
#10: All chlorine rooms, buildings, and areas do not prominently display danger signs warning of the presence of chlorine gas (IDAPA58.01.08.531.04.a.xii).
Display danger signs to warn personnel and visitors of the presence of chlorine gas.

#11: Each room where chlorine gas is used does not have an operational ventilating fan with a capacity that provides one complete air change per minute when the room is occupied (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.04.a.iii).
Lack of a ventilation fan that has the capacity to provide one complete air change per minute poses a potential health risk to anyone that enters the room in the event of a chlorine leak.

#12: The ventilating fan, where chlorine gas is used, does not take suction near the floor as far as practical from the door and air inlet, with the point of discharge to the outside, above grade, and so located as not to contaminate air inlets to any rooms or structures, with louvered air inlets near the ceiling (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.04.a.iv. and 531.04.a.vii).
Chlorine gas is heavier than air and will collect at floor level. To avoid any possible contamination the fan must take suction near the floor as far as practical from the door and air inlet and discharge outside at a location away from air inlets to any rooms or structures. Air inlets must be located near the ceiling to facilitate the air circulation into the chlorine room.

#13: The ventilating fan for the gas chlorination room discharges outside to areas that may be occupied by personnel or visitors (IDAPA 58.01.08.501.14).
Gas chlorination systems that are located in public areas or near facilities where people may occupy, need to be ventilated in such a manner that fan discharges are not harmful to public health.

#18: Cylinders and gas lines are not protected from temperatures above that of the feed equipment (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.04.a.ix).
To prevent excessive pressure buildup, never expose cylinders to extreme cold or excessive heat.

#19: Full and empty cylinders of chlorine gas are not isolated from operating areas (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.04.a.xiii).
Full and empty cylinders should not be stored near elevators, heating, ventilating, or air conditioning systems or any other operating areas. Dangerous concentrations of gas may spread rapidly if a leak occurs. There should be easy access to containers in the event of a leak.

At the time of the follow up visit gas chlorine cylinders were removed from the location. The purpose of the visit was for unrelated sampling of the Bellevue water sources.

I certify, to the best of my knowledge that all significant deficiencies have been corrected by the agreed upon date and that the corrective action meets the requirements pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.08.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Deficiencies: items to address when material modifications are made

General Information:

OP Properly Licensed: The Substitute Responsible Charge Operator (OP) is not properly licensed, having equal to or greater licensure than the classification of the public water system (IDAPA 58.01.08.554.03).

Lack of a properly licensed operator increases the risk to public health because proper training helps educate operators on finding and correcting problems in the water system's operation and maintenance.

System is already working toward getting their operator properly licensed.

Groundwater Source:

#3: The discharge pipe for Upper & Lower Springs does not provide a sample tap that is properly located, nor is there an adequate way to properly sample this location (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.03).
A raw-water sample tap should be smooth-nosed with no interior or exterior threads, screen, aerator, or other attached appurtenances to allow for proper sampling techniques and to decrease the risk of contaminating a sample during collection.

#12: The pump distribution line for Chantrell Well does not provide the necessary valves and appurtenances to allow the well to be pumped to waste at the design capacity of the well via an approved air gap through an approved non-corrodible screen at a location prior to the first service connection (IDAPA 58.01.08.511.02). Install pump to waste capabilities the next time material modifications occur to this section of the water system.
Pump-to-waste capability permits well water to be discharged prior to entering the distribution system. Wells are typically pumped-to-waste to flush out stagnant water and any potential contaminants, after the well or pump has been serviced to clear any debris, bacteria, chemicals, and after any known ground water contamination.

#13: The collection box for Springs 1, 2 & 3; Upper & Lower springs and diversion box does not have a drain for cleaning or maintenance (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.05).
A screened drainpipe, with an exterior valve should be located near the bottom of the spring box and close to the wall to allow removal of sediment and other potential contaminants from the box. Sediment within the spring box may harbor bacteria, pathogens, or other organisms and create a public health hazard.

Storage:

#3: The finished water storage structure which provides pressure directly to the distribution system cannot be isolated from the distribution system without causing a loss of pressure in the distribution system (IDAPA 58.01.08.544.01.b and 546.02). Install a means to isolate the storage facility without causing a loss of pressure in the distribution system the next time material modifications occur to the system.
The water system distribution system needs to be designed such that it will not lose pressure when a tank is taken offline for cleaning and repairs. When storage tanks need to be removed from service for maintenance or cleaning, distribution pressure must not drop below 20 psi.

Distribution:
#18: The PWS owner/operator has not implemented a cross connection control program that includes the minimum requirements (IDAPA 58.01.08.552.06). A cross connection control program needs to be developed and/or implemented.
Cross connections are significant sanitary risks that threaten drinking water quality and public health. Successful control of cross connection hazards depends not only on inspecting for cross connections, but also on an enforceable and implemented cross connection control program.

Managerial:
#7: The system owner does not have a current written sample siting plan that meets RTCR requirements (40 CFR 141.853.a). An RTCR sample siting plan needs to be developed and/or implemented.

#7: The system owner does not have a current written sample siting plan that meets Lead/Copper requirements (40 CFR 141.86). A Lead/Copper sample siting plan needs to be developed and/or implemented.
#8: RTCR monitoring samples are not being taken in accordance with the approved sample siting plan (40 CFR 141.853.a).
#8: Lead/Copper monitoring samples are not being taken in accordance with the approved sample siting plan (40 CFR 141.86).
#12: There is not a complete operation and maintenance (O&M) manual for this public water system (IDAPA 58.01.08.501.12, 003.90, and 003.91). An O&M manual needs to be developed and/or implemented.
Submit an O&M manual for review and approval. Upon approval, the operator must operate the system in accordance with the approved O&M manual. At a minimum, include the following items in the O&M manual:
- daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly operating instructions
- information specific to a particular type of treatment
- location of valves and other key distribution system features
- pertinent telephone and address contact information including the responsible charge water system operator and water system owner
- operator safety procedures
- alarm system and emergency procedures
- trouble-shooting advice
- water quality testing procedures
- response plan for depressurization events
- customer service procedures
- response plan for customer complaints
- maintenance information and checklists
- manufacturer’s product information including troubleshooting information
- parts list, spare parts list, and parts order form
- necessary special tools

An O&M manual provides procedures to operate and maintain a facility's various systems and equipment. It is important to analyze and evaluate a facility from the system level, then develop procedures to attain the most efficient systems integration. Lack of an O&M manual can lead to system failures and contamination of drinking water.

#16: Safety hazards were identified during the sanitary survey. The owner/operator should address the identified safety concerns to protect personnel and visitors (IDAPA 58.01.08.501.14). Each facility should be equipped with a fire extinguisher and necessary personal protection equipment (PPE); install appropriate handrails and guards as needed; anchor equipment, including all ladders, ensure equipment is structurally stable; and consider all other safety codes and regulations. DEQ does not enforce applicable safety codes and regulations, including Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) regulations. The PWS owner is responsible for knowing and complying with applicable safety codes and regulations.
The water system should ensure the safety of all personnel/visitors
There was a lack of warning to nearby residents that a chlorine gas hazard exists at the Chantrell wellhouse and treatment plant.

Treatment Application:
#6: There are no sample taps for each form of treatment (IDAPA 58.01.08.501.09).
Sample taps allow the water system operator to sample and evaluate the effectiveness of each form of treatment.
There were no pre-treatment sample taps for Upper and Lower Springs.
#25: Personal protective equipment is not provided for each operator including at least one pair of rubber gloves, a dust respirator of a type certified by NIOSH for toxic dusts, an apron or other protective clothing and goggles or face mask as required by the reviewing authority (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.05.c.i). DEQ does not enforce Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.
To ensure the safety of all personnel, provide applicable protective equipment to each operator.
There was a lack of PPE for the operators with respect to the gas chlorination at the Chantrell treatment plant.

Disinfection:
#6: Chlorine storage tanks are uncovered and/or not sealed and/or not vented to the outside atmosphere (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.02.j).
Chlorine vapors that escape into the room could deteriorate other equipment and cause inhalation hazards for personnel.
There was no proper ventilation at either the Springs 1, 2 & 3 treatment plant (storage for chlorination tablets) nor the Chantrell treatment plant (storage for chlorine gas cylinders).

Gas chlorination:
#1: Respiratory protection equipment, meeting the requirements of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is not available where chlorine gas is handled, and/or it is not stored at a convenient location, and/or it is inside a room where chlorine is used or stored (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.05.a). DEQ does not enforce Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) regulations. The PWS owner is responsible for knowing and complying with applicable safety codes and regulations.
Pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), with full face piece that has been fit tested, is required for performing tasks when chlorine may be present. This equipment should be stored in an area outside of the chlorine room but be readily available in case of emergency.

Recommendations

Groundwater Source:
#1: The public water system owner should protect the spring recharge area from land use contamination and/or surface water and/or potential contamination. Activities in the recharge area and the degree to which they are controlled can affect the spring water quality.

- DEQ may void or terminate a monitoring waiver and put into effect immediate monitoring requirements to ensure public health protection (IDAPA 58.01.08.005.04).
- A reevaluation of this potential source of contamination will occur during each sanitary survey.

#6: The public water system owner should work with surrounding property owners to identify a corrective action to protect all spring boxes, junction boxes, diversion boxes from contamination.

- The land surrounding the spring system not owned or controlled by the water supplier, is located within 100 feet of a potential source of contamination.
- DEQ may void or terminate a monitoring waiver and put into effect immediate monitoring requirements to ensure public health protection (IDAPA 58.01.08.005.04).
- A reevaluation of this potential source of contamination will occur during each sanitary survey.

#16: Vegetation around the diversion box area should be removed mechanically without the use of herbicides in order to prevent the roots from damaging the integrity of the spring box.

Storage:
Date Last Inspected – Qualified personnel should conduct annual inspections of all storage tanks for structural integrity, protection from contamination, proper ventilation, and screening, and level of silt build up, etc. The storage module of the DEQ sanitary survey form may assist in conducting this annual inspection of each storage facility. The sanitary survey form is available on the Public Water System Switchboard at www.deq.idaho.gov/pws-switchboard.
Date Last Cleaned – Qualified personnel should clean all storage tanks every three (3) to five (5) years. Sediment may harbor bacteria, pathogens, or other organisms and create the potential for a waterborne disease outbreak. Tank sediment may become disturbed during heavy demand periods and release these pathogens into the distribution system. The cleaning of any storage tank should be coordinated with the DEQ regional office.

Distribution:
#8: A water loss control program should be put in place and utilized. More than 15% water loss is an indication of either inaccurate meters or excessive leakage. Inaccurate meters result in lost revenue and leaks are potential points for entry of contaminated groundwater. The following is a link to an EPA resource for developing a water loss control program: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-04/documents/epa816f13002.pdf.

#10: A water efficiency program should be implemented. Improvements in water efficiency in the distribution system begin with metering, water audits, and water loss control programs. The following is a link to an EPA resource for developing a water efficiency program: https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/P100MEV6.PDF?Dockey=P100MEV6.PDF.

Financial:
#3: An independent financial audit of the public water system should be completed every year for large systems and every 3 to 5 years for small systems. The SMART Financial Tool located on DEQ's Public Water System Switchboard (*www.deq.idaho.gov/water-quality/drinking-water/pws-switchboard)* can also be a great way for a public water system to evaluate their financial capacity.

State of Idaho Public Water System Sanitary Survey

WATER SYSTEM INVENTORY INFORMATION

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) | PWS #: ID5070004

Name of Public Water System: **City of Bellevue**

Groundwater Sources: 8 | # Surface Water Sources: 0 | # Storage Facilities: 1 | Total Storage (gal): 1 mill

Date of Last Survey:	Health District/ DEQ Region:	Physical Location (Township, Range, Section):	County:
4/7/2016	TFRO	multiple locations - se individual modules	Blaine

# Service Connections:	Population:	Owner Type:	Legal Entity:	Status:
943	2287	State Gov't	GA	☑ Approved ☐ Disapproved

Water System Type:
☑ Community
☐ Nontransient Noncommunity
☐ Transient Noncommunity-NC

System Classification: ☐ N/A
Distribution: DWD2
Treatment:

Seasonal Systems: ☑ N/A
(Scheduled operating dates)
Date Open:
Date Closed:

Water Purchased From: ☑ N/A
PWS #:
Name:

Water Sold To: ☑ N/A
PWS #:
Name:

Responsible Charge Operator (DO): ☐ No DO
(Identify operator for GW-NC)
☑ Mr. ☐ Ms. Jed Kloer
Mailing Address: PO BOX 244
City, State, Zip: Kimberly, ID 83341
Phone Number: 208-320-8719
E-mail: jedkloer@me.com

Properly Licensed? ☐ N/A ☑ Yes ☐ No
License Type/Number: DWD3
License Type/Number: 24145
Expiration Date: 1/12/2023
Emergency Phone:

Substitute Responsible Charge Operator (OP):
☐ No OP ☐ N/A - DO available 24/7
☑ Mr. ☐ Ms. Dusty Lindt
Mailing Address: PO BOX 825
City, State, Zip: Bellevue, ID 83313
Phone Number: 208-481-7021
E-mail: klindt@bellevueidaho.us

Properly Licensed? ☐ N/A
☐ N/A - GW/ NC ☐ Yes ☑ No
License Type/Number: DWD1
License Type/Number: 24042
Expiration Date: 1/23/2022
Emergency Phone: 208-309-1766

Legal Owner:
☐ Mr. ☐ Ms. City of Bellevue
Mailing Address: PO BOX 825
City, State, Zip: Bellevue, ID 83313
Phone Number: 208-788-2128
E-mail:
Emergency Phone:

Others Present During Inspection:
Name: Chris Johnson
Title: City Council Alderman
Name:
Title:
Name:
Title:
Name:
Title:
Name:
Title:

Survey conducted by:
☑ IDEQ ☐ Health Dept.
Name: Cassandra Lemmons
Title: CO
Phone: 208-737-3871
Email: cassandra.lemmons@deq.idaho.gov

General Information

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1. Have material modifications been made to the PWS since the last survey?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	2. If yes, were plans and specs submitted to and approved by DEQ?
☐	☑			☐	3. Were samples taken during the survey by the inspector?

(If yes, indicate what samples were collected in comments below)

Notes:
City is working to address operator licensing issues. THE DO will provide the needed mentoring to allow the operator to upgrade his licensing to DW2 as required. Downgrade licensing issue to deficiency.Multiple physical locations for water system. Each module will have specific locational information.

Color Key:
- Significant Deficiency
- Deficiency
- Recommendations/ Info Gathering/ Notification

Sanitary Survey Index

Modules used:	#
☑ General Information	1
☑ Well Source	2
☑ Spring Source	6
☑ Storage	1
☐ Hydropneumatic Tanks	
☑ Distribution	1
☑ Pumping	1
☑ Financial - Managerial	1
☑ Treatment Application	2
☑ Disinfection	2
☑ Gas Cl2	1
☑ Notes	1
☐ Photo Log	
Total Modules	**19**

WELL SOURCE

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) | PWS #: ID5070004

A separate form must be completed for **each** well associated to the PWS

Tag #:	Source Name:	Associated with:	Is this Well Source Treated?
A0004264	Chestnut Well	☑ N/A ☐ Wellfield w/source: ☐ Manifold w/source:	☐ Yes ☑ No Treatment Processes: ☑ N/A *(Explain the Treatment Train in Notes)*

Physical Location:
811 Chestnut Ave, RPB2N180360360

Source Activity Status: *(Choice One)*
☑ Active ☐ Inactive ☐ Proposed

Source Availability: *(Choice One)*
☑ Permanent ☐ Seasonal ☐ Interim ☐ Emergency ☐ Other

Latitude (Decimal): 43.462166 ☑ Verified as accurate

Longitude (Decimal): -114.266411 ☑ Verified as accurate

Is there a well log for the source? ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk EDMS #:2019ACA1973

Readings at the time of inspection:
Pump Capacity (GPM): 1000 ☐ Unk
Static Water Depth (FT): 87.25 ☐ Unk

Is this source seasonal? ☐ Yes ☑ No
Start-up (MM/DD):
Shut Down (MM/DD):

WELL INFORMATION

yes	no	n/a	unk	note		
☐	☑		☐	☐	1.	Are surrounding land uses creating health hazards or increasing the potential for source contamination? *(Setbacks not met, dumping, etc.)* ☐ Significant ☐ Deficiency
☐	☑		☐	☐	2.	Are toxic or hazardous chemicals stored on the well lot? *(pesticides, paint, herbicides, fertilizers, petroleum, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	3.	Are pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers applied to the well lot without approval?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	4.	If the well is in a pit, is the pit protected from flooding and contamination? *(watertight walls and floor, floor drain, acceptable pit cover, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	5.	Is the well *(not located in a pump house)* protected from unauthorized access? *(Locking cap, fenced, etc.) (Recommended)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	6.	Is the well protected from flooding? *(casing height >highest flood level, >18" outdoor, >12" indoor, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	7.	Is the well properly vented? *(24 mesh screen, open downward >18" outdoor or >12" indoor, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	8.	Does the well casing and cap prevent contamination and surface water entry?
☑	☐		☐	☐	9.	Is a raw water smooth nosed sample tap provided on the discharge pipe? *(Prior to any treatment)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	10.	Is a working flow meter provided? 40055000 gallons *(Instant, totaling, nonvolatile memory, installed on discharge pipe, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☑	11.	Is a working pressure gauge provided? 0 psi. *(Instant, installed on discharge pipe, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	12.	Is an adequate pump-to-waste provided? *(Capacity of the well, air gap, prior to the first service connection, etc.)*

PUMP HOUSE *(Only pump houses that contain a Groundwater Source)*

yes	no	n/a	unk	note		
☑	☐		☐	☐	13.	Is the well enclosed in a pump house?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	14.	Is the pump house protected from contamination? *(Clean, in good repair, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	15.	Is the pump house protected from unauthorized entry? *(Locked, durable construction, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	16.	Does the pump house have adequate lighting throughout?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	17.	Is adequate backflow protection provided on all threaded taps installed in the pump house?
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	18.	Are there signs of equipment damage due to excess heat, moisture, or corrosion? *(Inadequate ventilation)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	19.	Is there a history of pump house equipment freezing? *(Inadequate heating)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	20.	Is the pump house protected from flooding and surface water entry? *(Floor drain, ground surface graded to lead surface water away, etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	21.	Does the configuration of the floor drain or sump cause a contamination risk? *(connected to other drainage systems, sump <30' from well, etc.)*

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

11. Well not running at time of inspection. Backpressure from the storage tank is creating a situation where chlorinated water from the springs is entering the outlet end of the piping causing the residual monitro to record a residual.

WELL SOURCE

A separate form must be completed for **each** well associated to the PWS

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) | PWS #: ID5070004

Tag #:	Source Name:	Associated with:	Is this Well Source Treated?
A00018529	Chantrell Well	☑ N/A ☐ Wellfield w/source: ☐ Manifold w/source:	☑ Yes ☐ No Treatment Processes: ☐ N/A *(Explain the Treatment Train in Notes)*

Physical Location:
90 Tendoy St, RPB03010000000

403 -currently inactive

Source Activity Status: *(Choice One)*
☑ Active ☐ Inactive ☐ Proposed

Source Availability: *(Choice One)*
☑ Permanent ☐ Seasonal ☐ Interim ☐ Emergency ☐ Other

Latitude (Decimal): 43.47025 ☑ Verified as accurate

Longitude (Decimal): -114.265997 ☑ Verified as accurate

Is there a well log for the source? ☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk EDMS #: 2021ACA4292

Readings at the time of inspection:
Pump Capacity (GPM): 1740 ☐ Unk
Static Water Depth (FT): 26 ☐ Unk

Is this source seasonal? ☐ Yes ☑ No
Start-up (MM/DD):
Shut Down (MM/DD):

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	**WELL INFORMATION**
☐	☑		☐	☐	1. Are surrounding land uses creating health hazards or increasing the potential for source contamination? *(Setbacks not met, dumping, etc.)* ☐ Significant ☐ Deficiency
☐	☑		☐	☐	2. Are toxic or hazardous chemicals stored on the well lot? *(pesticides, paint, herbicides, fertilizers, petroleum, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	3. Are pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers applied to the well lot without approval?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	4. If the well is in a pit, is the pit protected from flooding and contamination? *(watertight walls and floor, floor drain, acceptable pit cover, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	5. Is the well *(not located in a pump house)* protected from unauthorized access? *(Locking cap, fenced, etc.) (Recommended)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	6. Is the well protected from flooding? *(casing height >highest flood level, >18" outdoor, >12" indoor, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	7. Is the well properly vented? *(24 mesh screen, open downward >18" outdoor or >12" indoor, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	8. Does the well casing and cap prevent contamination and surface water entry?
☑	☐		☐	☐	9. Is a raw water smooth nosed sample tap provided on the discharge pipe? *(Prior to any treatment)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	10. Is a working flow meter provided? 1253121000 gallons *(Instant, totaling, nonvolatile memory, installed on discharge pipe, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	11. Is a working pressure gauge provided? 90 psi. *(Instant, installed on discharge pipe, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	12. Is an adequate pump-to-waste provided? *(Capacity of the well, air gap, prior to the first service connection, etc.)*

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	**PUMP HOUSE** *(Only pump houses that contain a Groundwater Source)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	13. Is the well enclosed in a pump house?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	14. Is the pump house protected from contamination? *(Clean, in good repair, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	15. Is the pump house protected from unauthorized entry? *(Locked, durable construction, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	16. Does the pump house have adequate lighting throughout?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	17. Is adequate backflow protection provided on all threaded taps installed in the pump house?
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	18. Are there signs of equipment damage due to excess heat, moisture, or corrosion? *(Inadequate ventilation)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	19. Is there a history of pump house equipment freezing? *(Inadequate heating)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	20. Is the pump house protected from flooding and surface water entry? *(Floor drain, ground surface graded to lead surface water away, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	21. Does the configuration of the floor drain or sump cause a contamination risk? *(connected to other drainage systems, sump <30' from well, etc.)*

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)
12. No pump to waste provided.

SPRING SOURCE

A separate form must be completed for **each** spring associated to the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy)

PWS #: ID5070004

Tag #:	Source Name:	Associated with:	Is the Source Treated?
Not found	Spring Source #1	☐ N/A ☐ Spring Box	☑ Yes ☐ No

Physical Location:
GPS location at Junction box , collection box and treatment plant located at 202 Muldoon Canyon Rd, 43.468133, -114.193519

Latitude (Decimal): 43.467838 ☑ Verified as accurate

Longitude (Decimal): -114.190841 ☑ Verified as accurate

Taken at: ☑ Intake ☐ Spring Box

Treatment Objectives: ☐ N/A
Disinfection

Treatment Processes: ☐ N/A
(Explain Treatment Train in Comments)
421

Seasonal Operating Dates: ☑ N/A
Date Open:
Date Closed:

Spring Box Construction:
☐ Ground-Level ☐ N/A
☑ Partially Buried
☐ Below-Ground

Type of material: ☑ N/A
☑ Concrete ☑ Metal
☑ Plastic ☐ Fiberglass
☐ Other:

SPRING INFORMATION

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑		☐	☐	1. This source is: ☑ Active ☐ Seasonal/Interim ☐ Proposed ☐ Inactive ☐ Emergency (Unplanned use)
☐	☑		☐	☐	2. Is the spring recharge area protected from contamination? *(Recommended)* *(Minimal land uses, no potential contaminants, surface water diverted, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	3. Is a raw water smooth nosed sample tap provided? *(Prior to any treatment)*
☑	☐		☐	☑	4. Is a flow meter or other flow measuring device provided?

SPRING BOX INFORMATION

All questions apply unless otherwise approved by the Department.

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5. Does a contamination risk exist due to wastewater spray irrigation or sludge disposal within 500 feet of the spring box? ☐ Significant ☐ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	6. Is the area within a 100' radius of the spring box protected from contamination? *(Fenced, surface water diverted, no animals, no septic tanks, etc.)* ☐ Significant ☑ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	7. Is leakage evident at time of inspection?
☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	8. Is the inlet flowing adequately? *(above sediment layer, clean screen, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	9. Is the spring box protected from contamination? *(watertight roof and sidewalls; excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust; sloped roof for drainage; etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10. Can the spring box be isolated from the system without depressurizing the distribution system?
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	11. Is an overflow provided and protected from contamination? *(discharges to daylight, adequate air gap, 24 mesh screen or expanded metal screen with weighted flapper, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	12. Do overflows discharge in a way to prevent erosion around the spring box? *(Drainage structure or splash plate, air gap, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	13. Is a drain provided for cleaning, maintenance, and inspection?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14. Do drains discharge in a way to prevent erosion and contamination around the spring box? (Drainage structure or splash pad, air gap, etc.)
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	15. Is the spring box secure from unauthorized access? *(Fencing, locked manholes, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	16. Is vegetation managed to prevent negative impact to the spring collection area? *(Recommended)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	17. Are access covers locked and prevent contamination? *(2" overlapping cover, watertight, sealed, >24" above ground, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	18. Is the area surrounding the spring box adequately graded? *(divert surface water, minimize slope erosion)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	19. Is the spring box properly vented? *(opens downward >24" above roof or ground, 24 mesh screen, exclude insects, birds, and excessive dust)* *(The overflow pipe shall not be considered a vent)*

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

Spring #1 RP02N19033425A
Spring #2 RP02N19034425A
Spring #3 RP02N19034425A
Spring box is actually a weir box and serves as the treatment plant.
4. Flow meter at storage tank combines flows from all springs.
6. City does not own the land, nor is there a long-term lease agreement that could be located City has been working with land owner to ensure cattle or other animals cannot access the area around the treatment plant. Collection box is fully housed and locked.
11. Mesh screen on overflow wasn't completely intact. See photos 38 and 39. It is unknown if a weighted flapper valve exists inside the discharge piping.
15. City does not own the land, nor is there a long-term lease agreement that could be located City has been working with land owner to ensure cattle or other animals cannot access the area around the treatment plant. Collection box is fully housed. Landowner allows fishing at the nearby pond.
17 There are no seals on access covers for junction boxes. See photo 12.
19. No vents located in building.

SPRING SOURCE

A separate form must be completed for **each** spring associated to the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy)

PWS #: ID5070004

Tag #:	Source Name:	Associated with:	Is the Source Treated?
Not found	Spring Source #2	☐ N/A ☐ Spring Box	☑ Yes ☐ No

Physical Location:
GPS location at Junction box , collection box and treatment plant located at 202 Muldoon Canyon Rd, 43.468133, -114.193519

Latitude (Decimal): 43.467377 ☑ Verified as accurate

Longitude (Decimal): -114.186891 ☑ Verified as accurate

Taken at: ☑ Intake ☐ Spring Box

Treatment Objectives: ☐ N/A
Disinfection

Treatment Processes: ☐ N/A
(Explain Treatment Train in Comments)
421

Seasonal Operating Dates: ☑ N/A
Date Open:
Date Closed:

Spring Box Construction:
☐ Ground-Level ☐ N/A
☑ Partially Buried
☐ Below-Ground

Type of material: ☐ N/A
☑ Concrete ☑ Metal
☑ Plastic ☐ Fiberglass
☐ Other:

SPRING INFORMATION

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑		☐	☐	1. This source is: ☑ Active ☐ Seasonal/Interim ☐ Proposed ☐ Inactive ☐ Emergency (Unplanned use)
☐	☑		☐	☐	2. Is the spring recharge area protected from contamination? *(Recommended)* *(Minimal land uses, no potential contaminants, surface water diverted, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	3. Is a raw water smooth nosed sample tap provided? *(Prior to any treatment)*
☑	☐		☐	☑	4. Is a flow meter or other flow measuring device provided?

SPRING BOX INFORMATION

All questions apply unless otherwise approved by the Department.

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5. Does a contamination risk exist due to wastewater spray irrigation or sludge disposal within 500 feet of the spring box? ☐ Significant ☐ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	6. Is the area within a 100' radius of the spring box protected from contamination? *(Fenced, surface water diverted, no animals, no septic tanks, etc.)* ☐ Significant ☑ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	7. Is leakage evident at time of inspection?
☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	8. Is the inlet flowing adequately? *(above sediment layer, clean screen, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	9. Is the spring box protected from contamination? *(watertight roof and sidewalls; excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust; sloped roof for drainage; etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10. Can the spring box be isolated from the system without depressurizing the distribution system?
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	11. Is an overflow provided and protected from contamination? *(discharges to daylight, adequate air gap, 24 mesh screen or expanded metal screen with weighted flapper, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	12. Do overflows discharge in a way to prevent erosion around the spring box? *(Drainage structure or splash plate, air gap, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	13. Is a drain provided for cleaning, maintenance, and inspection?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14. Do drains discharge in a way to prevent erosion and contamination around the spring box? (Drainage structure or splash pad, air gap, etc.)
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	15. Is the spring box secure from unauthorized access? *(Fencing, locked manholes, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	16. Is vegetation managed to prevent negative impact to the spring collection area? *(Recommended)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	17. Are access covers locked and prevent contamination? *(2" overlapping cover, watertight, sealed, >24" above ground, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	18. Is the area surrounding the spring box adequately graded? *(divert surface water, minimize slope erosion)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	19. Is the spring box properly vented? *(opens downward >24" above roof or ground, 24 mesh screen, exclude insects, birds, and excessive dust)* *(The overflow pipe shall not be considered a vent)*

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

Spring #1 RP02N19033425A
Spring #2 RP02N19034425A
Spring #3 RP02N19034425A
Spring box is actually a weir box and serves as the treatment plant.
4. Flow meter at storage tank combines flows from all springs.
6. City does not own the land, nor is there a long-term lease agreement that could be located City has been working with land owner to ensure cattle or other animals cannot access the area around the treatment plant. Collection box is fully housed and locked.
11. Mesh screen on overflow wasn't completely intact. See photos 38 and 39. It is unknown if a weighted flapper valve exists inside the discharge piping.
15. City does not own the land, nor is there a long-term lease agreement that could be located City has been working with land owner to ensure cattle or other animals cannot access the area around the treatment plant. Collection box is fully housed. Landowner allows fishing at the nearby pond.
17 There are no seals on access covers for junction boxes. See photo 12.
19. No vents located in building.

SPRING SOURCE

A separate form must be completed for **each** spring associated to the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy)

PWS #: ID5070004

Tag #: Not found

Source Name: Spring Source #3

Associated with: ☐ N/A ☐ Spring Box

Is the Source Treated? ☑ Yes ☐ No

Physical Location:
GPS location at Junction box , collection box and treatment plant located at 202 Muldoon Canyon Rd, 43.468133, -114.193519

Latitude (Decimal): 43.467450 ☑ Verified as accurate

Longitude (Decimal): -114.184172 ☑ Verified as accurate

Taken at: ☑ Intake ☐ Spring Box

Treatment Objectives: ☐ N/A
Disinfection

Treatment Processes: ☐ N/A
(Explain Treatment Train in Comments)
421

Seasonal Operating Dates: ☑ N/A
Date Open:
Date Closed:

Spring Box Construction:
☐ Ground-Level ☐ N/A
☑ Partially Buried
☐ Below-Ground

Type of material: ☐ N/A
☑ Concrete ☑ Metal
☑ Plastic ☐ Fiberglass
☐ Other:

SPRING INFORMATION

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑		☐	☐	1. This source is: ☑ Active ☐ Seasonal/Interim ☐ Proposed ☐ Inactive ☐ Emergency (Unplanned use)
☐	☑		☐	☐	2. Is the spring recharge area protected from contamination? *(Recommended)* *(Minimal land uses, no potential contaminants, surface water diverted, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	3. Is a raw water smooth nosed sample tap provided? *(Prior to any treatment)*
☑	☐		☐	☑	4. Is a flow meter or other flow measuring device provided?

SPRING BOX INFORMATION

All questions apply unless otherwise approved by the Department.

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5. Does a contamination risk exist due to wastewater spray irrigation or sludge disposal within 500 feet of the spring box? ☐ Significant ☐ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	6. Is the area within a 100' radius of the spring box protected from contamination? *(Fenced, surface water diverted, no animals, no septic tanks, etc.)* ☐ Significant ☑ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	7. Is leakage evident at time of inspection?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	8. Is the inlet flowing adequately? *(above sediment layer, clean screen, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	9. Is the spring box protected from contamination? *(watertight roof and sidewalls; excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust; sloped roof for drainage; etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10. Can the spring box be isolated from the system without depressurizing the distribution system?
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	11. Is an overflow provided and protected from contamination? *(discharges to daylight, adequate air gap, 24 mesh screen or expanded metal screen with weighted flapper, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	12. Do overflows discharge in a way to prevent erosion around the spring box? *(Drainage structure or splash plate, air gap, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	13. Is a drain provided for cleaning, maintenance, and inspection?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14. Do drains discharge in a way to prevent erosion and contamination around the spring box? (Drainage structure or splash pad, air gap, etc.)
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	15. Is the spring box secure from unauthorized access? *(Fencing, locked manholes, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	16. Is vegetation managed to prevent negative impact to the spring collection area? *(Recommended)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	17. Are access covers locked and prevent contamination? *(2" overlapping cover, watertight, sealed, >24" above ground, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	18. Is the area surrounding the spring box adequately graded? *(divert surface water, minimize slope erosion)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	19. Is the spring box properly vented? *(opens downward >24" above roof or ground, 24 mesh screen, exclude insects, birds, and excessive dust)* *(The overflow pipe shall not be considered a vent)*

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

Spring #1 RP02N19033425A
Spring #2 RP02N19034425A
Spring #3 RP02N19034425A
Spring box is actually a weir box and serves as the treatment plant.
4. Flow meter at storage tank combines flows from all springs.
6. City does not own the land, nor is there a long-term lease agreement that could be located City has been working with land owner to ensure cattle or other animals cannot access the area around the treatment plant. Collection box is fully housed and locked.
11. Mesh screen on overflow wasn't completely intact. See photos 38 and 39. It is unknown if a weighted flapper valve exists inside the discharge piping.
15. City does not own the land, nor is there a long-term lease agreement that could be located City has been working with land owner to ensure cattle or other animals cannot access the area around the treatment plant. Collection box is fully housed. Landowner allows fishing at the nearby pond.
17 There are no seals on access covers for junction boxes. See photo 12.
19. No vents located in building.

SPRING SOURCE

A separate form must be completed for **each** spring associated to the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy)

PWS #: ID5070004

Tag #: NA

Source Name: Upper spring

Associated with: ☐ N/A ☐ Spring Box

Is the Source Treated? ☑ Yes ☐ No

Physical Location: 202 Muldoon Canyon Rd, Weir box D - junction boxes F, G and H

Treatment Objectives: ☐ N/A — Disinfection

Latitude (Decimal): 43.467836 ☑ Verified as accurate

Longitude (Decimal): -114.192508 ☑ Verified as accurate

Taken at: ☑ Intake ☐ Spring Box

Treatment Processes: ☐ N/A *(Explain Treatment Train in Comments)*

421 - raw water combines with treated water from Springs 1, 2 &3.

Seasonal Operating Dates: ☑ N/A

Date Open:

Date Closed:

Spring Box Construction: ☐ Ground-Level ☑ N/A ☐ Partially Buried ☐ Below-Ground

Type of material: ☐ N/A ☐ Concrete ☐ Metal ☐ Plastic ☐ Fiberglass ☐ Other:

SPRING INFORMATION

1. This source is: ☑ Active ☐ Seasonal/Interim ☐ Proposed ☐ Inactive ☐ Emergency (Unplanned use)

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑		☐	☐	2. Is the spring recharge area protected from contamination? *(Recommended)* *(Minimal land uses, no potential contaminants, surface water diverted, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	3. Is a raw water smooth nosed sample tap provided? *(Prior to any treatment)*
☑	☐		☐	☑	4. Is a flow meter or other flow measuring device provided?

SPRING BOX INFORMATION

All questions apply unless otherwise approved by the Department.

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5. Does a contamination risk exist due to wastewater spray irrigation or sludge disposal within 500 feet of the spring box? ☐ Significant ☐ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	6. Is the area within a 100' radius of the spring box protected from contamination? *(Fenced, surface water diverted, no animals, no septic tanks, etc.)* ☐ Significant ☑ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	7. Is leakage evident at time of inspection?
☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	8. Is the inlet flowing adequately? *(above sediment layer, clean screen, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	9. Is the spring box protected from contamination? *(watertight roof and sidewalls; excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust; sloped roof for drainage; etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10. Can the spring box be isolated from the system without depressurizing the distribution system?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	11. Is an overflow provided and protected from contamination? *(discharges to daylight, adequate air gap, 24 mesh screen or expanded metal screen with weighted flapper, etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	12. Do overflows discharge in a way to prevent erosion around the spring box? *(Drainage structure or splash plate, air gap, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	13. Is a drain provided for cleaning, maintenance, and inspection?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14. Do drains discharge in a way to prevent erosion and contamination around the spring box? (Drainage structure or splash pad, air gap, etc.)
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	15. Is the spring box secure from unauthorized access? *(Fencing, locked manholes, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	16. Is vegetation managed to prevent negative impact to the spring collection area? *(Recommended)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	17. Are access covers locked and prevent contamination? *(2" overlapping cover, watertight, sealed, >24" above ground, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	18. Is the area surrounding the spring box adequately graded? *(divert surface water, minimize slope erosion)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	19. Is the spring box properly vented? *(opens downward >24" above roof or ground, 24 mesh screen, exclude insects, birds, and excessive dust)* *(The overflow pipe shall not be considered a vent)*

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

Spring box is actually a weir box.
4. Flow meter at storage tank combines flows from all springs.
6.City does not own the land, nor is there a long-term lease agreement that could be located. City has been working with land owner to ensure cattle or other animals cannot access the weir box. There is no protection around the locations of the junction boxes or weir boxes.
9. Roof is not sloped. Weir box lids have gaps between the top of the weir box and the cover. Structure is crumbling. See photos 26-28 and 8,9 in additional photos.
11. See Diversion box module
15. Weir boxes are on private property. They do not have manholes or locking covers. They do have covers that require wrenches to remove but covers do not protect against contamination. See photos 26-28.
17 There are no seals on access covers for junction boxes. See photos 18-24 and 40-42. There are no appropriate access covers for weir boxes.
19. There are no vents in the weir boxes.

SPRING SOURCE

A separate form must be completed for **each** spring associated to the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy)

PWS #: ID5070004

Tag #:	Source Name:	Associated with:	Is the Source Treated?
NA	Lower Spring	☐ N/A ☐ Spring Box	☑ Yes ☐ No

Physical Location: 202 Muldoon Canyon Rd, Junction box B-2

Treatment Objectives: ☐ N/A — Disinfection

Latitude (Decimal): 43.468589 ☑ Verified as accurate

Longitude (Decimal): -114.196342 ☑ Verified as accurate

Taken at: ☑ Intake ☐ Spring Box

Seasonal Operating Dates: ☐ N/A
Date Open:
Date Closed:

Spring Box Construction: ☐ Ground-Level ☑ N/A ☐ Partially Buried ☐ Below-Ground

Type of material: ☐ N/A ☐ Concrete ☐ Metal ☐ Plastic ☐ Fiberglass ☐ Other:

Treatment Processes: ☐ N/A *(Explain Treatment Train in Comments)*

421 - raw water combines with treated water from Springs 1, 2 &3.

SPRING INFORMATION

1. This source is: ☑ Active ☐ Seasonal/Interim ☐ Proposed ☐ Inactive ☐ Emergency (Unplanned use)

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑		☐	☐	2. Is the spring recharge area protected from contamination? *(Recommended)* *(Minimal land uses, no potential contaminants, surface water diverted, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	3. Is a raw water smooth nosed sample tap provided? *(Prior to any treatment)*
☑	☐		☐	☑	4. Is a flow meter or other flow measuring device provided?

SPRING BOX INFORMATION

All questions apply unless otherwise approved by the Department.

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5. Does a contamination risk exist due to wastewater spray irrigation or sludge disposal within 500 feet of the spring box? ☐ Significant ☐ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	6. Is the area within a 100' radius of the spring box protected from contamination? *(Fenced, surface water diverted, no animals, no septic tanks, etc.)* ☐ Significant ☑ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	7. Is leakage evident at time of inspection?
☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	8. Is the inlet flowing adequately? *(above sediment layer, clean screen, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	9. Is the spring box protected from contamination? *(watertight roof and sidewalls; excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust; sloped roof for drainage; etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10. Can the spring box be isolated from the system without depressurizing the distribution system?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	11. Is an overflow provided and protected from contamination? *(discharges to daylight, adequate air gap, 24 mesh screen or expanded metal screen with weighted flapper, etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	12. Do overflows discharge in a way to prevent erosion around the spring box? *(Drainage structure or splash plate, air gap, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	13. Is a drain provided for cleaning, maintenance, and inspection?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14. Do drains discharge in a way to prevent erosion and contamination around the spring box? (Drainage structure or splash pad, air gap, etc.)
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	15. Is the spring box secure from unauthorized access? *(Fencing, locked manholes, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	16. Is vegetation managed to prevent negative impact to the spring collection area? *(Recommended)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	17. Are access covers locked and prevent contamination? *(2" overlapping cover, watertight, sealed, >24" above ground, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	18. Is the area surrounding the spring box adequately graded? *(divert surface water, minimize slope erosion)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	19. Is the spring box properly vented? *(opens downward >24" above roof or ground, 24 mesh screen, exclude insects, birds, and excessive dust)* *(The overflow pipe shall not be considered a vent)*

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

Spring box is actually a weir box.
4. Flow meter at storage tank combines flows from all springs.
6.City does not own the land, nor is there a long-term lease agreement that could be located. City has been working with land owner to ensure cattle or other animals cannot access the weir box. There is no protection around the locations of the junction boxes or weir boxes.
9. Roof is not sloped. Weir box lids have gaps between the top of the weir box and the cover. Structure is crumbling. See photos 26-28 and 8,9 in additional photos.
11. See Diversion box module
15. Weir boxes are on private property. They do not have manholes or locking covers. They do have covers that require wrenches to remove but covers do not protect against contamination. See photos 26-28.
17 There are no seals on access covers for junction boxes. See photos 18-24 and 40-42. There are no appropriate access covers for weir boxes.
19. There are no vents in the weir boxes.

SPRING SOURCE - diversion box

A separate form must be completed for **each** spring associated to the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy)

PWS #: ID5070004

Tag #: NA

Source Name: Upper and lower springs

Associated with: ☑ N/A ☐ Spring Box

Is the Source Treated? ☑ Yes ☐ No

Physical Location: Spring Diversion box box located at 202 Muldoon Canyon Rd, 43.468586, -114.196802

Treatment Objectives: ☐ N/A — Disinfection

Latitude (Decimal): 43.468578 ☑ Verified as accurate

Longitude (Decimal): -114.196797 ☑ Verified as accurate

Taken at: ☐ Intake ☑ Spring Box

Treatment Processes: ☐ N/A (Explain Treatment Train in Comments)

421 - raw water combines with treated water from Springs 1, 2 &3.

Seasonal Operating Dates: ☑ N/A

Date Open:

Date Closed:

Spring Box Construction:
- ☐ Ground-Level ☐ N/A
- ☐ Partially Buried
- ☑ Below-Ground

Type of material: ☐ N/A
- ☑ Concrete ☐ Metal
- ☐ Plastic ☐ Fiberglass
- ☐ Other:

SPRING INFORMATION

1. This source is: ☑ Active ☐ Seasonal/Interim ☐ Proposed ☐ Inactive ☐ Emergency (Unplanned use)

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑		☐	☐	2. Is the spring recharge area protected from contamination? *(Recommended)* *(Minimal land uses, no potential contaminants, surface water diverted, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	3. Is a raw water smooth nosed sample tap provided? *(Prior to any treatment)*
☑	☐		☐	☑	4. Is a flow meter or other flow measuring device provided?

SPRING BOX INFORMATION

All questions apply unless otherwise approved by the Department.

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5. Does a contamination risk exist due to wastewater spray irrigation or sludge disposal within 500 feet of the spring box? ☐ Significant ☐ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	6. Is the area within a 100' radius of the spring box protected from contamination? *(Fenced, surface water diverted, no animals, no septic tanks, etc.)* ☐ Significant ☐ Recommend
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	7. Is leakage evident at time of inspection?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	8. Is the inlet flowing adequately? *(above sediment layer, clean screen, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	9. Is the spring box protected from contamination? *(watertight roof and sidewalls; excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust; sloped roof for drainage; etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10. Can the spring box be isolated from the system without depressurizing the distribution system?
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	11. Is an overflow provided and protected from contamination? *(discharges to daylight, adequate air gap, 24 mesh screen or expanded metal screen with weighted flapper, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	12. Do overflows discharge in a way to prevent erosion around the spring box? *(Drainage structure or splash plate, air gap, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	13. Is a drain provided for cleaning, maintenance, and inspection?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14. Do drains discharge in a way to prevent erosion and contamination around the spring box? (Drainage structure or splash pad, air gap, etc.)
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	15. Is the spring box secure from unauthorized access? *(Fencing, locked manholes, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	16. Is vegetation managed to prevent negative impact to the spring collection area? *(Recommended)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	17. Are access covers locked and prevent contamination? *(2" overlapping cover, watertight, sealed, >24" above ground, etc.)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	18. Is the area surrounding the spring box adequately graded? *(divert surface water, minimize slope erosion)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	19. Is the spring box properly vented? *(opens downward >24" above roof or ground, 24 mesh screen, exclude insects, birds, and excessive dust)* *(The overflow pipe shall not be considered a vent)*

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

6. City does not own the land, nor is there a long-term lease agreement that could be located. City has been working with land owner to ensure cattle or other animals cannot access the diversion box. There is no protection around the location.
9.Roof is not sloped. Diversion box is at high risk for flooding. A secondary concrete wall lies around the diversion box. Its purpose is unknown.
11. Overflow discharges less than 12" to 24" above the creek waterline, especially during high flows. Mesh screen appears to be corroded. It is unknown if a weighted flapper valve exists inside the discharge piping. See additonal photos 4 & 5.
15. Diversion box is on private property but is locked.
17 Diversion box lid has an internal lip, no seal and sits at ground elevation and is at high risk for flooding. Box was covered with debris at time of inspection.The access cover is required to be completely removed, thereby exposing the raw water to contamination from debris.
18. Area does not slope away. See photo 46.

STORAGE

A separate form must be completed for **each** storage unit in the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) | PWS #: ID5070004

Storage Structure Name:	Storage Structure ID #:	Volume (gal): ☐ Unk
Storage tank	ID5070004TS	1 mill
Physical Location:	**Date in Service:** ☐ Unk	**Total Days Supply** *(This structure)*:
Access between 157 and 159 Cowcatcher Loop , RP02N190310000	1992	0.5 ☐ Unk
	Date Last Inspected: ☑ Unk	**Date Last Cleaned:** ☑ Unk

Storage Type:
☑ Reservoir/Tank ☐ Clearwell
☑ Elevated ☐ Standpipe

Construction:
☐ Above-ground ☐ Ground-level
☑ Partially Buried ☐ Below-ground

Type of Material:
☐ Plastic ☐ Metal ☐ Fiberglass
☑ Concrete ☐ Other:

How is the water level measured? ☐ Unk
floats

Was the entire storage structure safely accessible for inspection?
☑ Yes ☐ No Reason:

ALL STORAGE STRUCTURES

yes	no	n/a	unk	note		
☑	☐		☐	☐	1.	Does the storage structure appear to be structurally sound?
☐	☑		☐	☐	2.	Is leakage evident at time of inspection?
☐	☑		☐	☐	3.	Can the storage structure be isolated from the system without depressurizing the distribution system?
☐	☑		☐	☐	4.	Does a contamination risk exist due to wastewater spray irrigation or sludge disposal within 500 feet of the storage structure?
☑	☐		☐	☐	5.	Is vegetation managed to prevent impact to the storage structure? *(Recommended)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	6.	Is the storage structure protected from contamination? *(Watertight roof and sidewalls; excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust; sloped roof to facilitate drainage; etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☑	7.	Is the storage structure secure from unauthorized access? *(Fencing, locked manholes, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	8.	Does the drain discharge in a way to prevent contamination and erosion around the tank? *(Discharge to daylight over drainage structure or splash plate, screened, adequate air gap, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	9.	Is an overflow provided and protected from contamination? *(Discharges to daylight, air gap, 24 mesh screen or expanded metal screen with weighted flapper; etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	10.	Does the overflow discharge in a way to prevent backflow and erosion around the tank? *(Drainage structure or splash plate, air gap, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	11.	Are access covers locked and protected from contamination? *(>4" above the roof, 2" overlapping lid, watertight, tightly sealed, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☑	12.	Are vents provided and protected from contamination? *(open downward >12" above roof and >24" above ground; 24 mesh screen; exclude animals, insects, birds, and excessive dust; etc.) (The overflow pipe shall not be considered a vent)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	13.	Are there signs or a history of the storage appurtenances freezing?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14.	Are metal surfaces inside the tank corroding?
☐	☑		☐	☐	15.	Are there any materials or components contacting water that may pose a *contamination risk? (Paint, coatings, sealants, components, etc. NSF 61 Approved)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	16.	Is the area surrounding the storage structure graded to prevent standing surface water? *(n/a for elevated tanks)*

PARTIALLY BURIED OR BELOW-GROUND STORAGE

yes	no	n/a	unk	note		
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	17.	Are manholes elevated to prevent contamination from snow, *storm water, etc.? (>24" above the roof or ground)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	18.	Do potential contamination sources exist <50' from the storage structure? *(Sewer/irrigation lines, standing water, etc.)*

☐ Significant ☐ Recommend

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

7. City does not own the land, nor is there a long-term lease agreement that could be located. Vandalism was evident at the time of inspection and operator mentioned that this commonly occurs. 11. Access cover seal is beginning to degrade. 12. South vent had small hole in screen - not significant. Seal between vent and top of tank may be deteriorated.

DISTRIBUTION

One form for **all** distribution systems in the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy)

PWS #: ID5070004

Main Line Type of Materials: ☐ Unk
(Select all that apply)
☑ Steel ☑ HDPE (black) ☐ Asbestos/Cement ☐ Copper
☑ PVC ☐ Ductile Iron ☐ Gray Iron ☑ Galvanized
☐ Other:

Main Line Sizes: ☐ Unk
1"-14"

Metered Connections: 900 out of 943

Fire Hydrants: 158

Flushing Hydrants:

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	DISTRIBUTION
☑	☐		☐	☐	1. Is a current map of the distribution system available? *(Recommended)* *(Main sizes, locations of valves and hydrants, etc.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	2. Have public notifications, DEQ notifications, and follow-up actions been followed for any planned or unplanned depressurizations in the past year?
☐	☑		☐	☐	3. Was the pressure observed at a service connection?
					If yes: ☐ psi.
					Location: ☐
yes	no	n/a	unk	note	Time: ☐ ☐ A.M. ☐ P.M.
☑	☐		☐	☐	4. Is a minimum system pressure of 20 psi. maintained at all service connections? *(Including fire flow - Identify pressure complaints in the notes.)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	5. Is a minimum system pressure of 40 psi. maintained during maximum hourly demand conditions? *(PWSs constructed after 7/1/1985 - Excluding fire flow)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	6. Does pressure exceed 100 psi at any service connection?
☑	☐		☐	☐	7. Are valves inspected and exercised regularly? *(Recommended)*
					If yes, how often? **annually**
☐	☑		☐	☐	8. Is there a water loss control program? *(Recommended)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	9. Is the owner/operator aware of any leaking water mains?
☐	☑		☐	☐	10. Is there a water efficiency program? *(Recommended)*
☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	11. Are all dead end mains equipped with a means to flush?
☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	12. Are dead end mains flushed at least semiannually?
☐	☑		☐	☐	13. Are there any materials used that should not be in contact with drinking water? If yes, explain in comments section. (Pipes, sealants, components, etc.)
☐	☑		☐	☐	14. Does the system experience water main freezing?
☐	☑		☐	☐	15. Are there any connections that provide supplemental disinfection and meet the definition of a PWS but are unregulated? *(Recommended)* *(Hospitals, businesses, long-term care facilities, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	16. Are there any unused subsurface water storage tanks that need to be abandoned? *(Recommended)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	17. Are there any water supply wells that are no longer being used that need to be abandoned? *(Recommended)*
yes	no	n/a	unk	note	**Cross Connection Control**
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	18. Is an adequate cross connection control program provided and implemented? *(Community PWS only) (Authority to implement, inspection program, adequate protection, annual testing,ability to discontinue service, 10 days to repair a failed device)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	19. Is the operator trained in cross connection control? *(Recommended)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	20. Are all backflow preventers owned by the PWS tested annually?
☐	☑		☐	☐	21. Are there any known unprotected cross connections? *(Submerged blow-offs, direct connections to storm or sewer drains, connection to unapproved source, uncontrolled fire hydrant use, treatment bypass with raw water, etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	22. Are all non-potable mains, hydrants, and taps easily identified as such?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	23. Is the discharge piping on all air valves protected from contamination? *(Prevent surface water entry and backflow, open downward, 24 mesh screen, etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	24. Are bulk water stations provided with backflow protection measures?

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

18. Bellevue City Ordinance # 8-1-10 contains some backflow protection. However, it does not contain the 5 required elements. 20. Chlorination unit backflow device had not been tested. However, unit was not functioning at the time of the inspection.

PUMPING - PG. 1

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) | PWS #: ID5070004

One form for **all** Pumps.

PUMPS, PUMP HOUSES, AND CONTROLS

Pump ID#:	Physical Location:	Type of Pump:	Horsepower:	Low (psi) set point	High (psi) set point	Purpose:
1	inside Chestnut wellhouse	submersible	100	na	na	distibution
2	inside Chantrell wellhouse	submersible	150	na	na	distribution
3	inside Chantrell wellhouse	Centrifugal	3	na	na	chlorine injection
4	Strahorn booster station - not yet fully constructed or active at time of inspection. Approved for construction with 2 booster pumps.	multi-stage	15	unknown	unknown	booster
5		multi-stage	15	unknown	unknown	booster

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	**PUMPS**
☑	☐		☐	☐	1. Do pumps cycle < 6 times per hour? *(Recommended)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	2. Are all pumps in good repair? *(excessive noise, vibration, heat, odors, leaks, etc.)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	3. Are spare parts readily available for critical pump components?
☑	☐		☐	☐	4. Is each pump equipped with an accessible check valve? *(on the discharge side before the shut-off valve)*
☑	☐		☐	☐	5. Are isolation valves provided on the discharge side of the pump?
☑	☐		☐	☐	6. Is a working pressure gauge installed on the discharge line?
☑	☐		☐	☐	7. Is a working flow meter provided? *(Required if pump is connected directly to the distribution system)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	8. Is all pump lubrication oil ANSI/NSF 61 approved?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	9. Is an air/vacuum relief valve provided for vertical turbine pump(s) and is it protected from contamination? *(Open downward, 24 mesh screen, air gap, etc.)*

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	**PUMP HOUSE** *(Only pump houses that don't contain a Groundwater Source)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10. Is the pump house protected from contamination? *(Clean, good repair, etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	11. Is the pump house protected from unauthorized entry? *(Locked, durable construction, etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	12. Does the pump house have adequate lighting throughout?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	13. Is adequate backflow protection provided on all threaded taps/ hose bibs installed in the pump house?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14. Are there signs of excess heat, moisture, or corrosion damage? *(Inadequate ventilation)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	15. Are there signs or a history of pump house equipment freezing? *(Inadequate heating)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	16. Is the pump house protected from flooding and surface water entry? *(Drained, ground surface graded to lead surface water away, etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	17. Does the floor drain discharge >30 feet from any well?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	18. Does an unprotected cross connection exist due to the floor drain connection? *(Connected to sewer, storm drains, etc.)*

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

PUMPING - PG. 2

SURVEY DATE 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) PWS # ID5070004

One form for **all** auxiliary power units

Auxiliary Power Units (APU)

APU ID#:	Physical Location:	Type of APU:	Brand:	Model:	Purpose:
1	Strahorn booster station - not installed at time of inspection	Natural Gas	Cummings	C125 N6	Booster station apu

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
					AUXILIARY POWER UNIT (APU)
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	19. Is the APU tested regularly? *(Recommended)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	20. Is a working automatic power transfer switch provided?
yes	no	n/a	unk	note	***Community Systems Only***
☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	21. Can the community PWS adequately pressurize the distribution system during a power outage?
☐ Significant	☐ Deficiency				
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	22. Does the APU power all essential electrical functions in the pump house and the pumping station *(pump, controls, treatment, etc.)* and pressurize the system for a minimum of 8 hours?
yes	no	n/a	unk	note	***APU on a Well Lot Only***
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	23. Is the fuel tank above ground or otherwise accessible for leak inspection?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	24. Is secondary spill containment provided for all fuel tanks? *(110% of fuel tank volume)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	25. Does a certified operator observe filling of the fuel tank?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	26. Is the engine exhaust directly discharged to the outside atmosphere?

COMMENTS:
(Please indicate question number)

21. Most of the system is pressurized via gravity feed from the storage tank.

FINANCIAL / MANAGERIAL

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) | PWS #: ID5070004

One form for **each** survey.

FINANCIAL CAPACITY

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☑	☐		☐	☐	1. Is the PWS current with the payment of drinking water fees?
☑	☐		☐	☐	2. Is the user charged for drinking water? Fee: $ 33.7
					If no, identify why in the notes.
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3. Has an independent financial audit of the PWS been conducted, or has the SMART Financial Tool been completed? *(Recommended)*

MANAGERIAL CAPACITY

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☑	☐		☐	☐	4. Does this PWS have a governing body or board of directors?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	5. Does the board meet routinely? Frequency: monthly
				☐	6. Review the following where applicable:

- ☑ System Classification Worksheet (C & NTNC)
- ☑ PWS Inventory Information
- ☑ Sample Schedules
- ☑ Sample History (TCR and Non-TCR) - Past 5 Years
- ☑ Sample Siting Plan(s)
  - ☑ RTCR ☑ PBCU ☑ DBP ☐ POU
- ☑ Chlorine Residual History - Past 5 years ☐ N/A
- ☑ Violation History - Past 5 years
- ☐ Public Notification - ongoing/currently required
- ☐ Compliance Schedules - pending and overdue
- ☐ Monthly Operating Reports (MORs)
- ☑ Cross Connection Control Plan
- ☐ Special RTCR Monitoring Evaluation (CFR 141.854 (c)(2))
  - Current RTCR schedule: ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly
  - Change frequency to: ☐ Monthly ☐ Quarterly ☐ No Change

RECORDS MANAGEMENT

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☐	☑		☐	☑	7. Do all sample siting plan(s) meet the minimum requirements?
☐	☑		☐	☐	8. Are samples being taken in accordance with the sample siting plan(s)?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	9. Are records retained onsite or nearby for the minimum time required? *(TC-5yr; chem/rad-10yr; violation corrective actions-3yr; sanitary surveys-10yr; waiver, variance, or exemption determinations-5yr; PNs issued-3yr; daily free chlorine residuals-1yr)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	10. Is there a customer complaint system and ongoing public information program? *(Recommended)*

MANAGERIAL PLANS

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☑	☐		☐	☐	11. Is there a recognized organizational structure and management of the PWS? *(Recommended)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	12. Is there an overall operation and maintenance manual for the PWS? *(including equipment manuals, as-builts, SOPs, manufacturers' literature, etc)*
☐	☐		☑	☐	13. Does the PWS have an Asset Management Plan? *(Recommended)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14. Does the PWS have an Emergency Response Plan? *(Community PWSs >3300)*

OPERATOR SAFETY

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	15. Are all operators trained in safety procedures and equipment?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	16. Does a safety concern exist for personnel and/or visitors? *(PPE, handrails/ guardrails, ladders, non-slip treads, etc.)*
☐	☑		☐	☐	17. Is there a potential shock hazard because the electrical wiring appears to be inadequately protected?
☑	☐		☐	☑	18. Are protocols followed for any confined space entry? *(Recommended)*

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

7. System lacks LCR sample siting selection form, RTCR sample siting plan
8. Cannot sample in accordance with a plan if no plan exists
16. See gas chlorination module.
18. No confined spaces were encountered.

TREATMENT APPLICATION & CONTROL

A separate form must be completed for **each** Treatment Plant (TP) associated to the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) | PWS #: ID5070004

Facility Name:	Facility ID #:	Treated Water (GPD): ☑ Unk
Springs 1, 2 & 3 treatment plant	ID5070004TPS	
Physical Location:	**Sources Treated by Facility:** (Tag #)	**Date Online:** ☐ Unk
202 Muldoon Canyon Rd, 43.468133, -114.193436	Spring 1, 2 & 3	1985

Identify **all** processes in the treatment train:

☐ Aeration ☑ Disinfection ☐ Fluoridation ☐ Ion Exchange ☐ Permanganate ☐ POU ☐ Sludge Treatment
☐ Backwash ☐ Filtration ☐ GAC ☐ Lime-Soda Ash ☐ Peroxide ☐ Sedimentation ☐ Other:
☐ Coagulation ☐ Flocculation ☐ Inhibitor ☐ PAC ☐ pH adjustment ☐ Sequestration

Process Objectives:	Chemical Trade Name:	Chemical Manufacturer:	ANSI/NSF 60 certified?
421	CCH calcium hypochlorite tablets	Arch Chemicals	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk

yes	no	n/a	unk	note		
					TREATMENT	
☑	☐		☐	☑	1. Is water treatment required for public health protection? *(MCL exceedances, surface water treatment, pathogens, etc.)*	
☐	☐		☑	☐	2. Have there been any interruptions in treatment in the past year?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	3. Were all alarms associated with treatment process equipment properly addressed? *(Review treatment equipment alarm log(s) with the operator.)*	
					WASTE HANDLING and DISPOSAL	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	4. Is water treatment plant waste properly disposed of? *(Sludge, backwash water, brines, spent treatment media, etc.)* *(Explain disposal methods in comments)*	
☐ Significant	☐ Recommend					
☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	5. Do any treatment processes, emergency overflow, drainage, or pump to waste features discharge to surface water or conveyances that have potential connection to surface water?	
					SAMPLE TAPS	
☐	☑		☐	☑	6. Are sampling taps provided for each treatment process?	
					CHEMICAL APPLICATION *If no chemical applied, questions 6-24 are n/a*	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	7. Are chemical feeders in good condition with spare parts readily available for critical pump components?	
		☐			8. Are the feeders manually or automatically controlled? ☑ Manual ☐ Automatic	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	9. Does a flow sensing device prevent chemical injection when water flow stops?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10. If water flow rates vary, are chemical feed rates proportional to flow?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	11. Are the quantities of chemicals used measured to detect over or under dosing?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	12. Is backflow prevention provided on the water lines that discharge to solution tanks? *(Air gap, internal feeder protection, etc.)*	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	13. Is a working anti-siphon valve or equivalent on each feeder to prevent liquid chemical solutions from being siphoned or overfed into the water supply?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	14. Is the chemical feed equipment easily accessible?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	15. Is space provided for storage and handling of chemicals? *(Recommended)*	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	16. Are incompatible chemicals stored and handled separately?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	17. Where multiple chemicals are used, are tanks and pipes clearly labeled to prevent accidental cross contamination?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	18. Are chemical solution tanks protected from contamination? (Covered, sealed, etc.)	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	19. Are liquid chemical solution tanks provided with an overflow that is protected from contamination? *(Open downward, 24 mesh screen, air gap, etc.)*	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	20. Are floors smooth, impervious, slip-proof, and well drained? *(Recommended)*	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	21. Are vents from corrosive or hazardous chemical equipment discharged to the outside atmosphere above grade and remote from air intakes?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	22. Are chemical shipping containers clearly labeled? *(Chemical name, purity, concentration, supplier, ANSI/NSF 60 certified, etc.)*	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	23. Are acids and caustics kept in closed, corrosion-resistant containers?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	24. Is secondary spill containment provided for all bulk liquid chemical containers? *(110% of container volume)*	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	25. Is personal protective equipment provided for each operator? *(Gloves, respirator, protective clothing, goggles or face mask, etc.)*	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	26. Where provided, is the shower and eyewash station working?	

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

1. System has been listed as voluntarily chlorinating. However, letters found in system file required the installation of chlorination: 9/21/1989,1/22/1985, 10/21/1975, 2/27/1961, 10/27/1943. See 2021ACA4470
5. Erosion feeder weir box discharges to area that is adjacent to surface water. In the early spring the overflow is sometimes in contact with sw at the pipe invert.
6. There is no raw water sample tap.
9. Tablet erosion feeder
10. Tablet erosion feeder
21. Treatment plant is no longer properly vented to the outside. The only source of fresh air is in the lower portion of the door.

Note: The "Treatment Application" module must also be completed for each facility that chlorinates.

CHLORINATION

A separate form must be completed for **each** chlorinator in the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) | PWS #: ID5070004

Facility Name:	Facility ID #:	Treated Water (GPD): ☐ Unk
Springs 1, 2 & 3 treatment plant	ID5070004 TPS	2 million peak

Select types used:
☑ Hypochlorination ☐ Hypochlorite - onsite generation ☐ Gas cl2

Required or Voluntary Disinfection:
- ☐ REQ1 = Required Disinfection that includes contact time (4-log)
- ☑ REQ2 = Required Disinfection without contact time
- ☑ VOL = Voluntary Disinfection

Entry Point Residual: 0.14 mg/L

Time Collected: 11:00 ☑ A.M. ☐ P.M.

Disinfection Point:
- ☐ Pre-filtration
- ☐ Post-filtration
- ☑ Disinfection only

Chlorination Purpose:
Disinfection to address bacteriological issues

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	CHLORINATION
☑	☐		☐	☐	1. Does the system maintain continuous disinfection?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	2. If water flow rate varies, is an automatic proportioning chlorinator being used?
☑	☐		☐	☐	3. Is an EPA approved method used to measure the residual disinfectant concentration? ☑ Digital Colorimeter ☐ Test Strips ☐ Color Wheel
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	4. Is the equipment for measuring the residual disinfectant in good condition? *(Reagents not expired, equipment calibrated, color wheel not faded, etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	5. Are all petroleum products stored separate from chlorine? *(The reaction between these products is quick and violent)*
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	6. Are chlorine storage tanks covered, sealed, and vented outside?
☐	☑		☐	☐	7. Was the residual observed at a service connection?

If yes: _____ mg/L
Location: _____
Time: _____ ☐ A.M. ☐ P.M

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	VOLUNTARY CHLORINATION
☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	8. Is detectable free chlorine residual maintained throughout the distribution system?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	9. Is the free chlorine residual measured daily at the entry point? *(Recommended)*

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	REQUIRED DISINFECTION
☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	10. Are there areas of the distribution system that are not currently monitored, and may lack adequate residual?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	11. Is a backup chemical feed pump provided to ensure continuous disinfection?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	12. Is contact time being calculated correctly? *(Reporting correct temp, pH, flow, residual; etc.)*
☐ Significant ☐ Deficiency					
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	13. For determining contact time, is chlorine residual, temperature, and pH measured immediately downstream of the contact basin?
☐ Significant ☐ Deficiency					
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14. Are EPA approved methods used to measure pH and temperature? *(Calibrated pH meter and thermometer, no litmus paper)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	15. Is the contact time basin protected from contamination?

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

**Notes: - see notes on treatment application module regarding the requirement for chlorination. To date it was unknown by current water system operators and this office that chlorination had been previously required. It is unclear when this requirement was 'forgotten".
8. Operator indicated that residual is lower during summer peak demands due to higher water use.

TREATMENT APPLICATION & CONTROL

A separate form must be completed for **each** Treatment Plant (TP) associated to the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) | PWS #: ID5070004

Facility Name:	Facility ID #:	Treated Water (GPD): ☑ Unk
Chantrell treatment plant	ID5070004TPC1	
Physical Location:	**Sources Treated by Facility:** (Tag #)	**Date Online:** ☑ Unk
inside Chantrell wellhouse, 90 Tendoy St, RPB03010000000	A00018529	

Identify **all** processes in the treatment train:

☐ Aeration ☑ Disinfection ☐ Fluoridation ☐ Ion Exchange ☐ Permanganate ☐ POU ☐ Sludge Treatment
☐ Backwash ☐ Filtration ☐ GAC ☐ Lime-Soda Ash ☐ Peroxide ☐ Sedimentation ☐ Other:
☐ Coagulation ☐ Flocculation ☐ Inhibitor ☐ PAC ☐ pH adjustment ☐ Sequestration

Process Objectives:	Chemical Trade Name:	Chemical Manufacturer:	ANSI/NSF 60 certified?
403	Chlorine gas		☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unk

yes	no	n/a	unk	note		
					TREATMENT	
☑	☐		☐	☑	1. Is water treatment required for public health protection? *(MCL exceedances, surface water treatment, pathogens, etc.)*	
☑	☐		☐	☑	2. Have there been any interruptions in treatment in the past year?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	3. Were all alarms associated with treatment process equipment properly addressed? *(Review treatment equipment alarm log(s) with the operator.)*	
yes	no	n/a	unk	note	**WASTE HANDLING and DISPOSAL**	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	4. Is water treatment plant waste properly disposed of? *(Sludge, backwash water, brines, spent treatment media, etc.)* *(Explain disposal methods in comments)*	
☐ Significant	☐ Recommend					
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	5. Do any treatment processes, emergency overflow, drainage, or pump to waste features discharge to surface water or conveyances that have potential connection to surface water?	
yes	no	n/a	unk	note	**SAMPLE TAPS**	
☑	☐		☐	☐	6. Are sampling taps provided for each treatment process?	
yes	no	n/a	unk	note	**CHEMICAL APPLICATION** *If no chemical applied, questions 6-24 are n/a*	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	7. Are chemical feeders in good condition with spare parts readily available for critical pump components?	
		☐			8. Are the feeders manually or automatically controlled? ☐ Manual ☐ Automatic	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	9. Does a flow sensing device prevent chemical injection when water flow stops?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	10. If water flow rates vary, are chemical feed rates proportional to flow?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	11. Are the quantities of chemicals used measured to detect over or under dosing?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	12. Is backflow prevention provided on the water lines that discharge to solution tanks? *(Air gap, internal feeder protection, etc.)*	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	13. Is a working anti-siphon valve or equivalent on each feeder to prevent liquid chemical solutions from being siphoned or overfed into the water supply?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	14. Is the chemical feed equipment easily accessible?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	15. Is space provided for storage and handling of chemicals? *(Recommended)*	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	16. Are incompatible chemicals stored and handled separately?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	17. Where multiple chemicals are used, are tanks and pipes clearly labeled to prevent accidental cross contamination?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	18. Are chemical solution tanks protected from contamination? (Covered, sealed, etc.)	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	19. Are liquid chemical solution tanks provided with an overflow that is protected from contamination? *(Open downward, 24 mesh screen, air gap, etc.)*	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	20. Are floors smooth, impervious, slip-proof, and well drained? *(Recommended)*	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	21. Are vents from corrosive or hazardous chemical equipment discharged to the outside atmosphere above grade and remote from air intakes?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	22. Are chemical shipping containers clearly labeled? *(Chemical name, purity, concentration, supplier, ANSI/NSF 60 certified, etc.)*	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	23. Are acids and caustics kept in closed, corrosion-resistant containers?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	24. Is secondary spill containment provided for all bulk liquid chemical containers? *(110% of container volume)*	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	25. Is personal protective equipment provided for each operator? *(Gloves, respirator, protective clothing, goggles or face mask, etc.)*	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	26. Where provided, is the shower and eyewash station working?	

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

1. System has been listed as voluntarily chlorinating. However, letters found in system file required the installation of chlorination: 9/21/1989,1/22/1985, 10/21/1975, 2/27/1961, 10/27/1943. See 2021ACA4470
2. System is currently inactive
21. No properly located vents
25. No SCBA available

Note: The "Treatment Application" module must also be completed for each facility that chlorinates.

CHLORINATION

A separate form must be completed for **each** chlorinator in the PWS.

Survey Date: 7/14/2021 (mm/dd/yyyy) | PWS #: ID5070004

Facility Name:	Facility ID #:	Treated Water (GPD): ☑ Unk
Chantrell treatment plant	ID5070004TPC1	

Select types used:
☐ Hypochlorination ☐ Hypochlorite - onsite generation ☑ Gas cl2

Required or Voluntary Disinfection:
☐ REQ1 = Required Disinfection that includes contact time (4-log)
☐ REQ2 = Required Disinfection without contact time
☑ VOL = Voluntary Disinfection

Entry Point Residual: mg/L

Time Collected: ☐ A.M. ☐ P.M.

Disinfection Point:
☐ Pre-filtration
☐ Post-filtration
☐ Disinfection only

Chlorination Purpose:
Disinfection

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	CHLORINATION
☑	☐		☐	☐	1. Does the system maintain continuous disinfection?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	2. If water flow rate varies, is an automatic proportioning chlorinator being used?
☑	☐		☐	☐	3. Is an EPA approved method used to measure the residual disinfectant concentration? ☑ Digital Colorimeter ☐ Test Strips ☐ Color Wheel
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	4. Is the equipment for measuring the residual disinfectant in good condition? *(Reagents not expired, equipment calibrated, color wheel not faded, etc.)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	5. Are all petroleum products stored separate from chlorine? *(The reaction between these products is quick and violent)*
☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	6. Are chlorine storage tanks covered, sealed, and vented outside?
☐	☑		☐	☐	7. Was the residual observed at a service connection?

If yes: _____ mg/L
Location: _____
Time: _____ ☐ A.M. ☐ P.M

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	VOLUNTARY CHLORINATION
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	8. Is detectable free chlorine residual maintained throughout the distribution system?
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	9. Is the free chlorine residual measured daily at the entry point? *(Recommended)*

yes	no	n/a	unk	note	REQUIRED DISINFECTION
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	10. Are there areas of the distribution system that are not currently monitored, and may lack adequate residual?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	11. Is a backup chemical feed pump provided to ensure continuous disinfection?
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	12. Is contact time being calculated correctly? *(Reporting correct temp, pH, flow, residual; etc.)*
☐ Significant ☐ Deficiency					
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	13. For determining contact time, is chlorine residual, temperature, and pH measured immediately downstream of the contact basin?
☐ Significant ☐ Deficiency					
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	14. Are EPA approved methods used to measure pH and temperature? *(Calibrated pH meter and thermometer, no litmus paper)*
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	15. Is the contact time basin protected from contamination?

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

**Notes: - see notes on treatment application module regarding the requirement for chlorination. To date it was unknown by current water system operators and this office that chlorination had been previously required. It is unclear when this requirement was 'forgotten".
6. Not properly vented.

DO NOT ENTER THE GAS CHLORINE ROOM UNTIL YOU ARE SURE THE AIR HANDLING SYSTEM IS OPERATING PROPERLY. THE OPERATOR MUST ACTIVATE THE VENTILATION SYSTEM PRIOR TO ENTERING.

Note: The "Chlorination" module must also be filled out for each Treatment Plant (TP) that utilizes gas chlorination.

GAS CHLORINATION

A separate form must be completed for **each** Treatment Plant (TP) that has gas.

Survey Date		PWS #
7/14/2021	*(mm/dd/yyyy)*	ID5070004

Facility Name:	Facility ID #:	Gas System Type:	Treated Water (GPD):
Chantrell treatment plant	ID5070004TPC1	☐ Pressure ☑ Vacuum	☑ Unk

yes	no	n/a	unk	note		
					PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	
☐	☑		☐	☑	1. Is respiratory protection equipment available and stored nearby, but outside of the chlorine room?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	2. Does respiratory protection equipment consist of >30 minutes of air and similar to the units used by the local fire department?	
					CHLORINE LEAK DETECTION	
☐	☑		☐	☑	3. Is a bottle of ammonium hydroxide provided? *(56% ammonia solution)*	
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4. Is a Chlorine Institute leak repair kit provided? *(Emergency Kit "A" for 150 lb. cylinders and Emergancy Kit "B" for ton containers)*	
☑	☐		☐	☐	5. Is automatic chlorine gas leak detection equipment provided?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	6. Is the automatic leak detector equipped with both an audible alarm and a warning light?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	7. Does each chlorine cylinder have a valve that automatically shuts off the flow of chlorine gas, or is there an air treatment system for the chlorine room that automatically turns on, if a chlorine leak is detected?	
					CHLORINE ROOM	
☑	☐		☐	☐	8. Is a sealed and separate room provided for gas chlorination equipment?	
☐	☑		☐	☐	9. Are separate fan and light vandal-proof switches provided outside of the room and at the inspection window?	
☐	☑		☐	☐	10. Are danger signs posted on all chlorine room doors and buildings?	
☐	☑		☐	☐	11. Is a working ventilating fan provided?	
☐	☑		☐	☐	12. Is the room vented at the floor with a ceiling air inlet across the room?	
☑	☐		☐	☐	13. Does the ventilation fan discharge to outside areas that may be occupied? *(Walkways, sitting areas, etc.)*	
☑	☐		☐	☐	14. Does the chlorine room door open outward by using a crash bar?	
☐	☑		☐	☐	15. Do pressurized chlorine feed lines carry chlorine gas beyond the chlorinator room?	
☑	☐		☐	☐	16. Is an interior shatter resistant inspection window provided?	
☑	☐		☐	☐	17. Are any floor drains in the chlorine room sealed during normal operations and not connected to any other drainage systems?	
					CHLORINE GAS CYLINDERS *(Applies to both full and empty cylinders)*	
☐	☑		☐	☐	18. Are cylinders protected from overly hot and cold temperatures?	
☐	☑		☐	☐	19. Are cylinders isolated from operating areas?	
☑	☐		☐	☐	20. Are cylinders restrained by a chain or cable to prevent tipping?	
☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	21. Are cylinders stored in rooms separately from ammonia storage?	
☑	☐		☐	☐	22. Are cylinders stored out of direct sunlight or heat sources?	
☐	☐		☑	☐	23. Are cylinders on a calibrated, working scale?	
☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	24. Is an automatic switch-over of chlorine cylinders provided? *(Recommended)*	
☐	☐		☑	☐	25. Are at least 2 people present during cylinder changes? *(Recommended)*	

Notes:
(Please indicate question number)

3. Bottle onsite was unlabeled and was in a secondary container. Concentration unknown.
See photos

INSPECTION NOTES

Survey Date		PWS #
7/14/2021	*(mm/dd/yyyy)*	ID5070004

One form for **all** additional comments or drawings for the PWS.

Name of Public Water System:

City of Bellevue

A series of 5 infiltrative galleries feed into a series of collection piping, junction boxes, 1 treatment plant weir boxes 1 diversion box and eventually downhill to the 1 million gallon concrete storage tank. Spring #3 is the easternmost infiltrative gallery area. Perforated piping allows water to flow into the collection piping and travel downhill to the west. A junction boxt is available with locking lid cover. There is no seal in place on any of the junction box lids to prevent dirt and debris from entering the system. Past the junction boxt the piping is no longer perforated. Solid piping enters the next junction box at Spring #2. Similarly to Spring #3, perforated piping collects water and flows into the junction box area. At this location isolation valves are in place for each of the 3 pipes. Collected water continues to the west inside solid piping to Spring #1 area. There may be a gate valve on the north side of the road that I did not observe during the ESS. An old map from 2015 shows the valve. In the open position the valve would allow water from Spring #1 into the collection piping for the upper and lower springs. However, this may have been disconnected in 1985 when the springs were redone to address contamination issues. There is no junction box for the area where the infiltration gallery for Spring #1 lies. Waters from Springs 1-3 continues west until they enter the treatment plant. This is a fully housed structure which contains erosion feeder chlorination treatment and an overflow. The overflow exits to the south and enters the man-made pond. The chlorinated spring water then continues west, veers south and enters the piping that will eventually end at the storage tank. Upper Spring is the area south of Spring #1 and south of Muldoon Canyon Road. In this area is another infiltrative gallery with a collection of 3 separate junction boxes. Piping eventually becomes solid and travels toward the west about 125' where it enters Weir box D. From there water continues about 1000' to the next junction box. To the southeast of this area is the infiltrative gallery for the Lower Springs.Lower Springs waters combines with Upper Springs water at Weir box B, then continues west into Diversion box A. Water flows through the diversion box, still heading west through 2 gate valves. The first of which is diversion flows to Seaman's Creek, and the second is the isolation to the comon pipe where The Upper/Lower waters combine with the treated Spring 1, 2 and 3 waters. See 2021ACA4252 for detailed drawing of spring system with referenced locations. The combined waters then continue (about 2.5 miles downhill) to the west where they are eventually held for use in the storage tank. The storage tank gravity feeds the distribution. Gas chlorination at the storage tank was removed as a result of the 2016 ESS. The system is also served by 2 municipal wells. 1 well is about 0.5 miles southwest of the storage structure. This well, Chestnut Well, (according to a 2007 FPS) pumps directly to the storage tank. However, according to the operator, this well directly feeds the distribution. This well has has plans approved to install chlorination, but has never had it installed. This wellhouse previuosly contained booster pumps. Boosters were photographed in 2002, 2007, but were not documented in the 2012 ESS. Boosters were removed at an unknown time. it is unclear if engineering was consulted and approved of the removal of the boosters. The second well, Chantrell Well, is tied directly to the distribution system and does not feed the storage tank. At the time of this inspection gas chlorination was installed at this location, but was not in use. There were several significant deficiences with the gas chlorination room which would be required to be resolved prior to use. Additionally, according to the 2007 FPS, this system does not have adequate fore flow capacity.

Photographic Documentation

Inspection Date(s): Wednesday, July 14, 2021

Facility ID: ID5070004

Name of Facility: City of Bellevue

Inspector(s): Cassandra Lemmons

Purpose of Inspection: ESS

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

Table of Photographs:

Photograph 1: System aerial ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
Photograph 2: System aerial 5
Photograph 3: Spring system 6
Photograph 4: Spring 2 & 3 junction boxes 7
Photograph 5: Upper Springs area 7
Photograph 6: Lower Springs area 8
Photograph 7: Wells and storage tank 8
Photograph 8: Chestnut well 9
Photograph 9: Chantrell well 9
Photograph 10: Storage tank 10
Photograph 11: Spring #3 junction box 10
Photograph 12: Spring #3 junction box - lid removed 11
Photograph 13: Spring #3 junction box - interior 11
Photograph 14: Spring #2 junction box with isolation valves 12
Photograph 15: Spring #2 junction box with isolation valves 12
Photograph 16: Spring #2 junction box - inside flows 13
Photograph 17: Spring #2 junction box - deteriorating seal 13
Photograph 18: Junction Box G 14
Photograph 19: Junction Box G - lid removed 14
Photograph 20: Junction Box G - inside 15
Photograph 21: Junction Box H 15
Photograph 22: Junction Box H - no flow with debris 16
Photograph 23: Junction Box F 16
Photograph 24: Junction Box F - inside 17
Photograph 25: Weir box, upper springs D 17
Photograph 26: Weir box, upper springs D - some cracks and exterior crumbling 18
Photograph 27: Weir box, upper springs D - gap in cover 18
Photograph 28: Weir box, upper springs D - gap in cover 19
Photograph 29: Weir box, treatment plant and overflow house C 19
Photograph 30: Weir box, treatment plant and overflow house C 20
Photograph 31: Weir box, treatment plant and overflow house C - inside 20
Photograph 32: Chlorination tablet buckets 21
Photograph 33: NSF approval of tablets 21
Photograph 34: Weir box and treatment plant 22
Photograph 35: Treatment plant - manual tablet feeder - corrosion present 22
Photograph 36: Inlet side of weir 23
Photograph 37: Weir box lid seal with gap in seal 23
Photograph 38: Overflow area 24
Photograph 39: Damaged overflow screen 24
Photograph 40: Lower springs junction box B-2 25
Photograph 41: Lower springs junction box B-2 - no flow 25

Photograph 42: Lower springs junction box B-2 - no flow with debris 26
Photograph 43: Weir box B 26
Photograph 44: Weir box B - gaps around lid 27
Photograph 45: Weir box B, Lower springs - gaps around lid 27
Photograph 46: Diversion box A 28
Photograph 47: Incoming flow from springs to storage tank 28
Photograph 48: Incoming flow from springs to storage tank total flows x1000 29
Photograph 49: Incoming flow from springs to storage tank - gpm 29
Photograph 50: North tank vent 30
Photograph 51: North tank vent seal gap 30
Photograph 52: North tank vent loose bolts 31
Photograph 53: South tank vent and manhole 31
Photograph 54: Floats inside manhole 32
Photograph 55: Manhole lid seal - starting to deteriorate 32
Photograph 56: North tank vent mesh screen with small hole 33
Photograph 57: Tank vandalism 33
Photograph 58: Tank vandalism 34
Photograph 59: Tank telemetry 34
Photograph 60: Broken conduit on tank lid 35
Photograph 61: Chestnut wellhouse 35
Photograph 62: Chestnut pump to waste and overflow pipe 36
Photograph 63: Inside Chestnut wellhouse 36
Photograph 64: Chestnut pump 37
Photograph 65: Piping 37
Photograph 66: Piping with check valve, air relief valve, flow control and line to outside spigot 38
Photograph 67: Flow meter and residual monitoring area 38
Photograph 68: Flow meter 39
Photograph 69: Sample tap, pump to waste isolation 39
Photograph 70: Chlorine residual monitor 40
Photograph 71: Outlet to distribution 40
Photograph 72: Expansion joint - beginning to deteriorate 41
Photograph 73: Chantrell wellhouse 41
Photograph 74: Inside Chantrell wellhouse 42
Photograph 75: Pump from gas chlorination room 42
Photograph 76: Water piping to and from gas chlorination room 43
Photograph 77: Gas chlorination backflow device - not tested 43
Photograph 78: Backside of Chantrell system 44
Photograph 79: Chantrell pump 44
Photograph 80: Check valve, air relief and flow control 45
Photograph 81: Flow control 45
Photograph 82: Outlet to distribution 46
Photograph 83: Chlorination monitoring system 46

Photograph 84: Sample tap, pressure gauge and flow from gas chlorination to distribution..... 47
Photograph 85: Sample location tag 47
Photograph 86: Flow meter 48
Photograph 87: Chantrell gas chlorination room 48
Photograph 88: Inside gas chlorination room - water inlet..... 49
Photograph 89: Inside gas chlorination room - chlorinated water outlet..... 49
Photograph 90: Inside gas chlorination room 50
Photograph 91: Drilled hole for air exhaust 50
Photograph 92: Tanks on scales 51

Photograph 2: System aerial

Photograph 3: Spring system

Photograph 4: Spring 2 & 3 junction boxes

Photograph 5: Upper Springs area

Photograph 6: Lower Springs area

Photograph 7: Wells and storage tank

Photograph 8: Chestnut well

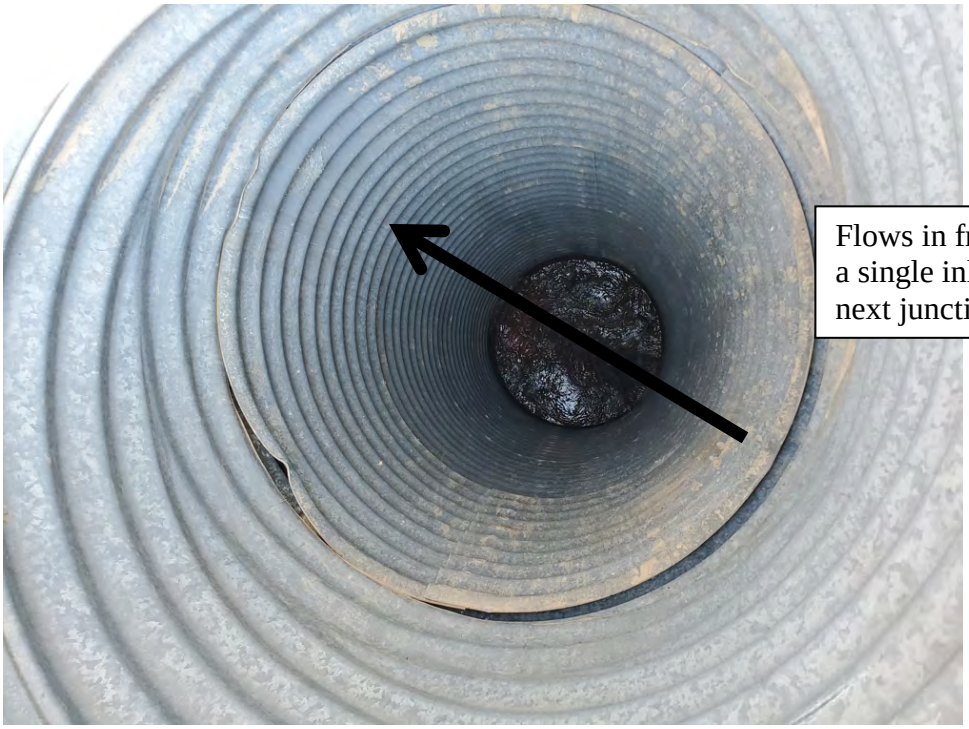
Photograph 9: Chantrell well

Photograph 10: Storage tank

For detailed drawing of spring system see Content Manager #2021ACA4252. The letters of the alphabet in the photo names are references to locations in that drawing.

Photograph 11: Spring #3 junction box J

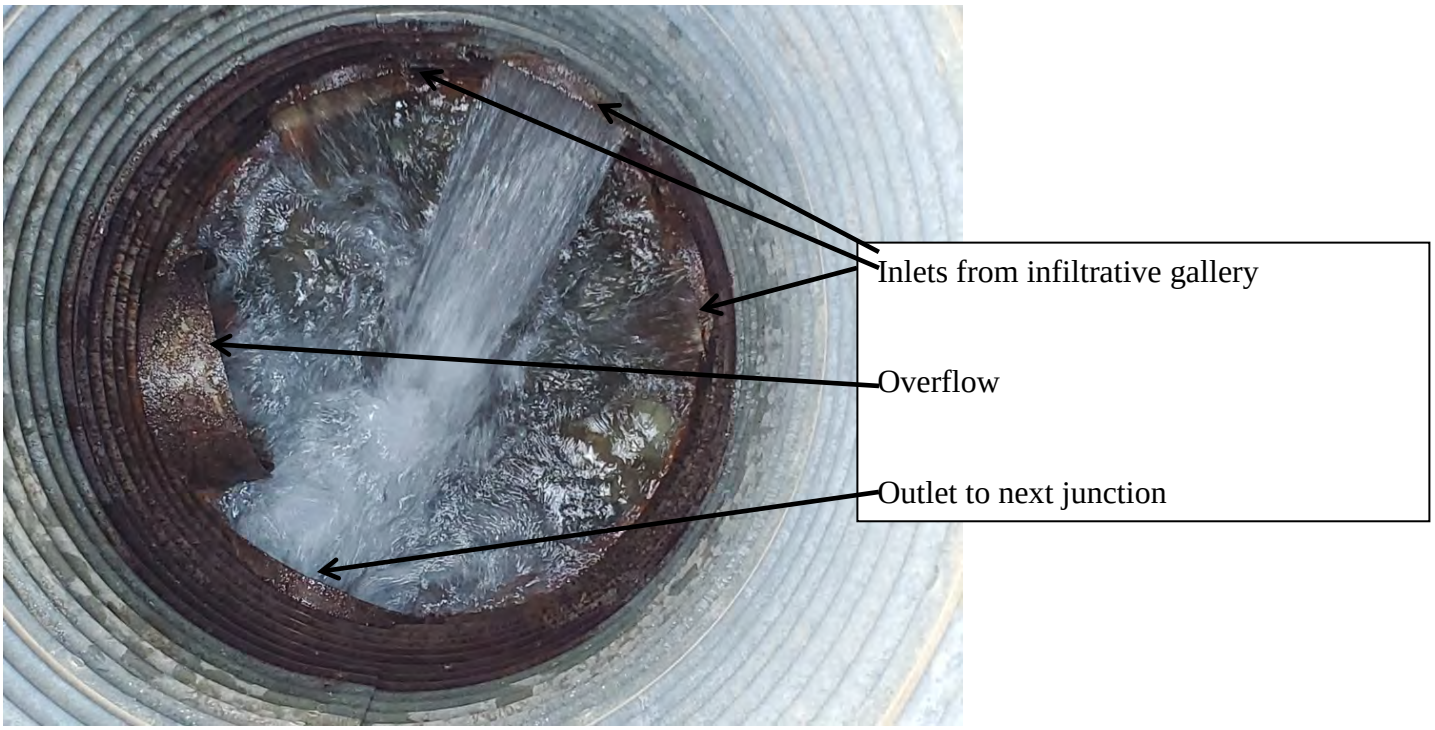
Photograph 12: Spring #3 junction box J- lid removed



Photograph 13: Spring #3 junction box J - interior

Photograph 14: Spring #2 junction box I with isolation valves

Photograph 15: Spring #2 junction box I with isolation valves



Photograph 16: Spring #2 junction box I - inside flows

Photograph 17: Spring #2 junction box I - deteriorating seal between the 2 pipes

Photograph 18: Junction Box G – Upper Spring

Photograph 19: Junction Box G - lid removed

Photograph 20: Junction Box G - inside

Photograph 21: Junction Box H - Upper Spring

Photograph 22: Junction Box H - no flow with debris

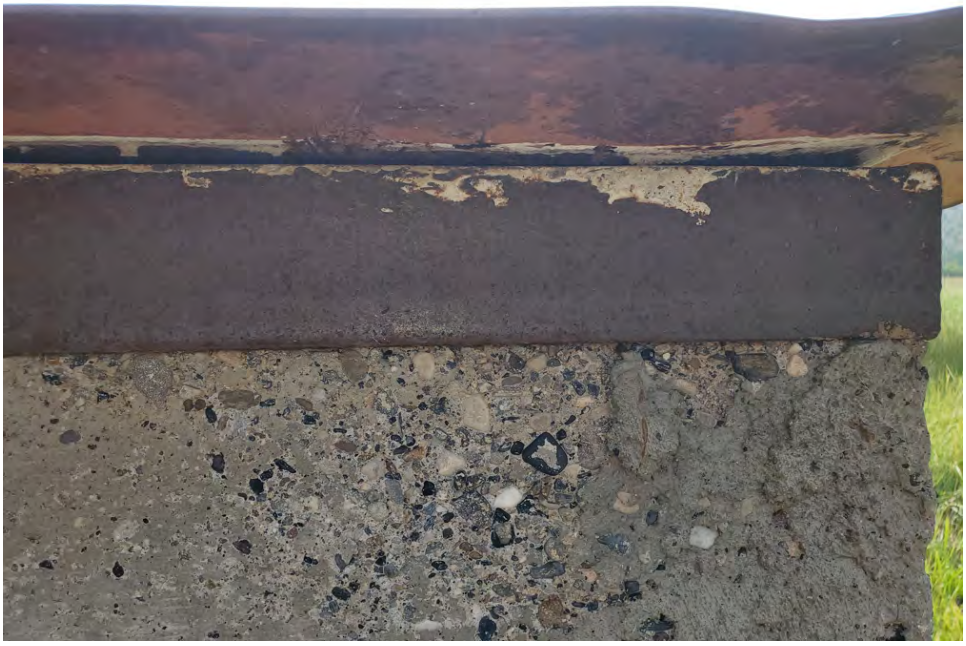
Photograph 23: Junction Box F – Upper Spring

Photograph 24: Junction Box F - inside

Photograph 25: Weir box, Upper springs D, see also additional photo for interior

Photograph 26: Weir box, upper springs D - some cracks and exterior crumbling

Photograph 27: Weir box, upper springs D - gap in cover



Photograph 28: Weir box, upper springs D - gap in cover

Photograph 29: Weir box, treatment plant for Springs 1, 2 & 3 and overflow house C

Photograph 30: Weir box, treatment plant and overflow house C

Photograph 31: Weir box, treatment plant and overflow house C - inside

Photograph 32: Chlorination tablet buckets

Photograph 33: NSF approval of tablets

Photograph 34: Weir box and treatment plant

Photograph 35: Treatment plant - manual tablet feeder - corrosion present

Photograph 36: Inlet side of weir

Photograph 37: Weir box lid seal with gap in seal

Photograph 38: Overflow area

Photograph 39: Damaged overflow screen

Photograph 40: Lower springs junction box B-2

Photograph 41: Lower springs junction box B-2 - no flow

Photograph 42: Lower springs junction box B-2 - no flow with debris

Photograph 43: Weir box B – Upper and Lower Springs

Photograph 44: Weir box B - gaps around lid

Photograph 45: Weir box B, Lower springs - gaps around lid

Photograph 46: Diversion box A – upper and lower springs, see additional photos

Photograph 47: Incoming flow from springs to storage tank

Photograph 48: Incoming flow from springs to storage tank total flows x1000

Photograph 49: Incoming flow from springs to storage tank - gpm

Photograph 50: North tank vent

Photograph 51: North tank vent seal gap

Photograph 52: North tank vent loose bolts

Photograph 53: South tank vent and manhole

Photograph 54: Floats inside manhole

Photograph 55: Manhole lid seal - starting to deteriorate

Photograph 56: North tank vent mesh screen with small hole

Photograph 57: Tank vandalism

Photograph 58: Tank vandalism

Photograph 59: Tank telemetry

Photograph 60: Broken conduit on tank lid

Photograph 61: Chestnut wellhouse

Photograph 62: Chestnut pump to waste and overflow pipe

Photograph 63: Inside Chestnut wellhouse

Photograph 64: Chestnut pump

Photograph 65: Piping

Photograph 66: Piping with check valve, air relief valve, flow control and line to outside spigot

Photograph 67: Flow meter and residual monitoring area

Photograph 68: Flow meter

Photograph 69: Sample tap, pump to waste isolation

Photograph 70: Chlorine residual monitor

Photograph 71: Outlet to distribution

Photograph 72: Expansion joint - beginning to deteriorate

Photograph 73: Chantrell wellhouse

Photograph 74: Inside Chantrell wellhouse

Photograph 75: Pump from gas chlorination room

Photograph 76: Water piping to and from gas chlorination room

Photograph 77: Gas chlorination backflow device - not tested

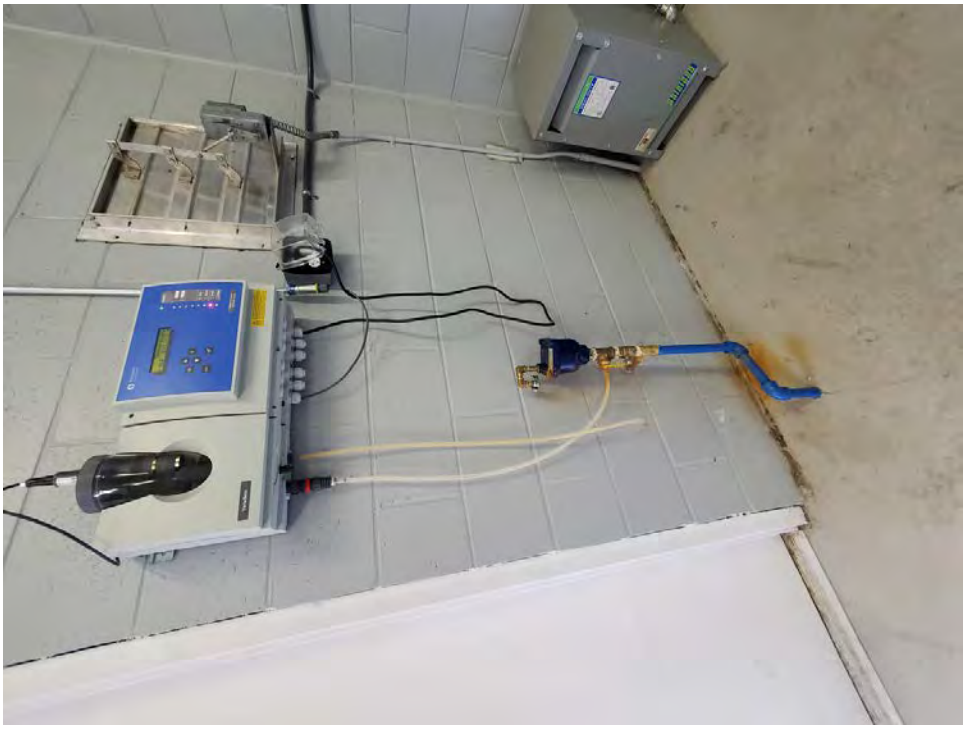
Photograph 78: Backside of Chantrell system

Photograph 79: Chantrell pump

Photograph 80: Check valve, air relief and flow control

Photograph 81: Flow control

Photograph 82: Outlet to distribution



Photograph 83: Chlorination monitoring system

Photograph 84: Sample tap, pressure gauge and flow from gas chlorination to distribution

Photograph 85: Sample location tag

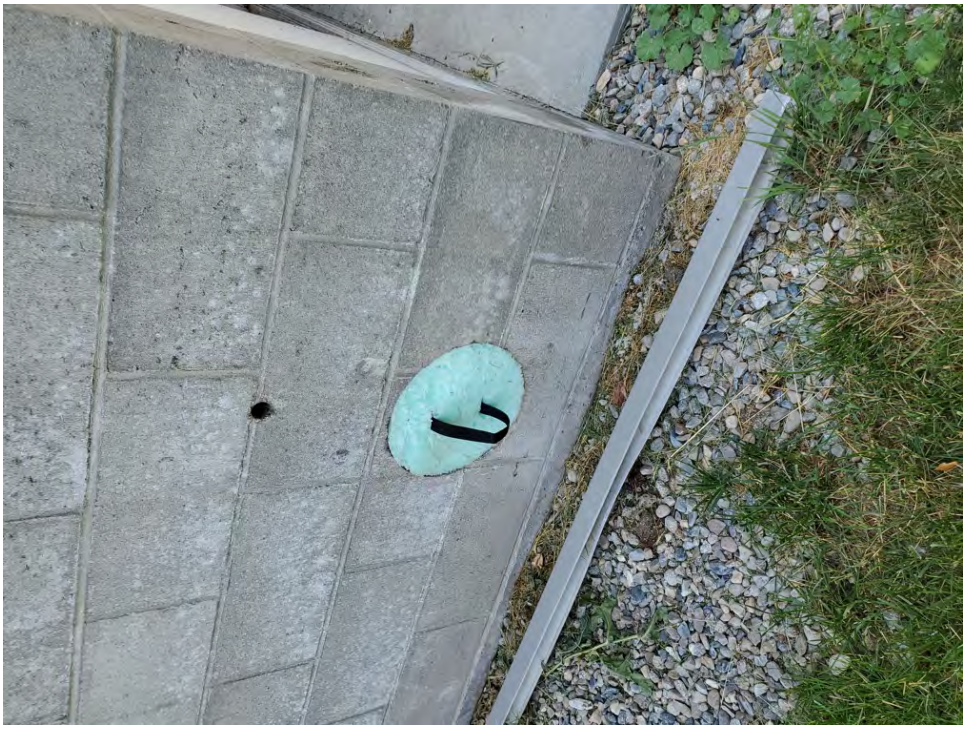
Photograph 86: Flow meter

Photograph 87: Chantrell gas chlorination room

Photograph 88: Inside gas chlorination room - water inlet

Photograph 89: Inside gas chlorination room - chlorinated water outlet

Photograph 90: Inside gas chlorination room



Photograph 91: Drilled hole for air exhaust

Photograph 92: Tanks on scales

Photographic Documentation

Inspection Date(s): Thursday, July 29, 2021

Facility ID: ID5070004

Name of Facility: Bellevue

Inspector(s): Cassandra Lemmons

Purpose of Inspection: Follow up visit for PFAS sampling and photos from operator

State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality

Table of Photographs:

Photograph 1: Inlet of Diversion Box A 3
Photograph 2: Old area of Diversion Box A 3
Photograph 3: Conduit coming out of Diversion Box A 4
Photograph 4: Overflow from Diversion Box A to Seaman's Creek 4
Photograph 5: Overflow from Diversion Box A to Seaman's Creek 5
Photograph 6: Gate valves 5
Photograph 7: Gate valves 6
Photograph 8: Inside Weir Box D 6
Photograph 9: Inside Weir Box D 7

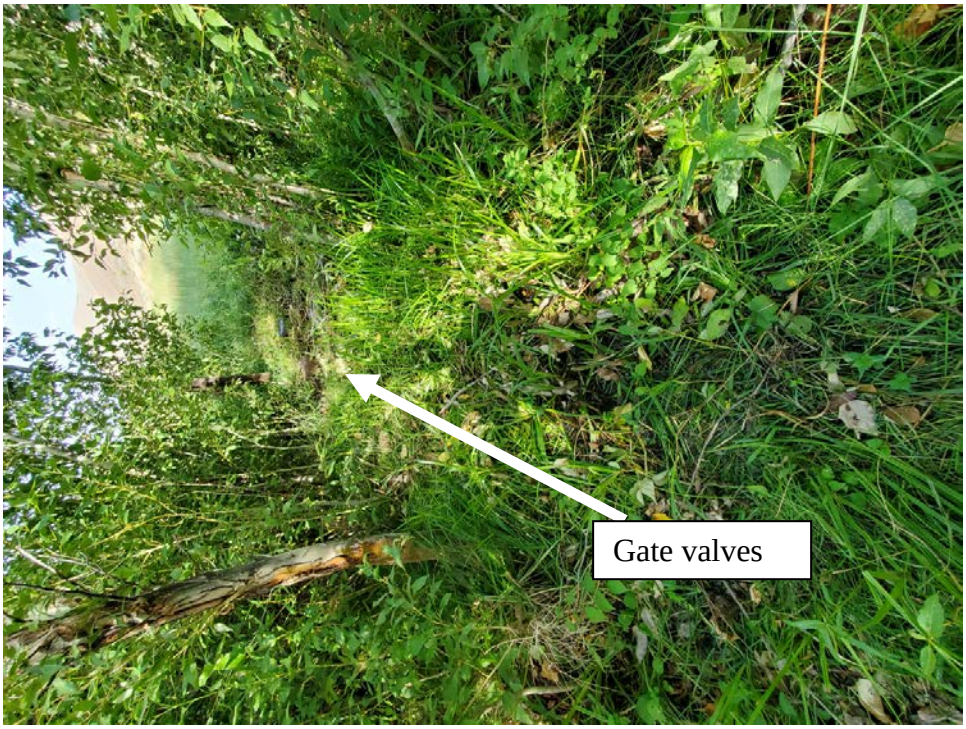
Photograph 1: Inlet of Diversion Box A

Photograph 2: Old area of Diversion Box A – with wiring

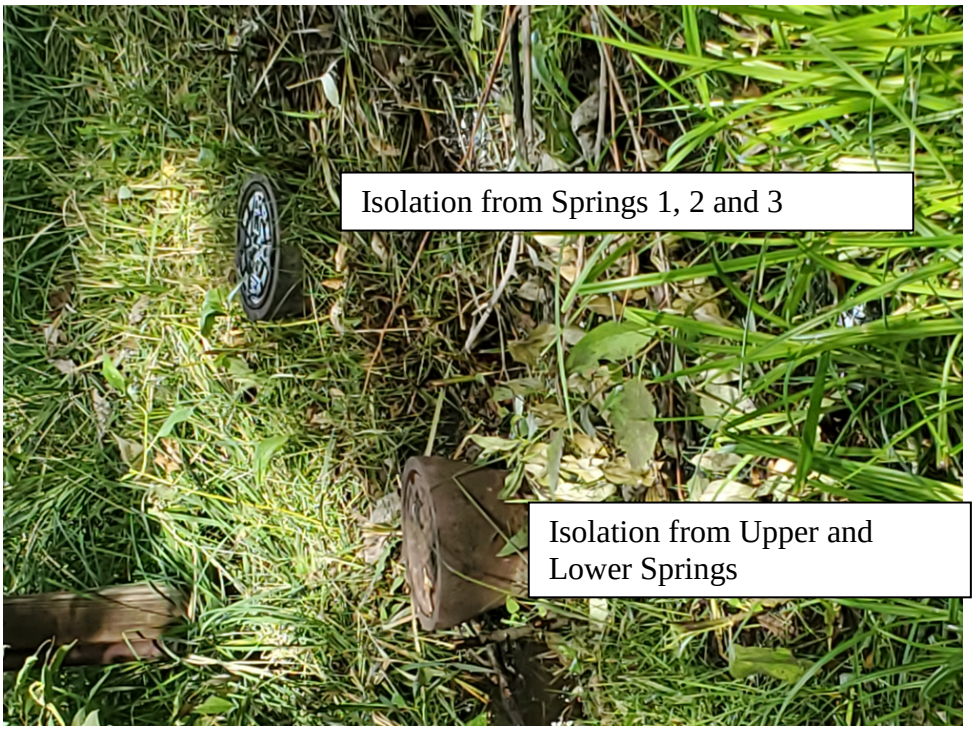
Photograph 3: Conduit coming out of Diversion Box A

Photograph 4: Overflow from Diversion Box A to Seaman's Creek

Photograph 5: Overflow from Diversion Box A to Seaman's Creek – unknown tubing



Photograph 6: Gate valves



Photograph 7: Gate valves

Photograph 8: Inside Weir Box D – deteriorating concrete. Taken by operator 7.21.2021

Photograph 9: Inside Weir Box D – deteriorating concrete. Taken by operator 7.21.2021

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1410 N Hilton Street, Boise, ID 83706
(208) 373-0502

Brad Little, Governor
Jess Byrne, Director

RECEIVED
FEB 14 2022
BY:

February 7, 2022

Certified Mail No.: 7010 3090 0002 3443 9003
Return Receipt Requested

The Honorable Kathryn Goldman, Mayor
City of Bellevue
P.O. Box 825
Bellevue, ID 83313

Subject: Executed Compliance Agreement Schedule for the City of Bellevue, public drinking water system, PWS# ID5070004

Dear Mayor Goldman:

Enclosed is a fully executed copy of the Compliance Agreement Schedule signed by Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's Director, Jess Byrne. The staff at the Twin Falls regional office will be tracking compliance with the deadlines set forth in the Compliance Agreement Schedule. Please send required communications to:

Sue Switzer, Regional Administrator
Twin Falls Regional Office
650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110
Twin Falls, ID 83301
Sue.Switzer@deq.idaho.gov

Thank you for continuing to work with the Department to resolve these issues.

Sincerely,

Jerri Henry
Drinking Water Protection and Finance Division Administrator

JH:BZ:lf

c: Tyler Fortunati, Drinking Water Bureau Chief
Sue Switzer, Twin Falls Regional Administrator
Cassandra Lemmons, Drinking Water Compliance Officer
Hannah Young, Deputy Attorney General

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

IN THE MATTER OF City of Bellevue P.O. Box 825 Bellevue, ID 83313	))))))	**Compliance Agreement Schedule** Idaho Code § 39-116A

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Pursuant to the Idaho Environmental Protection and Health Act (EPHA), Idaho Code §§ 39-101 through 39-130, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (Department) enters into this Compliance Agreement Schedule with the City of Bellevue (Bellevue). Bellevue owns and operates a community public drinking water system (System), PWS# ID5070004, serving approximately 1,026 connections and approximately 2,747 persons daily in Bellevue, Blaine County, Idaho. As of the writing of this Compliance Agreement Schedule, the Bellevue System is defined as a ground water System, which is currently understood to include two (2) wells, and a total of five (5) infiltration gallery spring sources, paired into two (2) groups as follows:

    - The three (3) combined spring sources are commonly known as Springs 1, 2, and 3 and,
    - The two (2) combined sources are commonly known as Upper and Lower Springs.

    All of these spring sources are located adjacent to Muldoon Canyon Road and are collectively referred to as the Seamans Creek Springs. According to record drawings completed by Galena Engineering Inc. in 2015, Springs #1, #2, and #3 are understood to combine into a standard twelve-inch water line, which then passes through a weir and overflow box located downstream. The water line then continues downstream into a treatment plant, where liquid chlorine is added to the water. Separately, the Upper and Lower Springs individually collect water via infiltration, flow downstream through individual ten-inch water lines which combine into a common weir box, continue through a common diversion box, and then intertie with chlorinated water from Springs 1, 2, and 3. The combined water of all spring sources then flows approximately 2.5 miles downstream into a one-million-gallon storage tank. Historical documentation suggests disinfection was required for these sources in or around 1989, although both Bellevue and the Department acknowledge the addition of chlorine is presently understood to be conducted on a voluntary basis and not for required disinfection purposes.

2. Representatives of the Department conducted a sanitary survey on the Bellevue System on July 14, 2021, pursuant to IDAPA 58.01.08.303, incorporating 40 CFR 141, Subpart S (The Ground Water Rule) by reference. The sanitary survey identified several significant deficiencies requiring corrective actions. A sanitary survey report from the Department dated

August 4, 2021, provided representatives of Bellevue a list of the significant deficiencies requiring a written response within thirty (30) days of receipt, per IDAPA 58.01.08.303.04, that describes how, and on what schedule, Bellevue will address all significant deficiencies. The Ground Water Rule specifies that within one hundred twenty (120) days of receiving notification of a significant deficiency, the owner of a ground water system must have either: 1.) completed corrective action, or 2.) be in compliance with a state–approved corrective action plan (CAP) and schedule.

3. The Department received a CAP from Bellevue in response to the significant deficiencies on August 30, 2021. The CAP included planned completion dates for corrective actions to the corresponding significant deficiencies:

Groundwater Source:

- #6: "The area within 100 feet of the diversion box is not protected from contamination, and surface water is not diverted from this area (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.05)."
    - Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #9: "The Junction boxes for box Springs #1-3 and Upper and Lower Springs are not protected from contamination and do not have suitable watertight roofs which exclude birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b, 544.03, and 544.09)."
    - Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #9: "The Upper and Lower Springs weir boxes are not protected from contamination and do not have a suitable watertight roof and sidewalls which excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust and does not have a roof that facilitates drainage (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b, 544.03, and 544.09). Weir boxes had gaps between bolt-on flat lids and the surface of the weir box. Additionally, the concrete structure is crumbling."
    - Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #9: "The diversion box is not protected from contamination and does not have a suitable watertight roof which excludes birds, animals, insects, and excessive dust and does not have a roof that facilitates drainage (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b, 544.03, and 544.09). Diversion box area is at the same grade as the surrounding land, lacks a water-tight and sloped roof."
    - Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #11: "An overflow for Springs 1, 2 &3 spring box does not discharge to daylight in a way that will preclude the possibility of backflow to the spring box reservoir and is not provided with an expanded metal screen installed within the pipe to exclude rodents and deter vandalism (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.06). The mesh screen was

damaged at the time of inspection. Verify operation/presence flapper valve to prevent surface water from entering the overflow piping."

- Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #11: "Diversion box overflow does not discharge to daylight in a way that will preclude the possibility of backflow to the spring box reservoir (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.06). Verify operation/presence of flapper valve to prevent surface water from entering the overflow piping."
    - Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #15: "Fencing, locks on access manholes, and other necessary precautions have not been provided for Springs 1, 2 & 3 spring box to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.04). The city does not own land, and a long-term agreement could not be located. Landowner allows the local guide to bring tourists to fish at the pond."
    - Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #15: "Fencing, locks on access manholes, and other necessary precautions have not been provided for weir boxes to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.04). Weir boxes are on located private property. A long-term agreement could not be located. They do not have locking covers."
    - Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #17: "The access covers for Upper and Lower Springs weir boxes do not have solid, watertight covers to prevent the entrance of contaminants, and the cover does not have a locking device (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.07.c). Access into the weir boxes is not adequately sealed to prevent contamination. Additionally, access covers are not locked."
    - Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #17: "The access for the diversion box does not have a solid, watertight cover to prevent the entrance of contaminants. (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.07.c). Access to the diversion box only has an internal metal lip which does not prevent debris from entering the system."
    - Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #18: "The area surrounding the diversion box is not graded in a manner that will prevent surface water from standing within 50 feet of it (IDAPA 58.01.08.514.02.b and 544.14). Diversion box area is at high risk for contamination during and after a flood."
    - Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022.

- #19: "Springs 1, 2 & 3 collection box and Upper & Lower springs weir boxes are not properly vented (IDAPA 58.01.08.544.08.d)."

- Planned Completion Date of September 30, 2022. NOTE: This significant deficiency does not require corrective actions until or unless Bellevue elects to modify this portion of the System, as described in Paragraph 10.d. below.

Storage:

- #7: "Fencing and other necessary precautions have not been provided for storage structure #1 to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage (IDAPA 58.01.08.544.04). Vandalism was observed at the time of inspection. The operator indicated that vandalism is a frequent occurrence."
  - Planned Completion Date of March 1, 2022.

Treatment Application:

- #21: "Vents from chemical storage facilities at the Springs 1, 2 & 3 treatment plant do not discharge to the outside atmosphere above grade and remote from air intakes (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.02.m). There is no fresh air vent to remove corrosive fumes from the inside treatment plant. Corrosion is evident inside access cover."
  - Planned Completion Date on CAP identified this issue as resolved.

4. The following Significant Deficiencies were identified as specific to the System's Chantrell Well Treatment Plant. As of the writing of this CAS, this treatment plant is non-operational, and therefore the associated significant deficiencies do not require corrective measures at this time. Bellevue shall be responsible for contacting the Department and correcting the significant deficiencies on a Department-approved timeline prior to placing this treatment plant into operation.

Treatment Application:

- #3: "A bottle of ammonium hydroxide (56% ammonia solution) is not available for chlorine leak detection (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.05.b).

- #4: A leak repair kit is not provided and/or is not approved by the Chlorine Institute (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.05.b).

- #9: There are no separate, vandal-proof switches for the fan and lights located outside of the chlorine room and at the inspection window (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.04.a.vi).

- #10: All chlorine rooms, buildings, and areas do not prominently display danger signs warning of the presence of chlorine gas (IDAPA58.01.08.531.04.a.xii).

- #11: Each room where chlorine gas is used does not have an operational ventilating fan with a capacity that provides one complete air change per minute when the room is occupied (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.04.a.iii).

- #12: The ventilating fan, where chlorine gas is used, does not take suction near the floor as far as practical from the door and air inlet, with the point of discharge to the

outside, above grade, and so located as not to contaminate air inlets to any rooms or structures, with louvered air inlets near the ceiling (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.04.a.iv. and 531.04.a.vii).

- #13: The ventilating fan for the gas chlorination room discharges outside to areas that may be occupied by personnel or visitors (IDAPA 58.01.08.501.14).

- #18: Cylinders and gas lines are not protected from temperatures above that of the feed equipment (IDAPA 58.01.08.531.04.a.ix)."

5. The owner(s) of public drinking water systems are required to monitor for total coliform bacteria and comply with the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), IDAPA 58.01.08.100, incorporating 40 CFR 141 Subpart Y by reference. Bellevue provides chemical disinfectant to water provided from the sources identified as "Springs 1, 2, and 3" and from the sources identified as "Upper and Lower Spring" prior to entering the distribution system. Bellevue has been utilizing chlorine on a voluntary basis and not for required disinfection purposes, which requires specific disinfection performance criteria and reporting to be met. The addition of chlorine in distribution may prevent the detection of total coliform bacteria, or Escherichia coliform (E. coli) bacteria in the source or sources, and therefore may prevent the detection of a health hazard, as determined by the Department and in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.08.008.01.b. In such cases, the Department may require additional monitoring, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.08.009, to ensure the current chlorination practice is not masking a potential health risk. Total coliform bacteria is an indicator organism, and E.coli bacteria are found in the intestinal tracts of warm-blooded animals. The presence of either may indicate that the source is not protected against contamination.

6. The City of Bellevue began utilizing the sources identified as "Springs 1, 2, and 3" and from the sources identified as "Upper and Lower Spring" in or around 1985. In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.08.503.b.vi, preliminary engineering reports for new sources must include an evaluation to determine if spring sources are under the direct influence of surface water. For existing sources, the Department may rely on the *Procedure for Determining Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water (GWUDI)*. Existing Department records indicate that one of the spring sources was evaluated for potential surface water influence through Microscopic Particulate Analysis on September 10, 2002. It is unclear which spring source or group of springs this analysis was specific to, as it was not specified on the sample submittal form. The results indicated a low risk of influence at the time of analysis. The Department does not have a record of GWUDI evaluations for any other source or group of sources providing water to Bellevue.

7. A compliance conference was held on October 7, 2021, between the representatives of Bellevue and the Department to discuss compliance with IDAPA 58.01.08 and the terms and conditions of a Compliance Agreement Schedule. Attendees on behalf of Bellevue included the Honorable Ned Burns, Mayor; Ms. Kathryn Goldman, Council President; Mr. Chris

Johnson, Councilman; Mr. Dusty Lindt, Drinking Water System Operator; and Mr. Jeff Loomis, P.E., Consulting Engineer.

8. On October 13, 2021, the Department was informed of Bellevue's intent to relocate the water main transmission line that delivers water from the spring sources identified as "Springs 1, 2, and 3," and from the infiltration, gallery sources identified as "Upper and Lower Spring." Bellevue intends to continue to utilize these sources as part of the System. As of the writing of this Compliance Agreement Schedule, Bellevue anticipates the project to be completed in approximately December of 2023. This project is not specific to the terms and conditions of this Compliance Agreement Schedule; however, both parties mutually understand that portions of the System subject to the terms and conditions of this Compliance Agreement Schedule may be affected by the relocation project. Bellevue understands that all material modifications to the System must be completed in conformance with IDAPA 58.01.08.

"Material modifications" are defined in IDAPA 58.01.08.003.72 as "[t]hose modifications of an existing public water system that are intended to increase system capacity or alter the methods or processes employed. Any project that adds source water to a system, increases the pumping capacity of a system, increases the potential population served by the system or the number of service connections within the system, adds new or alters existing drinking water system components, or affects the water demand of the system is considered to be increasing system capacity or altering the methods or processes employed. Maintenance and repair performed on the system, and the replacement of valves, pumps, or other similar items with new items of the same size and type is not considered a material modification."

9. The Department has evaluated the factors in Idaho Code § 39-116A(4) and finds that a Compliance Agreement Schedule is an appropriate mechanism to return the System to compliance with IDAPA 58.01.08 and will be protective of human health and the environment taking into account the resources of Bellevue to achieve compliance.

AGREEMENT SCHEDULE

10. In order to protect the health of its customers and return to compliance with applicable state and federal laws, Bellevue hereby agrees to perform the following actions in the time periods set forth in order to demonstrate compliance with IDAPA 58.01.08:

    a. Public Notification. No later than July 1, 2022, and annually thereafter as part of the annual Consumer Confidence Reporting (CCR) requirement as specified in IDAPA 58.01.08.151, incorporating 40 CFR 141 Subpart O by reference, Bellevue shall inform the public served by the System of any significant deficiency that has not been corrected by the time the annual CCR is distributed. Bellevue shall continue to inform the public annually until the Department determines the significant deficiency(ies) are corrected. Bellevue continues to be subject to any other applicable notification requirements specified in IDAPA 58.01.08.151.

b. Assessment Source Water Monitoring. To ensure the current chlorination practice is not masking a potential health risk related to coliform or E. coli bacteria from the source, Bellevue began conducting Assessment Source Water Monitoring from the following two locations: 1) at the collection boxes for the sources identified as "Springs 1, 2, and 3" and 2.) at the collection box for the sources identified as "Upper and Lower Springs" during the month of October 2021, in accordance with the Ground Water Rule, IDAPA 58.01.08.323, which incorporates 40 CFR 141.402(b) by reference. Assessment Source Water Monitoring includes a total of twelve (12) ground water source samples from each location described above, and that represents each month the System provides ground water to the public from these sources unless specified otherwise by the Department. This monitoring is in addition to the monitoring required for all of the required parameters and schedules that have been established by the Department. Current and complete monitoring schedules are available from the Twin Falls Regional Office or can be accessed online at: http://www2.deq.idaho.gov/water/monitoringschedulereport

c. Microscopic Particulate Analysis. To assist Bellevue in fully evaluating the scope of the potential project for re-routing transmission lines as described in Paragraph 8 above, the Department encourages Bellevue to conduct Microscopic Particulate Analysis on the spring sources prior to developing a Facility Plan for the line re-routing project. This will allow Bellevue, and its consultants to best evaluate the scope of the project to rehabilitate the spring infrastructure, transmission infrastructure, and possible associated treatment infrastructure along with other viable alternatives.

For purposes of this Compliance Agreement Schedule, the results of Assessment Source Water Monitoring conducted in accordance with Paragraph 10.b above shall be evaluated by the Department for bacteriological contamination. If the Department considers the type, recurrence, and significance of bacteriological contamination sufficient to warrant further evaluation, then Bellevue shall conduct Microscopic Particulate Analysis as specified by the Department on the source or sources and as described as follows:

i. No later than June 30, 2023, Bellevue shall submit to the Department the results of two Microscopic Particulate Analyses conducted to determine if the source or sources identifying bacteriological contamination as described in Paragraph 10.c are at risk for influence by surface water. The Microscopic Particulate Analyses do not need to be conducted by an engineer but shall be conducted in accordance with the Department's *Procedure for Determining Ground Water Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water*.

ii. Bellevue shall contact the Department and coordinate the timing and execution of the MPAs to ensure the MPAs are conducted at a time in which the springs are most vulnerable to surface water influence. The second MPA shall be conducted no later than two weeks after the first MPA.

iii. The Department shall review the results and determine if additional MPAs or other relevant information within the guidance described in Paragraph 10.c.i will be required in an effort to adequately assess the risk and degree of surface water influence. The Department shall provide written notice to Bellevue regarding the results of the determination.

d. System Contamination. If the results of the Assessment Source Water Monitoring as described in Paragraph 10.b. conclude that a source or sources are subject to bacteriological contamination, or the MPA conducted in accordance with Paragraph 10.c. conclude the source or sources to be GWUDI, then no later than thirty (30) days after notification of this determination, Bellevue agrees to schedule and attend a conference with the Department to discuss interim protective measures and additional requirements to comply with the Ground Water Rule, 40 CFR Part 141, Subpart S, as adopted by reference in IDAPA 58.01.08.323, the Operating Criteria for Public Water Systems, IDAPA 58.01.08.552, and/or the Surface Water Treatment Rules, 40 CFR Part 141, Subparts H, T and W, and adopted by reference in IDAPA 58.01.08 Sections 300, 310 and 311.

e. Significant Deficiencies. Bellevue shall demonstrate compliance with corrective actions for the significant deficiencies identified in Paragraph 3 above as follows:

i. If actions necessary to correct the remaining significant deficiencies identified in Paragraph 3 above do not require the submittal of a Facility Plan and/or Preliminary Engineering Report, Bellevue shall ensure completion of the corrective actions no later than December 31, 2022. Bellevue shall submit written notice of completion to the Department within thirty (30) days of completion of the corrective actions.

ii. If actions necessary to correct the remaining significant deficiencies identified in Paragraph 3 above do require the submittal of a Facility Plan and/or Preliminary Engineering Report, Bellevue hereby agrees to schedule and attend a conference with the Department no later than December 31, 2022, to discuss the requirements of a Facility Plan, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.08.502, and Preliminary Engineering Reports, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.08.503.

iii. Bellevue shall ensure all corrective actions for the significant deficiencies identified in Paragraph 3 above requiring a Facility Plan are completed to the Department's satisfaction no later than December 31, 2023.

iv. The following significant deficiency will not require corrective actions at this time.

Groundwater Source:

- #19: "Springs 1, 2 & 3 collection box and Upper & Lower springs weir boxes are not properly vented (IDAPA 58.01.08.544.08.d)."

Should Bellevue elect to modify this portion of the System, Bellevue shall ensure those modifications are completed in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.08

Table 1. Compliance Agreement Schedule Requirements and Major Milestones.

Requirement	Paragraph	Deadline
Public Notification/CCR	10.a.	No later than July 1 annually and as required
Assessment Source Water Monitoring	10.b.	Continuing monthly for no less than twelve months
Complete Microscopic Particulate Analysis (As Deemed Necessary).	10.c.	June 30, 2023
Schedule and Attend Meeting w/Department (As Deemed Necessary)	10.d.	30 days after GWUDI determination
Correct Significant Deficiencies Which Do Not Require a Facility Plan or Preliminary Engineering Report	10.e.i.	December 31, 2022
Schedule and Attend a Conference with Department (as Deemed Necessary)	10.e.ii.	December 31, 2022
Correct Significant Deficiencies Which Require a Facility Plan/Preliminary Engineering Report	10.e.iii	December 31, 2023

INSPECTIONS

11. Pursuant to Idaho Code § 39-108 and this Compliance Agreement Schedule, the Department may conduct inspections that the Department determines necessary to verify compliance with all applicable requirements in this Compliance Agreement Schedule.

CORRESPONDENCE

12. All communications required of Bellevue to the Department by this Compliance Agreement Schedule shall be addressed to:

Sue Switzer, Regional Administrator
Twin Falls Regional Office
650 Addison Avenue West, Suite 110
Twin Falls, ID 83301
Sue.Switzer@deq.idaho.gov

13. All communications required of the Department to the Bellevue System by this Compliance Agreement Schedule shall be addressed to:

The Honorable Kathryn Goldman, Mayor
City of Bellevue
P.O. Box 825
Bellevue, ID 83313

SUBMITTAL REVIEW PROCESS

14. Unless specifically cited herein or in rule or statute, the following document submittal and review process (Submittal Review Process) will be followed regarding submittals required of this Compliance Agreement Schedule. This process must be followed until the Department approves the document or the document review time frame expires, whichever comes first.

a. After receipt of a submittal from Bellevue, the Department will 1) notify Bellevue in writing that the document is approved or 2) notify Bellevue in writing of any deficiencies in the document. If the Department notifies Bellevue of deficiencies in the document, Bellevue must submit a revised document to resolve those deficiencies within 30 calendar days of receipt of the Department's notice.

b. The Submittal Review Process may be repeated until the Department notifies Bellevue that the document is approved. However, the submittal must receive the Department's approval within 180 days from the due date for the first submittal of the document, unless the Department provides Bellevue with a written extension of the 180-day time frame. The failure of Bellevue to obtain the Department's approval of a submittal within such time frames will constitute a violation of this Compliance Agreement Schedule.

c. If the date on which a submittal or other communication is due falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or federal holiday, the submission deadline is the next business day.

d. Each document approved by the Department under the Submittal Review Process is incorporated into and enforceable as a part of this Compliance Agreement Schedule.

e. All submittals required of Bellevue pursuant to this Compliance Agreement Schedule must be submitted to the Department in either hard copy or electronic format.

STANDARD PROVISIONS

15. This Compliance Agreement Schedule does not relieve Bellevue from the obligation to comply with any of the provisions of EPHA, or other applicable local, state, or federal laws and regulations.

16. This Compliance Agreement Schedule binds Bellevue, successors, and assigns until the terms of the Compliance Agreement Schedule are met to the Department's satisfaction, and the Department terminates the Compliance Agreement Schedule in writing.

17. If Bellevue fails to comply with the terms of this Compliance Agreement Schedule, the Department may seek and obtain, in any appropriate state or federal district court, specific performance of the Compliance Agreement Schedule and other relief as authorized in the EPHA.

18. If any event occurs that causes or may cause delay in the achievement of any requirement of this Compliance Agreement Schedule, Bellevue must notify the Department in writing within 10 calendar days of the date Bellevue knew, or should have known, of the delay.

    a. Any notice under this Paragraph will describe in detail the date of the event that causes or may cause the delay, the event that causes the delay, the anticipated length of the delay, all anticipated consequences of the delay, measures taken by Bellevue to prevent or minimize the delay, and a timetable by which those measures will be implemented.

    b. Bellevue will use all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize any such delay. If the Department determines that the delay or anticipated delay in achieving any requirements of this Compliance Agreement Schedule has been or will be caused by circumstances beyond the reasonable control of Bellevue, the Department may grant an extension for a period equal to the length of the delay.

    c. The burden of proving that any delay is caused by circumstances beyond the reasonable control of Bellevue rests wholly with Bellevue.

19. If Bellevue wishes to seek an extension of any deadline contained in this Compliance Agreement Schedule, a written request must be provided to the Department. The written extension request must explain the reasoning for the request and state the length of the extension requested. Any extension provided by the Department will be in writing, in response to the request.

20. If Bellevue violates the terms of this Compliance Agreement Schedule, the Department will provide written notice to Bellevue describing the violation. No later than ten (10) calendar days after receiving the notification, Bellevue must reply to the Department in writing to explain the violation and provide a date in which the violation will be cured, to the Department's satisfaction.

21. A waiver or decision by the Department to not enforce any provision, term, condition, or requirement of this Compliance Agreement Schedule does not constitute a waiver of any other provision, term, condition, or requirement.

22. Each person signing this Compliance Agreement Schedule certifies they have the authority to sign for the party represented and to bind that party to its terms.

23. In case any provision or authority of this Compliance Agreement Schedule or the application of this Compliance Agreement Schedule to any party or circumstances is held by any judicial or administrative authority to be invalid, the application of such provisions to other parties or circumstances and the remainder of the Compliance Agreement Schedule will remain in force and will not be affected.

24. Bellevue sells, offers the property associated with the system (or any portion thereof) for sale, or otherwise transfers ownership before completion of the requirements of the Compliance Agreement Schedule and termination thereof. Bellevue must notify any prospective purchaser of the terms and conditions of this Compliance Agreement Schedule and the current status of completion of the requirements of this Compliance Agreement Schedule. Bellevue must also provide notice to the Department of the offer for sale and identify new owners at least 10-calendar days before closing any sale or transfer of the property or any portion thereof.

25. Sale or transfer of the Facility Property or any portion thereof by Bellevue does not relieve Bellevue of its obligation to complete the terms and conditions of this Compliance Agreement Schedule unless appropriate arrangements are made with the purchaser or receiver of the Facility Property for assignment of the obligations of this Compliance Agreement Schedule and the Department consents in writing to the assignment of the obligations of this Compliance Agreement Schedule to the new owner.

26. This Compliance Agreement Schedule sets forth the entire agreement related to the subject matter of this Compliance Agreement Schedule and may not be modified without the written consent of all parties.

27. This Compliance Agreement Schedule does not affect the right of the Department or the State of Idaho to pursue appropriate relief for any other violation of law, including civil penalties, injunctive or other equitable relief, or criminal sanctions.

28. Bellevue agrees that this Compliance Agreement Schedule will be admissible as evidence in any proceeding to enforce this Compliance Agreement Schedule.

EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERMINATION

29. The effective date of this Compliance Agreement Schedule is the date of the signature by the Department Director.

30. If this Compliance Agreement Schedule is signed and agreed to with an electronic signature by either party, the electronic signature will have the same legal and evidentiary effect as a handwritten signature.

31. Upon request by Bellevue, this Compliance Agreement Schedule may be terminated if the Department determines that all Compliance Agreement Schedule requirements are complete.

DATED this 21 day of January, 2022

By: _____
The Honorable Kathryn Goldman, Mayor
City of Bellevue

DATED this 4th day of February, 2022

By: _____
Jess Byrne, Director
Department of Environmental Quality

Appendix D

Water Rights

RECEIVED
DEC 14 2009
DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

DISTRICT COURT-SRBA
Fifth Judicial District
County of Twin Falls - State of Idaho
DEC 11 2009
By
Clerk
Deputy Clerk

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

In Re SRBA	)	**ORDER OF PARTIAL DECREE**
	)	
Case No. 39576	)	**Subcase No. 37-01208**
	)	**(City of Bellevue)**
	)	

On September 25, 2009, a ***Special Master's Report and Recommendation*** was filed for the above-captioned water right. No Challenges were filed to the ***Special Master's Report and Recommendation*** and the time for filing Challenges has now expired.

Pursuant to I.R.C.P. 53(e)(2) and ***SRBA Administrative Order 1***, Section 13f, this Court has reviewed the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contained in the ***Special Master's Report and Recommendation*** and wholly adopts them as its own.

Therefore, IT IS ORDERED that the above-captioned water right be **decreed** as set forth in the attached ***Partial Decree Pursuant to I.R.C.P. 54(b)***.

DATED December 11, 2009.

JOHN M. MELANSON
Presiding Judge, pro tem
Snake River Basin Adjudication

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

In Re SRBA	)	PARTIAL DECREE PURSUANT TO
	)	I.R.C.P. 54(b) FOR
Case No. 39576	)	
	)	Water Right 37-01208

DISTRICT COURT-SRBA
Fifth Judicial District
County of Twin Falls - State of Idaho
DEC 11 2009
By
Clerk
Deputy Clerk

NAME AND ADDRESS: CITY OF BELLEVUE
PO BOX 449
BELLEVUE, ID 83313-0449

SOURCE: SPRINGS TRIBUTARY: SEAMANS CREEK

QUANTITY: 3.00 CFS

PRIORITY DATE: 07/20/1880

POINT OF DIVERSION: T02N R19E S33 NWNENE Within Blaine County
NWNENE
NWNENE
SWNENE
S34 SWNWNW
SENWNW

PURPOSE AND PERIOD OF USE:

PURPOSE OF USE	PERIOD OF USE	QUANTITY
Municipal	01-01 TO 12-31	3.00 CFS

PLACE OF USE:

Place of use is within the service area of the City of Bellevue as provided for under Idaho law.

OTHER PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR DEFINITION OR ADMINISTRATION OF THIS WATER RIGHT:

THIS PARTIAL DECREE IS SUBJECT TO SUCH GENERAL PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE RIGHTS OR FOR THE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE WATER RIGHTS AS MAY BE ULTIMATELY DETERMINED BY THE COURT AT A POINT IN TIME NO LATER THAN THE ENTRY OF A FINAL UNIFIED DECREE. I.C. SECTION 42-1412(6).

RULE 54(b) CERTIFICATE

With respect to the issues determined by the above judgment or order, it is hereby CERTIFIED, in accordance with Rule 54(b), I.R.C.P., that the court has determined that there is no just reason for delay of the entry of a final judgment and that the court has and does hereby direct that the above judgment or order shall be a final judgment upon which execution may issue and an appeal may be taken as provided by the Idaho Appellate Rules.

John M. Melanson
Presiding Judge of the
Snake River Basin Adjudication

2009 DEC 11 PM 02:00
DISTRICT COURT - SRBA
TWIN FALLS CO., IDAHO
FILED _____

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

In Re SRBA)	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING
)	
Case No. 39576)	
)	Water Right(s): 37-01208

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I certify that a true and correct copy of the PARTIAL DECREE PURSUANT TO I.R.C.P. 54(b) for WATER RIGHT 37-01208 was mailed on December 11, 2009, with sufficient first-class postage prepaid to the following:

DIRECTOR OF IDWR
PO BOX 83720
BOISE, ID 83720-0098

CITY OF BELLEVUE
Represented by:
HAEMMERLE, FRITZ X.
PO BOX 1800
HAILEY, ID 83333
Phone: 208-578-0520

JULIE MURPHY
Chief Deputy Clerk

2010 SEP 24 PM 02:00
DISTRICT COURT - SRBA
TWIN FALLS CO., IDAHO
FILED _____

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE
STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF TWIN FALLS

RECEIVED
SEP 28 2010
DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

In Re SRBA	)	PARTIAL DECREE PURSUANT TO
	)	I.R.C.P. 54(b) FOR
Case No. 39576	)	
	)	Water Right 37-07637

NAME AND ADDRESS: CITY OF BELLEVUE
PO BOX 449
BELLEVUE, ID 83313-0449

SOURCE: GROUND WATER

QUANTITY: 2.00 CFS

PRIORITY DATE: 06/01/1977

POINT OF DIVERSION: T02N R18E S36 NESE Within Blaine County

PURPOSE AND PERIOD OF USE:

PURPOSE OF USE	PERIOD OF USE	QUANTITY
Municipal	01-01 TO 12-31	2.00 CFS

PLACE OF USE:
Place of use is within the service area of the City of Bellevue municipal water supply system as provided for under Idaho Law.

OTHER PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR DEFINITION OR ADMINISTRATION OF THIS WATER RIGHT:

THIS PARTIAL DECREE IS SUBJECT TO SUCH GENERAL PROVISIONS NECESSARY FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE RIGHTS OR FOR THE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE WATER RIGHTS AS MAY BE ULTIMATELY DETERMINED BY THE COURT AT A POINT IN TIME NO LATER THAN THE ENTRY OF A FINAL UNIFIED DECREE. I.C. SECTION 42-1412(6).

RULE 54(b) CERTIFICATE

With respect to the issues determined by the above judgment or order, it is hereby CERTIFIED, in accordance with Rule 54(b), I.R.C.P., that the court has determined that there is no just reason for delay of the entry of a final judgment and that the court has and does hereby direct that the above judgment or order shall be a final judgment upon which execution may issue and an appeal may be taken as provided by the Idaho Appellate Rules.

Eric J. Wildman
Presiding Judge of the
Snake River Basin Adjudication

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

Water Right License

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-08848

Priority: June 06, 1995 Maximum Diversion Rate: 3.35 CFS

It is hereby certified that CITY OF BELLEVUE
PO BOX 825
BELLEVUE ID 83313-0449 has complied with the terms and conditions of the permit, issued pursuant to Application for Permit dated October 06, 1995; and has submitted Proof of Beneficial Use on September 27, 1996. An examination confirms water is diverted from:

SOURCE
GROUND WATER

and a water right has been established as follows:

BENEFICIAL USE	PERIOD OF USE	DIVERSION RATE
MUNICIPAL	1/01 to 12/31	3.35 CFS

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION:
GROUND WATER L3 (SW¼SW¼) Sec. 25, Twp 02N, Rge 18E, B.M. BLAINE County

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Place of use is within the service area of the City of Bellevue municipal water supply system as provided for under Idaho Law.

2. A map depicting the place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval is attached to this document for illustrative purposes.

3. After specific notification by the Department, the right holder shall install a suitable measuring device or shall enter into an agreement with the Department to use power records to determine the amount of water diverted and shall annually report the information to the Department.

4. The daily diversion volume for non-domestic uses under this municipal right shall not exceed 2,500 gallons per use and the daily diversion volume for domestic uses under this right shall not exceed 13,000 gallons per dwelling in accordance with Section 42-111, Idaho Code.

5. Irrigation of large projects such as parks, golf courses, or sports activities fields is not authorized under this right.

6. This right is for the use of trust water and is subject to review 20 years after the issuance of the permit to determine availability of water and to re-evaluate the public interest.

This license is issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-219, Idaho Code. The water right confirmed by this license is subject to all prior water rights and shall be used in accordance with Idaho law and applicable rules of the Department of Water Resources.

Signed this 26th day of June, 2012.

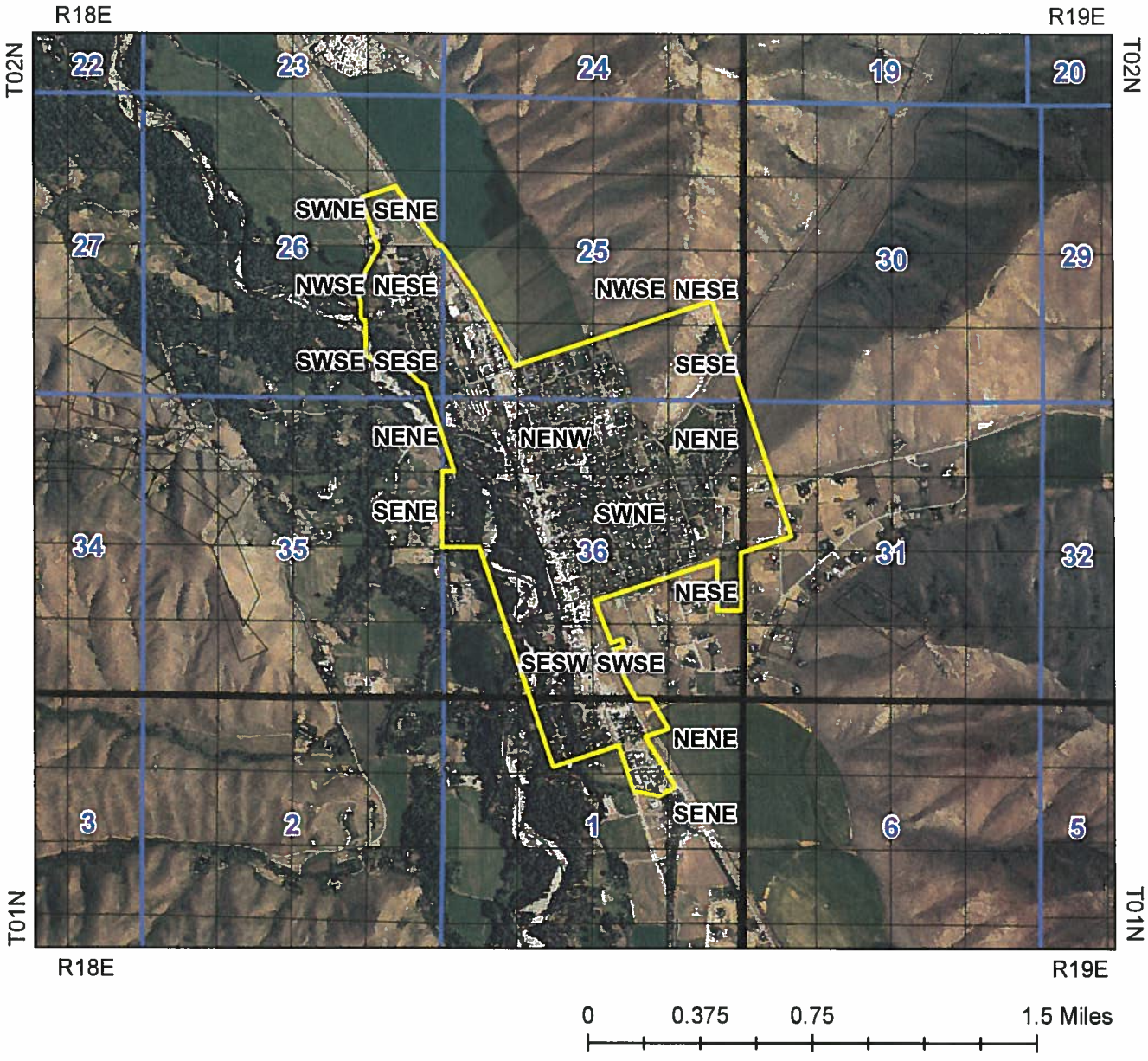
Shelley W. Keen
for GARY SPACKMAN
Interim Director

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

Water Right License

37-8848

Water Service Area Boundary for City Of Bellevue



State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

Water Right License

WATER RIGHT NO. 37-08862

Priority: May 23, 1997 Maximum Diversion Rate: 0.67 CFS

It is hereby certified that CITY OF BELLEVUE
PO BOX 825
BELLEVUE ID 83313-0449 has complied with the terms and conditions of the permit, issued pursuant to Application for Permit dated April 28, 1997; and has submitted Proof of Beneficial Use on July 12, 1999. An examination confirms water is diverted from:

SOURCE
GROUND WATER

and a water right has been established as follows:

BENEFICIAL USE	PERIOD OF USE	DIVERSION RATE
MUNICIPAL	1/01 to 12/31	0.67 CFS

LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION:
GROUND WATER L3 (SW1/4SW1/4) Sec. 25, Twp 02N, Rge 18E, B.M. BLAINE County

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. Place of use is within the service area of the City of Bellevue municipal water supply system as provided for under Idaho Law.
2. A map depicting the place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval is attached to this document for illustrative purposes.
3. The right holder shall maintain a totalizing measuring device of a type approved by the department as part of the diverting works.
4. The daily diversion volume for non-domestic uses under this municipal right shall not exceed 2,500 gallons per use and the daily diversion volume for domestic uses under this right shall not exceed 13,000 gallons per dwelling in accordance with Section 42-111, Idaho Code.
5. Irrigation of large projects such as parks, golf courses, or sports activities fields is not authorized under this right.
6. The issuance of this right does not grant any right-of-way or easement across the land of another.

This license is issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 42-219, Idaho Code. The water right confirmed by this license is subject to all prior water rights and shall be used in accordance with Idaho law and applicable rules of the Department of Water Resources.

Signed this 26th day of June, 2012.

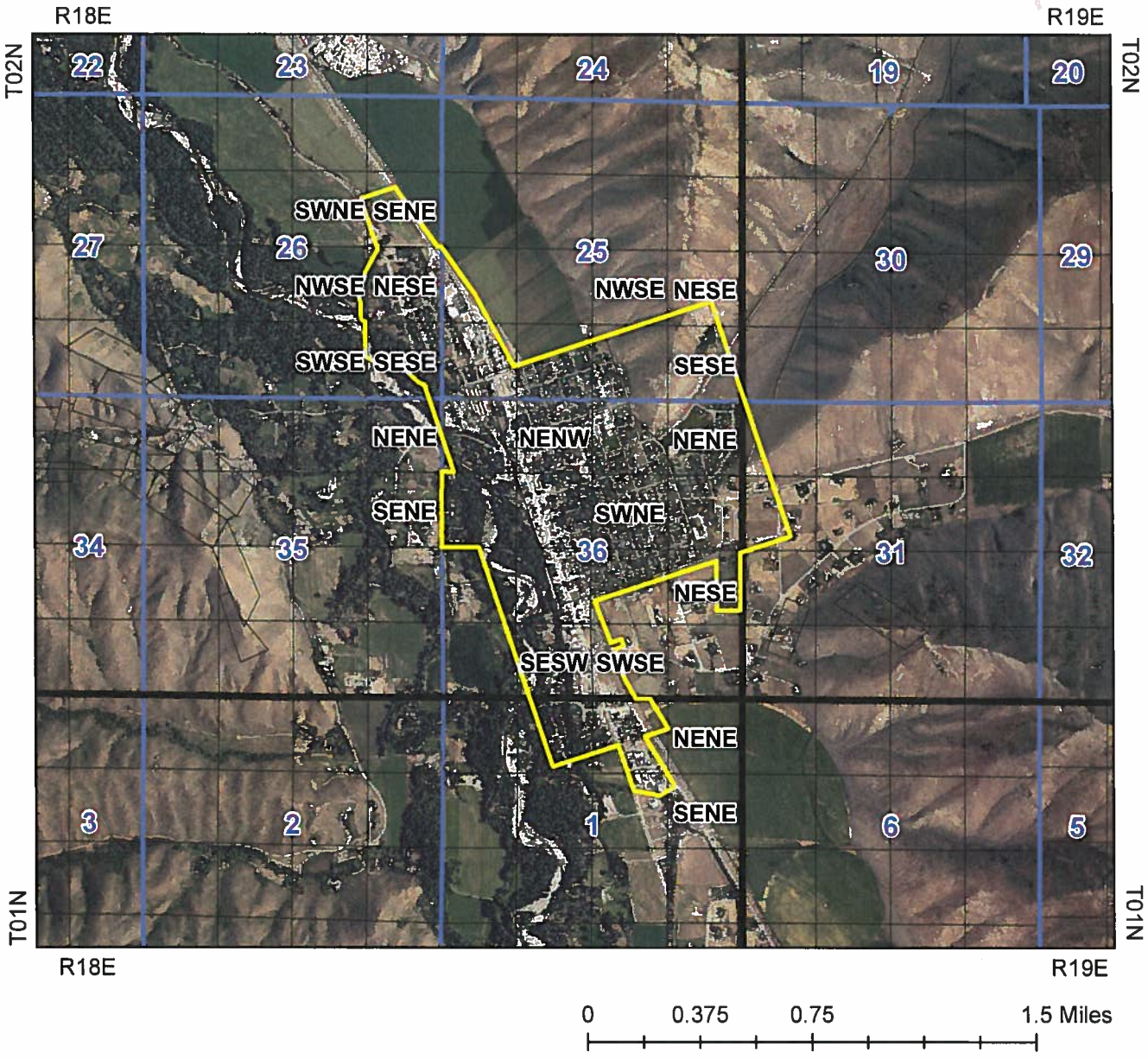
Shelley W. Keen
for GARY SPACKMAN
Interim Director

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources

Water Right License

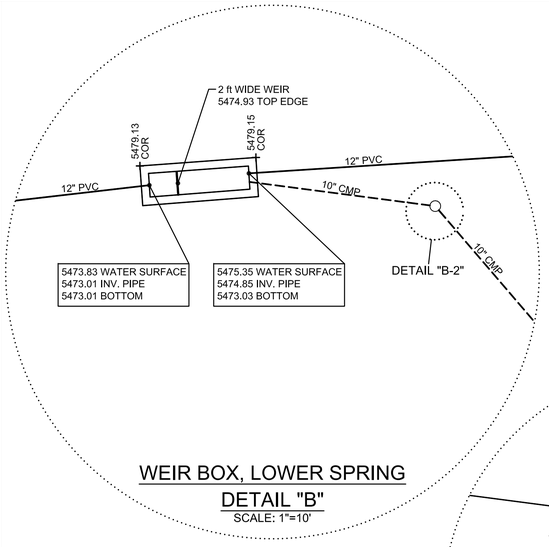
37-8862

Water Service Area Boundary for City Of Bellevue

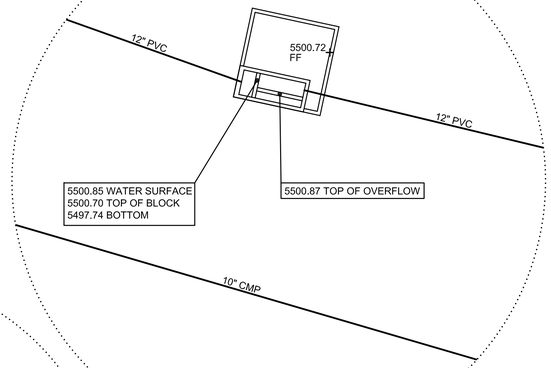


Appendix E

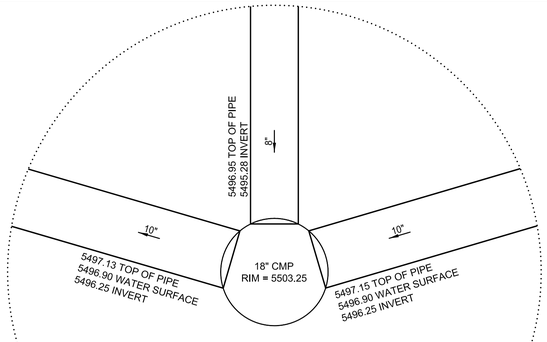
Seamans Creek Springs Drawings



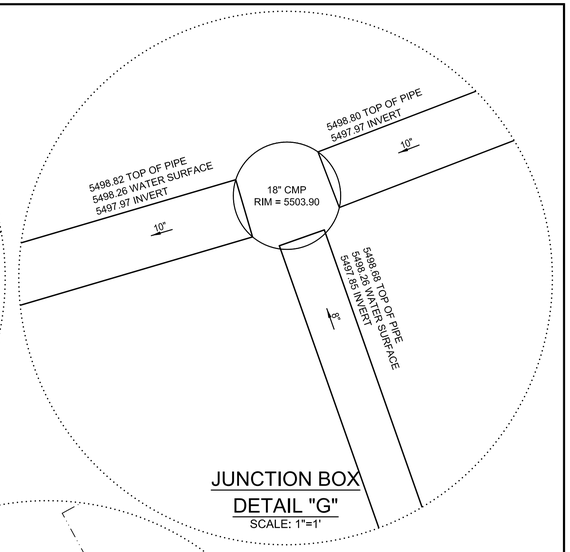
WEIR BOX, LOWER SPRING
DETAIL "B"
SCALE: 1"=10'



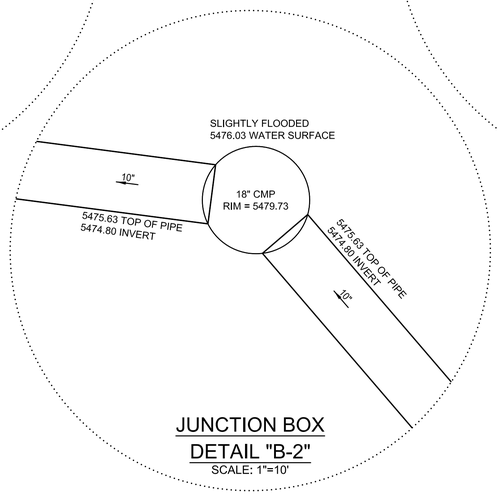
WEIR AND OVERFLOW HOUSE
DETAIL "C"
SCALE: 1"=10'



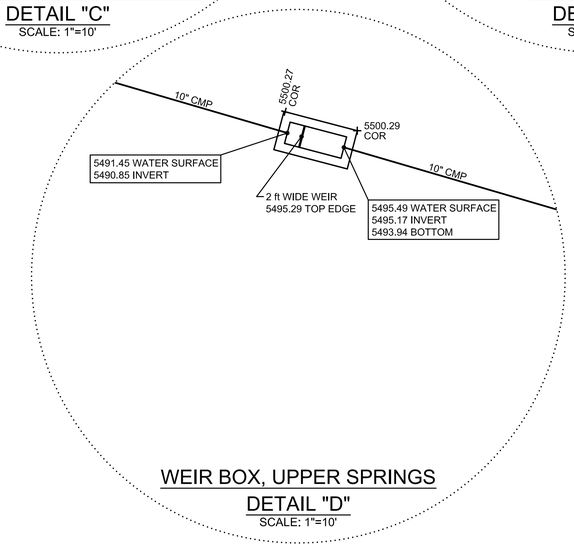
JUNCTION BOX
DETAIL "F"
SCALE: 1"=1'



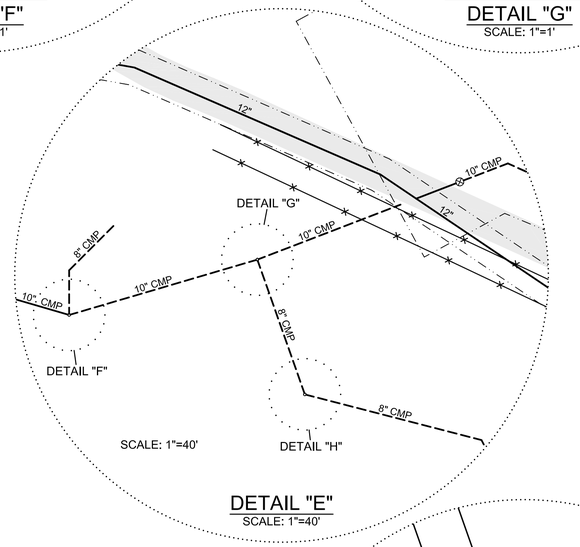
JUNCTION BOX
DETAIL "G"
SCALE: 1"=1'



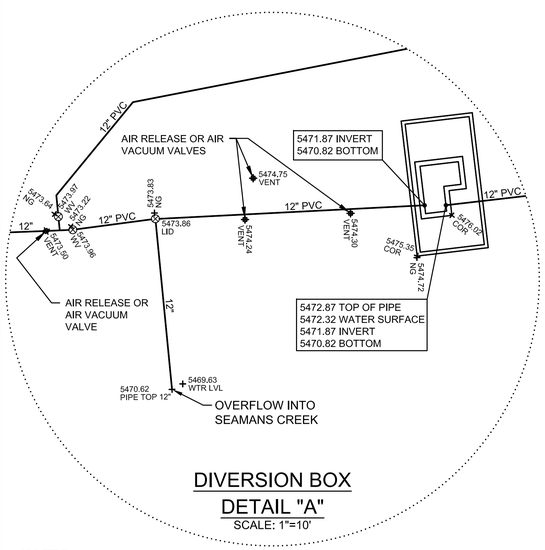
JUNCTION BOX
DETAIL "B-2"
SCALE: 1"=10'



WEIR BOX, UPPER SPRINGS
DETAIL "D"
SCALE: 1"=10'



DETAIL "E"
SCALE: 1"=40'



DIVERSION BOX
DETAIL "A"
SCALE: 1"=10'

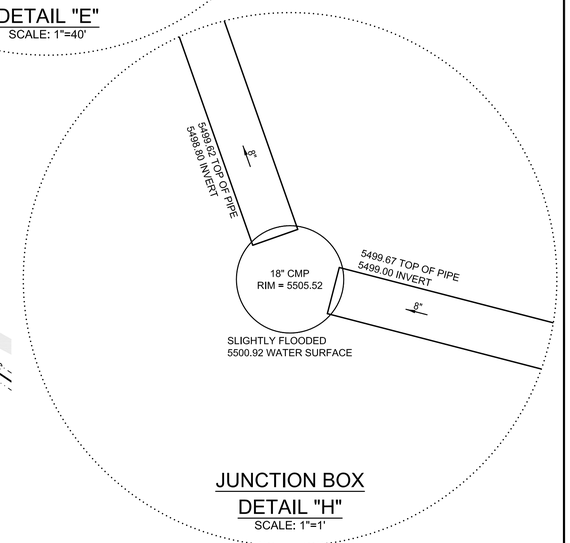
28
33

Muldoon Canyon Road/Seamans Creek Road

NE1/4 OF SECTION 33
TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 19 EAST

DETAIL "A"
DETAIL "B"
12" CMP
10" CMP
LOWER SPRINGS
8" CMP
JUNCTION BOX NOT FOUND
LOCATION PER THE 1954
WATERWORKS IMPROVEMENT
PLAN
12" PVC
10" CMP
DETAIL "C"
20' PIPELINE EASEMENT
12" PVC
SPRING
SOURCE NO. 1
(PRE-1985)
10" CMP
DETAIL "D"
10" CMP
8" CMP
10" CMP
10" CMP
8" CMP
DISCONNECTED
IN 1985(?)
UPPER
SPRINGS
8" CMP
8" CMP
12" PVC
DETAIL "E"
EARTHEN DAM

GRAPHIC SCALE
200 0 100 200 400
1 inch = 200 ft.



JUNCTION BOX
DETAIL "H"
SCALE: 1"=1'

LEGEND

- Section Line
- Easement Line (1985)
- Solid Water Lines
- Perforated Water Lines
- EOW = Edge of Surface Water
  NWTR = Natural Water Surface
  SPNG = Spring (moist surface)
- FNC = Fence Line
- Gravel Road
- EOG = Edge of Gravel
  NG = Natural Grade
- Pond

NOTES

1. EASEMENTS DEPICTED ON THIS DRAWING ARE PER A 1985 AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PROPERTY OWNER AND THE CITY OF BELLEVUE, INSTRUMENT NO. 261648.
2. PIPE SIZES AND TYPES FOR THE LOWER SPRINGS, UPPER SPRINGS, AND SPRING 1 ARE PER A WATERWORKS IMPROVEMENT PLAN DATED AUGUST 6, 1954 BY BRIGGS AND ASSOCIATES.
3. PIPE SIZES AND TYPES FOR SPRINGS 2 AND 3 ARE PER THE HUD WATER PROJECT NO. ICDBG-84-IV-8 DATED 1985.

NO	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

Galena Engineering Inc.

Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors
317 North River Street
Hailey, Idaho 83333
(208) 788-1705
(208) 788-4612 fax
email galena@galena-engineering.com

REUSE OF DRAWINGS
These drawings, or any portion thereof, shall not be used on any Project or extensions of this Project except by agreement in writing with Galena Engineering, Inc..

	DATE
DESIGNED BY	
CT	06/15/15
DRAWN BY	DATE
MDC	06/15/15
CHECKED BY	DATE
15-01/54	
FIELD BOOK	

A PRELIMINARY DRAWING SHOWING
SEAMANS CREEK SPRINGS
WITHIN THE NE1/4 OF SECTION 33, T.2N., R.18E., B.M., BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO
PREPARED FOR CITY OF BELLEVUE

PROJECT INFORMATION
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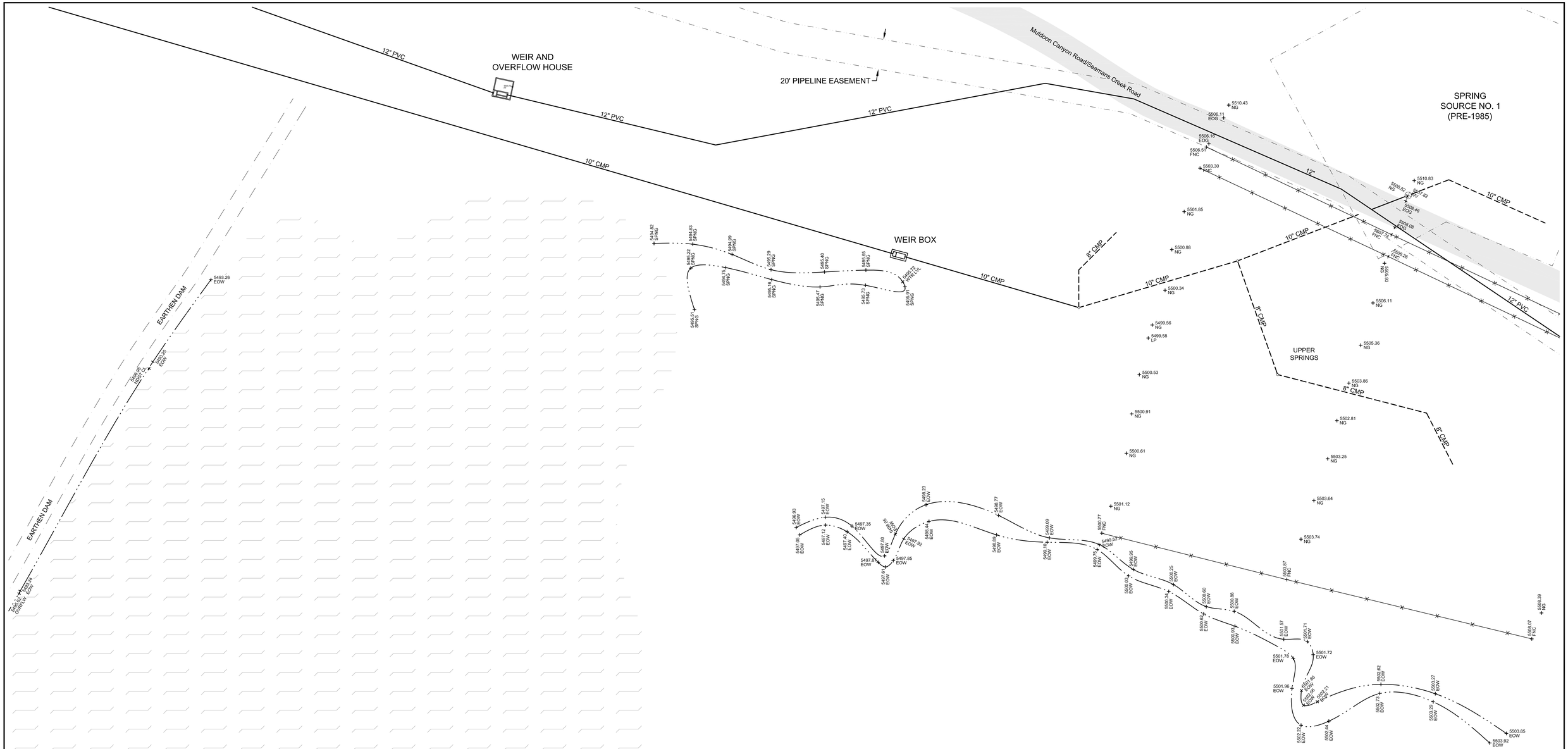

NO	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

Galena Engineering Inc.

Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors
317 North River Street
Hailey, Idaho 83333
(208) 788-1705
(208) 788-4612 fax
email galena@galena-engineering.com

REUSE OF DRAWINGS
These drawings, or any portion thereof, shall not be used on any Project or extensions of this Project except by agreement in writing with Galena Engineering, Inc..

DESIGNED BY	DATE
CT	06/15/15
DRAWN BY	DATE
MDC	06/15/15
CHECKED BY	DATE
15-01/54	
FIELD BOOK	

A PRELIMINARY DRAWING SHOWING

SEAMANS CREEK SPRINGS

WITHIN THE NE1/4 OF SECTION 33, T.2N., R.18E., B.M., BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

PREPARED FOR CITY OF BELLEVUE

PROJECT INFORMATION
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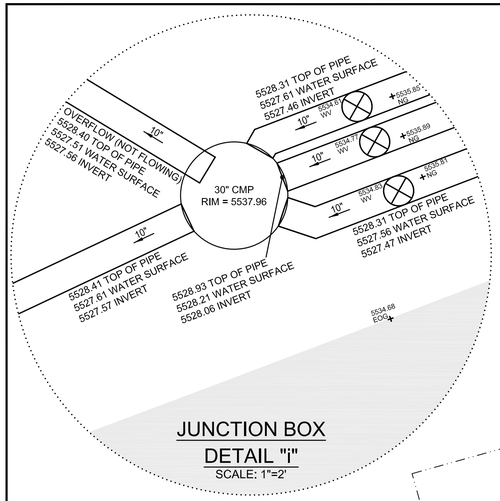
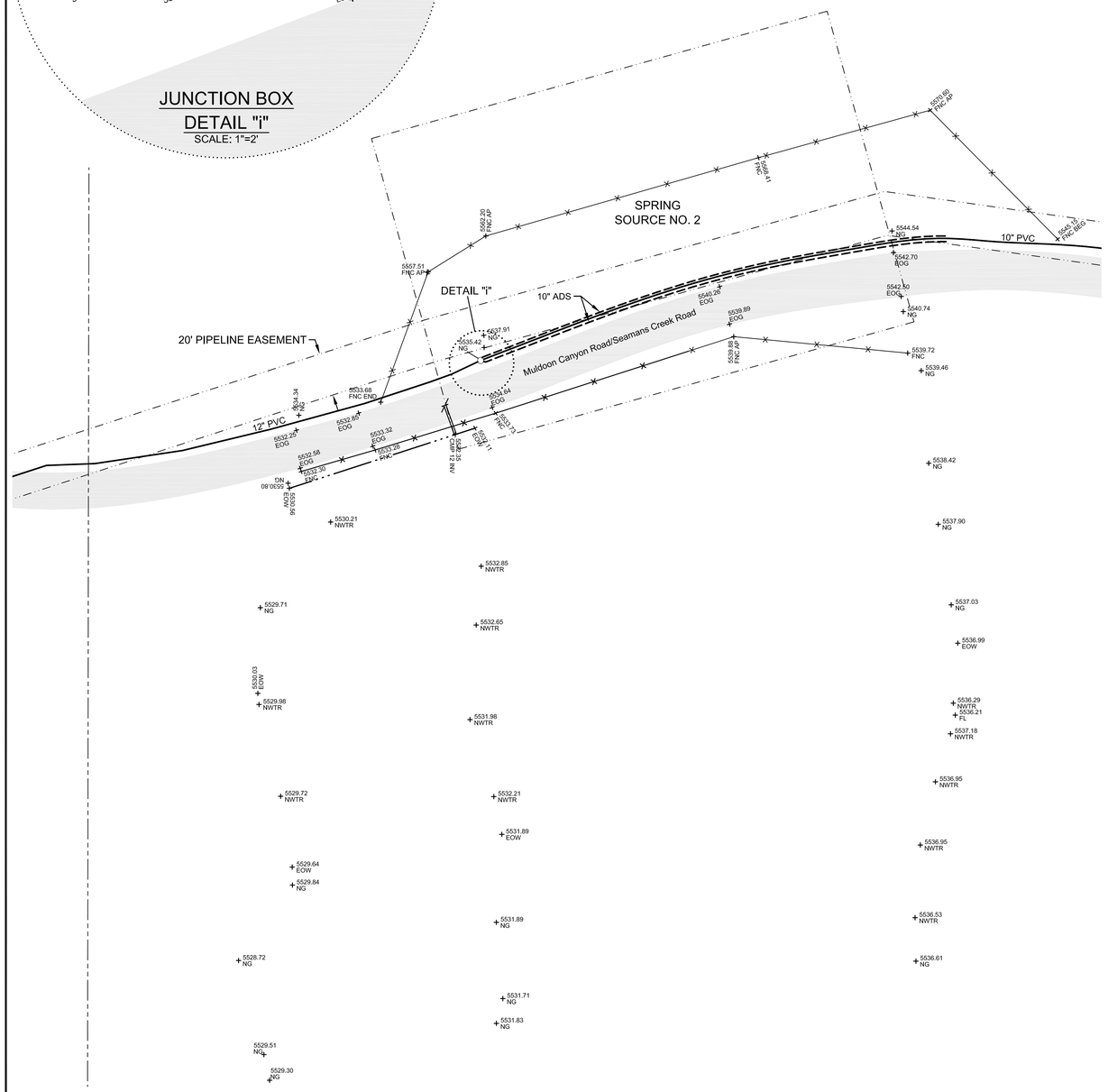
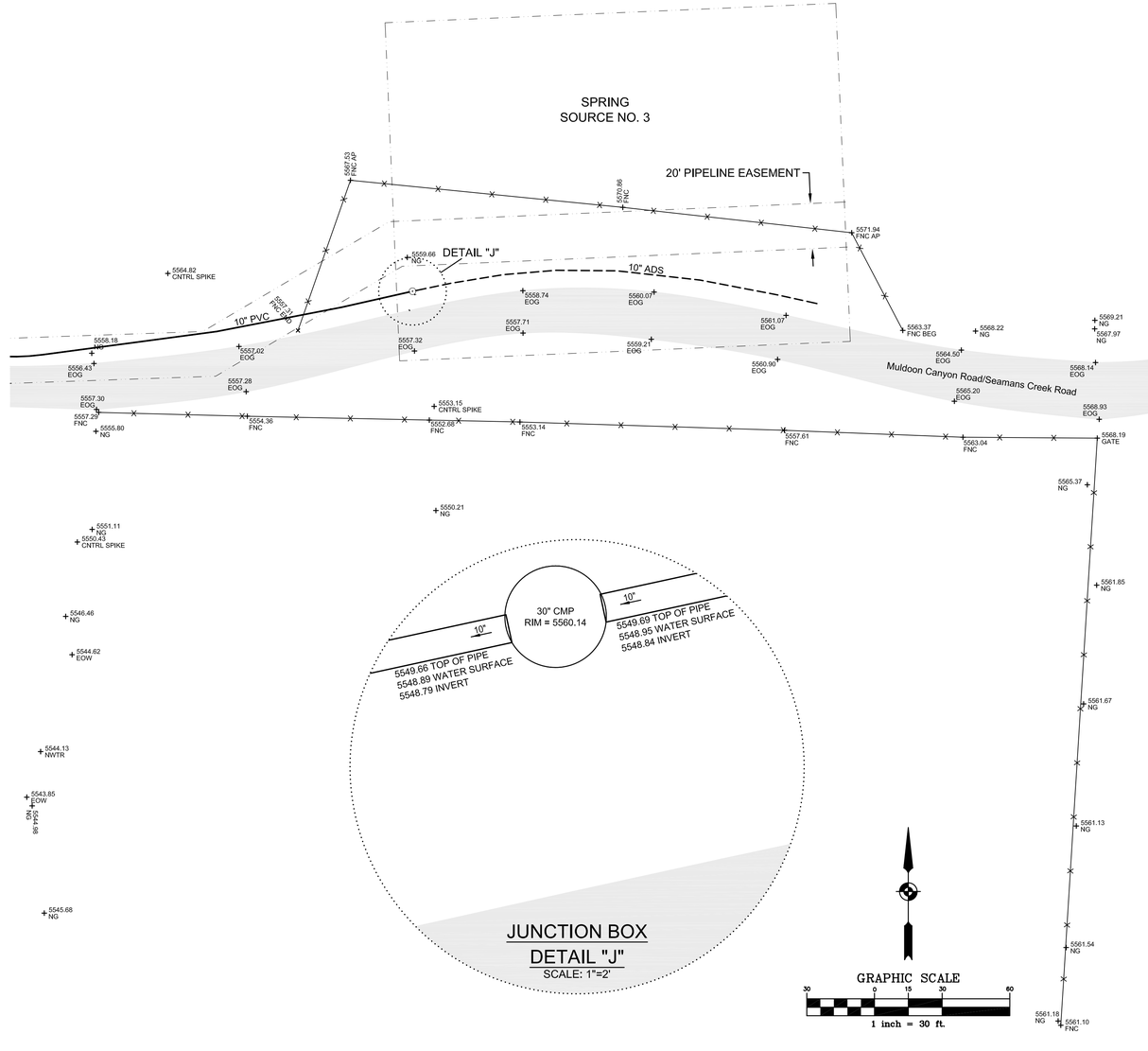


JUNCTION BOX
DETAIL "i"
SCALE: 1"=2'



LEGEND

- Section Line
- Easement Line (1985)
- Solid Water Lines
- Perforated Water Lines
- EOW = Edge of Surface Water
  NWTR = Natural Water Surface
  SPNG = Spring (moist surface)
- FNC = Fence Line
- Gravel Road
  EOG = Edge of Gravel
  NG = Natural Grade



JUNCTION BOX
DETAIL "J"
SCALE: 1"=2'

NO	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

Galena Engineering Inc.

Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors
317 North River Street
Hailey, Idaho 83333
(208) 788-1705
(208) 788-4612 fax
email galena@galena-engineering.com

REUSE OF DRAWINGS
These drawings, or any portion thereof, shall not be used on any Project or extensions of this Project except by agreement in writing with Galena Engineering, Inc..

DESIGNED BY	DATE
CT	06/15/15
DRAWN BY	DATE
MDC	06/15/15
CHECKED BY	DATE
15-01/54	
FIELD BOOK	

A PRELIMINARY DRAWING SHOWING

SEAMANS CREEK SPRINGS

WITHIN THE NE1/4 OF SECTION 33, T.2N., R.18E., B.M., BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO
PREPARED FOR CITY OF BELLEVUE

PROJECT INFORMATION
P:\sdskproj\6121\dwg\Boundary-Plat\6121_exhibit_061515.dwg 6/17/2015 7:30:19 AM MDT

Appendix F

MPA Test

Bellevue MPA Testing – 2023

A 2021 sanitary survey completed by Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) identified deficiencies in the City of Bellevue's spring collection system. The spring system has three main zones, the upper springs, the lower springs, and spring nos. 1, 2, & 3. The upper and lower spring collection systems are along the valley floor, while spring nos. 1, 2, & 3 are adjacent to Muldoon Canyon Road.

Merrick & Company conducted a microscopic particulate analysis (MPA) to determine whether Bellevue's spring system is under the influence of surface water. Below is the summary of testing procedure and results.

MPA Testing

Setup

Each testing site includes the following: (x1) ¼ HP Submersible Thermoplastic Sump Pump, (x2) 10ft garden hose, (x1) 2.5x10"in String Wound Sediment Water Filter, pressure regulator, (x1) ¾"inch Neptune Mach 10 water meter, (x1) filter housing, and various fittings to connect pieces.

Each testing site was adequately sanitized and flushed before the test began.

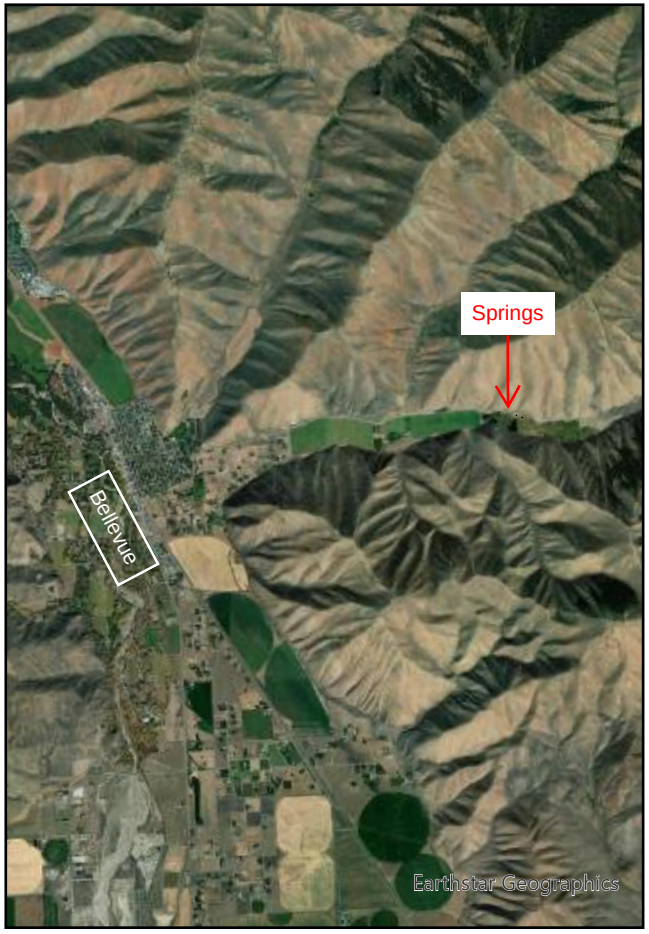
Results

Lab/Cor, Inc performed the laboratory analyis. Final Report findings can be found at the end of this document. Per EPA guidance, two samples for each sample site were taken by two or three weeks apart. The first sampling was done on May 9th, 2023 and the second was completed on June 8TH, 2023. The results on both occasions showed 'not significant' for each sample site. There were no primary particulates identified. Summary of secondary particulates found are shown below.

Upper Weir		
Secondary Particulate	**May**	**June**
Fine Debris	Medium	High
Large Debris	Medium	Medium
Mineral, Amorphous	High	High
Nemotodes	-	Trace
Other	Medium	Medium
Other	-	Low
Pollen	Low	Low

Weir House		
Secondary Particulate	**May**	**June**
Fine Debris	Low	High
Large Debris	Medium	Medium
Mineral, Amorphous	High	High
Nemotodes	-	Trace
Other	High	Medium
Other	-	Low
Pollen	-	Trace

Lower Weir		
Secondary Particulate	**May**	**June**
Fine Debris	Medium	High
Large Debris	Medium	Medium
Mineral, Amorphous	High	High
Other	Medium	High



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ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS
1161 W. RIVER ST. SUITE 130
BOISE, IDAHO 83702
208.780.3990

Mountain WATERWORKS

IDAHO OFFICES
BOISE - LEWISTON - MCCALL

Bellevue MPA Test

CITY OF BELLEVUE

PROJECT NO.: 234.0070

SHEET NO.: FIGURE

Document Path: C:\Users\andrew.jensen\Documents\ArcGIS\Projects\MyProject2\MyProject2.aprx

Lab/Cor, Inc.
7619 6th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117

Phone: (206) 781-0155
http://www.labcor.net

EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis Final Report

Job Number: 230439
Client: Mountain Waterworks
Address: 1161 W River St
Suite 130
Boise, ID 83702
Project Name: Unavailable at Login
Project No.:
PO Number:
PWS ID:
Reference No.:

Report Number: 230439R01
Report Date: 5/23/2023

Enclosed please find results for samples submitted to our laboratory. A list of samples and analyses follows:

Lab/Cor Num.	Client Sample Number	Analysis	Analysis Notes	Date Sampled:	Date Received:
230439 - S1	01 - Warehouse	EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis	OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments	5/9/2023	5/10/2023
230439 - S2	02 - North Weir	EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis	OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments, Hyphal Fragments	5/9/2023	5/10/2023
230439 - S3	03 - South Weir	EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis	OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments	5/9/2023	5/10/2023

EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis

Samples were processed according to the EPA 'Consensus Method for Determining Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water Using Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA)'. Sample preparation began by carefully unwinding the string filter and separating it into multiple subsamples. Each subsample was washed repeatedly in 0.0001% Tween 20/80, deionized laboratory reagent water. The washed solution was then combined and homogenized. A fraction of the homogenized sample was removed for Cryptosporidium and Giardia analysis via Immunomagnetic Separation). The MPA fraction was then centrifuged at 1050xg for several minutes. Upon removing the supernatant, the sediments from each tube were pooled together and re-centrifuged. If the pellet volume exceeded a specified volume, then the pooled sediments were processed through a Percoll/ Sucrose gradient to remove interfering particulate. The final sample pellet volume was diluted with mounting medium and prepared for analysis.

The fraction of sample removed for Immunomagnetic separation was centrifuged at 2000xg for several minutes. Upon completion of centrifugation, the supernatant was aspirated and the pooled sediment was re-suspended and processed according to EPA Method 1623.

Bio-indicators and other particulates were then characterized and identified using bright field, phase-contrast and/ or differential interference microscopy as needed. Analysis was performed using an Olympus BHT-BHS microscope. Slides were analyzed at 100x - 200x with confirmations occurring at 600x. Final results for Primary Bio-Indicators were tallied and designated as Extremely Heavy "EH", Heavy "H", Moderate "M", Rare "R" and <1 as Not Significant "NS". These designations were then cross referenced with a table providing the associated Relative Risk Factor associated with each organism. Secondary Bio-Indicators were reported in Relative Abundance and do not affect the assigned value for the Total Relative Risk Factor.

Disclaimer

The results reported relate only to the samples tested or analyzed; the laboratory is not responsible for data collected by personnel who are not affiliated with the laboratory. Results reported in both structures/cm3 and structures/mm2 are dependent on the sample volume and area. These parameters are measured and recorded by non-laboratory personnel and are not covered by the laboratory's accreditation. Interpretation of these results is the sole responsibility of the client.

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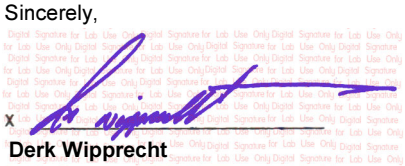
Sincerely,



X _____

Derk Wipprecht
Technical Manager

Lab/Cor, Inc.
7619 6th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117

Phone: (206) 781-0155
http://www.labcor.net

EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis - Final Report

Job Number: 230439
Client: Mountain Waterworks
Project Name: Unavailable at Login
Project No.:
Reference No.:

Report Number: 230439R01
Date Received: 5/10/2023

Lab/Cor Sample No.: S1
Client Sample No.: 01
Sample Vol. Filtered (L): 3263.02
Analysis Date: 5/11/2023
Analyst: DW
Sample Notes: OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments

Total Wash (L): 4
Sed. Vol (ul): 100
Sed. Conc (ul/100gal): 11.6
Final Reconc. Vol (ul): 500

Facility ID: Not Available
Sample Point ID: Not Available
Date Sampled: 5/9/2023
Sample Time: 12:40
Sample Temp.:
Sample Type: Raw

Dilution Factor: 5
MPA Vol Analyzed (ul): 500
G/C Vol Analyzed (ul): 0

Collection Mode: Other
Receipt Temp.: 12.6 C
Sample Purpose: New Sample
Turbidity:

Primary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Risk Factor
Algae sp.			
Coccidia sp.			
Diatoms			
Giardia sp.			
Insects/ Larvae			
Plant Debris			
Rotifers			

Secondary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Qual. Abundance
Amoebae			
Ciliates/ Flagellates			
Crustaceans			
Fine Debris			Low
Large Debris			Medium
Minerals, Amorphous			High
Nematodes			
Other			High
Pollen			

Total Risk Factor :	**NS**

EPA - Total Risk Factors:
≥ 20 - Risk is HIGH
10 - 19 - Risk is MODERATE
≤ 9 - Risk is LOW
NS - NOT SIGNIFICANT

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EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis - Final Report

Job Number: 230439
Client: Mountain Waterworks
Project Name: Unavailable at Login
Project No.:
Reference No.:

Report Number: 230439R01
Date Received: 5/10/2023

Lab/Cor Sample No.: S2
Client Sample No.: 02
Sample Vol. Filtered (L): 2081.98
Analysis Date: 5/11/2023
Analyst: DW
Sample Notes: OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments, Hyphal Fragments

Total Wash (L): 4
Sed. Vol (ul): 100
Sed. Conc (ul/100gal): 18.3
Final Reconc. Vol (ul): 500

Facility ID: Not Available
Sample Point ID: Not Available
Date Sampled: 5/9/2023
Sample Time: 13:35
Sample Temp.:
Sample Type: Raw

Dilution Factor: 5
MPA Vol Analyzed (ul): 500
G/C Vol Analyzed (ul): 0

Collection Mode: Other
Receipt Temp.: 12.6 C
Sample Purpose: New Sample
Turbidity:

Primary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Risk Factor
Algae sp.			
Coccidia sp.			
Diatoms			
Giardia sp.			
Insects/ Larvae			
Plant Debris			
Rotifers			

Secondary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Qual. Abundance
Amoebae			
Ciliates/ Flagellates			
Crustaceans			
Fine Debris			Medium
Large Debris			Medium
Minerals, Amorphous			High
Nematodes			
Other			High
Pollen			

Total Risk Factor :	NS

EPA - Total Risk Factors:
≥ 20 - Risk is HIGH
10 - 19 - Risk is MODERATE
≤ 9 - Risk is LOW
NS - NOT SIGNIFICANT

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EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis - Final Report

Job Number: 230439
Client: Mountain Waterworks
Project Name: Unavailable at Login
Project No.:
Reference No.:

Report Number: 230439R01
Date Received: 5/10/2023

Lab/Cor Sample No.: S3
Client Sample No.: 03
Sample Vol. Filtered (L): 2630.1041
Analysis Date: 5/11/2023
Analyst: DW
Sample Notes: OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments

Total Wash (L): 4
Sed. Vol (ul): 1500
Sed. Conc (ul/100gal): 216.7
Final Reconc. Vol (ul): 550

Facility ID: Not Available
Sample Point ID: Not Available
Date Sampled: 5/9/2023
Sample Time: 13:05
Sample Temp.:
Sample Type: Raw

Dilution Factor: 5.5
MPA Vol Analyzed (ul): 550
G/C Vol Analyzed (ul): 0

Collection Mode: Other
Receipt Temp.: 12.6 C
Sample Purpose: New Sample
Turbidity:

Primary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Risk Factor
Algae sp.			
Coccidia sp.			
Diatoms			
Giardia sp.			
Insects/ Larvae			
Plant Debris			
Rotifers			

Secondary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Qual. Abundance
Amoebae			
Ciliates/ Flagellates			
Crustaceans			
Fine Debris			Medium
Large Debris			High
Minerals, Amorphous			High
Nematodes			
Other			Medium
Pollen			

Total Risk Factor :	NS

Reviewed by:

X

Derk Wipprecht
Technical Manager

EPA - Total Risk Factors:
≥ 20 - Risk is HIGH
10 - 19 - Risk is MODERATE
≤ 9 - Risk is LOW
NS - NOT SIGNIFICANT

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EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis Final Report

Job Number: 230540
Client: Merrick & Company
Address: 116 W River Street
#120
Boise, ID 83702
Project Name: Bellevue DW
Project No.:
PO Number:
PWS ID:
Reference No.:

Report Number: 230540R01
Report Date: 6/15/2023

Enclosed please find results for samples submitted to our laboratory. A list of samples and analyses follows:

Lab/Cor Num.	Client Sample Number	Analysis	Analysis Notes	Date Sampled:	Date Received:
230540 - S1	1 - Upper Weir	EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis	OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments - Moderate OTHER: Hyphal Fragments - Low	6/8/2023	6/9/2023
230540 - S2	2 - Weir House	EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis	OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments - Moderate OTHER: Hyphal Fragments - Low	6/8/2023	6/9/2023
230540 - S3	3 - Lower Weir	EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis	OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments - High	6/8/2023	6/9/2023

EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis

Samples were processed according to the EPA 'Consensus Method for Determining Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water Using Microscopic Particulate Analysis (MPA)'. Sample preparation began by carefully unwinding the string filter and separating it into multiple subsamples. Each subsample was washed repeatedly in 0.0001% Tween 20/80, deionized laboratory reagent water. The washed solution was then combined and homogenized. A fraction of the homogenized sample was removed for Cryptosporidium and Giardia analysis via Immunomagnetic Separation). The MPA fraction was then centrifuged at 1050xg for several minutes. Upon removing the supernatant, the sediments from each tube were pooled together and re-centrifuged. If the pellet volume exceeded a specified volume, then the pooled sediments were processed through a Percoll/ Sucrose gradient to remove interfering particulate. The final sample pellet volume was diluted with mounting medium and prepared for analysis.

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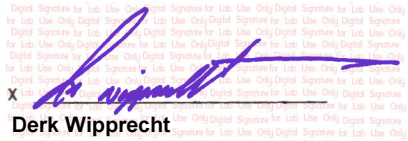

Derk Wipprecht
Technical Manager

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EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis - Final Report

Job Number: 230540
Client: Merrick & Company
Project Name: Bellevue DW
Project No.:
Reference No.:

Report Number: 230540R01
Date Received: 6/9/2023

Lab/Cor Sample No.: S1
Client Sample No.: 1
Sample Vol. Filtered (L): 2452.95
Analysis Date: 6/9/2023
Analyst: DW
Sample Notes: OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments - Moderate
OTHER: Hyphal Fragments - Low

Total Wash (L): 4
Sed. Vol (ul): 50
Sed. Conc (ul/100gal): 7.7
Final Reconc. Vol (ul): 250

Facility ID: Not Available
Sample Point ID: Not Available
Date Sampled: 6/8/2023
Sample Time: 12:35
Sample Temp.:
Sample Type: Ground

Dilution Factor: 5
MPA Vol Analyzed (ul): 250
G/C Vol Analyzed (ul): 0

Collection Mode: Spring
Receipt Temp.: 14 C
Sample Purpose: New Sample
Turbidity:

Primary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Risk Factor
Algae sp.			
Coccidia sp.			
Diatoms			
Giardia sp.			
Insects/ Larvae			
Plant Debris			
Rotifers			

Secondary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Qual. Abundance
Amoebae			
Ciliates/ Flagellates			
Crustaceans			
Fine Debris			High
Large Debris			Medium
Minerals, Amorphous			High
Nematodes			Trace
Other			Medium
Other			Low
Pollen			Low

Total Risk Factor :	NS

EPA - Total Risk Factors:
≥ 20 - Risk is HIGH
10 - 19 - Risk is MODERATE
≤ 9 - Risk is LOW
NS - NOT SIGNIFICANT

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EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis - Final Report

Job Number: 230540
Client: Merrick & Company
Project Name: Bellevue DW
Project No.:
Reference No.:

Report Number: 230540R01
Date Received: 6/9/2023

Lab/Cor Sample No.: S2
Client Sample No.: 2
Sample Vol. Filtered (L): 3085.11
Analysis Date: 6/9/2023
Analyst: DW
Sample Notes: OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments - Moderate
OTHER: Hyphal Fragments - Low

Total Wash (L): 4
Sed. Vol (ul): 100
Sed. Conc (ul/100gal): 12.3
Final Reconc. Vol (ul): 500

Facility ID: Not Available
Sample Point ID: Not Available
Date Sampled: 6/8/2023
Sample Time: 12:15
Sample Temp.:
Sample Type: Ground

Dilution Factor: 5
MPA Vol Analyzed (ul): 500
G/C Vol Analyzed (ul): 0

Collection Mode: Spring
Receipt Temp.: 14 C
Sample Purpose: New Sample
Turbidity:

Primary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Risk Factor
Algae sp.			
Algae sp.			
Coccidia sp.			
Coccidia sp.			
Diatoms			
Diatoms			
Giardia sp.			
Giardia sp.			
Insects/ Larvae			
Insects/ Larvae			
Plant Debris			
Plant Debris			
Rotifers			
Rotifers			

Secondary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Qual. Abundance
Amoebae			
Ciliates/ Flagellates			
Crustaceans			
Fine Debris			High
Large Debris			Medium
Minerals, Amorphous			High
Nematodes			Trace
Other			Medium
Other			Low
Pollen			Trace

Total Risk Factor :	NS

EPA - Total Risk Factors:
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10 - 19 - Risk is MODERATE
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EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis - Final Report

Job Number: 230540
Client: Merrick & Company
Project Name: Bellevue DW
Project No.:
Reference No.:

Report Number: 230540R01
Date Received: 6/9/2023

Lab/Cor Sample No.: S3
Client Sample No.: 3
Sample Vol. Filtered (L): 3403.09
Analysis Date: 6/9/2023
Analyst: DW
Sample Notes: OTHER: Detrius Wood Fragments - High

Total Wash (L):
Sed. Vol (ul): 125
Sed. Conc (ul/100gal): 14
Final Reconc. Vol (ul): 550

Facility ID: Not Available
Sample Point ID: Not Available
Date Sampled: 6/8/2023
Sample Time: 12:00
Sample Temp.:
Sample Type: Ground

Dilution Factor: 4.4
MPA Vol Analyzed (ul): 550
G/C Vol Analyzed (ul): 0

Collection Mode: Spring
Receipt Temp.: 14 C
Sample Purpose: New Sample
Turbidity:

Primary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Risk Factor
Algae sp.			
Algae sp.			
Coccidia sp.			
Coccidia sp.			
Diatoms			
Diatoms			
Giardia sp.			
Giardia sp.			
Insects/ Larvae			
Insects/ Larvae			
Plant Debris			
Plant Debris			
Rotifers			
Rotifers			

Secondary Particulate	Total Count	# / 378.5 L	Qual. Abundance
Amoebae			
Ciliates/ Flagellates			
Crustaceans			
Fine Debris			High
Large Debris			High
Minerals, Amorphous			High
Nematodes			
Other			High
Pollen			

Total Risk Factor :	NS

EPA - Total Risk Factors:
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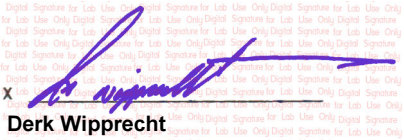
EPA 910-9-92-029 - MPA, Microscopic Particulate Analysis - Final Report

Job Number: 230540
Client: Merrick & Company
Project Name: Bellevue DW
Project No.:
Reference No.:

Report Number: 230540R01
Date Received: 6/9/2023

Reviewed by:



Derk Wipprecht
Technical Manager

EPA - Total Risk Factors:
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10 - 19 - Risk is MODERATE
≤ 9 - Risk is LOW
NS - NOT SIGNIFICANT

Appendix G

Strahorn DEQ Approved Plans

GOULDS WATER TECHNOLOGY
a xylem brand

Section 4.1
Duty Pumps

Customer	Date 17.06.2020
Contact	Project
Phone number	Project no. Strahorn 66sv 15hp VMS-2
Email	

Technical Data

66SV10GK4F50

Operating data

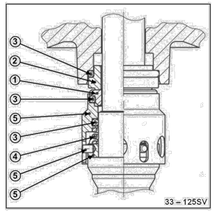
Pump type		Multi-Stage Pumps	Fluid		Water
No. of pumps / Reserve		1 / 0	Operating temperature t A	°F	39.2
Nominal flow	US g.p.m.	368	pH-value at t A		7
Nominal head	ft	95.01	Density at t A	lb/ft³	62.4
Static head	ft	0	Kin. viscosity at t A	ft²/s	1.689E-5
Inlet pressure	psi	0	Vapor pressure at t A	psi	14.5
Environmental temperature	°F	68	Solids		0
Available system NPSH	ft	0	Altitude	ft	0

Pump data

Make	Goulds Water Technology			Nominal	US g.p.m.	367.7	(367.7)
Speed	rpm 3500	Flow		Max-	US g.p.m.	443.1	
No. of stages	1			Min-	US g.p.m.		
Max. working pressure	psi 59.7			Nominal	ft	94.8	
Head H(Q=0)	ft 140	Head		at Qmax	ft	74.7	
Weight	lb 332			at Qmin	ft	137.7	
Efficiency	% 75.77	Shaft power			hp	11.9	(11.9)
NPSH 3%	ft 18.3	Max. shaft power			hp	12.2	

Shaft Seal

Single Seal	Xylem
Mechanical Seals	
1 - Rotating Face	Carbon
2 - Stationary Face	Silicon Carbide Graphite Filled
3 - Elastomers	Viton
4 - Spring	316SS
5 - Metal Components	316SS



Motor data

Manufacturer	Baldor	Electric voltage	460 V	Speed	3500 rpm	Insulation class	F
Specific design	3ph DPE			Frame size	215TC	Colour	RAL 5010
Type	208-230/460V 215TC (V13A32E4BE2S)			Degree of protection	ODPE		
Rated power	15 hp	Electric current	17 A				

GOULDS WATER TECHNOLOGY
a xylem brand

Precision Pumping Systems
6515 Business Way
USA-83716 Boise
2086318082
rob@gopps.us

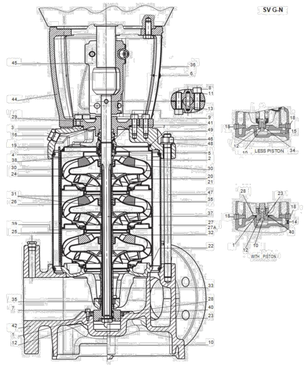
Customer	Date 17.06.2020
Contact	Project
Phone number	Project no. Strahorn 66sv 15hp VMS-2
Email	

Construction Data

66SV10GK4F50

Pump Materials

1 - O-Ring, Piston Seal	Viton (std) EPDM (opt)
2 - O-Ring, Mechanical Seal Sleeve	Viton (std) EPDM (opt)
3 - O-Ring, Seal housing	Viton (std) EPDM (opt)
4 - O-Ring, Sleeve	Viton (std) EPDM (opt)
5 - Mechanical Seal	Refer Mechanical Seals
5A - Cartridge Seal	Refer Mechanical Seals
6 - Screw, Guard	Stainless Steel (A193-304)
7 - Screw, Piston Holding Disc	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
8 - Screw, Coupling	Zinc Plated Steel (B633)
9 - Screw, MA and Seal Housing	Zinc Plated Steel (B633)
10 - Screw, Impeller	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
11 - Washer, Coupling	Carbon Steel (A108)
12 - Washer, Impeller	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
13 - Pin, Coupling	Carbon Steel (A108)
14 - Plug, with Piston	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
15 - Plug, without Piston	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
16 - Plug, Fill	Stainless Steel/O-Ring (A193-316)
17 - Plug, Vent	Stainless Steel/O-Ring (A193-316)
18 - Plug, Drain	Stainless Steel/O-Ring (A193-316)
19 - Pump Head	Cast Iron (A48 Class 35)
20 - Impeller, Full Diameter	Stainless Steel (A193-316L)
21 - Impeller, Reduced Diameter	Stainless Steel (A193-316L)
22 - Lower Bearing Assembly	SS/Cast Iron (A193-316L/A48 Class 3
23 - Piston	Duplex SS (A182-F51)
24 - Diffuser, Final	Stainless Steel (A193-316L)
25 - Diffuser with Carbon Bushing	Stainless Steel (A193-316L)
26 - Diffuser with Tungsten Bushing	Stainless Steel (A193-316L)
27 - Outer Sleeve, 25 Bar	Stainless Steel (A193-316L)
27A - Outer Sleeve, 40 Bar	Stainless Steel (A193-316L)
28 - Holding Disc, Piston Seal	Stainless Steel (A193-316L)
29 - Seal Housing	Cast Iron (A48 Class 35)
30 - Spacer, Impeller Final	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
31 - Spacer, Shaft Bushing	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
32 - Spacer, Impeller	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
33 - Spacer, Impeller Lower (66-92SV	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
34 - Bushing, Non-Piston	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
35 - Tungsten Carbide Bushing	Tungsten carbide
36 - Coupling Guard	Stainless Steel (A193-304)
37 - Shaft	Duplex SS (A182-F51)
38 - Mechanical Seal Shaft Sleeve	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
39 - Wear Ring, Impeller	PPS Glass Filled
40 - Piston Seal	Impregnated Carbon
41 - Stop Ring, Impeller	Stainless Steel (A193-316)
42 - Pump Body	Cast Iron (A48 Class 35)
43 - Motor Adapter Plate	Cast Iron (A48 Class 25)



GOULDS WATER TECHNOLOGY
a xylem brand

Precision Pumping Systems
6515 Business Way
USA-83716 Boise
2086318082
rob@gopps.us

Customer	Date 17.06.2020
Contact	Project
Phone number	Project no. Strahorn 66sv 15hp VMS-2
Email	

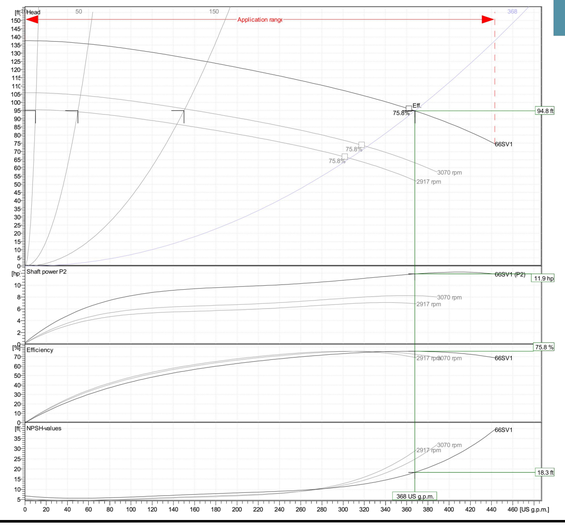
Tender Hydraulic

66SV10GK4F50

Hydraulic Data

Operating Data Specification		Hydraulic data (duty point)		Impeller design	
Flow	368 US g.p.m.			Impeller R	"
Head	95 ft	Flow	368 US g.p.m.	Frequency	60 Hz
Static head	0 ft	Head	94.8 ft	Speed	3500 rpm

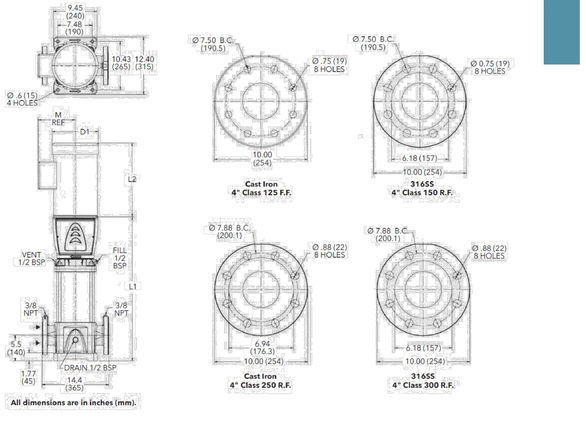
Power data referred to:
Water [100%] ; 39.2°F; 62.4lb/ft³; 1.69E-5ft²/s
Performance according to ANSI/HI 14.6 - Grade 2B



Dimensional Data

66SV10GK4F50

Drawing



Dimensions inch

D1 max	10⁵/₁₆					Weight	
D2	9⁷/₁₆					332	lb
L1	23⁹/₁₆						
L2	16⁷/₁₆						
M.Ref	9¹/₂						
NEMA Frame	215TC						

TABLE 1. DESIGN WATER USAGE DEMANDS

STRAHORN PHASE 1 (47 connections)	Average Day	Maximum Day	Peak Hour
Domestic Demand	47 x 0.26 gpm = 12.2 gpm	47 x 0.78 gpm = 36.7 gpm	47 x 1.56 gpm = 73.3 gpm
Irrigation Demand	47 x 0.0 gpm = 0.0 gpm	47 x 0.88 gpm = 41.4 gpm	47 x 1.75 gpm = 82.2 gpm
Commercial/Industrial	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Phase 1 Demands	**12 gpm**	**78 gpm**	**156 gpm**
Strahorn Complete Build-Out Demands	**105 gpm**	**305 gpm**	**615 gpm**
Fire Flow	**1500 gpm for 2 hours**		

RECEIVED
Sep 29, 2020
DEQ Twin Falls Regional Office

APPROVED
By: Joseph Otero, P.E.
State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality
Date: Oct 08, 2020

NOTES:

PREFABRICATED PUMP SKID

The pump skid shall be manufactured as follows:
1. The perimeter frame and stringers shall be fabricated from 5" channel iron
2. All flanges shall be AWWA Class D
3. All elbows shall be smooth long radius steel
4. All check valves shall be Val-Matic Silent Check Valves
5. All pipe 4" and smaller shall be schedule 40. All other shall be .250 wall
6. The entire skid, including the pump discharge elbows, manifold, main discharge and supports shall be cleaned to bare steel and coated with a baked-on powder coating, inside and out, per AWWA specifications. Spray on coatings will not be accepted
7. The pump station shall be pressure tested prior to coating. No welding shall be performed after the pump station is powder coated

PUMP STATION INSTRUMENTATION, CONTROL AND MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

The pump station instrumentation, control and measurement system shall be manufactured and installed in accordance with the Electrical Design Plans. The pump station control and measurement system shall include the following:

1. Pump Control System:
   - 1.1. A variable frequency drive inverter (VFD) shall control each pump motor
   - 1.2. The VFD pump control panel shall be manufactured and listed by a UL508 Panel Shop, and shall be built in accordance with the standards established by the National Electrical Code, National Electrical Manufacturers Association and Underwriters Laboratory
   - 1.3. The panel shall be U.L. labeled as an "Enclosed Industrial Control Panel"
   - 1.4. The pump control panel shall be completely manufactured, tested and programmed prior to delivery to the project site
   - 1.5. A schematic wiring diagram and a nameplate shall be permanently affixed to the inside of the control enclosure. The nameplate shall have a serial number stamped on it for future reference. The nameplate shall also identify the motor horsepower and amperage of the pump(s) that the pump control panel operates
   - 1.6. The VFD and associated electrical equipment shall be mounted in a UL Type 12 enclosure and appropriately UL Listed and rated for the proposed environmental application
   - 1.7. The VFD shall be cooled with circulated air to prevent high ambient temperatures and VFD temperature faults or warnings. The cooling system shall operate automatically in conjunction with the VFD, and not allow dust or dirt inside the pump control panel
   - 1.8. The front door panel shall include the following: Digital Operator Interface, power status indicators, pump operation selectors, pump status indicators, system fault indicators, thru-door disconnect switch handle, and user warning labels regarding electrical shock, equipment freezing, explosion hazards, and any safety notices
   - 1.9. Alarm signals shall be generated for low pressure at the intake, pipe manifold, motor faults, and VFD drive failure
2. Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)
   - 2.1. The VFD shall be sized to meet the full load amps required by the pump motors, as stated on the motor nameplates
   - 2.2. The VFD shall be operable in either AUTO or HAND mode. In AUTO mode, the VFD shall instantly react to the 4-20 mA signal from the pressure transducer. In HAND mode, the pump speed shall be manually adjustable with a speed potentiometer
   - 2.3. The VFD shall include an integral PID process controller controlling all speed and switching operations in the pump station. Programmed applications shall be stored internally so that, in case of a power failure, the programming is not lost
   - 2.4. The VFD shall be factory programmed with specific pumping applications, including a PID "sleep" function
   - 2.5. VFD functions shall be programmed and controlled with an operator interface
   - 2.6. The VFD shall be an ABB ACS Series, manufactured by ABB Industrial Systems, Inc.
3. Pressure Transducer
   - 3.1. The pressure transducer shall continually monitor system pressure. A 4-20 mA signal shall be transmitted to the VFD and the VFD shall react according to pre-programmed criteria
   - 3.2. The pressure transducer shall be an "ifm Efector, Inc. Model PN2294," or approved equal
4. Disconnect Switch
   - 4.1. The disconnect switch shall be integrated into the pump control panel and shall be the disconnect means for the equipment
   - 4.2. The disconnect switch shall be rated for service entrance equipment and sized according to UL guidelines
   - 4.3. The disconnect shall be circuit breaker type. Fuses are not acceptable.
5. High Discharge Pressure Switch
   - 5.1. The pump system shall be equipped with a high-pressure switch
   - 5.2. The pump control panel shall be equipped with field connections in place to accommodate a high-pressure switch
   - 5.3. If system pressure reaches a preset high level that is above the programmed high-pressure shutdown, the entire system shall shut down and shall require manual reset.
6. Flow Meter
   - 6.1. An 8-inch, NSF listed, CSA certified flow meter, capable of measuring flows from 10 gpm to 2500 gpm, shall be installed on the pump station discharge pipe.
   - 6.2. The flow meter shall be capable of recording, storing, and transmitting flow measurements via RS232 MODBUS RTU communications.
7. Low Water Shutdown
   - 7.1. The pump control panel shall include the capability to detect low intake water availability. If low intake water availability is detected, the control relay shall send a signal to shut down the system. The system shall automatically restart when intake water returns
8. Back-up Power Generator
   - 8.1. The pump station shall include connection to a natural gas powered, 125 kW, 480V, 60 Hz, 1800 rpm, EPA emissions certified back-up power generator
   - 8.2. The back-up generator shall include an automatic transfer switch to activate the generator upon detection of loss of regular electric power to the pump station
   - 8.3. The back-up generator shall include, and be scheduled for automatic maintenance cycling per the manufacturer's instructions.
   - 8.4. The back-up generator shall be a "Cummings Model C125 N6," or approved equal

PUMP STATION ENCLOSURE AND FOUNDATION

1. The pump station shall be enclosed in a pre-fabricated, pre-cast concrete building constructed to meet local building codes. See Structural Plans.
2. The pump station enclosure shall be placed upon a compacted gravel foundation, see Structural Plans sheet SW-11.
3. The pump station enclosure shall include a permanent jib crane installation capable of moving pump station features in and out of the enclosure for regular maintenance and replacement operations. See Booster Station Building Layout sheet P1.2.

W-131-20

STRAHORN SUBDIVISION, PHASE 1
BOOSTER STATION PUMP DATA
WITHIN SECTION 25, T.1N., R.18E. AND SECTION 30 T.1N., R.19E., B.M., CITY OF BELLEVUE, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO
PREPARED FOR STRAHORN PARTNERS, LLC

PROJECT INFORMATION
P:\sdskept\4248-04\dwg\Construction\Booster Station 2020-09-09.dwg 09/29/20 10:27:31 AM

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
JEFF C. LOOMIS
DATE ORIGINAL SIGNED:
09/29/2020

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REGISTERED 7986 09/29/2020 STATE OF IDAHO JEFF C LOOMIS

ORIGINAL ON FILE AT OFFICE OF GALENA ENGINEERING (HAILEY, ID)

JL/CT DESIGNED BY
CT DRAWN BY
JL CHECKED BY

GALENA ENGINEERING, INC.
Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors
317 N. River Street
Hailey, Idaho 83333
(208) 788-1705
email galena@galena-engineering.com

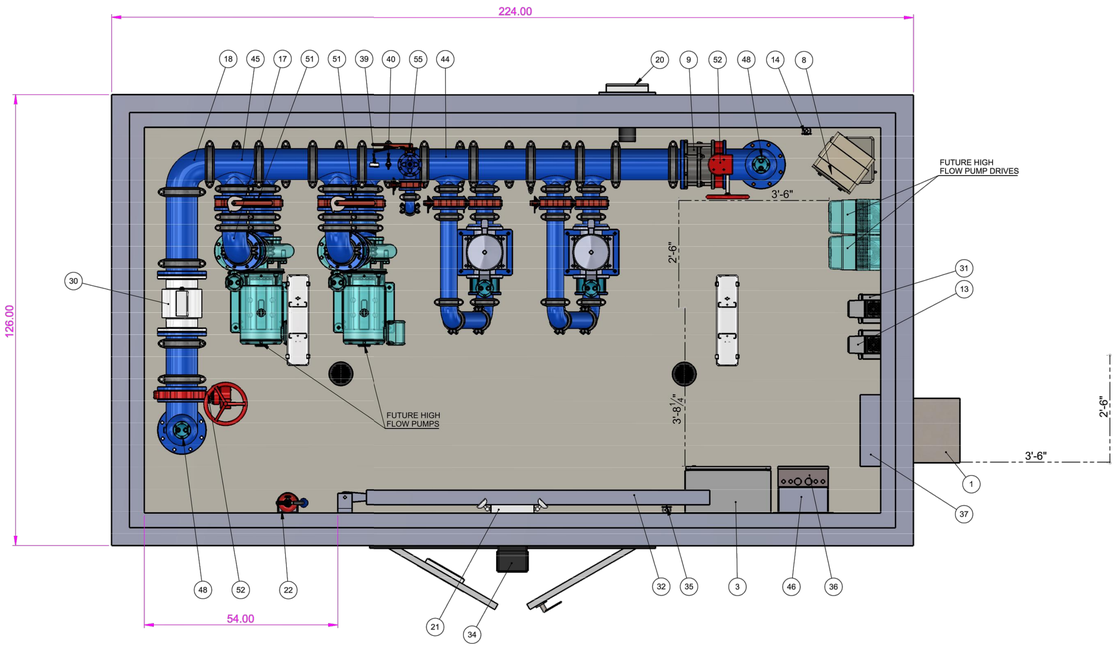
NO	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

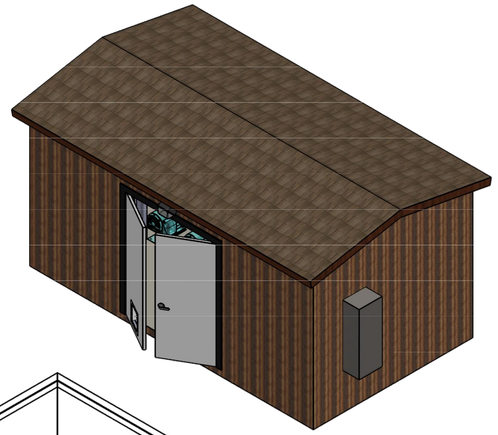
PURPOSE: ISSUE FOR REVIEW

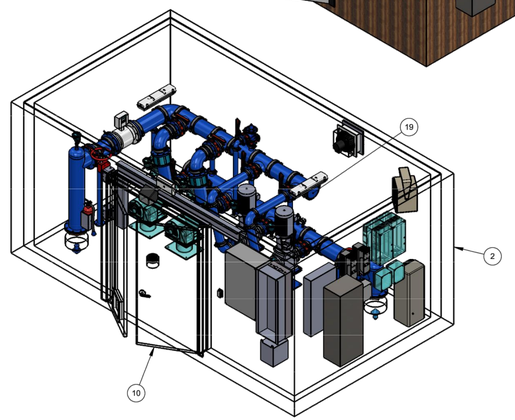
P1.1

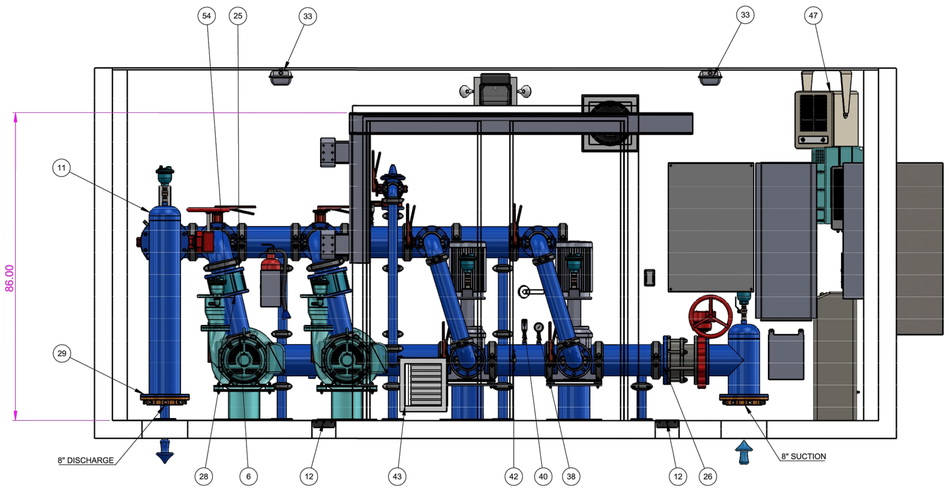
REUSE OF DRAWINGS: These drawings, or any portion thereof, shall not be used on any Project or extensions of this Project except by agreement in writing with Galena Engineering, Inc.

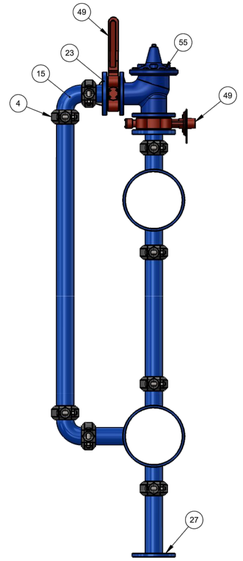
NEC CLEARANCE - SEE LOCAL CODES



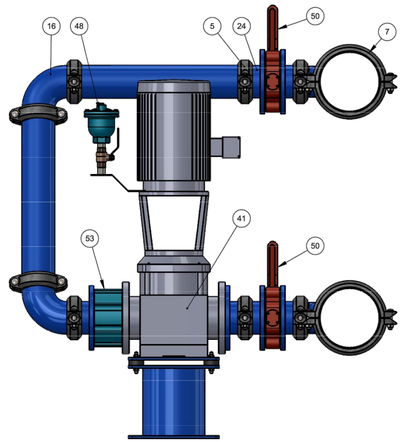








PRESSURE RELIEF ASSEMBLY
QUANTITY - 1 EA.



DUTY PUMP ASSEMBLY
QUANTITY - 1 EA.

NOTES:

1. Electrical design by others.
2. Pumphouse and foundation design by others.
3. The enclosure shall include a permanent jib crane installation capable of moving pump station features in and out of the enclosure for regular maintenance and replacement operations.

DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

Design Flow Rate:	310 GPM @ 40 PSI Boost		
Intake Pressure:	35 PSI		
Duty Pump Details:	15 HP/Pump	360 GPM @ 95 TDH	
Minimum Power:	480 Volt / 3 Phase		
Model #	V##X1V015X00310-040XXXB483OAS-8		

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	Size	QTY.
1	AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH (ATS-1)	200A	1
2	BUILDING, PRE-FAB CONCRETE		1
3	CONTROL PANEL	36"x24"x12"	1
4	COUPLING, GROOVED, GALV	2"	17
5	COUPLING, GROOVED, GALV	4"	16
6	COUPLING, GROOVED, GALV	6"	16
7	COUPLING, GROOVED, GALV	8"	21
8	DEHUMIDIFIER		1
9	DISMANTLING JOINT	8"	1
10	DOOR, MAN, DOUBLE	72"	1
11	DOME, WELD	8"	2
12	DRAIN, FLOOR	6"	2
13	DRIVE, VFD, ACS880	R3	2
14	DUPLEX OUTLET, GFCI PROTECTED, 120V		1
15	ELBOW, GROOVED, 90, 3-1/4" C-E	2"	2
16	ELBOW, GROOVED, 90, 5" C-E	4"	4
17	ELBOW, GROOVED, 90, 6-1/2" C-E	6"	4
18	ELBOW, GROOVED, 90, 7-3/4" C-E	8"	1
19	END CAP, GROOVED	8"	2
20	EXHAUST FAN	12"	1
21	EXIT SIGN, EMERGENCY LIGHT		1
22	FIRE EXTINGUISHER (48" AFF)	20LB	1
23	FLANGE, GROOVED, 2-1/2" LG	2"	2
24	FLANGE, GROOVED, 2-3/4" LG	4"	10
25	FLANGE, GROOVED, 2-3/4" LG	6"	10
26	FLANGE, GROOVED, 3-1/8" LG	8"	4
27	FLANGE, WELD, CLASS D	2"	6
28	FLANGE, WELD, CLASS D	6"	2
29	FLANGE, WELD, CLASS D	8"	4
30	FLOW METER, BADGER	8"	1
31	FUSE BOX	10"x8"x6"	2
32	JIB CRANE (Advantage Cranes - Model CW508)		1
33	LIGHT FIXTURE, LED	24"	2
34	LIGHT FIXTURE, EXTERNAL, MOTION SENSING		1
35	LIGHT SWITCH		1
36	LOAD CENTER (P-1)	50 A	1
37	MAIN DISTRIBUTION PANEL, SERVICE RATED, CU BUS	200A	1
38	PRESSURE GAUGE, 100PSI	2-1/2"	1
39	PRESSURE GAUGE, 160PSI	2-1/2"	1
40	PRESSURE TRANSDUCER, -14.5_145PSI, NSF	1/4"	2
41	PUMP, VMS, 66SV	15 HP	2
42	SAMPLE TAP	3/4"	1
43	SHUTTER, LOUVERED INTAKE	12"x18"	1
44	TEE, GROOVED, REDUCING	8x8x4	4
45	TEE, GROOVED, REDUCING	8x8x6	4
46	TRANSFORMER (T-1)	10kVA	1
47	UNIT HEATER (UH-1)	6kW	1
48	VALVE, AIR RELIEF	3/4"	4
49	VALVE, BUTTERFLY, LUG, LEVER, 175 PSI	2"	2
50	VALVE, BUTTERFLY, LUG, LEVER, 175 PSI	4"	4
51	VALVE, BUTTERFLY, LUG, LEVER, 175 PSI	6"	4
52	VALVE, BUTTERFLY, LUG, 175 PSI	8"	2
53	VALVE, CHECK, SILENT	4"	2
54	VALVE, CHECK, SILENT	6"	2
55	VALVE, PRESSURE RELIEF, ANGLED	2"	1

POTABLE

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APVD
	REVISIONS		

PPS
PRECISION PUMPING SYSTEMS
6515 BUSINESS WAY
BOISE, IDAHO 83716
208-323-3300
www.goppsi.us

MATERIAL
Piping: STEEL A53
Skid: STEEL A36

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
TOLERANCES:
FRACTIONAL: ±1/8"
ONE PLACE DECIMAL: ±.10
TWO PLACE DECIMAL: ±.05
DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

DRAWN: SEM DATE: 9/28/2020

TITLE: **BOOSTER SYSTEM PUMP STATION**
PROJECT: STRAHORN PH 1
LEVEL: 100% Build
PART NO: 2VMS-2HF-NF-FM-8
JOB: SIZE: D SCALE: NTS SHEET: 1 OF 1 REV -

STRAHORN SUBDIVISION, PHASE 1
BOOSTER STATION BUILDING LAYOUT

WITHIN SECTION 25, T.1N., R.18E. AND SECTION 30 T.1N., R.19E., B.M., CITY OF BELLEVUE, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO
PREPARED FOR STRAHORN PARTNERS, LLC

PROJECT INFORMATION
P:\adskproj\4248-04\dwg\Construction\Booster Station 2020-09-09.dwg 09/29/20 10:27:31 AM

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
JEFF C. LOOMIS
DATE ORIGINAL SIGNED:
09/29/2020

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REGISTERED
7986
09/29/2020
STATE OF IDAHO
JEFF C LOOMIS

ORIGINAL ON FILE AT
OFFICE OF GALENA
ENGINEERING
(HAILEY, ID)

JL/CT
DESIGNED BY

CT
DRAWN BY

JL
CHECKED BY

GALENA
ENGINEERING, INC.
Civil Engineers & Land Surveyors
317 N. River Street
Hailey, Idaho 83333
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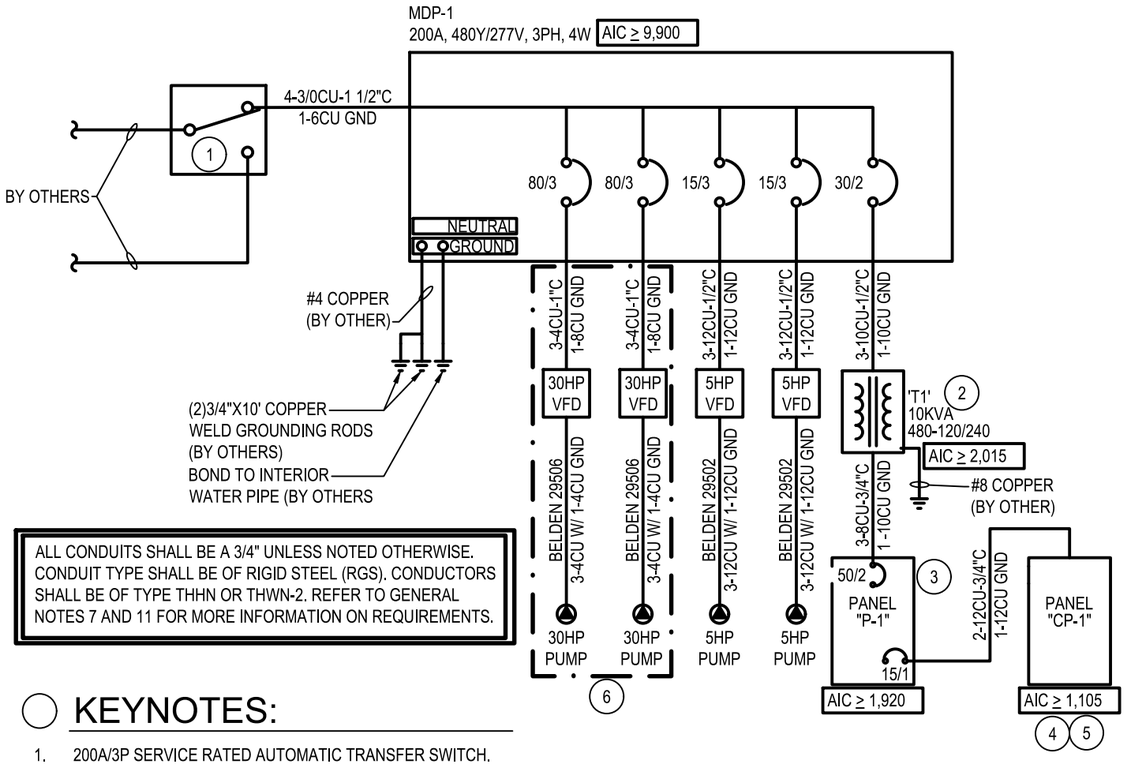
PURPOSE: ISSUE FOR REVIEW

NO	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

P1.2

REUSE OF DRAWINGS: These drawings, or any portion thereof, shall not be used on any Project or extensions of this Project except by agreement in writing with Galena Engineering, Inc.



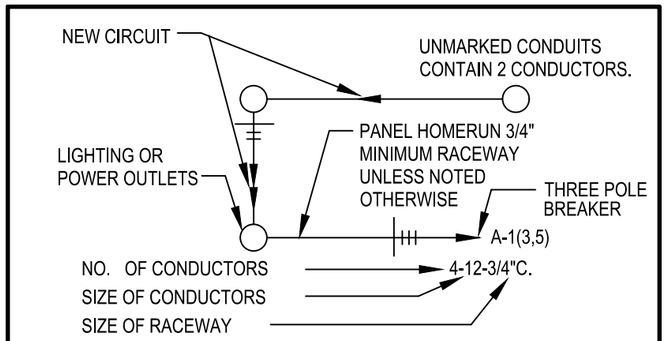
ALL CONDUITS SHALL BE A 3/4" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. CONDUIT TYPE SHALL BE OF RIGID STEEL (RGS). CONDUCTORS SHALL BE OF TYPE THHN OR THWN-2. REFER TO GENERAL NOTES 7 AND 11 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON REQUIREMENTS.

KEYNOTES:

1. 200A/3P SERVICE RATED AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH.
2. TRANSFORMER TO BE SIZED ACCORDING TO PACKAGED PUMP STATION DOCUMENTATION.
3. PANEL TO BE SIZED ACCORDING TO PACKAGED PUMP STATION DESIGN. CONTROL PANEL REQUIRES ONE DEDICATED 120VAC, 15AMP CIRCUIT.
4. CONTROL PANEL CP-1 SHALL HAVE THE SEQUENCE LEAD/LAG/HIGH FLOW/HIGH FLOW.
5. CONTROL PANEL TO BE SUPPLIED BY IN HOUSE CONTROL GROUP FOR PACKAGED PUMP STATION SUPPLIER.
6. EQUIPMENT WITHIN DASHED BOX TO BE PROVIDED IN THE FUTURE.

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	HOMERUN
	PANEL BOARD
	GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER RECEPTACLE
WP	WEATHERPROOF RECEPTACLE
+18"	RECEPTACLE WITH MOUNTING HEIGHT
	HORN STROBE
	DIRECT CONNECTION
	DISCONNECT
M	MOTOR CONNECTION
S	SINGLE POLE SWITCH
S_M	MOTOR RATED SWITCH
OS	OCCUPANCY SENSOR, CEILING MOUNT



CIRCUITING SYMBOLS

NOT TO SCALE

BASIS OF DESIGN

CODES:

2015 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE (IBC)

2015 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE (IFC)

2017 NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NEC)

2017 INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE (IECC)

ELECTRICAL SHEET INDEX

E0	ONE-LINE AND SYMBOLS LEGEND
E1	GENERAL NOTES
E2	BUILDING ELECTRICAL PLAN
E3	PANEL SCHEDULES
E4	PANEL SCHEDULES
E5	LIGHT FIXTURE SCHEDULE

ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS
303 South Federal Way, Boise, ID 83705
(208) 376-9820 • www.eciboise.com

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LUKE M EDWARDS
17172
09/23/2020
STATE OF IDAHO
LUKE MICHAEL EDWARDS

PPS
PRECISION PUMPING SYSTEMS
6515 BUSINESS WAY
BOISE, IDAHO 83716
208-323-5300
www.gopps.us

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APVD
	REVISIONS		

MATERIAL

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:

TITLE: **ONE-LINE & SYMBOLS LEGEND**

PROJECT: STRAHORN PH 1

LEVEL: 90% Final

PART NO: E0

DRAWN: XXX | DATE: 9/17/2020 | JOB:98W98 | SIZE: B | SCALE: NTS | SHEET: 1 OF 6 | REV 1

ELECTRICAL GENERAL NOTES:

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS DEFINED BY THESE PLANS, INCLUDING ANY ACCOMPANYING SPECIFICATIONS, ARE BASED ON BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED AS COMPLETE AND OPERABLE SYSTEMS AND SHALL BE BID WITH THIS INTENT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VISIT THE SITE, REVIEW ALL RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION, AND BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE SCOPE OF WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED. SHOULD ANY ERROR, OMISSION, OR CONFLICT EXIST IN THE PLANS OR SPECIFICATIONS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER IN WRITING BEFORE SUBMITTING THEIR BID PRICE SO THAT A PRE-BID ADDENDUM CAN BE ISSUED. OTHERWISE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY THE PROPER MATERIALS AND LABOR TO INSTALL COMPLETE AND OPERABLE SYSTEMS INCLUSIVE OF THEIR ORIGINAL BID. UPON COMPLETION OF EACH ELECTRICAL SYSTEM, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TEST AND CONFIRM ITS PROPER OPERATION. ANY INCOMPLETE SYSTEM SHALL BE MADE COMPLETE AND OPERABLE PRIOR TO PROJECT CLOSEOUT.
2. THIS PROJECT IS TO BE INSTALLED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOST RECENT LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL CODES. IF AT ANY TIME DURING OR AFTER CONSTRUCTION SOMETHING IS FOUND TO BE INSTALLED IN VIOLATION OF THESE CODES, IT SHALL BE CORRECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
3. ALL EQUIPMENT PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE LISTED AND LABELED BY A NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED TESTING AGENCY THAT IS ACCEPTABLE TO THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION AND BE PROPERLY INSTALLED FOR THE CONDITIONS AND SPACE THAT IT IS BEING INSTALLED WITHIN.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL A SEPARATE EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR IN EACH CONDUIT RUN. CONDUIT SHALL NOT BE USED AS AN EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL GROUND THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOST RECENT LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL CODES.
5. ALL CONDUIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PARALLEL AND PERPENDICULAR TO ROOF JOISTS. CONDUIT LAYOUTS SHOWN ON THE PLANS ARE DIAGRAMMATIC, NOT INDICATING THE EXACT ROUTING REQUIRED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ROUTE THE CONDUITS AS REQUIRED BY THE CONDITIONS OF THE INSTALLATION AND SHALL COORDINATE WITH DUCTWORK, PIPING, EQUIPMENT, BUILDING STRUCTURE, AND OTHER POTENTIAL OBSTRUCTIONS.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SECURE ALL CONDUIT TO THE STRUCTURE AS IT IS SET IN PLACE USING INDUSTRY-STANDARD METHODS AND PRACTICES. TO ENSURE ALL DEVICES ARE RIGIDLY FIXED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SECURE ALL DEVICE BOXES WITH BRACKETS, HANGERS, ETC. DESIGNED FOR THE APPLICATION.
7. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, THE MINIMUM SIZE CONDUIT SHALL BE 3/4-INCH. ALL CONDUIT SHALL BE OF RIGID STEEL (RGS).
8. FLEXIBLE CONDUIT AND MC CABLE SHALL BE LIMITED TO CONNECTIONS TO LIGHT FIXTURES AND FINAL CONNECTIONS TO MOTORS OR OTHER EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO VIBRATION. LENGTHS OF FLEXIBLE OR LIQUID-TIGHT FLEXIBLE CONDUIT SHALL NOT BE GREATER THAN 72 INCHES.
9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL EMPTY CONDUITS WITH A 200LB RATED NYLON PULL CORD.
10. WHERE WIRE SIZE IS NOT SHOWN ON THE PLANS FOR 20A, 120V BRANCH CIRCUITS, THE CIRCUIT SHALL CONSIST OF TWO #12 THHN, COPPER CONDUCTORS, AND ONE #12 THHN, COPPER GROUND IN 3/4-INCH CONDUIT. REFER TO EQUIPMENT SCHEDULES, FEEDER SCHEDULES, AND NOTES ON THE PLANS FOR WIRE AND CONDUIT SIZING FOR ALL OTHER BRANCH AND FEEDER CIRCUITS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ACTUAL INSTALLATION CONDITIONS AND MAINTAIN A MAXIMUM VOLTAGE DROP OF 3-PERCENT FOR BRANCH CIRCUITS AND 2-PERCENT FOR FEEDER CIRCUITS.
11. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, CONDUCTORS SHALL BE 600VAC RATED, TYPE THHN/THWN-2, COPPER. CONDUCTORS UP TO #10 MAY BE SOLID OR STRANDED, AND CONDUCTORS #8 OR LARGER SHALL BE STRANDED. TERMINATION OF STRANDED CONDUCTORS MUST BE MADE USING UL LISTED DEVICES DESIGNED FOR THE APPLICATION.
12. AFTER THE INSTALLATION IS COMPLETE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CLEAN THE ENTIRE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM, INCLUDING REMOVING ALL FINGERPRINTS, FOREIGN MATTER, PAINT, DIRT, GREASE, AND UNNECESSARY LABELS OR STICKERS FROM FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT. ADDITIONALLY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL ACCUMULATED RUBBISH AND DEBRIS FROM THE PREMISES.

LIGHTING NOTES:

13. ALL BATTERY-POWERED OR CONTINUOUS BURN LUMINAIRES SHOWN ON THE PLANS, SUCH AS EXIT LIGHTS, NIGHT LIGHTS, OR EMERGENCY LIGHTS, SHALL BE CONNECTED TO THE UNSWITCHED LEG OF THE LIGHTING CIRCUIT FEEDING THAT AREA.
14. LUMINAIRES INSTALLED IN THE MECHANICAL ROOMS SHALL BE PLACED SO THAT ALL EQUIPMENT IS ADEQUATELY ILLUMINATED AFTER THE MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT IS IN PLACE..
15. LUMINAIRES INSTALLED IN DAMP OR WET LOCATIONS SHALL BE UL LISTED FOR INSTALLATION IN THE ENVIRONMENT. CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT DIFFUSERS AND LENSES ARE APPROPRIATE FOR THEIR INSTALLED USE, AND PREMATURE DISCOLORATION WILL NOT RESULT DUE TO EXPOSURE TO UV LIGHT, CHEMICALS, OR OTHER CONDITIONS.

POWER NOTES:

16. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE THE EXACT LOCATIONS OF ALL EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS WITH EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS BEFORE ROUGH-IN. UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE THE FINAL CONNECTION FOR ALL EQUIPMENT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN WIRING DIAGRAMS FROM THE EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER FOR ALL EQUIPMENT BEFORE ANY ROUGH-IN. ANY INCORRECT WIRING OR DEVICES INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR WITHOUT A WIRING DIAGRAM SHALL BE CORRECTED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE COPIES OF WIRING DIAGRAMS WITHIN EACH PIECE OF EQUIPMENT AND ADDITIONAL COPIES WITH THE OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS.
17. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A 20-AMP, 120-VOLT RECEPTACLE INSTALLED AT AN ACCESSIBLE LOCATION FOR THE SERVICING OF ALL HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, AND REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT PER NEC ARTICLE 210.63. THE RECEPTACLE SHALL HAVE GFCI PROTECTION, AND BE INSTALLED IN A CAST METAL BOX WITHIN 25 FEET OF THE EQUIPMENT IT SERVES.

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17172
09/23/2020
STATE OF IDAHO
LUKE MICHAEL EDWARDS

PPS
PRECISION PUMPING SYSTEMS
6515 BUSINESS WAY
BOISE, IDAHO 83716
208-323-5300
www.gopps.us

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APVD
	REVISIONS		

MATERIAL

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:

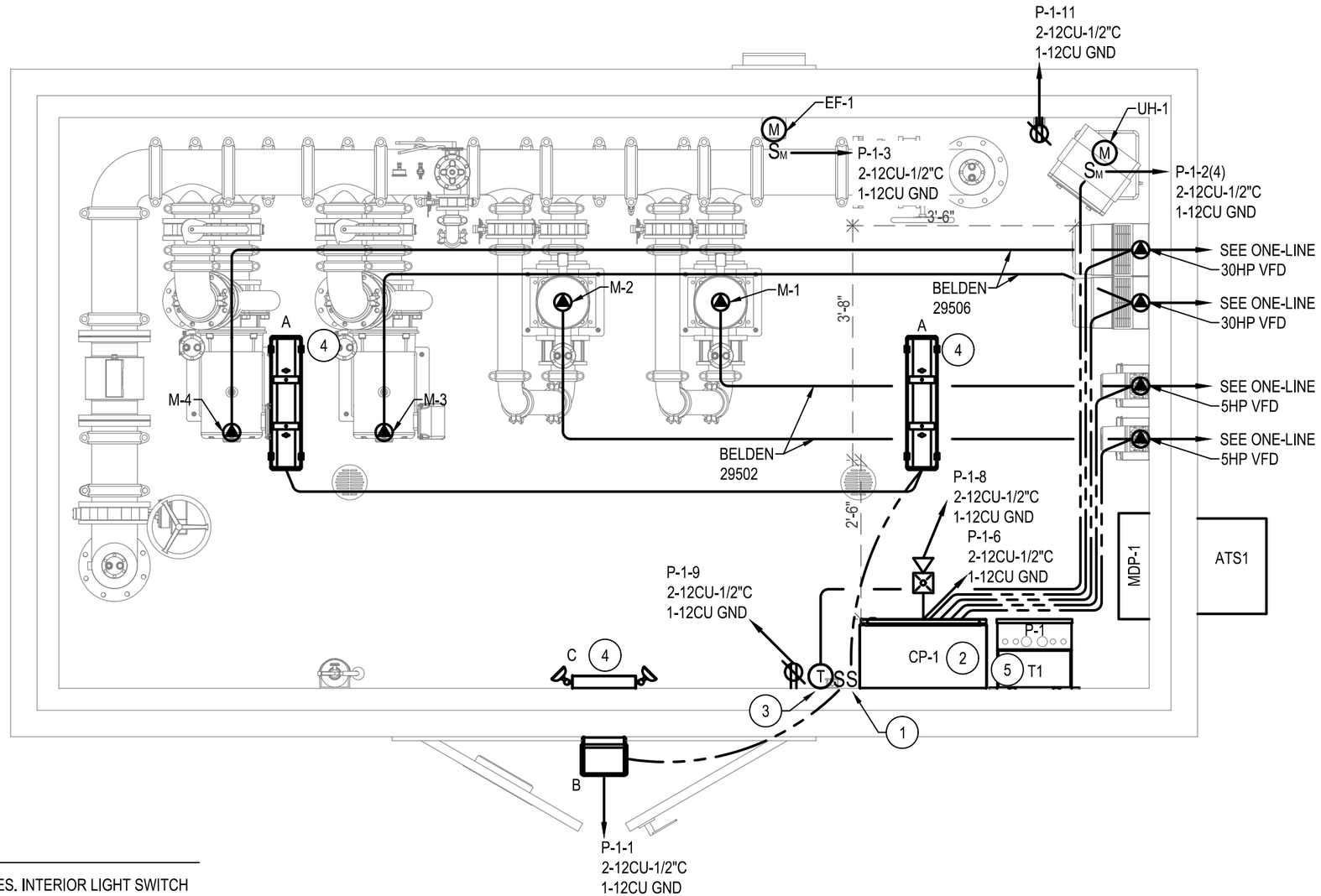
TITLE: **GENERAL NOTES**

PROJECT: STRAHORN PH 1

LEVEL: 90% Final

PART NO: E1

DRAWN: XXX | DATE: 9/17/2020 | JOB:98W98 | SIZE: B | SCALE: NTS | SHEET: 2 OF 6 | REV -



BUILDING ELECTRICAL PLAN

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'

KEYNOTES:

1. EXTERIOR LIGHT SWITCH TO HAND/AUTO/OFF SWITCHES. INTERIOR LIGHT SWITCH TO BE STANDARD ON/OFF SWITCH.
2. PROVIDE CONDUIT AND CONDUCTORS FOR INSTRUMENTATION SIGNAL. CONFIRM CONDUIT AND CONDUCTOR SIZES WITH PROJECT MANAGER.
3. HEATER THERMOSTAT TO BE LOCKABLE AND SET AT 50°F.
4. PULL FULL TIME HOT TO EMERGENCY FIXTURE FOR BATTERY BACKUP.
5. TRANSFORMER 'T1' MOUNTED BELOW PANEL P-1

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REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APVD
	REVISIONS		

MATERIAL

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:

TITLE: **BUILDING ELECTRICAL PLAN**

PROJECT: STRAHORN PH 1

LEVEL: 90% Final

PART NO: E2

DRAWN: MAS | DATE: 9/17/2020 | JOB:98W98 | SIZE: B | SCALE: NTS | SHEET: 3 OF 6 | REV 1

BLDG LOCATION:	VOLTAGE:	480Y/277	(NEW)	LUGS:	150A
INSIDE	PHASE:	3	PANEL	BUSSING:	250A
FEED FROM:	NO. OF WIRES:	4	MDP-1	MOUNTING:	SURFACE
POCC	MAIN LUGS:			MAIN CKTBR.:	MLO

CATALOG #:

NOTES	DESCRIPTION	CODE	A	B	C	P	AMP	CIRCUIT	AMP	P	C	B	A	CODE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES
	25HP PUMP	X	13462			3	60	1 2	15	3			2382	M	5HP PUMP	
	~	X		13462		~	~	3 4	~	~		2382		M	~	
	~	X			13462	~	~	5 6	~	~	2382			M	~	
	5HP PUMP	M	2382			3	15	7 8	15	3			2382	M	5HP PUMP	
	~	M		2382		~	~	9 10	~	~		2382		M	~	
	~	M			2382	~	~	11 12	~	~	2382			M	~	
	PANEL P-1/TRANSFORMER T1	M	4195			2	30	13 14							SPACE	
	~	M		3673		~	~	15 16							SPACE	
	SPACE							17 18							SPACE	
			20,039					24,804					4,764			
				19,517				24,282				4,764				
					15,844			20,609			4,764					
	DIVERSITY		1.14									TOTAL KW	79.5			AIC≥22,000
	POWER F.		0.9		CONNECT TOTAL:			69,694				TOTAL KVA	88.3			

RECEPTACLE LOAD [C]		0	0
LIGHTING [L]		0	0
LARGEST MOTOR [X]		40387	50483
MISC [M]		29308	29308
HEATING [H]		0	0
KITCHEN [K]		0	0
PANEL [P]		0	0
Total		69694	79791

Total Amps = **83.87**
Total Diversified Amps = **96.02**

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REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APVD
	REVISIONS		

MATERIAL

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:

TITLE: **PANEL SCHEDULES**

PROJECT: STRAHORN PH 1

LEVEL: 90% Final

PART NO: E3

DRAWN: XXX | DATE: 9/17/2020 | JOB:98W98 | SIZE: B | SCALE: NTS | SHEET: 4 OF 6 | REV -

BLDG LOCATION: INSIDE	VOLTAGE:	120/240		**(NEW)**		LUGS:		MANUFACTURER:							
	PHASE:	1		PANEL		BUSSING:	50A								
FEED FROM:	NO. OF WIRES:	3		P-1		MOUNTING:	SURFACE	CATALOG#:							
TRANSFORMER 'T1'	MAIN LUGS:					MAIN BRKR	50/3								
NOTES	DESCRIPTION	CODE	A	B	P	AMP	CIRCUIT	AMP	P	B	A	CODE	DESCRIPTION	NOTES	
	LIGHTS	L	138		1	20	1 2	20	2		500	H	UH-1		
	EXHAUST FAN EF-1	M		156	1	20	3 4	~	~	500		H	~		
	SPARE				2	20	5 6	15	1		1440	M	CP-1		
	~				~	~	7 8	20	1	60		C	HORN/STROBE		
	REC-CONVENIENCE	C	360		1	20	9 10	20	1				SPARE		
	REC-DEHUMIDIFIER	C		1200	1	20	11 12	20	1				SPARE		
	SPACE						13 14						SPACE		
	SPACE						15 16						SPACE		
	SPACE						17 18						SPACE		
	SPACE						19 20						SPACE		
	SPACE						21 22						SPACE		
	SPACE						23 24						SPACE		
	SPACE						25 26						SPACE		
	SPACE						27 28						SPACE		
	SPACE						29 30						SPACE		
	SPACE						31 32						SPACE		
	SPACE						33 34						SPACE		
	SPACE						35 36						SPACE		
	SPACE						37 38						SPACE		
	SPACE						39 40						SPACE		
			498				2,438				1,940				
				1,356			1,916			560					
	DIVERSITY	1.01								TOTAL KW	4.4		AIC≥22,000		
	POWER F.	0.9					4,354			TOTAL KVA	4.9				

RECEPTACLE LOAD [C]	1620	1620
LIGHTING [L]	138	173
LARGEST MOTOR [X]	0	0
MISC [M]	1596	1596
HEATING [H]	1000	1000
KITCHEN [K]	0	0
Total	4354	4389

Total Amps = **18.14**
Total Diversified Amps = **18.29**

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REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APVD
	REVISIONS		

MATERIAL

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:

TITLE: **PANEL SCHEDULES**

PROJECT: STRAHORN PH 1

LEVEL: 90% Final

PART NO: E4

DRAWN: XXX | DATE: 9/17/2020 | JOB:98W98 | SIZE: B | SCALE: NTS | SHEET: 5 OF 6 | REV -

LIGHT FIXTURE SCHEDULE

Type	MANUFACTURER	MODEL	Description	Voltage	Mounting	Notes	Fixture Wattage
A	LITHONIA	DMW2-L24-4000LM-ACL-MD 120-GZ10-40K-80CRI	2' VAPORPROOF LED OVERHEAD LIGHT FIXTURE	120	SURFACE		40
B	LITHONIA	OLF-2RH-40K-120-MO	EXTERIOR LIGHT, DUAL LENS, MOTION ACTIVATED	120	SURFACE		27
C	COMPASS	CCR	LED COMBINATION EXIT/EMERGENCY FIXTURE	120	SURFACE		3.9

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REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APVD
	REVISIONS		

MATERIAL

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:

TITLE: **LIGHT FIXTURE SCHEDULE**

PROJECT: STRAHORN PH 1

LEVEL: 90% Final

PART NO: E5

DRAWN: XXX | DATE: 9/17/2020 | JOB:98W98 | SIZE: B | SCALE: NTS | SHEET: 6 OF 6 | REV -

SCHWEITZER

NOTES

1. BUILDING IS DESIGNED TO COMPLY WITH THE 2015 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE (IBC)

2. DESIGN COMPLIES WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE 2015 IBC FOR THE FOLLOWING LOADS:
   - GROUND SNOW LOAD = 250 PSF
   - ROOF SNOW LOAD = 210 PSF
   - FLOOR LIVE LOAD = 400 PSF
   - IBC DESIGN SPECTRAL RESPONSE S_s = 1.536, S_1 = 0.538
   - SITE CLASS D
   - RISK CATEGORY: II
   - SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY: D
   - BEARING WALL SYSTEM R = 4.0
   - BASIC WIND SPEED = 150 MPH (3-SECOND GUST)
   - WIND EXPOSURE C

3. CONSTRUCTION TYPE: V-B
   OCCUPANCY: S-2
   EXTERIOR WALLS: 1-HR RATED PER IBC TABLE 721.1(2), ITEM 4-1.1
   MINIMUM FIRE SEPARATION DISTANCE: 10 FEET

4. CONCRETE STRENGTH f'ci = 2500 PSI INITIAL f'c = 5000 PSI FINAL AIR ENTRAINMENT 6% ± 1 1/2% IN PLASTIC CONCRETE. REINFORCING STEEL: #3 GRADE 40, #4 AND LARGE GRADE 60 MINIMUM LAP 18" AT SPLICES. TIE BARS WITH DOUBLE ANNEALED 16 GA IRON WIRE. REINFORCING TO BE PLACED IN CENTER OF PANEL UNO. WELDED WIRE FABRIC(W.W.F.): 4x4xW8xW8, Fy=65 KSI (OR EQUIVAL). COMPLY WITH ASTM A82, SMOOTH WIRE, MIN. LAP 2 SQUARES. REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE ACCURATELY PLACED, ADEQUATELY SUPPORTED AND SECURED AGAINST DISPLACEMENT BEFORE CONCRETE IS PLACED, AND SHALL ALSO MEET THE STANDARDS SET FORTH IN ACI 318.

5. EMBEDDED ITEMS IDENTIFIED ON DRAWINGS (i.e. PS-2, R301) REFER TO CXT STANDARD EMBEDMENT CATALOG.

6. BACK OF PANELS TO HAVE SMOOTH TROWEL FINISH UNO. ALL SURFACES TO BE TEXTURED ARE NOTED ON PANEL DWG'S

7. REFER TO SEPARATE CXT INCORPORATED SPECIFICATIONS COVERING DESIGN, MATERIALS, PRODUCTION, AND INSTALLATION CRITERIA FOR SPECIFIC STYLE OF BUILDING.

8. ALL REBAR BENDS ARE TO HAVE A MINIMUM RADIUS OF 6x THE BAR DIAMETER.

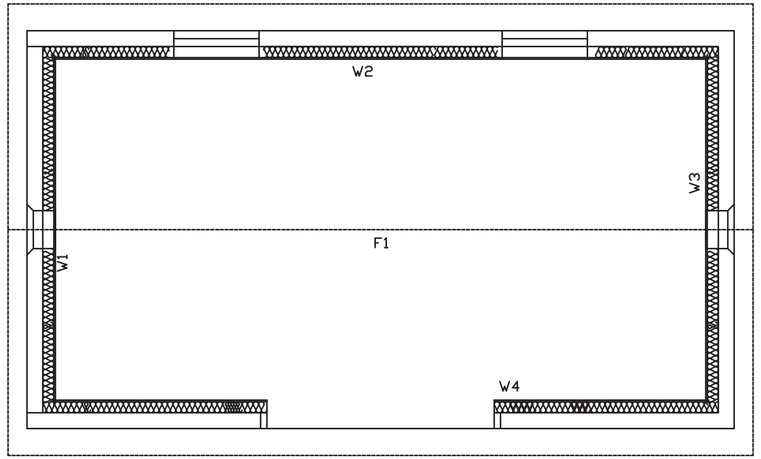
9. ADEQUATE PLUMBING FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 2015 IBC (NOT BY CXT).

10. INSTALLATION TO MEET APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE & FEDERAL CODES, BY OTHERS.

11. BUILDING IS UNCONDITIONED, EXEMPT FROM SPACE HEATING REQUIREMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH IBC 1204.1, EXCEPTION 2.

12. PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER TO BE PROVIDED ON SITE BY OTHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL JURISDICTION.

PANEL MARK NO. KEY PLAN



INDEX OF DRAWINGS

NO.	TITLE
SW-01	COVER SHEET
SW-02	BUILDING ELEVATIONS
SW-03	FLOOR PLAN
SW-04	FLOOR SLAB MARK F1
SW-05	WALL PANEL MARK W1
SW-06	WALL PANEL MARK W2
SW-07	WALL PANEL MARK W3
SW-08	WALL PANEL MARK W4
SW-09	ROOF PANEL MARK R1
SW-10	ROOF PANEL MARK R2
SW-11	FOUNDATION DETAIL
SW-12	FURRING DETAIL
SW-13	RIGGING DETAIL
SW-14	MATERIAL LIST

APPLICABLE CODES

2015 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE

SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND/OR LIMITATIONS

ACCESSIBILITY TO THIS BUILDING, INCLUDING PARKING, IS TO BE PROVIDED BY OTHERS AND CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL LOCAL BUILDING CODES.

CASTING TOLERANCES:

OVERALL LENGTH OR WIDTH
- 10 FT OR UNDER = ± 1/8"
- 10 TO 20 FT = +1/8", -3/16"
- 20 TO 40 FT = ±1/4"

TOTAL THICKNESS = -1/8, +1/4
VARIATION FROM SQUARE = ±1/8 PER 6 FT OF DIAGONAL
LOCAL SMOOTHNESS = 1/4" IN 10 FT
SWEEP = ±1/4"
POSITION OF TENDONS = ±1/4"
POSITION OF BLOCKOUTS = ±1/4"
SIZE OF BLOCKOUTS = ±1/4"
POSITION OF EMBEDS = ±1/4"
TIPPING AND FLUSHNESS OF PLATES = +1/16, -1/4
BOWING = LENGTH/360
END SQUARENESS = ±1/8"

WALL TEXTURE:	HORIZONAL LAP
WALL COLOR:	NATURAL HONEY
ROOF TEXTURE:	CEDAR SHAKE
ROOF COLOR:	CAPPUCCINO CREAM
TRIM PAINT:	RICH BROWN

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REGISTERED 10526 STATE OF IDAHO WILLIAM R. HEIDENREICH III

September 25, 2020

CXT
Precast Products
6707 E. Flamingo Ave. Bldg 300, Nampa, ID 83687
901 N. Highway 77 Hillsboro, TX 76645
362 Waverly Road Williamstown, WV 26187

PROJECT TITLE
SCHWEITZER
BUILDING NUMBER SW-724

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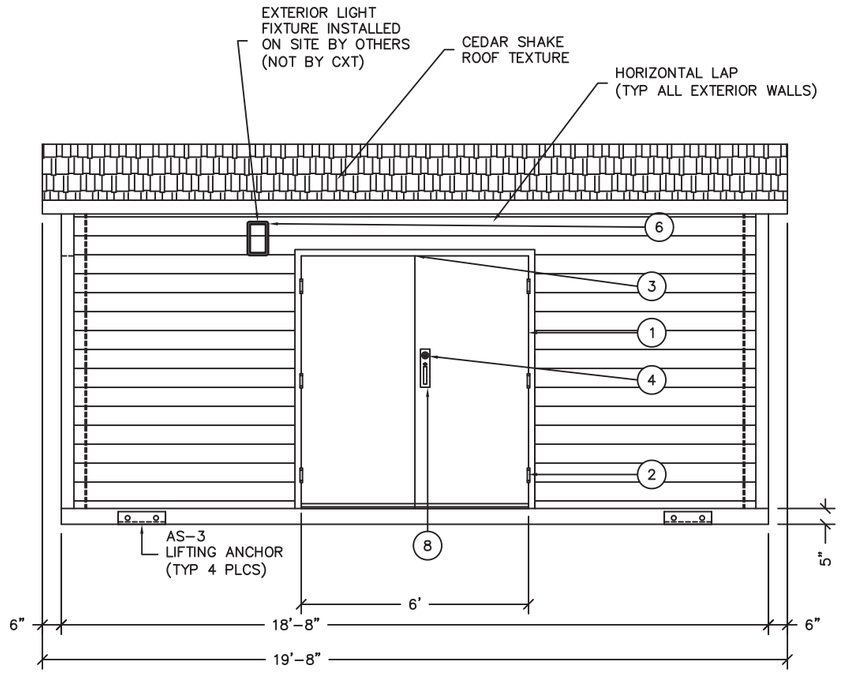
REV.	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE

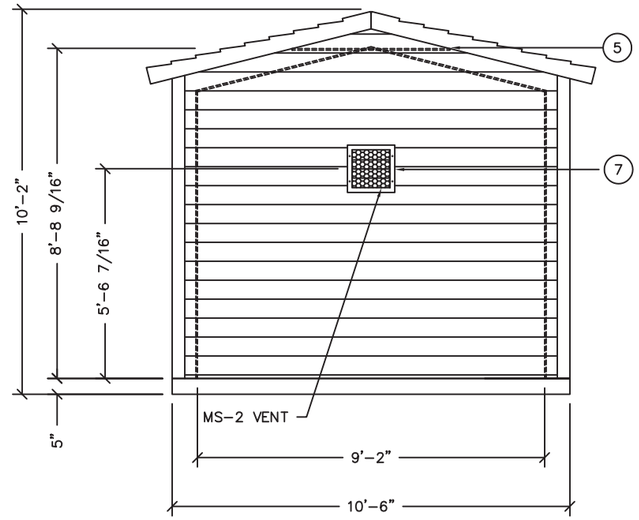
SCALE	1/4"=1'-0"	DATE	8/24/20
DRAWN	JW	FILE NO.	SW-724
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	48

COVER SHEET

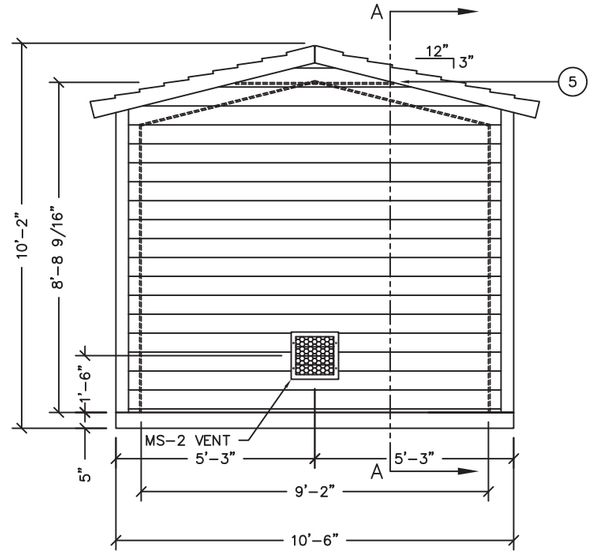
DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-01	1 / 14	



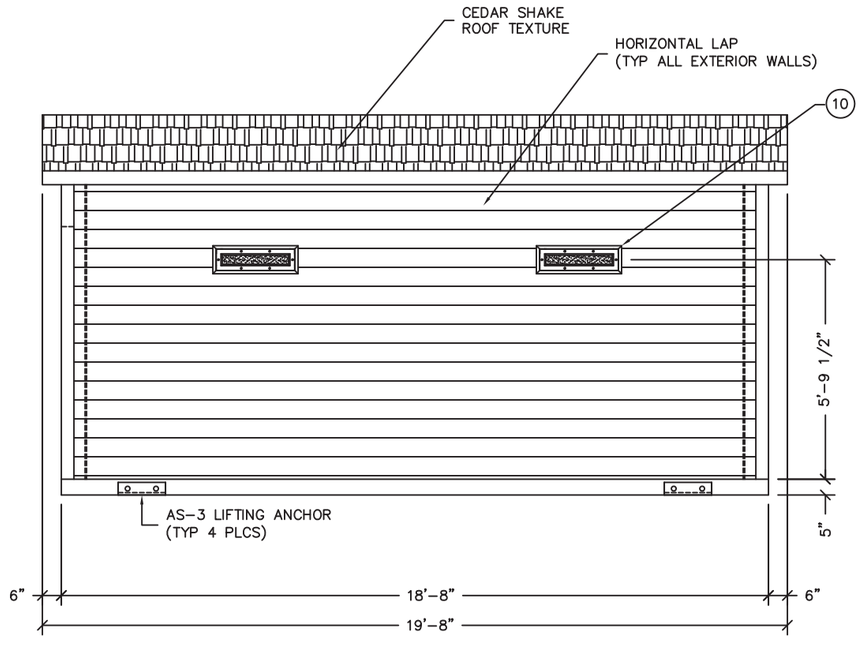
FRONT ELEVATION



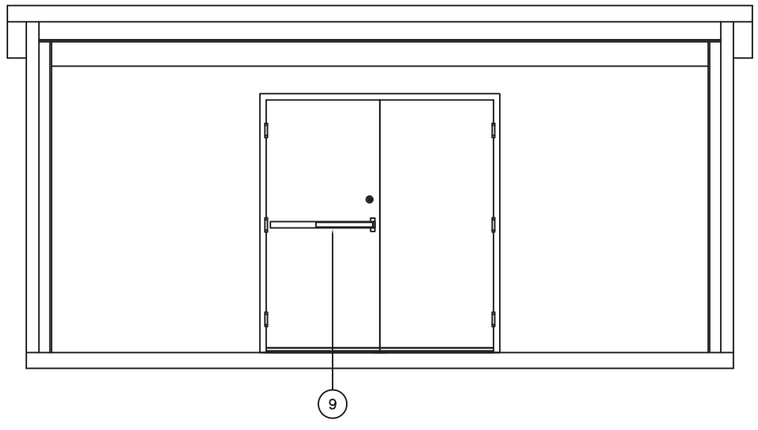
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION



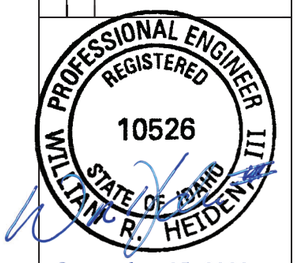
REAR ELEVATION



BUILDING SECTION A – A

BILL OF MATERIALS

ITEM	QTY	DESCRIPTION
1	1	6068 RH ACTIVE DOOR ASSY
		GALVANIZED DOORS
		OPENS OUT
		72" THRESHOLD
2	6	SPRING HINGE 4.5x4.5
3	1	CLASSROOM LATCH
4	1	VON DUPRIN MORTISE DEADBOLT
5	5	FLAT BAR 1/2" x 5HR x 4'-2"
6*	1	LIGHT (NOT BY CXT)**
7	2	MS-2 MECHANICAL VENT
8	1	VON DUPRIN 230TP THUMBPIECE
9	1	VON DUPRIN 22 RIM EXIT DEVICE
10	2	27" X 9" WINDOW (TYP OF 2)



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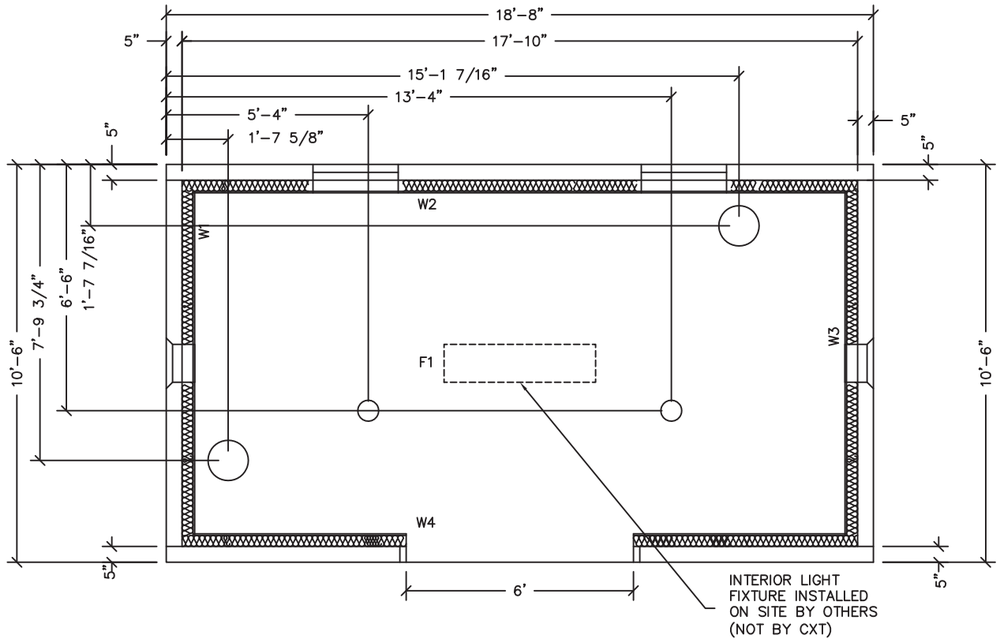
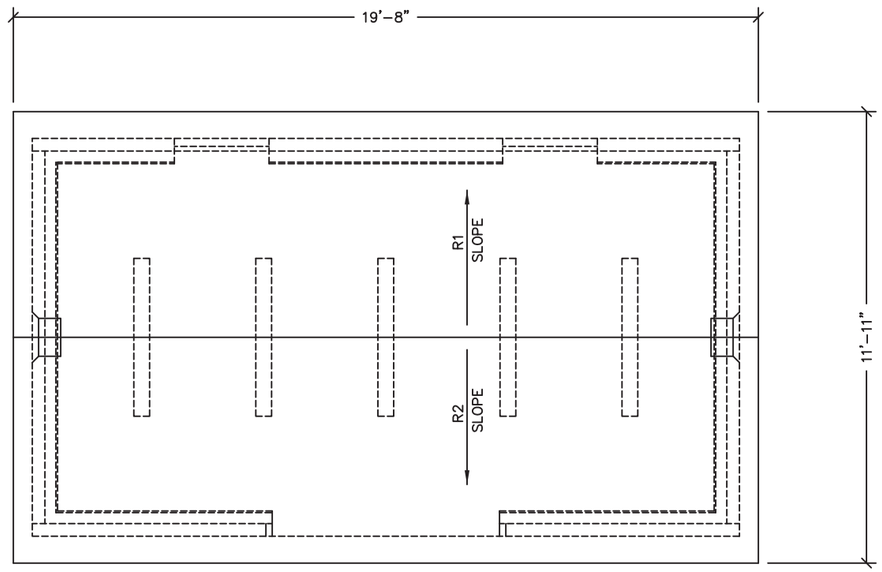
REV.	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE
SCALE	1/4"=1'-0"	DATE	8/24/20
DRAWN	JW	FILE NO.	SW-724
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	48

BUILDING ELEVATIONS

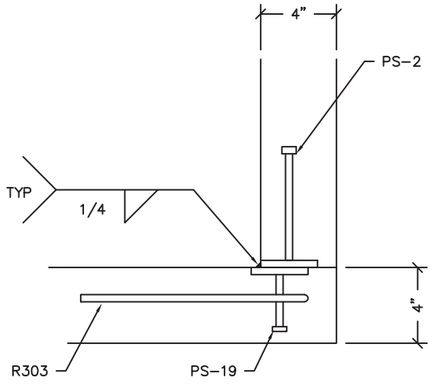
DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-02	2 / 14	



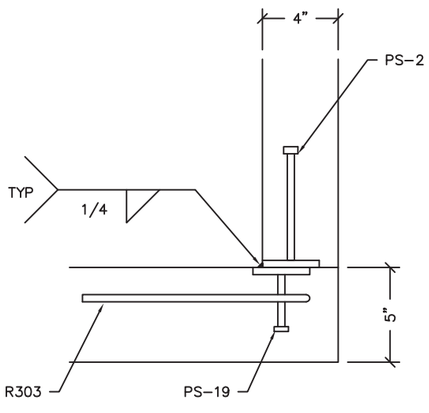
FLOOR PLAN



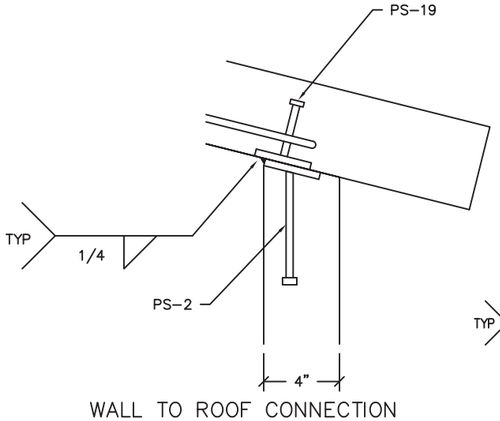
ROOF PLAN



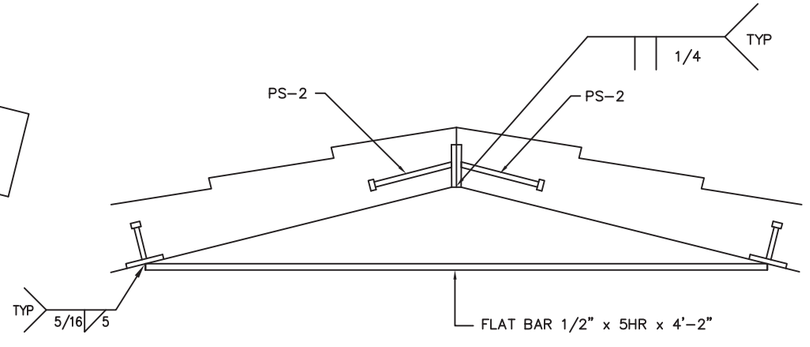
WALL TO WALL CONNECTION



WALL TO FLOOR CONNECTION



WALL TO ROOF CONNECTION



RIDGE CONNECTION

September 25, 2020

CXT
Precast Products
6707 E. Flamingo Ave. Bldg 300, Nampa, ID 83687
901 N. Highway 77 Hillsboro, TX 76645
362 Waverly Road Williamstown, WV 26187

PROJECT TITLE
SCHWEITZER
BUILDING NUMBER SW-724

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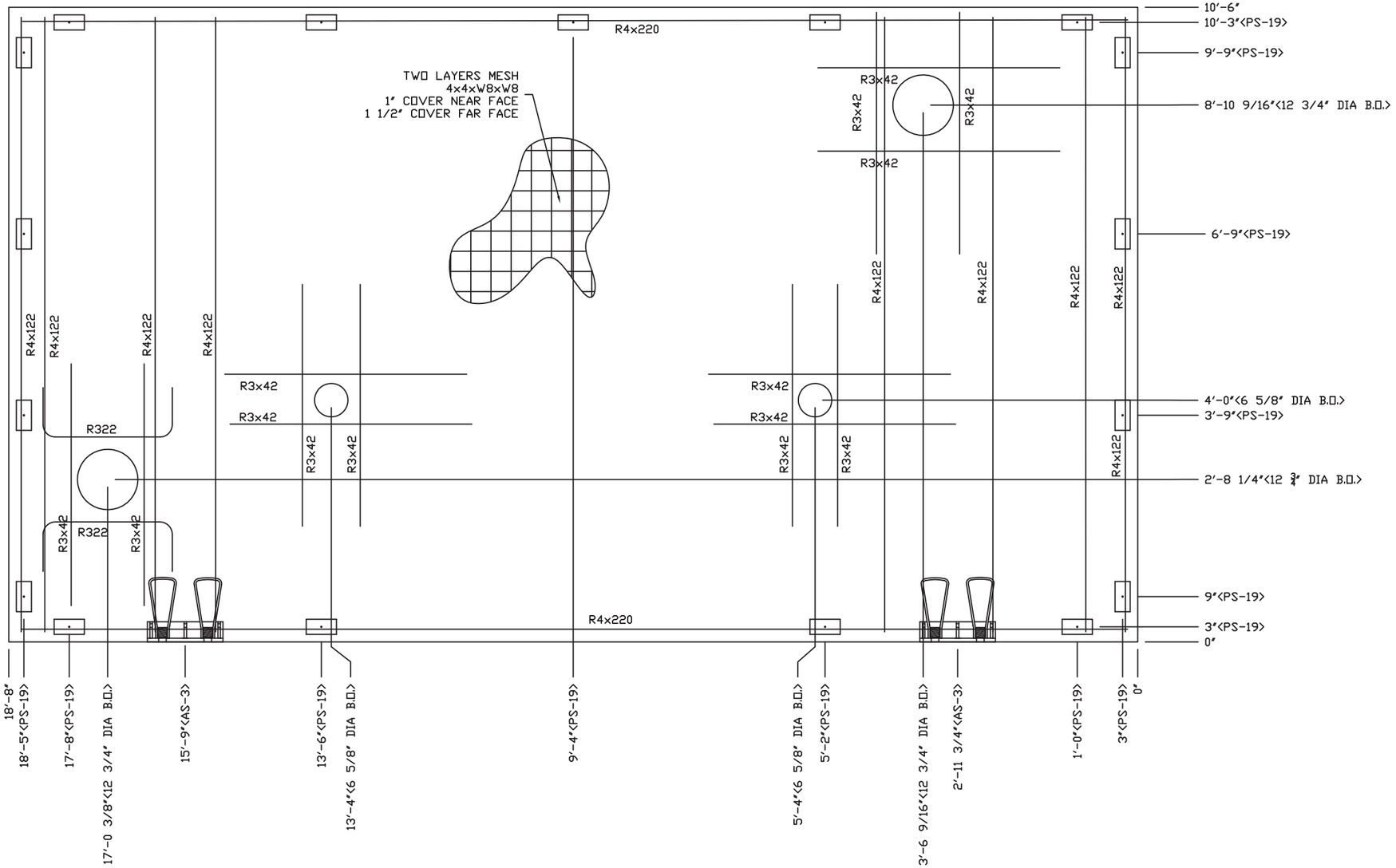
CXT Incorporated

REV.	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE

SCALE	1/4"=1'-0"	DATE	8/24/20
DRAWN	JW	FILE NO.	SW-724
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	48

FLOOR PLAN

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-03	3 / 14	



NOTES:

1. FLOOR THICKNESS = 5"
2. SMOOTH TROWEL FINISH NEAR FACE, FORM FINISH ALL OTHER.
3. TWO LAYERS 4x4xW8xW8 MESH
4. EXCEPT R4x220, REBAR TO BE PLACED IN PAIRS, ONE EACH FACE.
5. R4x220 TO BE PLACED AT TOP WITH 1 1/4" COVER.

EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
AS-3	4
PS-19	17
R4x122	16
R4x220	2
12 3/4" DIA B.O.	2
6 5/8" DIA B.O.	2
R3x42	28
R322	4

CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
82 (3.03)	394

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT
12,304

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REGISTERED 10526 STATE OF IDAHO WILLIAM R. HEIDENTHO III

September 25, 2020

CXT
Precast Products
6707 E. Flamingo Ave. Bldg 300, Nampa, ID 83687
901 N. Highway 77 Hillsboro, TX 76645
362 Waverly Road Williamstown, WV 26187

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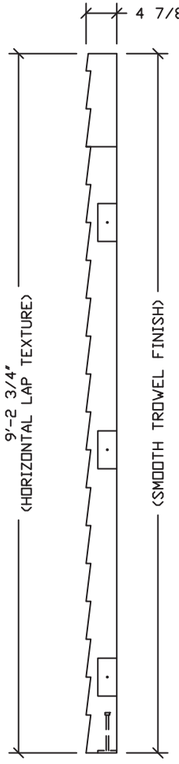
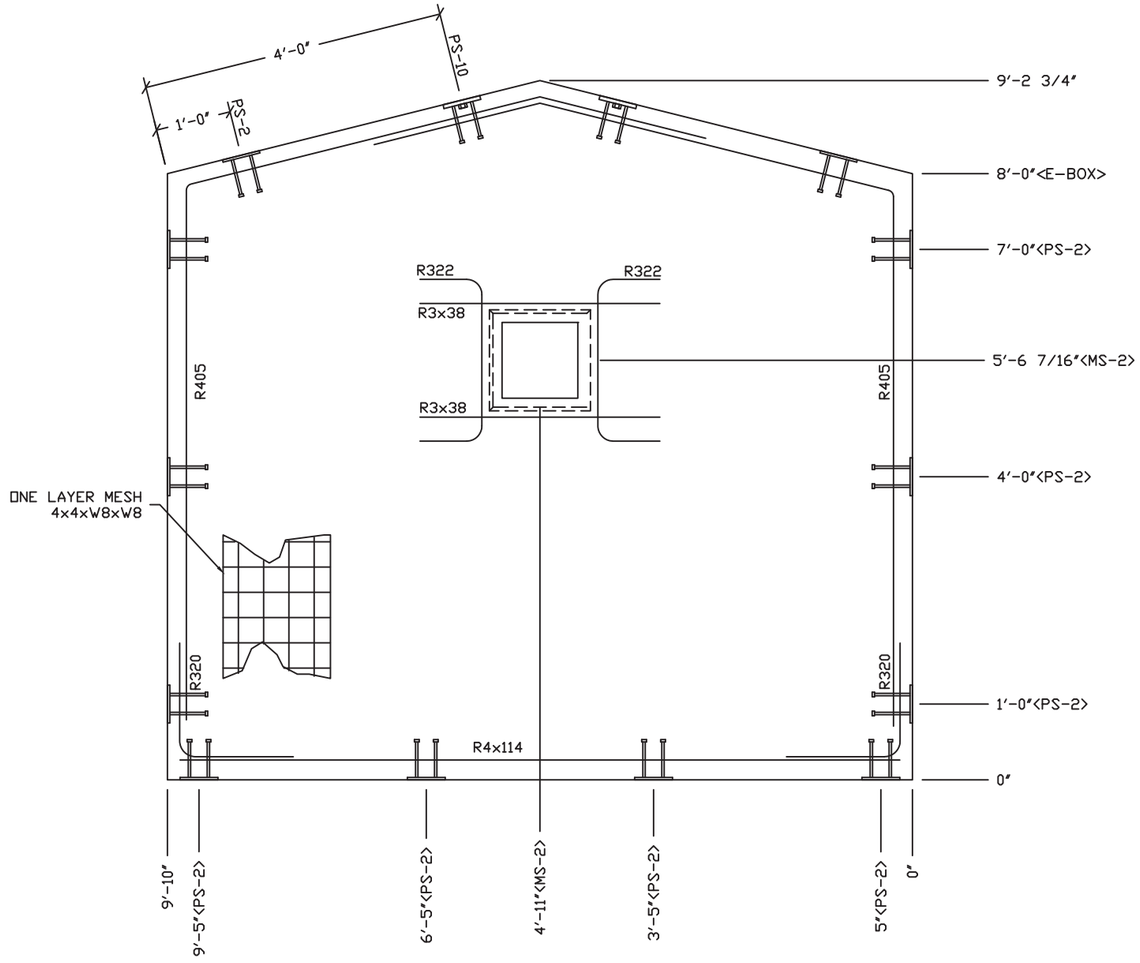
REV.	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE
SCALE	1/2"=1'-0"	DATE	8/24/20
DRAWN	JW	FILE NO.	SW-724
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	24

FLOOR SLAB
MARK F1

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-04	4 / 14	





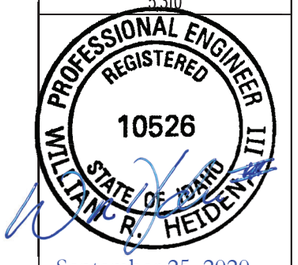
NOTES:

1. WALL THICKNESS = 5".
2. ONE LAYER 4x4xW8xW8 MESH.
3. R4x114 TO BE PLACE IN PAIRS ONE EA FACE W/ 3/4" CLEAR COVER.
4. ALL OTHER BARS TO BE CENTERED IN PANEL.

EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-2	12
PS-10	2
R405	2
R320	2
R4x114	2
R3 x38	2
R322	2

CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
34.4 (1.3)	85

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT
5,310



September 25, 2020

Precast Products
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901 N. Highway 77 Hillsboro, TX 76645
362 Waverly Road Williamstown, WV 26187

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CXT Incorporated

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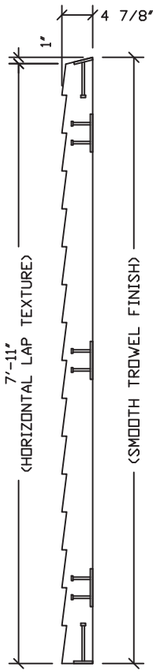
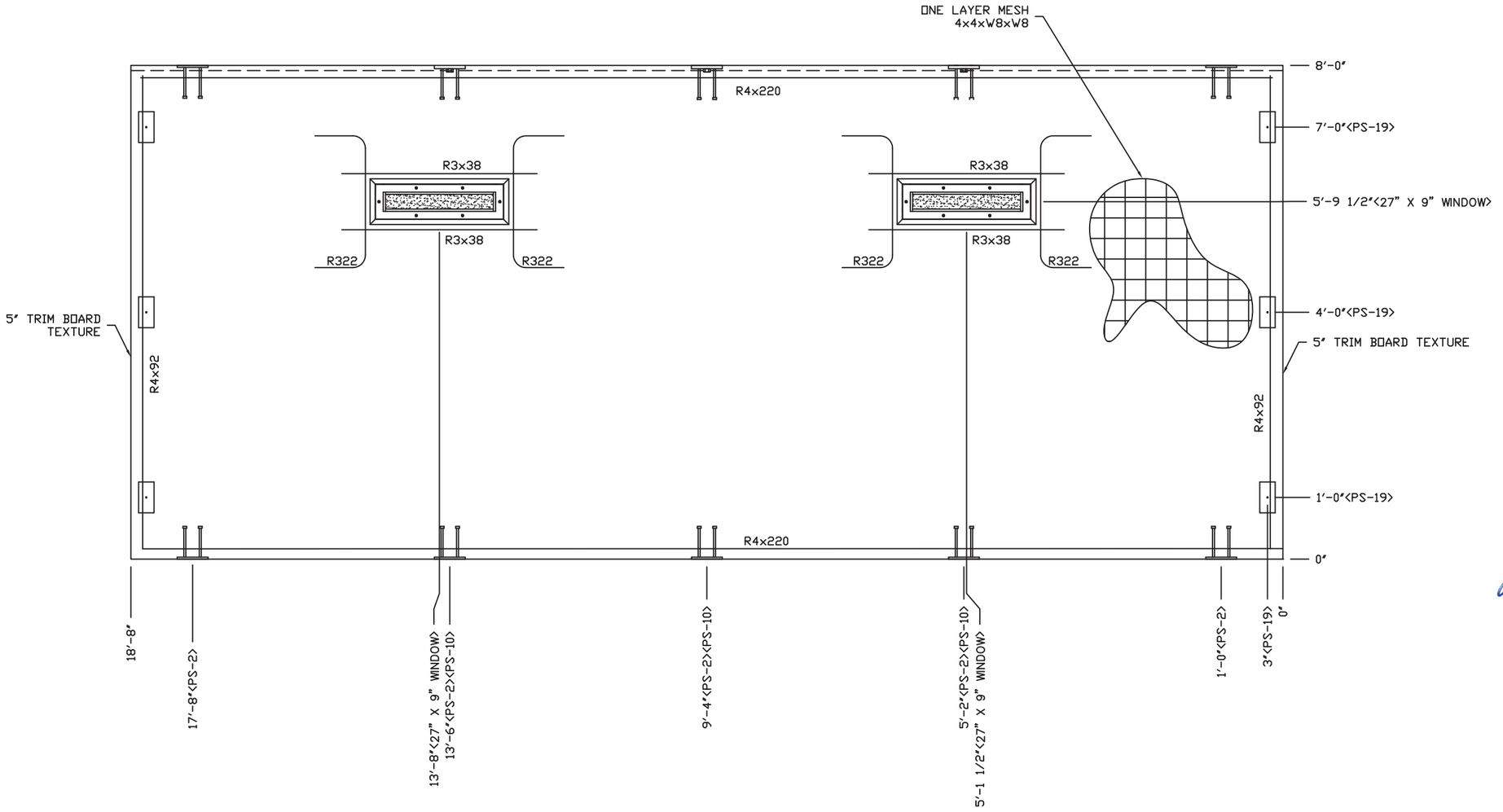
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	24

WALL PANEL
MARK W1

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-05	5 / 14	





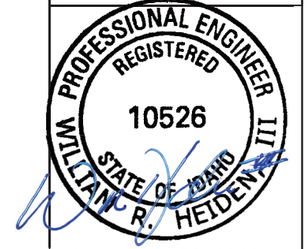
NOTES:

1. WALL THICKNESS = 5"
2. ONE LAYER 4x4xW8xW8 MESH
3. R4x92 TO BE PLACED IN PAIRS, ONE EACH FACE W/ 3/4" COVER.
4. ALL OTHER BARS TO BE CENTERED IN PANEL.

EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-19	6
PS-2	7
PS-10	3
R4x220	2
R4x92	4
27" X 9" WINDOW	2
R322	4
R3x38	4

CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
62.2 (2.03)	96

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT
9,330



September 25, 2020

CXT
Precast Products
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901 N. Highway 77 Hillsboro, TX 76645
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SCHWEITZER
BUILDING NUMBER SW-724

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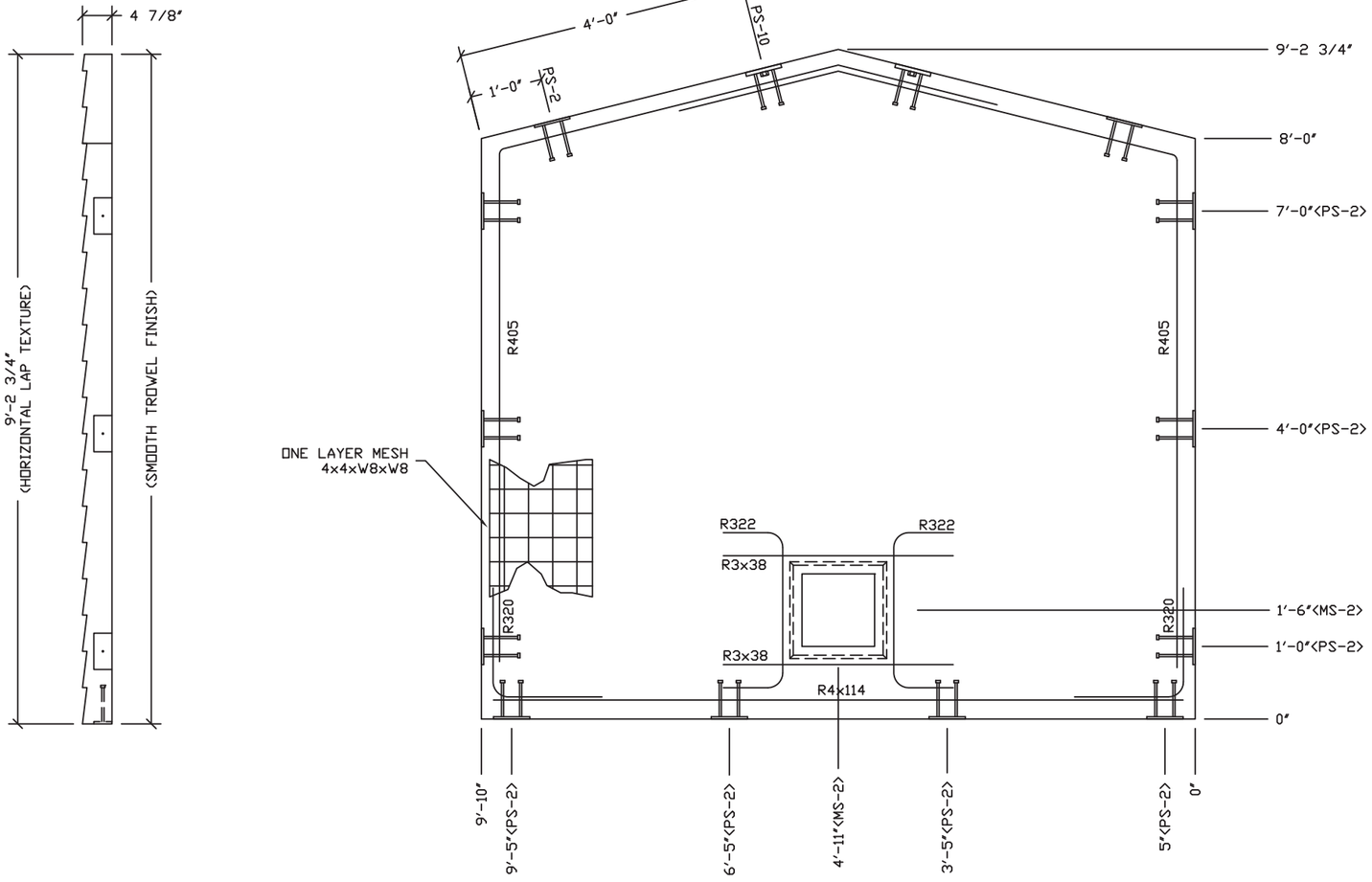
DRAWN	JW	FILE NO.	SW-724
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	24

WALL PANEL
MARK W2

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-06	6 / 14	



NOTES:

1. WALL THICKNESS = 5".
2. ONE LAYER 4x4xW8xW8 MESH.
3. R4x114 TO BE PLACE IN PAIRS ONE EA FACE W/ 3/4" CLEAR COVER.
4. ALL OTHER BARS TO BE CENTERED IN PANEL.

EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-2	12
PS-10	2
R405	2
R320	2
R4x114	2
R3x38	2
R322	2

CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
34.4 (1.3)	85

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT
5,310

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REGISTERED
10526
STATE OF IDAHO
WILLIAM R. HEIDENTHIII

September 25, 2020

Precast Products
6707 E. Flamingo Ave. Bldg 300, Nampa, ID 83687
901 N. Highway 77 Hillsboro, TX 76645
362 Waverly Road Williamstown, WV 26187

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BUILDING NUMBER SW-724

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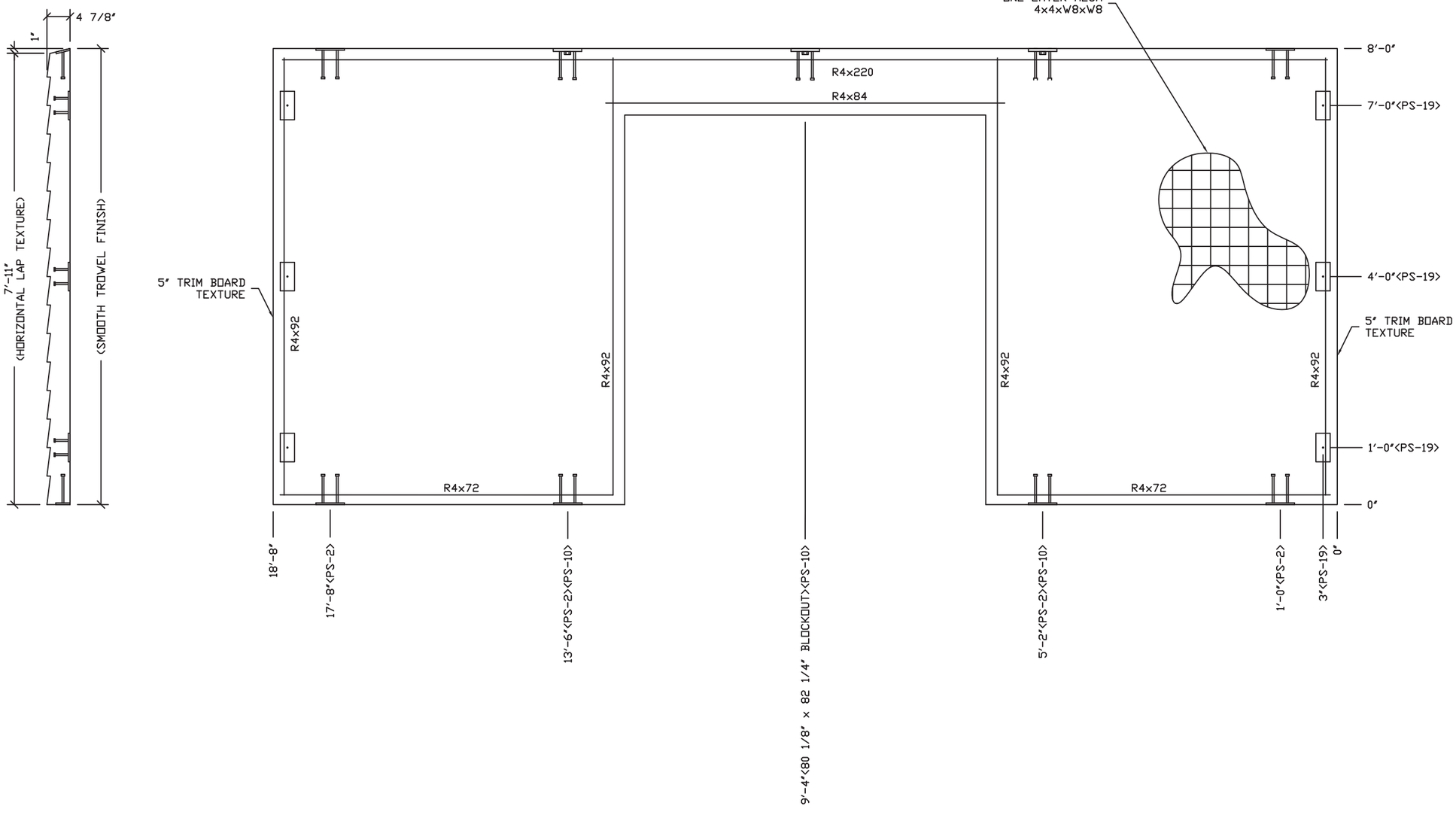
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	24

WALL PANEL
MARK W3

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-07	7 / 14	



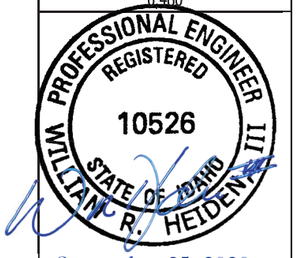
NOTES:

1. WALL THICKNESS = 4"
2. ONE LAYER 4x4xW8xW8 MESH
3. R4x92 TO BE PLACED IN PAIRS, ONE EACH FACE W/ 3/4" COVER.
4. ALL OTHER BARS TO BE CENTERED IN PANEL.

EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-19	6
PS-2	6
PS-10	.3
R4x92	8
R4x220	2
R322	2
R4x72	2
80 1/8"" x 82 1/4" BO	1

CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
43.4 (1.6)	104.2

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT
6,480



September 25, 2020

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Precast Products
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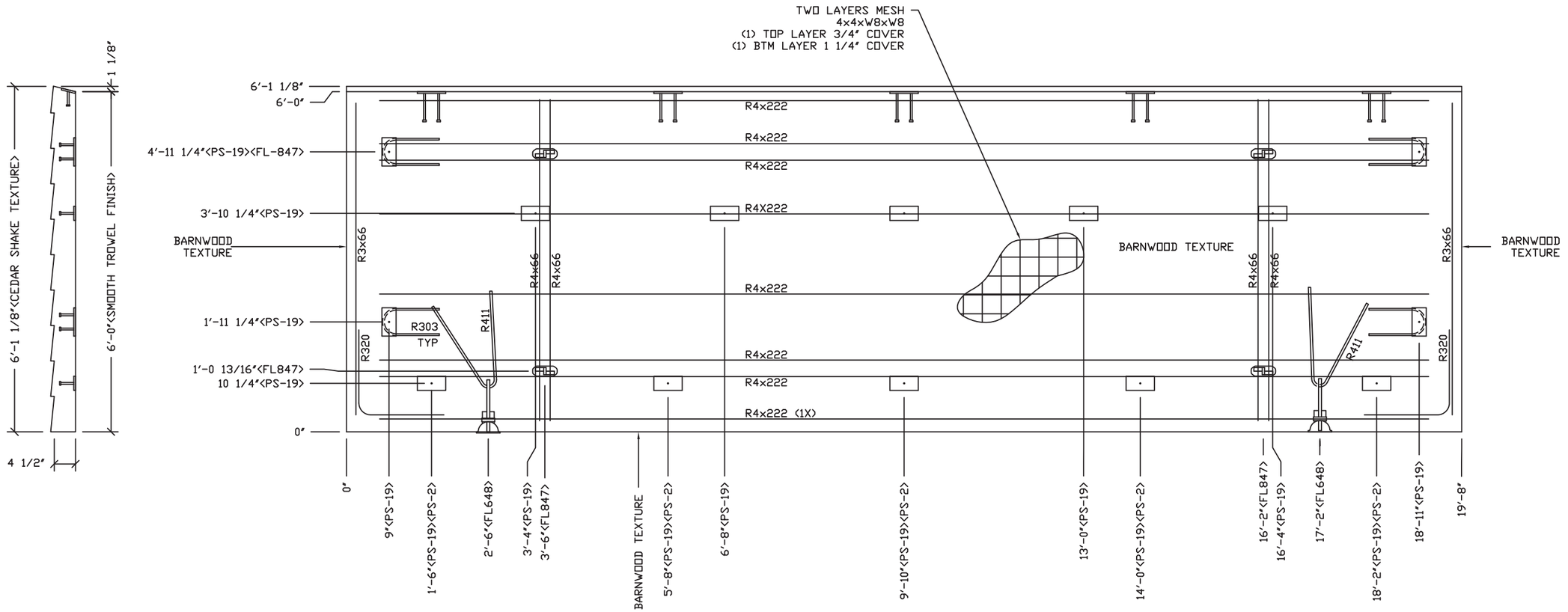
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	24

WALL PANEL
MARK W4

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-08	8 / 14	



NOTES:

1. ROOF THICKNESS = 4 1/2" + TEXTURE.
2. TWO LAYERS 4x4xW8xW8 MESH.
3. REINFORCING BARS R320, R3x66 & R4x222 TO BE PLACED IN PAIRS. ONE AT EACH FACE W/ 3/4" COVER NEAR FACE & 1 1/4" COVER FAR FACE.
4. R4x66 TO BE PLACED W/ 1" COVER NEAR FACE.
5. ALL OTHER BARS TO BE CENTERED IN PANEL.

EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-2	5
FL-648	2
FL-847	4
R411	2
R303	4
PS-19	14
R4x66	4
R3x66	4
R320	4
R4x222	15

CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
49.4 (1.83)	118.5

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT
7,425

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REGISTERED 10526 STATE OF IDAHO WILLIAM R. HEIDEN III

September 25, 2020

CXT
Precast Products
6707 E. Flamingo Ave. Bldg 300, Nampa, ID 83687
901 N. Highway 77 Hillsboro, TX 76645
362 Waverly Road Williamstown, WV 26187

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SCALE	1/2"=1'-0"	DATE	8/24/20
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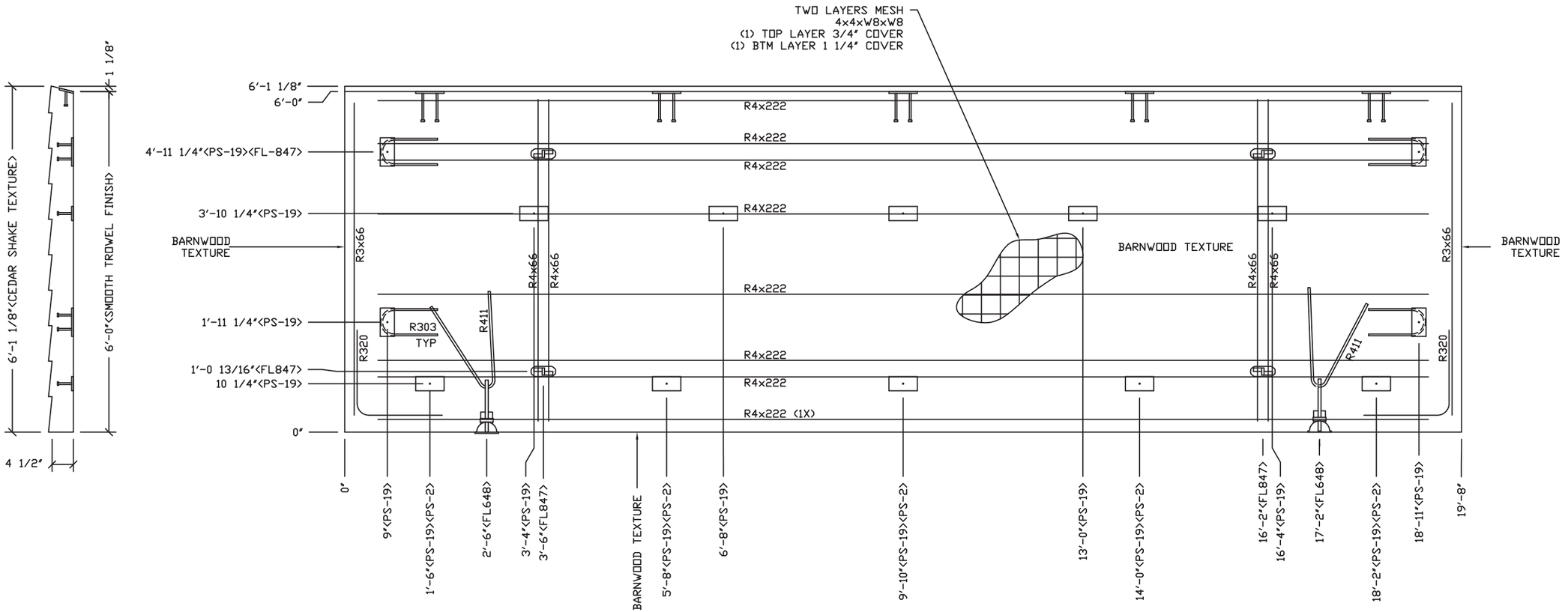
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	24

ROOF PANEL
MARK R1

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-09	9 / 14	



NOTES:

1. ROOF THICKNESS = 4 1/2" + TEXTURE.
2. TWO LAYERS 4x4xW8xW8 MESH.
3. REINFORCING BARS R320, R3x66 & R4x222 TO BE PLACED IN PAIRS. ONE AT EACH FACE W/ 3/4" COVER NEAR FACE & 1 1/4" COVER FAR FACE.
4. R4x66 TO BE PLACED W/ 1" COVER NEAR FACE.
5. ALL OTHER BARS TO BE CENTERED IN PANEL.

EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-2	5
FL-648	2
FL-847	4
R411	2
R303	4
PS-19	14
R4x66	4
R3x66	4
R320	4
R4x222	15

CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
49.4 (1.83)	118.5

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT
7,425

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REGISTERED 10526 STATE OF IDAHO WILLIAM R. HEIDEN III

September 25, 2020

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CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	24

ROOF PANEL
MARK R2

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-10	10 / 14	

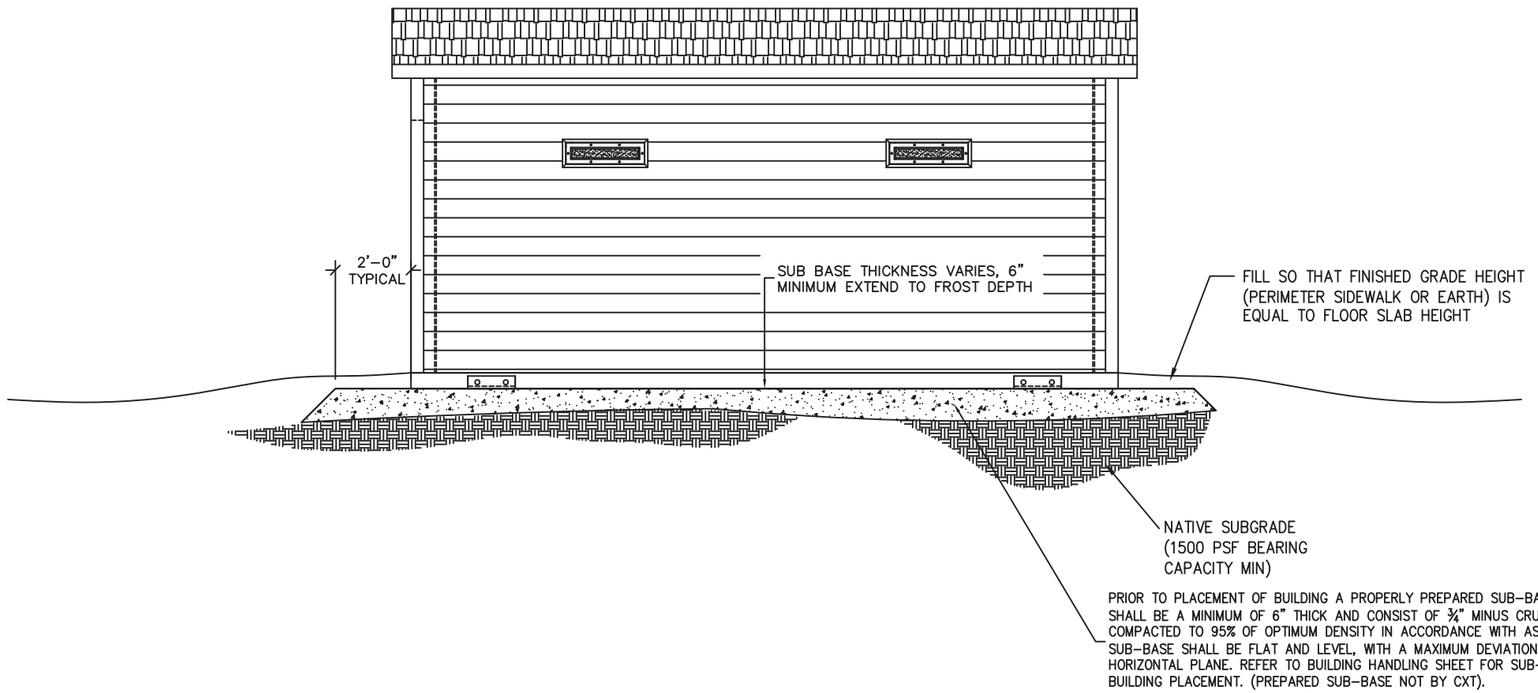
NOTE:

THIS FACTORY ASSEMBLED BUILDING, AS CONSTRUCTED, PROVIDES A RIGID BOX TYPE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM. VERTICAL LOADS ARE TRANSFERRED PRIMARILY THROUGH BEARING WALLS TO THE STRUCTURAL SLAB FLOOR OF THE BUILDING. THE VERTICAL LOADS ARE THEN DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THE REINFORCED CONCRETE FLOOR TO THE PREPARED GRANULAR, NON-FROST SUSCEPTIBLE (NFS) SUB-BASE WHICH DISTRIBUTES THE VERTICAL LOADS IN RELATIVELY UNIFORM FASHION TO THE NATIVE SUB-GRADE. AS WITH MOST CONSTRUCTION, THIS DOES REQUIRE THE NATIVE SUB-GRADE TO BE STRIPPED OF VEGETATION AND TOP SOIL PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF THE PREPARED GRANULAR SUB-BASE. DUE TO THE INHERENT STIFFNESS OF THE BUILDING, IT WILL REMAIN SAFE AND STRUCTURALLY SOUND IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT OF FREEZING ACTION BELOW THE BUILDING REGARDLESS OF NATURAL FREEZE/ THAW CYCLES ANTICIPATED TO BE ENCOUNTERED IN THE STATE OF IDAHO.

LATERAL LOADS ARE TRANSFERRED TO THE GROUND THROUGH FRICTIONAL RESISTANCE WITHOUT SLIDING OR SHIFTING BETWEEN THE BUILDING FLOOR SLAB AND THE PREPARED SOIL AND GRAVEL SUB-BASE ON WHICH THE BUILDING RESTS. SEISMIC ANALYSES ARE BASED ON LOADS DETERMINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE USING PARAMETERS, WHICH MEET OR EXCEED THE CODE PRESCRIBED REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS INSTALLATION.

THIS BUILDING AS DESIGNED, RESTING ON A PROPERLY PREPARED GRANULAR SUB-BASE WILL BE SAFE AND STRUCTURALLY SOUND FOR VERTICAL AND LATERAL LOADS AS DISCUSSED ABOVE. A FULL DEPTH FOUNDATION WALL AT THE BUILDING PERIMETER AND AN ANCHORAGE SYSTEM, TYPICAL FOR OTHER TYPES OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR THIS BUILDING.

THE "FOUNDATION" FOR THIS STRUCTURE IS ESSENTIALLY THE COMBINATION OF THE COMPACTED SUB-BASE MATERIAL AND THE BUILDING'S REINFORCED SLAB. THE COMBINATION OF THE COMPACTED SUB-BASE MATERIAL AND THE BUILDING'S REINFORCED SLAB NEED TO BE AT LEAST 12" THICK AND THE COMPACTED SUB-BASE MATERIAL SHALL EXTEND BELOW THE LOCAL FROST DEPTH



PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF BUILDING A PROPERLY PREPARED SUB-BASE SHALL BE PROVIDED. SUB-BASE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 6" THICK AND CONSIST OF ¾" MINUS CRUSHED ROCK (ROAD BASE MATERIAL) COMPACTED TO 95% OF OPTIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D 1557. FINISHED SURFACE OF SUB-BASE SHALL BE FLAT AND LEVEL, WITH A MAXIMUM DEVIATION OF -½", +0" FROM A TRUE HORIZONTAL PLANE. REFER TO BUILDING HANDLING SHEET FOR SUB-BASE REQUIREMENTS DURING BUILDING PLACEMENT. (PREPARED SUB-BASE NOT BY CXT).

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REGISTERED
10526
STATE OF IDAHO
WILLIAM R. HEIDEN III

September 25, 2020

CXT
Precast Products
6707 E. Flamingo Ave. Bldg 300, Nampa, ID 83687
901 N. Highway 77 Hillsboro, TX 76645
362 Waverly Road Williamstown, WV 26187

PROJECT TITLE
SCHWEITZER
BUILDING NUMBER SW-724

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CXT Incorporated

REV.	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE

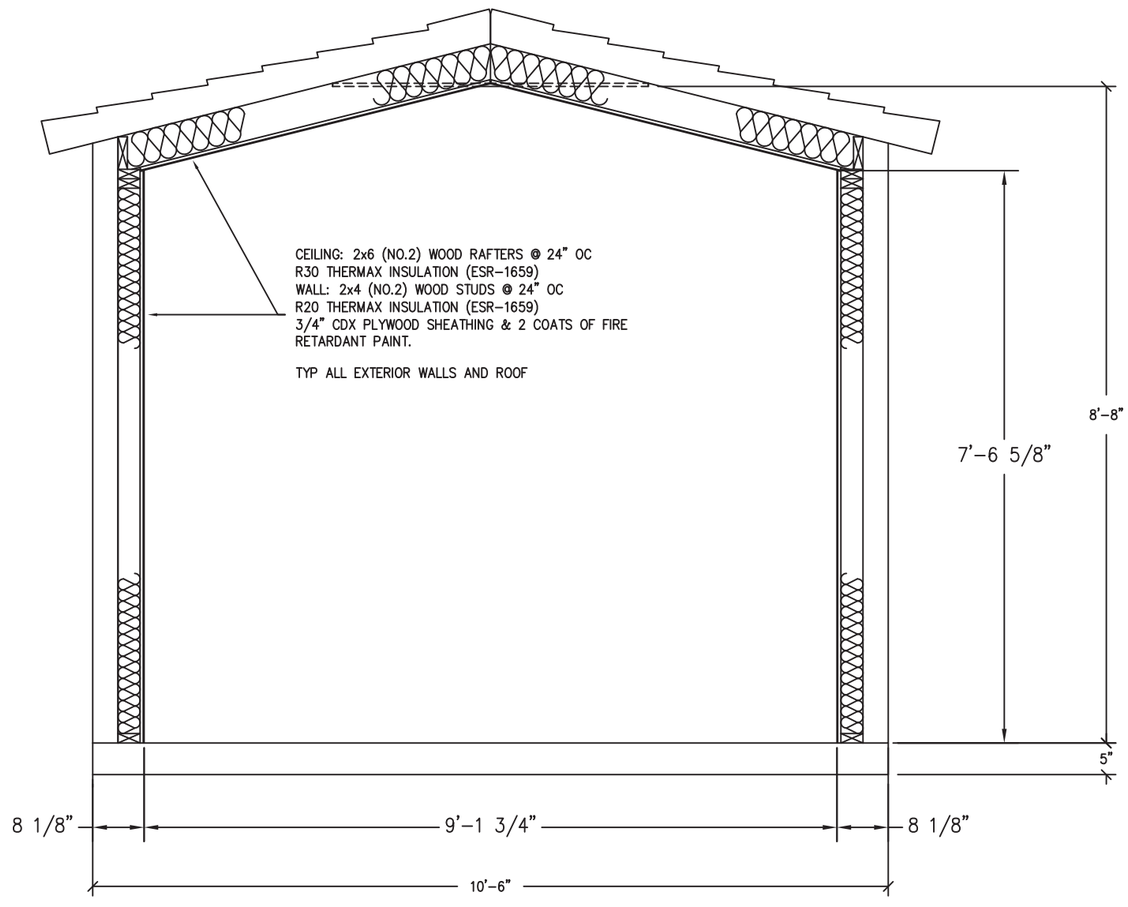
SCALE	1/4"=1'-0"	DATE	8/24/20
DRAWN	JW	FILE NO.	SW-724
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	24

FOUNDATION DETAIL

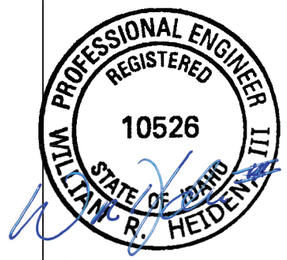
DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-11	11 / 14	

WOOD FASTENING SCHEDULE		
CONNECTION	FASTENING	LOCATION
TOP / BOTTOM PLATE TO CONCRETE	1/4" X 2-1/2" TAPCON 4' O.C.	FACE/TOE (MIN 1" EMBED)
STUD TO TOP / BOTTOM PLATE	2 – 3" X 0.131" NAILS	END NAIL / TOE NAIL
CEILING JOIST TO TOP PLATE / RIDGE BOARD	2 – 3" X 0.131" NAILS	END NAIL / TOE NAIL
PLYWOOD TO FRAMING	2" X 0.113" NAILS 12" O.C.	
FRP TO PLYWOOD	ADHESIVE	

NOTES:
1. ALL WOOD IN CONTACT WITH CONCRETE SHALL BE PRESERVATIVE TREATED.
2. ALL FASTENERS IN CONTACT WITH PRESERVATIVE OR FIRE-RETARDANT TREATED WOOD SHALL BE HOT-DIPPED ZINC-COATED GALVANIZED STEEL.



TYPICAL BUILDING SECTION



September 25, 2020

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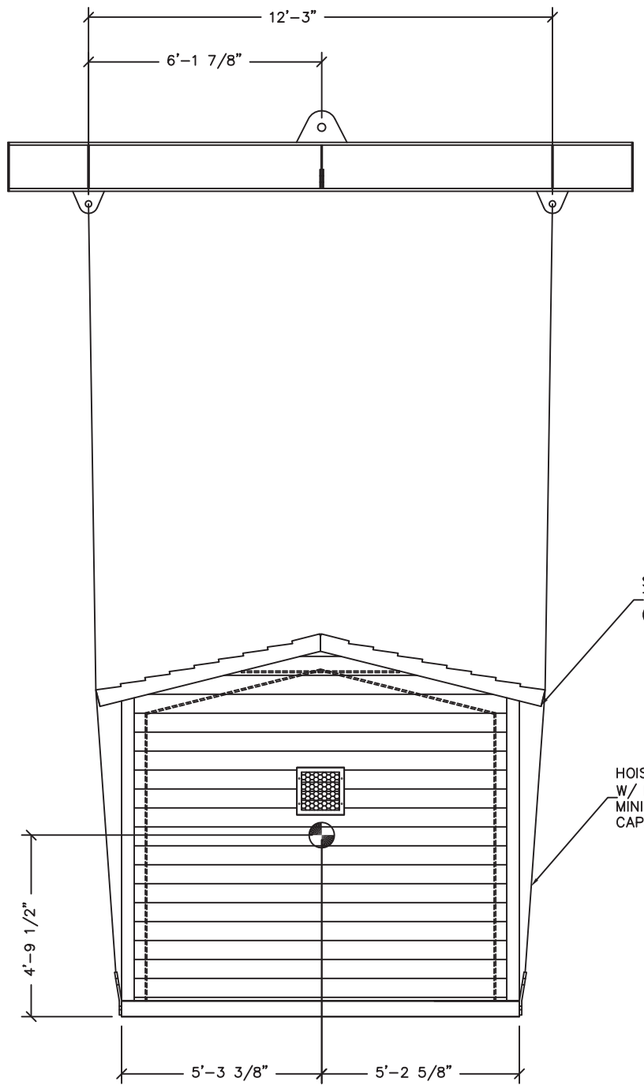
CXT Incorporated

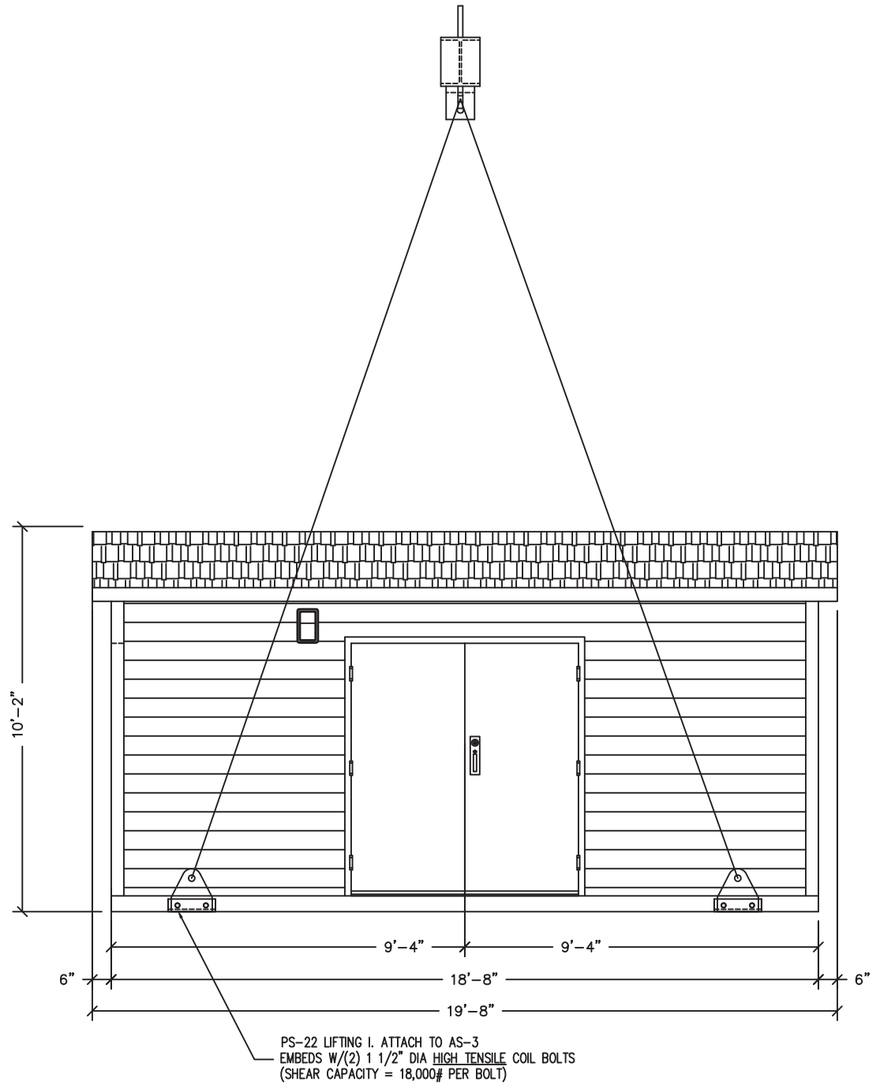
REV.	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE

SCALE	1/2"=1'-0"	DATE	8/24/20
DRAWN	JW	FILE NO.	SW-724
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	24

FURRING DETAIL

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-12	12 / 14	





SHIPPING WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS SW–724			
WEIGHT	LENGTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT
53,584	19'–8"	11'–11"	10'–2"

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REGISTERED
10526
STATE OF IDAHO
WILLIAM R. HEIDENTHAL III

September 25, 2020

CXT

Precast Products

6707 E. Flamingo Ave. Bldg 300, Nampa, ID 83687
901 N. Highway 77 Hillsboro, TX 76645
362 Waverly Road Williamstown, WV 26187

PROJECT TITLE

SCHWEITZER

BUILDING NUMBER SW–724

NOTICE

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CXT Incorporated

REV.	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE

SCALE	1/4"=1'–0"	DATE	8/24/20
DRAWN	JW	FILE NO.	SW–724
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	48

RIGGING DETAIL

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW–13	13 / 14	

FLOOR SLAB F1	
EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
AS-3	4
PS-19	17
R4x122	16
R4x220	2
12 3/4" DIA B.O.	2
6 5/8" DIA B.O.	2
R3x42	28
R322	4
CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
82 (3.03)	394
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT	
12,304	

WALL PANEL W1	
EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-2	12
PS-10	2
R405	2
R320	2
R4x114	2
R3 x38	2
R322	2
CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
34.4 (1.3)	85
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT	
5,310	

WALL PANEL W2	
EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-19	6
PS-2	7
PS-10	3
R4x220	2
R4x92	4
27" X 9" WINDOW	2
R322	4
R3x38	4
CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
62.2 (2.03)	96
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT	
9,330	

WALL PANEL W3	
EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-2	12
PS-10	2
R405	2
R320	2
R4x114	2
R3x38	2
R322	2
CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
34.4 (1.3)	85
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT	
5,310	

WALL PANEL W4	
EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-19	6
PS-2	6
PS-10	3
R4x92	8
R4x220	2
R322	2
R4x72	2
80 1/8"" x 82 1/4" BO	1
CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
43.4 (1.6)	104.2
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT	
6,480	

ROOF PANEL R1	
EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-2	5
FL-648	2
FL-847	4
R411	2
R303	4
PS-19	14
R4x66	4
R3x66	4
R320	4
R4x222	15
CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
49.4 (1.83)	118.5
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT	
7,425	

ROOF PANEL R2	
EMBEDDED MATERIALS	
ITEM	QTY
PS-2	5
FL-648	2
FL-847	4
R411	2
R303	4
PS-19	14
R4x66	4
R3x66	4
R320	4
R4x222	15
CU. FT. CONC.	SQ. FT. W.W.F.
49.4 (1.83)	118.5
APPROXIMATE WEIGHT	
7,425	

September 25, 2020

Precast Products
6707 E. Flamingo Ave. Bldg 300, Nampa, ID 83687
901 N. Highway 77 Hillsboro, TX 76645
362 Waverly Road Williamstown, WV 26187

PROJECT TITLE

SCHWEITZER

BUILDING NUMBER SW-724

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CXT Incorporated

REV.	DESCRIPTION	APPROVAL	DATE

SCALE	1/2"=1'-0"	DATE	8/24/20
DRAWN	JW	FILE NO.	SW-724
CHECKED	MCT	PLOT	24

MATERIAL LIST

DWG NO.	SHEET	REV.
SW-14	14 / 14	

Appendix H

1982 Application for Permit

Form 202
3/78

RECEIVED
NOV 4 1982
Department of Water Resources
Southern District Office

Ident. No. 37-8056

Mfile Bellevue H2O

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

To appropriate the public waters of the State of Idaho

1. Name of applicant City of Bellevue, Idaho Phone _____

   Post office address Bellevue, Idaho

2. Source of water supply Ground water which is a tributary of _____

3. Location of point of diversion is NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 34 Township 2 N

   Range 19E B.M. Blaine County, additional points of diversion if any: _____

4. Water will be used for the following purposes:

   Amount 3.0 c.f.s. (cfs or acre-feet per annum) for municipal water purposes from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 (both dates inclusive)

   Amount _____ (cfs or acre-feet per annum) for _____ purposes from _____ to _____ (both dates inclusive)

   Amount _____ (cfs or acre-feet per annum) for _____ purposes from _____ to _____ (both dates inclusive)

   Amount _____ (cfs or acre-feet per annum) for _____ purposes from _____ to _____ (both dates inclusive)

5. Total quantity to be appropriated:

   a. 3.0 c.f.s. cubic feet per second and/or b. _____ acre-feet per annum.

6. Proposed diverting works:

   a. Description of ditches, flumes, pumps, headgates, etc. Develop underground spring collection system with perforated underdrain, transmission line and inlet structures and/or weir boxes

   b. Height of storage dam _____ feet, active reservoir capacity _____ acre-feet; total reservoir capacity _____ acre-feet, materials used in storage dam: _____

   Period of year when water will be diverted to storage _____ (Month/Day) to _____ (Month/Day) inclusive.

   c. Proposed well diameter is _____ inches; proposed depth of well is _____ feet.

7. Time required for the completion of the works and application of the water to the proposed beneficial use is 1 years *(minimum 1 year – maximum 5 years).*

8. Description of proposed uses:

   a. If water is **not** for irrigation:

   (1) Give the place of use of water: _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Section 36 Township T. 2 N.,

   Range 18 E, B.M., City of Bellevue, Idaho.

   (2) Amount of power to be generated: _____ horsepower under _____ feet of head.

   (3) List number of each kind of livestock to be watered _____

   (4) Name of municipality to be served City of Bellevue, Idaho, or number of families to be supplied with domestic water _____.

   (5) If water is to be used for other purposes describe: _____

b. If water is for irrigation, indicate acreage in each subdivision in the tabulation below:

TWP	RANGE	SEC.	NE¼				NW¼				SW¼				SE¼				TOTALS
			NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	NE¼	NW¼	SW¼	SE¼	

Total number of acres to be irrigated _____

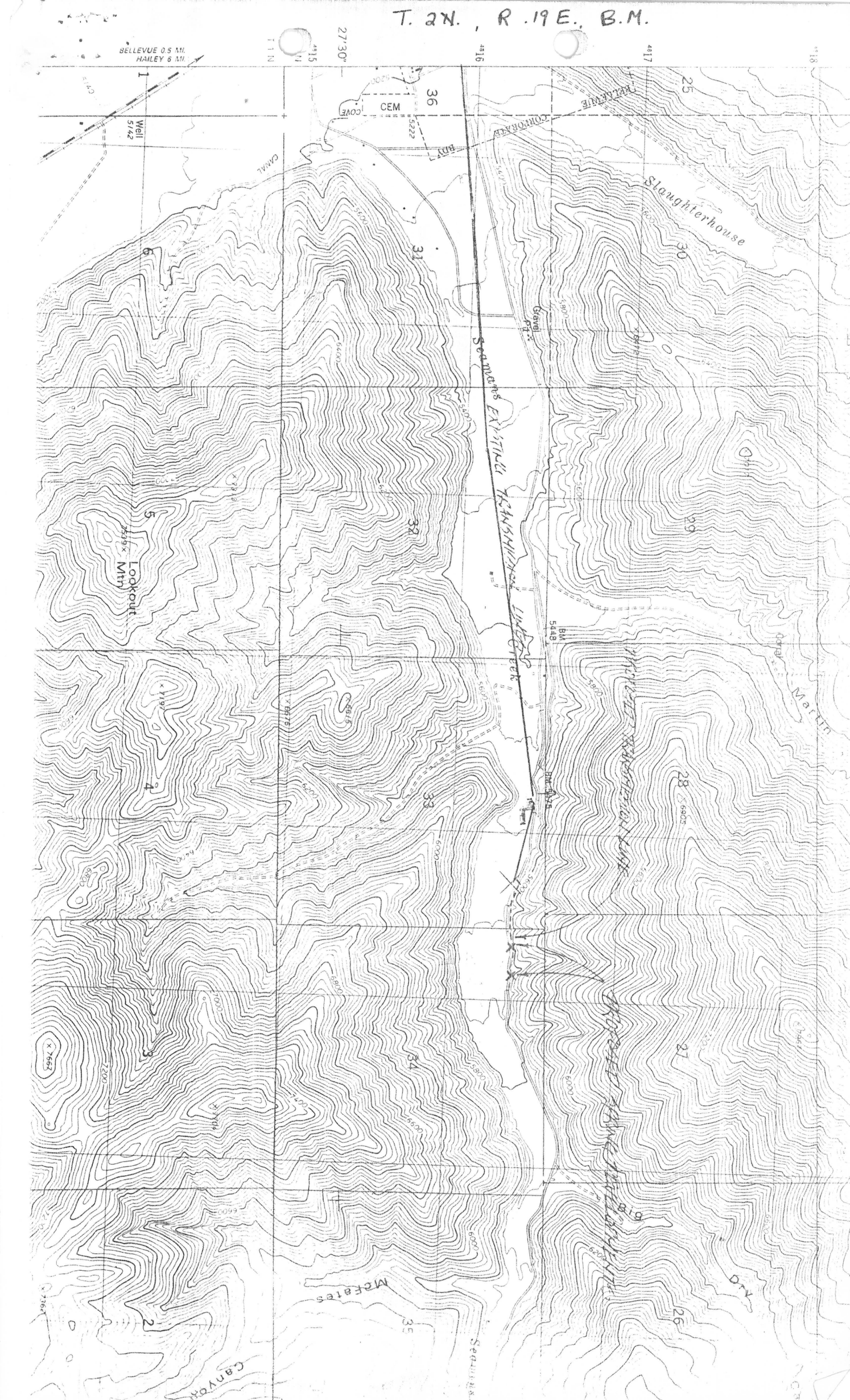
c. Describe any other water rights used for the same purposes as described above. 1/50 miners inches of the Waters of Lemon's Creek, Blaine Co, Idaho, as decreed to it and as recognized by certain judgments entered in the 4th District Court & recorded in Judgment Book 6, pages 381 and 421 of the records of said county.

9. a. Who owns the property at the point of diversion Blaine County Road R/W and/or James West

b. Who owns the land to be irrigated or place of use _____

c. If the property is owned by a person other than the applicant, describe the arrangement enabling the applicant to make this filing Spring located on Blaine County road right-of-way

10. Remarks The water described in 8c above has been traded for spring water in 1920


T. 2N., R. 19E., B.M.
BELLEVUE 0.5 MI.
HAILEY 6 MI.
27'30"
4816
4817
T.1N.
CEM
Well
5142
Lookout
Mtn
7519
Seamans Ex. Trans. Line
Gravel Pit
Slaughterhouse
Gulch
Marsh
Big Wood River
Dry
McFarlen
Canyon
BM
5448
25
30
29
28
27
26
31
32
33
34
35
36
1
6
5
4
3
2

mcoya 9-4-82 9:45 p

Received by SLC Date 11-2-82 Time 8:45 A.M.

Preliminary check by TB Fee $ 85.00

Receipted by mcoya Date 11/4/82 # 23830

Publication prepared by _____ Date _____

Published in _____

Publication dates _____

Publication approved _____ Date _____

Protests filed by: _____

_____

_____

Copies of protests forwarded by _____

Hearing held by _____ Date _____

Recommended for approval denial by _____

ACTION OF THE DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

This is to certify that I have examined Application for Permit to appropriate the public waters of the State of Idaho No. _____ , and said application is hereby _____ .

1. Approval of said application is subject to the following limitations and conditions:

   a. SUBJECT TO ALL PRIOR WATER RIGHTS.

   b. Proof of construction of works and application of water to beneficial use shall be submitted on or before _____ , 19 ____ .

   c. The rate of diversion, if water is to be used for irrigation under this permit, when combined with all other water rights for the same land shall not exceed 0.02 cubic feet per second for each acre of land.

   d. Other:

Appendix I

Cost Estimates

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : SS-1 Seamans Creek New Springs Collection System

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	Spring Collection Piping (12-inch Perforated Pipe)	600	FT	$75.00	$65.00	$ -	$65.00	$205.00	$123,000	
	12" Distribution Main - DR18 C900 PVC	2400	FT	$67.00	$41.00	$ -	$31.00	$139.00	$333,600	
	Isolation Valves - Size 12"	6	EA	$5,000.00	$2,000.00	$ -	$1,000.00	$8,000.00	$48,000	
	Connect to Existing	1	EA	$11,300.00	$6,600.00	$ -	$5,000.00	$22,900.00	$22,900	
	Flowmeter	1	LS	$12,500.00	$5,500.00	$ -	$3,000.00	$21,000.00	$21,000	
	Abandonment of Existing	1	LS	$25,000.00	$40,000.00	$ -	$10,000.00	$75,000.00	$75,000	
	Overflow Structure	1	LS	$25,000.00	$40,000.00	$ -	$10,000.00	$75,000.00	$75,000	
	Subtotal Unit Cost									**$698,500**

Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)	$52,000
Contingency (25%)	$175,000
Estimated Construction Subtotal	**$925,500**
Total Engineering	**$231,000**
Basic Services (15%)	$139,000
Construction Observation (5%)	$46,000
Additional Services (5%)	$46,000
Estimated Total Project Cost	**$1,160,000**

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location.This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Mountain Waterworks has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Mountain Waterworks cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : SS-2a New Groundwater Well

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	Site Preparation	1	EA	$ -	$ -	$12,000.00	$ -	$12,000.00	$12,000	
	Install Conductor Casing	40	FT	$100.00	$100.00	$ -	$250.00	$450.00	$18,000	
	Drill 24-Inch Borehole	230	FT	$ -	$100.00	$ -	$150.00	$250.00	$57,500	
	Furnish 16-Inch Steel Casing	130	FT	$350.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$350.00	$45,500	
	Furnish 16-Inch Stainless Steel Screens	100	FT	$180.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$180.00	$18,000	
	Install Casing and Screen	240	FT	$ -	$25.00	$ -	$25.00	$50.00	$12,000	
	Gravel Pack	10	YD	$100.00	$100.00	$ -	$700.00	$900.00	$9,000	
	Cement Seal	100	FT	$20.00	$20.00	$ -	$30.00	$70.00	$7,000	
	Well Development	20	HR	$ -	$100.00	$ -	$300.00	$400.00	$8,000	
	Test Pump Equipment	1	EA	$ -	$ -	$ -	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,000	
	Step Test	8	HR	$ -	$200.00	$ -	$300.00	$500.00	$4,000	
	Constant Rate Test	24	HR	$ -	$200.00	$ -	$300.00	$500.00	$12,000	
	Well Disinfection	1	EA	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$ -	$ -	$4,000.00	$4,000	
	Subtotal Unit Cost									**$217,000**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)									$17,000
	Contingency (25%)									$55,000
	Estimated Construction Subtotal									**$289,000**
	Total Engineering									**$71,000**
	Basic Services (15%)									$43,000
	Construction Observation (5%)									$14,000
	Additional Services (5%)									$14,000
	Estimated Total Project Cost									**$360,000**

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location.This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Mountain Waterworks has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Mountain Waterworks cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : SS-2b New Well Facility

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	Site Grading and Drainage	1	EA	$5,000.00	$6,500.00	$ -	$6,500.00	$0.00	$18,000.00	$18,000	
	Site Fencing	500	FT	$50.00	$50.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$100.00	$50,000	
	Site Surveying	1	EA	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -		$5,000.00	$5,000	
	Well Pump and Motor	1	EA	$30,000.00	$45,000.00	$ -	$135,000.00	$ -	$210,000.00	$210,000	
	Mechanical Piping	1	EA	$ 20,000.00	$20,000.00	$ -	$10,000.00	$ -	$50,000.00	$50,000	
	Well Facility Structure	1	EA	$75,000.00	$95,000.00	$45,000.00	$55,000.00	$ -	$270,000.00	$270,000	
	Electrical	1	EA	$35,000.00	$50,000.00	$65,000.00	$85,000.00	$ -	$235,000.00	$235,000	
	Communication and Control	1	EA	$20,000.00	$18,000.00	$20,000.00	$30,000.00	$ -	$88,000.00	$88,000	
	Chemical Feed System	1	EA	$3,500.00	$3,500.00	$ -	$7,500.00	$ -	$14,500.00	$14,500	
	HVAC	1	EA	$5,500.00	$7,500.00	$ -	$6,500.00	$ -	$19,500.00	$19,500	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$960,000**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$72,000
	Contingency (25%)										$240,000
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$1,272,000**
	Total Engineering										**$319,000**
	Basic Services (15%)										$191,000
	Construction Observation (5%)										$64,000
	Additional Services (5%)										$64,000
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$1,590,000**

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location.This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Mountain Waterworks has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Mountain Waterworks cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : SS-3 Generator at Chantrelle Well Facility

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	120 kW Generator	1	EA	$ -	$ -	$100,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 100,000.00	$100,000.00	
	Site Construction	1	EA	$ -	$30,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	
	ATS installation	1	EA	$ -	$ -	$ 20,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$150,000**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$12,000
	Contingency (25%)										$38,000
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$200,000**
	Total Engineering										**$39,000**
	Basic Services (15%)										$23,000
	Construction Observation (5%)										$8,000
	Additional Services (5%)										$8,000
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$240,000**

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location.This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Mountain Waterworks has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Mountain Waterworks cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : SS-4 Generator at Chestnut Well Facility

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	80 kW Generator	1	EA	$ -	$ -	$ 75,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 75,000.00	$ 75,000.00	
	Site Construction	1	EA	$ -	$30,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	
	ATS installation	1	EA	$ -	$ -	$ 20,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$125,000**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$10,000
	Contingency (25%)										$32,000
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$167,000**
	Total Engineering										**$31,000**
	Basic Services (15%)										$19,000
	Construction Observation (5%)										$6,000
	Additional Services (5%)										$6,000
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$200,000**

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location.This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Mountain Waterworks has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Mountain Waterworks cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : TD-1 16" Transmission Main

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	16" Transmission Main - DR 11 HDPE	16000	FT	$ 65.00	$ 44.00	$ -	$ 33.00	$ -	$ 142.00	$ 2,272,000.00	
	2" Water Service - SiDR7 HDPE	12000	FT	$ 8.00	$ 7.00	$ -	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 20.00	$ 240,000.00	
	Construction Survey	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$25,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00	
	Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$15,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$15,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	20	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 14,000.00	
	Isolation Valves - 16" Butterfly	12	EA	$ 8,400.00	$ 1,600.00	$ -	$ 1,200.00	$ -	$ 11,200.00	$ 134,400.00	
	Air-Release Valve Stations - 2"	12	EA	$ 10,400.00	$ 3,300.00	$ -	$ 2,500.00	$ -	$ 16,200.00	$ 194,400.00	
	Connect to Existing Main - Size Varies	2	EA	$ 11,300.00	$ 6,600.00	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ 22,900.00	$ 45,800.00	
	Gravel Surface Restoration - 12' Width	14000	SY	$ 7.00	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 3.00	$ -	$ 15.00	$ 210,000.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration -8' Width	3640	SY	$ 7.00	$ 4.00	$ 54.00	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 67.00	$ 243,880.00	
	Chlorination	1	LS	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$175,000.00	$ 175,000.00	$ 175,000.00	
	Booster Station	1	LS	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$65,000.00	$ 65,000.00	$ 65,000.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 3,670,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 276,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 918,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 4,864,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 1,216,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 730,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 243,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 243,000.00
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$ 6,080,000.00**

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location.This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Mountain Waterworks has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Mountain Waterworks cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : TD-2 Highway 75 Main Replacement - Phase 1 & 2

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
PHASE 1	12" Distribution Main - Polyethylene wrapped DI	1250	FT	$ 75.00	$ 41.00	$ -	$ 31.00	$ -	$ 147.00	$ 183,750.00	
	Construction Surveying	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 7,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500.00	
	ITD Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 3,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 3,500.00	$ 3,500.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	5	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 3,500.00	
	Import Trench Backfill - State Highway 75	2200	CY	$ 28.00	$ 6.00	$ -	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 39.00	$ 85,800.00	
	Isolation Valves - Size Varies	6	EA	$ 4,120.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 7,010.00	$ 42,060.00	
	Reconnect Existing Services - Size 1"	10	EA	$ 1,240.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 4,130.00	$ 41,300.00	
	Connect to Existing Main - Size Varies	4	EA	$ 7,740.00	$ 6,600.00	$ -	$ 2,480.00	$ -	$ 16,820.00	$ 67,280.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration (ITD Project) - 12' Width	1667	SY	$ 7.00	$ 4.00	$ 54.00	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 67.00	$ -	
	Gravel Surface Restoration (ITD Project) - 12' Width	0	SY	$ 7.00	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 3.00	$ -	$ 15.00	$ -	
	Fire Hydrant Assembly - Size 6"	2	EA	$ 9,080.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 12,930.00	$ 25,860.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 481,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 37,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 121,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 639,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 160,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 96,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 32,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 32,000.00
	Estimated Total Phase Cost										**$ 800,000.00**
PHASE 2	12" Distribution Main - DR18 C900 PVC	2000	FT	$ 75.00	$ 41.00	$ -	$ 31.00	$ -	$ 147.00	$ 294,000.00	
	Construction Surveying	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 8,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 8,500.00	$ 8,500.00	
	ITD Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 20,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 20,000.00	$ 20,000.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	10	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 7,000.00	
	Import Trench Backfill - State Highway 75	3500	CY	$ 28.00	$ 6.00	$ -	$ 5.00		$ 39.00	$ 136,500.00	
	Isolation Valves - Size Varies	10	EA	$ 4,120.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 7,010.00	$ 70,100.00	
	Reconnect Existing Services - Size 1"	20	EA	$ 1,240.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 4,130.00	$ 82,600.00	
	Connect to Existing Main - Size Varies	4	EA	$ 7,740.00	$ 6,600.00	$ -	$ 2,480.00	$ -	$ 16,820.00	$ 67,280.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration (ITD Project) - 12' Width	2667	SY	$ 7.00	$ 4.00	$ 54.00	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 67.00	$ -	
	Gravel Surface Restoration (ITD Project) - 12' Width	0	SY	$ 7.00	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 3.00	$ -	$ 15.00	$ -	
	Fire Hydrant Assembly - Size 6"	3	EA	$ 9,080.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 12,930.00	$ 38,790.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 738,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 56,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 185,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 979,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 245,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 147,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 49,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 49,000.00
	Estimated Total Phase Cost										**$ 1,220,000.00**

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PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : TD-3 Leak Detection Survey

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	Leak Detection Survey	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 250,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	
	Pressure & Flow Testing	1	LS	$ -	$ 12,000.00	$ -	$ 1,500.00		$ 13,500.00	$ 13,500.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	40	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 28,000.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 292,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 22,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 73,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 387,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 96,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 58,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 19,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 19,000.00
	Estimated Total Phase Cost										**$ 500,000.00**

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location.This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Mountain Waterworks has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Mountain Waterworks cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : TD-4 Leak Repair

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	8" Distribution Main - DR18 C900 PVC	1500	FT	$ 62.00	$ 33.00	$ -	$ 25.00	$ -	$ 120.00	$ 180,000.00	
	Construction Surveying	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 3,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 3,500.00	$ 3,500.00	
	Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 2,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	5	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 3,500.00	
	Isolation Valves - Size Varies	8	EA	$ 1,750.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 4,640.00	$ 37,120.00	
	Reconnect Existing Services - Size 1"	25	EA	$ 2,320.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,210.00	$ 130,250.00	
	Connection to Existing Main - Size Varies	4	EA	$ 3,870.00	$ 2,200.00		$ 1,650.00		$ 7,720.00	$ 30,880.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration - 12' Width	1000	SY	$ 7.00	$ 4.00	$ 54.00	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 67.00	$ 67,000.00	
	Gravel Surface Restoration - 12' Width	1000	SY	$ 7.00	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 3.00	$ -	$ 15.00	$ 15,000.00	
	Fire Hydrant Assembly - Size 6"	2	EA	$ 8,340.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 12,190.00	$ 24,380.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 502,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 38,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 126,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 666,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 166,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 100,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 33,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 33,000.00
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$ 830,000.00**

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PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : TD-5a Alley bet. 4th and 5th from Birch to Pine

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	8" Distribution Main - DR18 C900 PVC	1950	FT	$ 62.00	$ 33.00	$ -	$ 25.00	$ -	$ 120.00	$ 234,000.00	
	Construction Surveying	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 4,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	
	Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 6,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,500.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 4,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 4,000.00	$ 4,000.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,500.00	$ 3,500.00	$ 3,500.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	8	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 5,600.00	
	Isolation Valves - Size 8"	10	EA	$ 2,710.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,600.00	$ 56,000.00	
	Reconnect Existing Services - Size 1"	45	EA	$ 2,320.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,210.00	$ 234,450.00	
	Connection to Existing Main - Size Varies	2	EA	$ 6,260.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 10,110.00	$ 20,220.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration - 12' Width	240	SY	$ 7.00	$ 4.00	$ 54.00	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 67.00	$ 16,080.00	
	Gravel Surface Restoration - 12' Width	2360	SY	$ 7.00	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 3.00	$ -	$ 15.00	$ 35,400.00	
	Fire Hydrant Assembly - Size 6"	3	EA	$ 8,340.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 12,190.00	$ 36,570.00	
	Sidewalk Replacement	1	LS	$ 1,500.00	$ 750.00	$ -	$ 250.00	$ -	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 659,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 50,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 165,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 874,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 219,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 131,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 44,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 44,000.00
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$ 1,090,000.00**

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PROJECT : **City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan**

JOB # : **287.0020**

LOCATION : **Bellevue, Idaho**

ELEMENT : **TD-5b Birch Street**

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	8" Distribution Main - DR18 C900 PVC	1050	FT	$ 62.00	$ 33.00	$ -	$ 25.00	$ -	$ 120.00	$ 126,000.00	
	Construction Surveying	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 2,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	
	Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 2,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 2,000.00	$ 2,000.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 3,000.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	5	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00		$ 700.00	$ 3,500.00	
	Isolation Valves - Size 8"	14	EA	$ 2,710.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,600.00	$ 78,400.00	
	Reconnect Existing Services - Size 1"	5	EA	$ 2,320.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,210.00	$ 26,050.00	
	Connection to Existing Main - Size Varies	4	EA	$ 6,260.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 10,110.00	$ 40,440.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration - 12' Width	1400	SY	$ 7.00	$ 4.00	$ 54.00	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 67.00	$ 93,800.00	
	Gravel Surface Restoration - 12' Width	200	SY	$ 7.00	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 3.00	$ -	$ 15.00	$ 3,000.00	
	Fire Hydrant Assembly - Size 6"	4	EA	$ 8,340.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 12,190.00	$ 48,760.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 433,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 33,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 109,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 575,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 144,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 86,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 29,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 29,000.00
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$ 720,000.00**

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PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : TD-5c Walnut

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	8" Distribution Main - DR18 C900 PVC	700	FT	$ 62.00	$ 33.00	$ -	$ 25.00	$ -	$ 120.00	$ 84,000.00	
	Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 4,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 1,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 1,500.00	$ 1,500.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	$ 2,500.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	3	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00		$ 700.00	$ 2,100.00	
	Isolation Valves - Szie 8"	10	EA	$ 2,710.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,600.00	$ 56,000.00	
	Reconnect Existing Services - Size 1"	5	EA	$ 2,320.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,210.00	$ 26,050.00	
	Connection to Existing Main - Size Varies	3	EA	$ 6,260.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 10,110.00	$ 30,330.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration - 12' Width	933	SY	$ 7.00	$ 4.00	$ 54.00	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 67.00	$ 62,511.00	
	Gravel Surface Restoration - 12' Width	100	SY	$ 7.00	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 3.00	$ -	$ 15.00	$ 1,500.00	
	Fire Hydrant Assembly - Size 6"	3	EA	$ 8,340.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 12,190.00	$ 36,570.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 308,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 24,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 77,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 409,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 101,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 61,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 20,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 20,000.00
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$ 510,000.00**

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PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : TD-5d 6th Street

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	8" Distribution Main - DR18 C900 PVC	1200	FT	$ 62.00	$ 33.00	$ -	$ 25.00	$ -	$ 120.00	$ 144,000.00	
	Construction Surveying	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 6,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,500.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 3,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 3,500.00	$ 3,500.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	$ 4,500.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	5	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 3,500.00	
	Isolation Valves - Size Varies	6	EA	$ 5,475.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 8,365.00	$ 50,190.00	
	Reconnect Existing Services - Size 1"	12	EA	$ 2,320.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,210.00	$ 62,520.00	
	Connection to Existing Main - Size Varies	2	EA	$ 7,000.00	$ 4,400.00	$ -	$ 2,065.00	$ -	$ 13,465.00	$ 26,930.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration - 12' Width	1600	SY	$ 7.00	$ 4.00	$ 54.00	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 67.00	$ 107,200.00	
	Gravel Surface Restoration - 12' Width	200	SY	$ 7.00	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 3.00	$ -	$ 15.00	$ 3,000.00	
	Fire Hydrant Assembly - Size 6"	2	EA	$ 8,340.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 12,190.00	$ 24,380.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 442,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 34,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 111,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 587,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 146,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 88,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 29,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 29,000.00
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$ 735,000.00**

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PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : TD-6 Forbis Melrose

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	8" Distribution Main - DR18 C900 PVC	2800	FT	$ 62.00	$ 33.00	$ -	$ 25.00	$ -	$ 120.00	$ 336,000.00	
	Construction Survey	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 12,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 12,500.00	$ 12,500.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,500.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	12	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 8,400.00	
	Isolation Valves - Size 8"	10	EA	$ 2,710.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,600.00	$ 56,000.00	
	Reconnect Existing Services - Size 1"	50	EA	$ 2,320.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,210.00	$ 260,500.00	
	Connect to Existing Main - Size Varies	2	EA	$ 7,000.00	$ 4,400.00	$ -	$ 2,065.00	$ -	$ 13,465.00	$ 26,930.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration - 12' Width	2670	SY	$ 7.00	$ 4.00	$ 54.00	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 67.00	$ 178,890.00	
	Gravel Surface Restoration - 12' Width	1067	SY	$ 7.00	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 3.00	$ -	$ 15.00	$ 16,000.00	
	Fire Hydrant Assembly - Size 6"	1	EA	$ 8,340.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 12,190.00	$ 12,190.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 924,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 70,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 231,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 1,225,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 306,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 184,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 61,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 61,000.00
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$ 1,530,000.00**

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PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : TD-7 Valves and Hydrants

Mountain WATERWORKS

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	Explatory Excavation	120	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 84,000.00	
	Individual Isolation Valve Evaluation	400	EA	$ -	$ 125.00	$ -	$ 75.00	$ -	$ 200.00	$ 80,000.00	
	Individual Hydrant Evaluation	150	EA	$ -	$ 200.00	$ -	$ 150.00	$ 50.00	$ 400.00	$ 60,000.00	
	8" Valve Assembly - Inline	2	EA	$ 5,750.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 9,640.00	$ 19,280.00	
	8" Valve Assembly - Tee	3	EA	$ 12,630.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 17,480.00	$ 52,440.00	
	8" Valve Assembly - Cross	1	EA	$ 16,840.00	$ 2,640.00	$ -	$ 1,990.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 22,470.00	$ 22,470.00	
	6" Valve Assembly - Inline	2	EA	$ 4,080.00	$ 1,320.00	$ -	$ 990.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 7,390.00	$ 14,780.00	
	6" Valve Assembly - Tee	1	EA	$ 8,900.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 12,790.00	$ 12,790.00	
	6" Valve Assembly - Cross	1	EA	$ 11,860.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 16,710.00	$ 16,710.00	
	8" x 6" Valve Assembly - Tee	1	EA	$ 12,630.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 17,480.00	$ 17,480.00	
	8" x 6" Valve Assembly - Cross	1	EA	$ 15,470.00	$ 2,640.00	$ -	$ 1,990.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 21,100.00	$ 21,100.00	
	12" x 8" Valve Assembly - Tee	0	EA	$ 21,360.00	$ 3,300.00	$ -	$ 2,480.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 28,140.00	$ -	
	12" x 8" Valve Assembly - Cross	0	EA	$ 25,460.00	$ 6,600.00	$ -	$ 4,960.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 38,020.00	$ -	
	16" x 8" Valve Assembly - Tee	0	EA	$ 39,310.00	$ 8,800.00	$ -	$ 6,620.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 55,730.00	$ -	
	16" x 8" Valve Assembly - Cross	0	EA	$ 57,400.00	$ 13,190.00	$ -	$ 9,930.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 81,520.00	$ -	
	Blowoff Assembly - Size 2"	2	EA	$ 3,500.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 8,350.00	$ 16,700.00	
	Fire Hydrant Assembly - Size 6"	5	EA	$ 8,340.00	$ 2,200.00	$ -	$ 1,650.00	$ 1,000.00	$ 13,190.00	$ 65,950.00	
	AC Pipe Removal Per Replacement	0	EA	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00	$ -	
	Asphalt Repair Per Replacement - 40 SQYD	0	EA	$ 80.00	$ 160.00	$ 2,160.00	$ 100.00	$ -	$ 2,500.00	$ -	
	Gravel Repair Per Replacement - 40 SQYD	0	EA	$ 280.00	$ 200.00	$ -	$ 120.00	$ -	$ 600.00	$ -	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 484,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 37,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 121,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 642,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 160,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 96,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 32,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 32,000.00
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$ 800,000.00**

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location.This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Mountain Waterworks has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Mountain Waterworks cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : TD-8 Service Meters

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	Construction Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 7,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 6,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 6,500.00	$ 6,500.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	80	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 56,000.00	
	Service Meter Replacement and Reconnection	80	EA	$ 2,320.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 5,210.00	$ 416,800.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration - 25 SQYD	60	EA	$ 175.00	$ 100.00	$ 1,350.00	$ 50.00	$ -	$ 1,675.00	$ 100,500.00	
	Gravel Surface Restoration - 25 SQYD	20	EA	$ 175.00	$ 125.00	$ -	$ 75.00	$ -	$ 375.00	$ 7,500.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 600,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 45,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 150,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 795,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 199,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 119,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 40,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 40,000.00
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$ 995,000.00**

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PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : BP-1 Highway 75 Main Replacement - Phase 1 & 2

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	12" Distribution Main - DR18 C900 PVC	2400	FT	$ 67.00	$ 41.00	$ -	$ 31.00	$ -	$ 139.00	$ 333,600.00	
	Construction Surveying	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 7,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 7,500.00	$ 7,500.00	
	ITD Traffic Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$15,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	
	Erosion & Sediment Control	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ 3,500.00	$ -	$ -	$ 3,500.00	$ 3,500.00	
	Dewatering	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Exploratory Excavation	10	HR	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 350.00	$ -	$ 700.00	$ 7,000.00	
	Isolation Valves	2	EA	$ 4,120.00	$ 1,650.00	$ -	$ 1,240.00	$ -	$ 7,010.00	$ 14,020.00	
	Connect to Existing Main	2	EA	$ 7,740.00	$ 6,600.00	$ -	$ 2,480.00	$ -	$ 16,820.00	$ 33,640.00	
	Asphalt Surface Restoration - 6' Width	533	SY	$ 7.00	$ 4.00	$ 54.00	$ 2.00	$ -	$ 67.00	$ -	
	Gravel Surface Restoration - 6' Width	800	SY	$ 7.00	$ 5.00	$ -	$ 3.00	$ -	$ 15.00	$ 12,000.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 432,000.00**
	Mobilization and Demobilization (7.5%)										$ 33,000.00
	Contingency (25%)										$ 108,000.00
	Estimated Construction Subtotal										**$ 573,000.00**
	Total Engineering										**$ 144,000.00**
	Basic Services (15%)										$ 86,000.00
	Construction Observation (5%)										$ 29,000.00
	Additional Services (5%)										$ 29,000.00
	Estimated Total Phase Cost										**$ 720,000.00**

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location.This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Mountain Waterworks has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Mountain Waterworks cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : CC-1 Communications and Controls

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	Communications and Controls Improvements	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$480,000.00	$ -	-	$ 480,000.00	$ 480,000.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 480,000.00**

Contingency (25%)	$ 120,000.00
Estimated Construction Subtotal	**$ 600,000.00**
Total Engineering	**$150,000**
Basic Services (15%)	$90,000
Construction Observation (5%)	$30,000
Additional Services (5%)	$30,000
Estimated Total Project Cost	**$ 750,000.00**

The cost estimate herein is based on our perception of current conditions at the project location.This estimate reflects our professional opinion of accurate costs at this time and is subject to change as the project design matures. Mountain Waterworks has no control over variances in the cost of labor, materials, equipment, services provided by others, contractor's methods of determining prices, competitive bidding or market conditions, practices or bidding strategies. Mountain Waterworks cannot and does not warrant or guarantee that bids or actual construction costs will not vary from the costs presented herein.

PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : LE-1 Land Acquisition - Springs and Transmission Main

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	Transmission Main Easement	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00	$ 150,000.00	
	Springs Easement (Upper Springs to Overflow)	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	
	Spring Land Acquistion	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	$ 250,000.00	
	Chlorination Lot	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	$ 100,000.00	
	Survey and Recording	1	EA	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00	$ 50,000.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 800,000.00**
	Contingency (25%)										$ 200,000.00
	Estimated Subtotal										**$ 1,000,000.00**
	Estimated Total Project Cost										**$ 1,000,000.00**

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PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : AM-1 Lead Service Line Inventory

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	Review Existing Historical Records	1	EA	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Visual Observation at Meter Boxes	1	EA	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,000.00	$ 5,000.00	
	Select Vacuum Excavation	1	EA	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ -	$ 30,000.00	$ 30,000.00	
	Compilation of Lead Service Line Inventory	1	EA	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 15,000.00	$ 15,000.00	
											$55,000

Total Engineering

Basic Services (10%)

Additional Services (5%)

Estimated Total Project Cost **$55,000**

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PROJECT : City of Bellevue - Water Facility Plan

JOB # : 287.0020

LOCATION : Bellevue, Idaho

ELEMENT : AM-2 Asset Management Plan

LOCATION FACTOR: 1

DATE : 10/19/2023

BY : EM

REVIEWED BY: MGW

SPEC. NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN	UNIT	MATERIAL	LABOR	SUB	EQUIP	OTHER	UNIT COST	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
	Asset Management Plan	1	LS	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 75,000.00	$ 75,000.00	$ 75,000.00	
	Subtotal Unit Cost										**$ 80,000.00**

Contingency (25%)	$ 20,000.00
Estimated Construction Subtotal	**$ 100,000.00**

Estimated Total Project Cost **$ 100,000.00**

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Appendix J

Chlorine Calculations

Bellevue WFP
Chemical Metering Pump Sizing Calculator

Description			Units	ADD	MDD	Max Pump Speed
CHEMICAL PROPERTIES						
Concentration	12.50 %	Look this up in *White's Handbook of Chlorination*				
Specific Gravity	1.089	For 33% peroxide, this is 1.11				
Solution Strength	1.133 lb/gal					
BASIS OF DESIGN						
Process Flow Rate			gpm	1350		
			mgd	1.94	0.00	0.00
Chemical Dosage			mg/l	1.50	1.50	1.50
Chemical Feed Rate			**gpd**	**21.44**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Chemical Feed Rate			gph	0.893	0.000	0.000
Chemical Feed Rate			gpm	0.01489	0.00000	0.00000
			mL/min	56.36	0.00	0.00
BULK STORAGE TANKS						
Bulk Storage Tanks			No.		1	
Storage Capacity (each tank)			gal		300	
Storage Capacity (total)			gal		300	
Storage Time (total)			days		14.0	

design flow, CT required from EPA CT guidance document, target Cl concentration at contactor outlet, baffling factor

$Q := 1350\ gpm$ $CT := 12\ mg \cdot \frac{min}{L}$ $C_{Cl} := 1\ \frac{mg}{L}$ $F := 1$

$V := \frac{Q \cdot CT}{F \cdot C_{Cl}} = 16200\ gal$ volume required F = 1 for plug flow reactor

$D := 16\ in$ contactor pipe diameter

$L := \frac{V}{0.25 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} = 1551.015\ ft$

Appendix K

USDA Soil Report

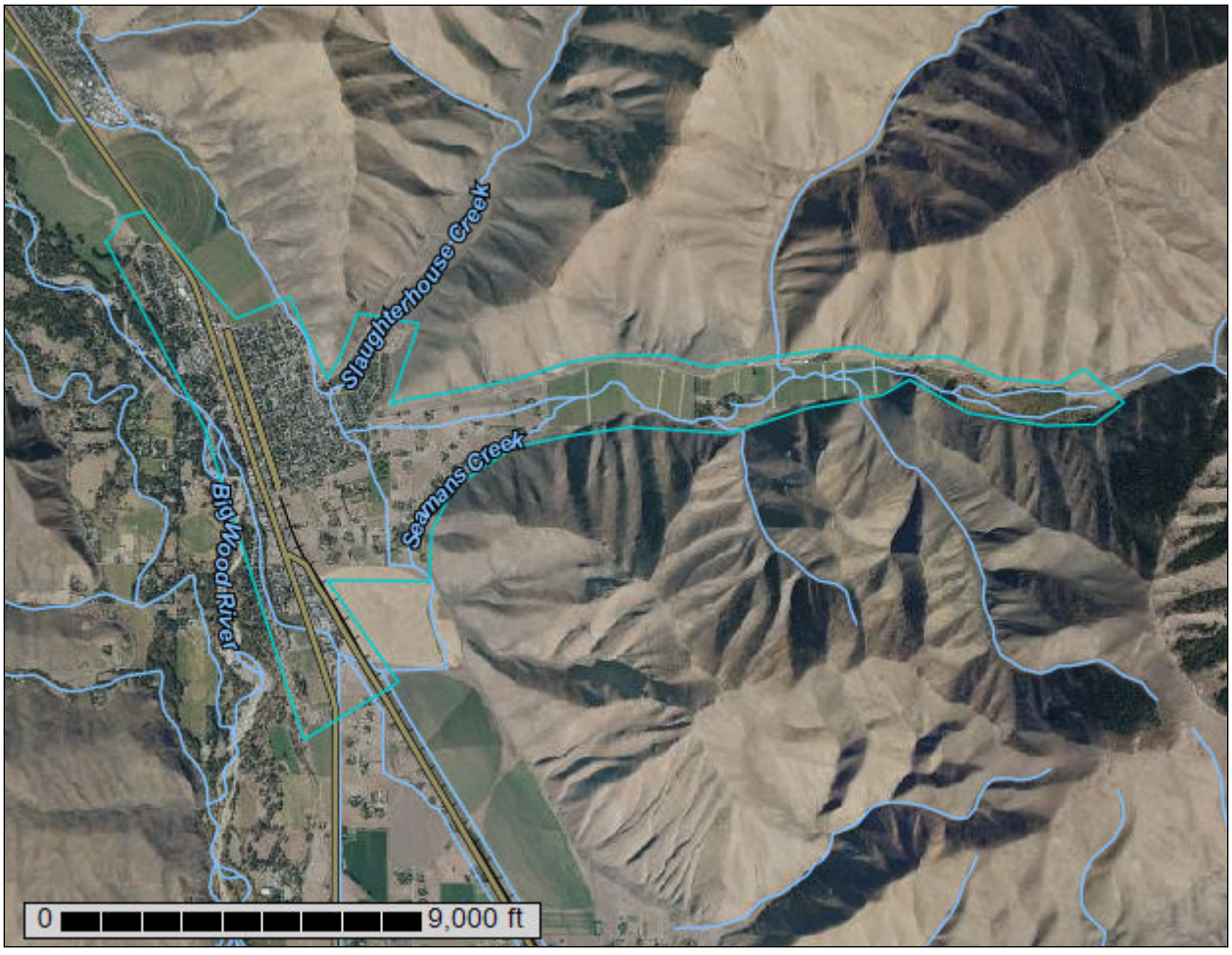
United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Blaine County Area, Idaho



May 2, 2023

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

Preface.....2
How Soil Surveys Are Made.....5
Soil Map.....8
Soil Map.....9
Legend.....10
Map Unit Legend.....11
Map Unit Descriptions.....12
Blaine County Area, Idaho.....14
1—Adamson loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....14
4—Balaam gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....15
5—Balaam very gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes.....16
6—Balaam-Adamson complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....17
8—Balaam-Adamson-Riverwash complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....18
20—Bruneel loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....20
22—Carey Lake loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes.....22
28—Drage gravelly loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes.....23
30—Drage gravelly loam, cool, 2 to 15 percent slopes.....24
31—Drage very gravelly loam, cool, 0 to 3 percent slopes.....25
50—Hutton variant clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....26
51—Isknat gravelly clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....27
66—Little Wood very gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....28
72—Marshdale-Bruneel loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes.....29
95—Povey-Vitale association, 30 to 60 percent slopes.....30
97—Riverwash.....32
108—Vitale-Milligan complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes.....33
109—Vitale-Povey association, 30 to 60 percent slopes.....34
112—Water.....36
References.....37

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

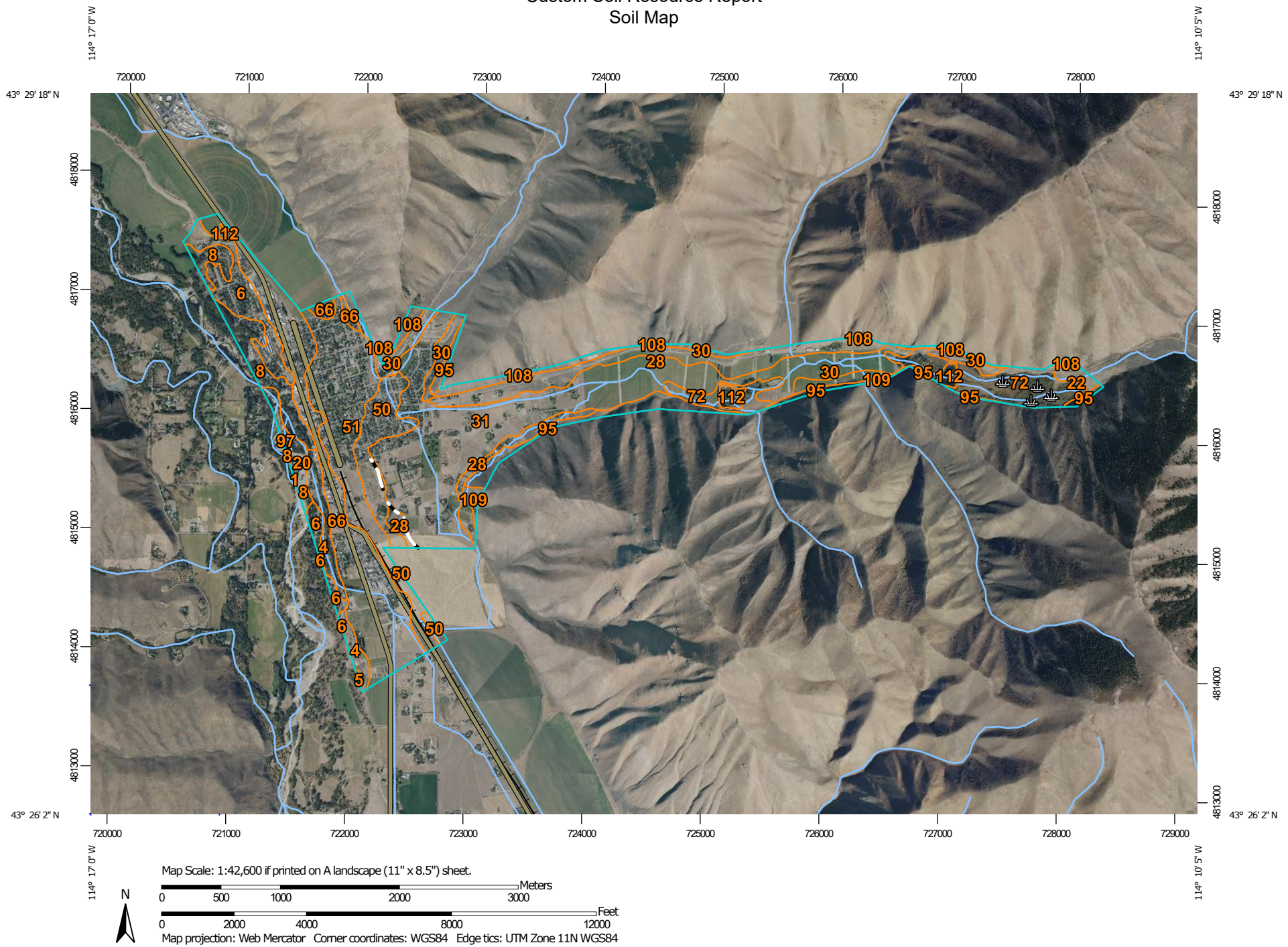
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



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
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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: Blaine County Area, Idaho
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 2, 2022

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 15, 2021—Sep 29, 2021

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
1	Adamson loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
4	Balaam gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	46.5	2.8%
5	Balaam very gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	0.6	0.0%
6	Balaam-Adamson complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	81.9	4.9%
8	Balaam-Adamson-Riverwash complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	78.7	4.7%
20	Bruneel loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.4	0.0%
22	Carey Lake loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	9.9	0.6%
28	Drage gravelly loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes	149.9	9.0%
30	Drage gravelly loam, cool, 2 to 15 percent slopes	71.6	4.3%
31	Drage very gravelly loam, cool, 0 to 3 percent slopes	449.9	26.9%
50	Hutton variant clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	78.6	4.7%
51	Isknat gravelly clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	190.9	11.4%
66	Little Wood very gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	257.8	15.4%
72	Marshdale-Bruneel loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	114.1	6.8%
95	Povey-Vitale association, 30 to 60 percent slopes	63.7	3.8%
97	Riverwash	17.1	1.0%
108	Vitale-Milligan complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes	37.8	2.3%
109	Vitale-Povey association, 30 to 60 percent slopes	7.4	0.4%
112	Water	17.2	1.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,674.0**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas

shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Blaine County Area, Idaho

1—Adamson loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nhd
Elevation: 4,700 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 100 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Adamson and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Adamson

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 19 inches: loam
Bw - 19 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
2Bk - 28 to 61 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R010XA022ID - Sandy Loam 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bruneel

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Ecological site: R010XA028ID - Dry Meadow 8-15 PZ PONE3-PHAL2

Hydric soil rating: Yes

4—Balaam gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2njw
Elevation: 4,700 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 100 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Balaam and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Balaam

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly sandy loam
2Bw - 14 to 21 inches: very gravelly coarse sandy loam
3Bk - 21 to 61 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R010XA022ID - Sandy Loam 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bruneel

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Ecological site: R010XA028ID - Dry Meadow 8-15 PZ PONE3-PHAL2
Hydric soil rating: Yes

5—Balaam very gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nk7
Elevation: 4,700 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 100 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Balaam and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Balaam

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
2Bw - 14 to 21 inches: very gravelly coarse sandy loam
3Bk - 21 to 61 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R010XA022ID - Sandy Loam 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bruneel
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Ecological site: R010XA028ID - Dry Meadow 8-15 PZ PONE3-PHAL2
Hydric soil rating: Yes

6—Balaam-Adamson complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2nkl
Elevation: 4,700 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 90 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition
Balaam and similar soils: 60 percent
Adamson and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Balaam

Setting
Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile
A - 0 to 21 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
2Bw - 21 to 35 inches: very gravelly coarse sandy loam
3Bk - 35 to 63 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R010XA022ID - Sandy Loam 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Adamson

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 19 inches: loam
Bw - 19 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
2Bk - 28 to 61 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R010XA022ID - Sandy Loam 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

8—Balaam-Adamson-Riverwash complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nl9
Elevation: 4,800 to 6,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 100 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Balaam and similar soils: 35 percent
Adamson and similar soils: 25 percent
Riverwash: 20 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Balaam

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: gravelly sandy loam
2Bw - 10 to 17 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
3Bk - 17 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 2 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R010XA022ID - Sandy Loam 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Adamson

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 19 inches: loam
Bw - 19 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
2Bk - 28 to 61 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): 4c
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R010XA022ID - Sandy Loam 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Riverwash

Setting
Landform: Flood plains

Typical profile
C - 0 to 60 inches: stratified sand to gravel

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to water table: About 0 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bruneel
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Ecological site: R010XA028ID - Dry Meadow 8-15 PZ PONE3-PHAL2
Hydric soil rating: Yes

20—Bruneel loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2nj6
Elevation: 4,800 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 100 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

Map Unit Composition

Bruneel and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bruneel

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: loam
Bg - 14 to 23 inches: loam
2Cg1 - 23 to 27 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
2Cg2 - 27 to 61 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: R010XA039ID - Wet Meadow Carex/Juncus
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Marshdale

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Ecological site: R010XA027ID - Meadow DECA18-CANE2
Hydric soil rating: Yes

22—Carey Lake loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nj8
Elevation: 4,700 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 50 to 90 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Carey lake and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carey Lake

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 12 inches: loam
Bt - 12 to 20 inches: clay loam
BC - 20 to 42 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 42 to 72 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3c
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R011XB012ID - South Slope Loamy 11-13 PZ ARTRW8/PSSPS
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hutton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

28—Drage gravelly loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2njg
Elevation: 4,800 to 6,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 90 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Drage and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Drage

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

AB - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly loam
Bt - 14 to 30 inches: very gravelly clay loam
Bk - 30 to 61 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R010XA022ID - Sandy Loam 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

30—Drage gravelly loam, cool, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2njk
Elevation: 4,800 to 6,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 90 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Drage, cool, and similar soils: 80 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Drage, Cool

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

AB - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly loam
Bt - 14 to 30 inches: very gravelly clay loam
Bk - 30 to 61 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R010XA004ID - Loamy 12-16 PZ ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS
Hydric soil rating: No

31—Drage very gravelly loam, cool, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2njl
Elevation: 4,800 to 6,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 90 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Drage, cool, and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Drage, Cool

Setting

Landform: Fan remnants, stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

AB - 0 to 14 inches: very gravelly loam
Bt - 14 to 30 inches: very gravelly clay loam
Bk - 30 to 61 inches: extremely gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 30 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 5.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R010XA004ID - Loamy 12-16 PZ ARTRV/FEID-PSSPS
Hydric soil rating: No

50—Hutton variant clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nk8
Elevation: 4,950 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 43 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 90 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Hutton variant and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hutton Variant

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: clay loam
Bt1 - 8 to 24 inches: clay
2Bt2 - 24 to 39 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam
2Bq - 39 to 66 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R010XY006ID - Churning Clay 8-16 PZ ARTRX/PSSPS
Hydric soil rating: No

51—Isknat gravelly clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nk9
Elevation: 4,950 to 6,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 90 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Isknat and similar soils: 95 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Isknat

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or colluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 2 inches: gravelly clay loam
Bt1 - 2 to 11 inches: gravelly clay loam
Bt2 - 11 to 26 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam
Bt3 - 26 to 35 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam
2Bkq - 35 to 61 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3c
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R010XA038ID - Stony Clayey 8-16 PZ ARAR8/PSSPS
Hydric soil rating: No

66—Little Wood very gravelly loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nkt
Elevation: 4,700 to 6,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 110 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Little wood and similar soils: 90 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Little Wood

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 13 inches: very gravelly loam
Bt - 13 to 26 inches: very gravelly sandy clay loam
BC - 26 to 32 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sandy loam
C - 32 to 61 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4s
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R010XA022ID - Sandy Loam 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

72—Marshdale-Bruneel loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nl1
Elevation: 4,800 to 6,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 100 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Marshdale and similar soils: 50 percent
Bruneel and similar soils: 30 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Marshdale

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 27 inches: loam
Cg1 - 27 to 50 inches: loam
2Cg2 - 50 to 62 inches: gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: R010XA027ID - Meadow DECA18-CANE2
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Bruneel

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: loam
Bg - 14 to 23 inches: loam
2Cg1 - 23 to 27 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
2Cg2 - 27 to 61 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 5w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: R010XA039ID - Wet Meadow Carex/Juncus
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bruneel, gravelly surface

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Ecological site: R010XA028ID - Dry Meadow 8-15 PZ PONE3-PHAL2
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Riverwash

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

95—Povey-Vitale association, 30 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nlv

Elevation: 5,000 to 9,250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 43 degrees F
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Povey and similar soils: 50 percent
Vitale and similar soils: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Povey

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from igneous rock and/or sedimentary rock and/or metamorphic rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly loam
Bw - 14 to 35 inches: very gravelly loam
C - 35 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly loam
R - 60 to 64 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R010XA008ID - North Slope Loamy 16-22 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Vitale

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Tephra and/or alluvium and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from welded tuff and/or rhyolite and/or quartz monzonite and/or sandstone and/or conglomerate and/or siltstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: very gravelly loam
Bt1 - 6 to 15 inches: very gravelly clay loam

Bt2 - 15 to 23 inches: very gravelly loam
R - 23 to 33 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R010XA009ID - South Slope Gravelly 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

97—Riverwash

Map Unit Composition

Riverwash: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Riverwash

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Typical profile

C - 0 to 60 inches: stratified sand to gravel

Properties and qualities

Depth to water table: About 0 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Fluvents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

108—Vitale-Milligan complex, 30 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nhq
Elevation: 5,000 to 7,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 45 degrees F
Frost-free period: 60 to 90 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Vitale and similar soils: 50 percent
Milligan and similar soils: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Vitale

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Tephra and/or alluvium and/or colluvium over bedrock derived from welded tuff and/or rhyolite and/or quartz monzonite and/or sandstone and/or conglomerate and/or siltstone

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: very gravelly loam
Bt1 - 6 to 15 inches: very gravelly clay loam
Bt2 - 15 to 23 inches: very gravelly loam
R - 23 to 33 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R010XA009ID - South Slope Gravelly 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Milligan

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Colluvium over bedrock derived from sandstone and/or conglomerate

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: very cobbly loam
Bw - 8 to 18 inches: extremely cobbly loam
C - 18 to 24 inches: extremely cobbly loam
R - 24 to 34 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R010XA009ID - South Slope Gravelly 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

109—Vitale-Povey association, 30 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2nhr
Elevation: 4,920 to 8,840 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 24 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 43 degrees F
Frost-free period: 30 to 90 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Vitale and similar soils: 50 percent
Povey and similar soils: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Vitale

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Colluvium derived from rhyolite and/or quartz-monzonite and/or welded tuff over residuum weathered from rhyolite and/or welded tuff and/or quartz-monzonite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: very gravelly loam
Bt1 - 6 to 15 inches: very gravelly clay loam
Bt2 - 15 to 23 inches: very gravelly loam
R - 23 to 79 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high (0.01 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R010XA009ID - South Slope Gravelly 12-16 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Povey

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Colluvium over residuum weathered from igneous rock and/or sedimentary rock and/or metamorphic rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly loam
Bw - 14 to 35 inches: very gravelly loam
C - 35 to 60 inches: extremely cobbly loam
R - 60 to 79 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high (0.01 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R010XA008ID - North Slope Loamy 16-22 PZ
Hydric soil rating: No

112—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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Appendix L

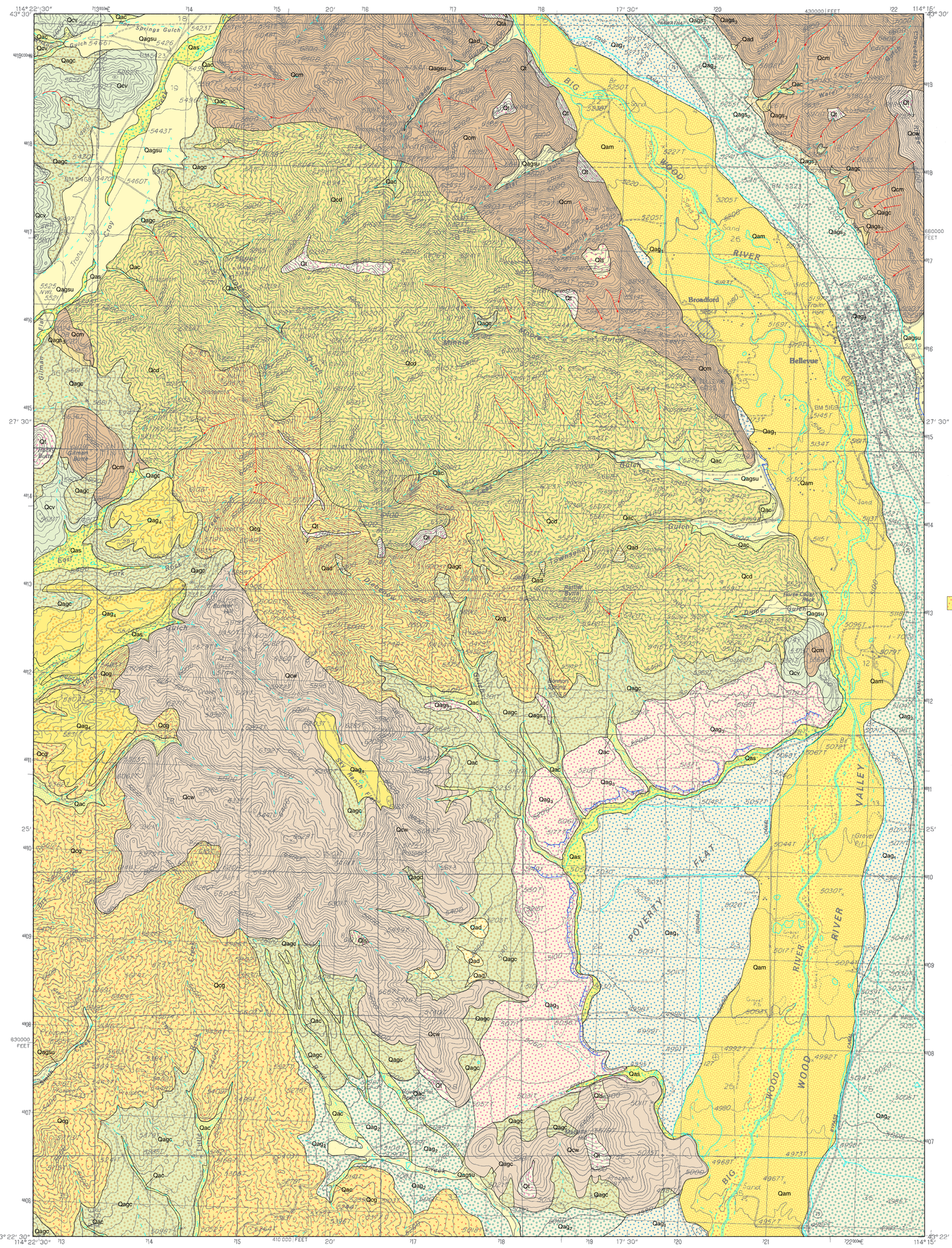
Surficial Geologic Maps (Bellevue Surf and Seamans Creek)

SURFICIAL GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE BELLEVUE QUADRANGLE, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

Roy M. Breckenridge and Kurt L. Othberg

2006

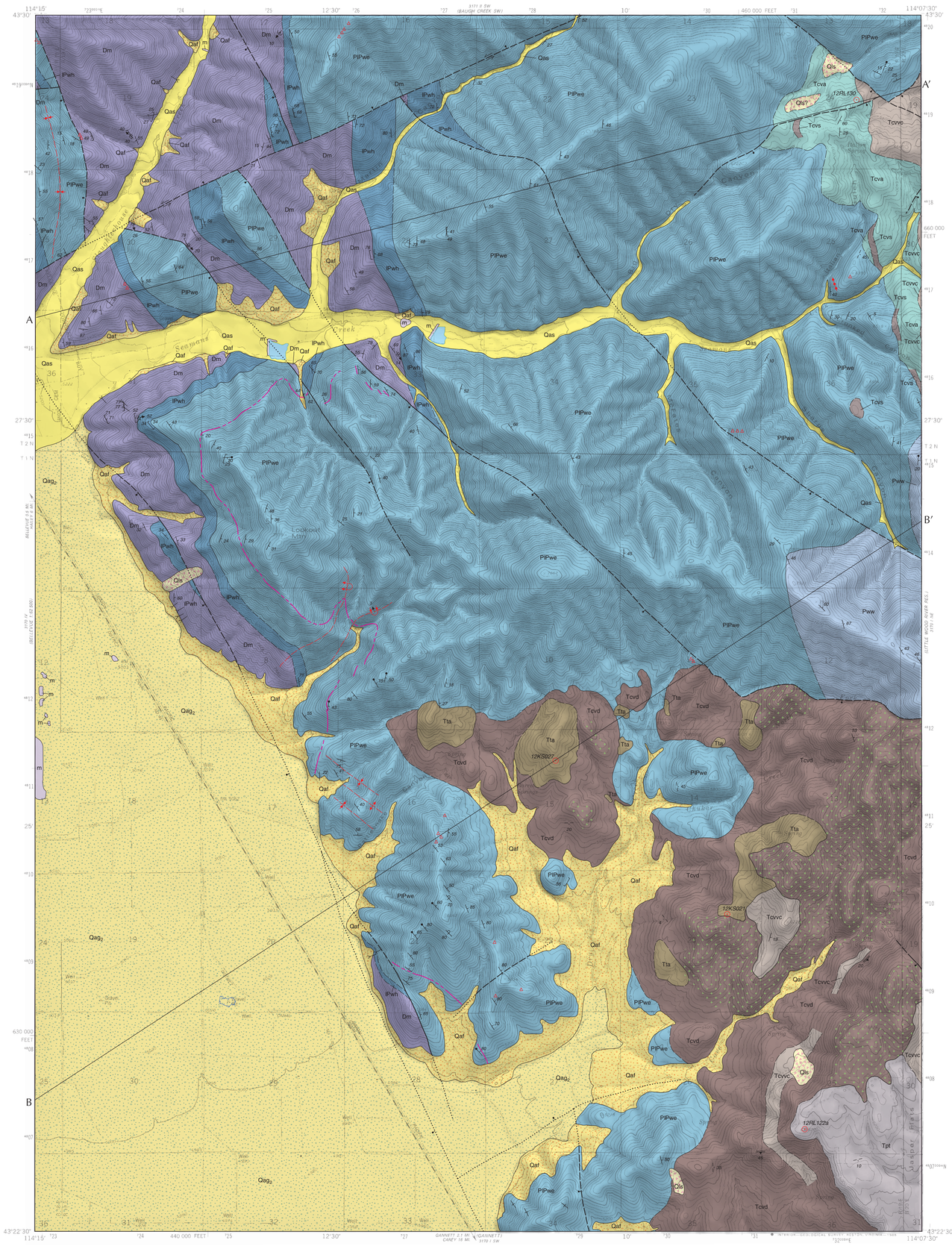
Disclaimer: This Digital Web Map is an informal report and may be revised and formally published at a later time. Its content and format may not conform to agency standards.


114° 22′ 30″
43° 30′
27′ 30″
25′
43° 22′ 30″
114° 15′
410 000 FEET
630000 FEET
680000 FEET
Qcv
Qac
Qagsu
Qagc
Qas
Qcm
Qcg
Qcd
Qcw
Qad
Qls
Qt
Qam
Qta
Qagc
Qagsu
Qagc4
Qagc3
Qagc2
Qagc1
Qagc
Qagc
Qagc

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SEAMANS CREEK QUADRANGLE, BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO

Keegan L. Schmidt, Reed S. Lewis, Kurt L. Othberg, Jessica L. Meyers, and David E. Stewart

2014


A
A′
B
B′
Seamans Creek
Lookout Mountain
Boulder Mountains
Pioneer Mountains
Qaf
Qas
Dm
IPwh
PIPwe
Tcvvc
Tcvs
Tcva
Tta
Tcvd
Qls
Qaf
Qag2
12RL130
12KS027
12RL122a
12KS021
12RL122b
Tpt
Qls?
Qls
m
Qaf
Qas
Dm
IPwh
PIPwe
Tcvvc
Tcvs
Tcva
Tta
Tcvd
Pww
Qag2
Qago
Qaf
Qas
Dm
IPwh
PIPwe
Tcvvc
Tcvs
Tcva
Tta
Tcvd
Pww
Qls
Qag2

Appendix M

USGS Report - Wood River Valley, South-Central, Idaho

USGS
science for a changing world

Prepared in cooperation with Blaine County, City of Hailey, City of Ketchum, The Nature Conservancy, City of Sun Valley, Sun Valley Water and Sewer District, Blaine Soil Conservation District, City of Bellevue, and Citizens for Smart Growth

Water-Resource Trends and Comparisons Between Partial Development and October 2006 Hydrologic Conditions, Wood River Valley, South-Central Idaho

Scientific Investigations Report 2007–5258

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Cover:
Top: Silver Creek and the Bellevue fan looking northwest up the Wood River Valley from the Picabo Hills, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.
(Photograph taken by James R. Bartolino, U.S. Geological Survey, November 19, 2004.)

Middle: The Big Wood River looking south (downstream) of the U.S. 20 bridge at Stanton Crossing, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.
(Photograph taken by James R. Bartolino, U.S. Geological Survey, April 15, 2005.)

Bottom: The Big Wood River looking south (downstream) of the Glendale bridge, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.
(Photograph taken by James R. Bartolino, U.S. Geological Survey, June 21, 2006.)

Water-Resource Trends and Comparisons Between Partial-Development and October 2006 Hydrologic Conditions, Wood River Valley, South-Central Idaho

By Kenneth D. Skinner, James R. Bartolino, and Andrew W. Tranmer

Prepared in cooperation with Blaine County, City of Hailey, City of Ketchum, The Nature Conservancy, City of Sun Valley, Sun Valley Water and Sewer District, Blaine Soil Conservation District, City of Bellevue, and Citizens for Smart Growth

Scientific Investigations Report 2007–5258

U.S. Department of the Interior
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Contents

Abstract 1
Introduction 1
Purpose and Scope 2
Previous Work 2
Description of Study Area 2
Hydrogeologic Setting and Framework 4
Ground Water 4
Surface Water 4
Climate 7
Population 10
Methods and Data Sources 11
Ground-Water Level Trend Analysis 11
Streamflow Trend Analysis 11
Ground-Water Levels 13
Partial Development Ground-Water Levels 13
October 2006 Ground-Water-Level Measurement 14
Survey of Well Locations 14
Ground-Water-Level Maps 14
Estimating Water-Level Change 15
Surface-Water Discharge Measurements 15
Trend Analysis 17
Ground-Water Level Trends 17
Streamflow Trends 17
Partial Development and October 2006 Hydrologic Conditions 21
Unconfined Aquifer 21
Partial-Development Water Table 21
October 2006 Water Table 21
Changes in the Water Table, Partial Development to October 2006 22
Confined Aquifer 22
Partial-Development Potentiometric Surface 22
October 2006 Potentiometric Surface 22
Changes in the Potentiometric Surface, Partial Development to October 2006 22
Annual and Long-Term Fluctuation of Water Levels 22
Surface-Water Discharge Measurements and Streamflow Gain/Loss 23
Summary and Conclusions 24
Acknowledgments 25
References Cited 25
Appendix A. —Water-Level and Well Information Used to Construct Partial-Development and October 2006 Water-Table and Potentiometric-Surface Maps, Wood River Valley, South-Central Idaho 29

Plates

Plate 1. Partial-development water-table map of the unconfined aquifer, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho, 1952–86.
Plate 2. October 2006 water-table map of the unconfined aquifer, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho, October 23–27, 2006.
Plate 3. Changes in the water-table altitude of the unconfined aquifer from partial development (1952–86) to October 2006, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.
Plate 4. Partial-development and October 2006 potentiometric surface and change maps of the confined aquifer, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.

Figures

Figure 1. Map showing location of communities, continuous streamflow-gaging stations, weather stations, and snow-survey sites, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho 3
Figure 2. Graph showing Palmer drought severity index for Idaho climate zone 4 9
Figure 3. Graph showing Blaine County population by decennial census, 1900–2000, and projected 2005 population, south-central Idaho 10
Figure 4. Map showing location of surface-water discharge measurements, Wood River Valley, central Idaho, October 23–26, 2006 16
Figure 5. Graphs showing normalized residual plots of mean annual depth to water for three wells and total annual precipitation at the Ketchum Ranger Station, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho 18
Figure 6. Graphs showing trend analysis of annual 7- and 30-day low streamflows for two gaging stations on the Big Wood River, south-central Idaho 19
Figure 7. Graph showing mean monthly discharge at Big Wood River near Bellevue, south-central Idaho, water years 1915–96..... 20

Tables

Table 1. Continuous record streamflow-gaging stations within a 25-mile buffer of Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho 5
Table 2. Mean annual and annual peak flow from selected streamflow-gaging stations in and adjacent to Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho 6
Table 3. National Weather Service stations, AgriMet stations, and snow-survey sites in or near the Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho 7
Table 4. Summary of data from selected weather stations in and near the Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho 9
Table 5. Surface-water trend analyses for three streamflow-gaging stations, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho 12
Table 6. Extremes of ground-water levels and annual variation for selected wells in the Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho, 1954–2006 20
Table 7. Streamflow measurements, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho, October 23–26, 2006..... 23

Conversion Factors, Datums, and Acronyms

Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To obtain
cubic foot per second (ft^3/s)	0.02832	cubic meter per second (m^3/s)
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter (m)
foot per mile (ft/mi)	0.1894	meter per kilometer (m/km)
inch (in.)	2.54	centimeter (cm)
inch (in.)	25.4	millimeter (mm)
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer (km)
square mile (mi^2)	2.590	square kilometer (km^2)

Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (°F) may be converted to degrees Celsius (°C) as follows:

°C=(°F-32)/1.8

Datums

Vertical coordinate information is referenced to the "North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)."

Horizontal coordinate information is referenced to the "North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)."

Elevation, as used in this report, refers to distance above the vertical datum.

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
BFI	Base Flow Index
DEM	digital elevation model
GIS	geographic information system
GPS	Global Positioning System
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
NWIS	National Water Information System
NWS	National Weather Service
PDSI	Palmer Drought Severity Index
RTK	real-time kinematic
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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Water-Resource Trends and Comparisons Between Partial-Development and October 2006 Hydrologic Conditions, Wood River Valley, South-Central Idaho

By Kenneth D. Skinner, James R. Bartolino, and Andrew W. Tranmer

Abstract

This report analyzes trends in ground-water and surface-water data, documents 2006 hydrologic conditions, and compares 2006 and historic ground-water data of the Wood River Valley of south-central Idaho. The Wood River Valley extends from Galena Summit southward to the Timmerman Hills. It is comprised of a single unconfined aquifer and an underlying confined aquifer present south of Baseline Road in the southern part of the study area. Streams are well-connected to the shallow unconfined aquifer. Because the entire population of the area depends on ground water for domestic supply, either from domestic or municipal-supply wells, rapid population growth since the 1970s has raised concerns about the continued availability of ground and surface water to support existing uses and streamflow. To help address these concerns, this report evaluates ground- and surface-water conditions in the area before and during the population growth that started in the 1970s.

Mean annual water levels in three wells (two completed in the unconfined aquifer and one in the confined aquifer) with more than 50 years of semi-annual measurements showed statistically significant declining trends.

Mean annual and monthly streamflow trends were analyzed for three gaging stations in the Wood River Valley. The Big Wood River at Hailey gaging station (13139500) showed a statistically significant trend of a 25-percent increase in mean monthly base flow for March over the 90-year period of record, possibly because of earlier snowpack runoff. Both the 7-day and 30-day low-flow analyses for the Big Wood River near Bellevue gaging station (13141000) show a mean decrease of approximately 15 cubic feet per second since the 1940s, and mean monthly discharge showed statistically significant decreasing trends for December, January, and February. The Silver Creek at Sportsman Access near Picabo gaging station (13150430) also showed statistically significant decreasing trends in annual and mean monthly discharge for July through February and April from 1975 to 2005.

Comparisons of partial-development (ground-water conditions from 1952 to 1986) and 2006 ground-water resources in the Wood River Valley using a geographic information system indicate that most ground-water levels for the unconfined aquifer in the study area are either stable or declining. Declines are predominant in the southern part of the study area south of Hailey, and some areas exceed what is expected of natural fluctuations in ground-water levels. Some ground-water levels rose in the northern part of the study area; however, these increases are approximated due to a lack of water-level data in the area.

Ground-water level declines in the confined aquifer exceed the range of expected natural fluctuations in large areas of the confined aquifer in the southern part of the study area in the Bellevue fan. However, the results in this area are approximated due to limited available water-level data.

Introduction

Blaine County in south-central Idaho experienced a 40-percent population growth from 13,000 to more than 20,000 people from 1990 to 2000. Between April 1, 2000, and July 1, 2005, the county population increased by about 11.5 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007). In addition to permanent residents, thousands of people annually visit Blaine County for winter and summer recreation. The entire population of the area depends on ground water for domestic supply, either from domestic or municipal-supply wells and surface water is used for recreation and irrigation supplies.

Water managers and private landowners are increasingly concerned about the effects of population growth on ground-water and surface-water supplies in the basins, including sustainability of ground-water resources and the effects of wastewater disposal on ground-water and surface-water quality. Development in recent years has been moving to tributary canyons of the upper Big Wood River basin, and residents in some canyon areas have reported declining ground-water levels. It is unclear at this time whether these declining ground-water levels are due to increased development or are a response to several years of drought conditions. In June 2005, Blaine County Commissioners approved an interim moratorium on selected development activities while the impacts of growth, including water-resource concerns, were evaluated.

Although several technical reports have addressed specific areas and technical issues of the Wood River Valley, a current, holistic evaluation of water resources in these basins is needed to address concerns about current growth and development impacts and potential impacts of continued growth and development. In 2005, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) completed a project to compile and review existing information and data on the upper Big Wood River and Silver Creek basins, to identify gaps in information about water resources, and to prepare a workplan with priorities for data collection and interpretation to fill these gaps. This study is a part of that workplan, and it focuses on the effects of population growth on water resources in the Wood River Valley.

Purpose and Scope

The objectives of this study are (1) to provide data and interpretations about the water resources of the Wood River Valley to enable county and local governments to make informed decisions about those resources, and (2) to recommend additional data collection or studies necessary to furnish these data and interpretations to decision makers. This report analyzes trends in ground-water and surface-water data, documents 2006 hydrologic conditions, and compares 2006 and historic ground-water data of the Wood River Valley of south-central Idaho. Maps of partial-development and October 2006 ground-water levels are included for the confined and unconfined unconsolidated aquifers, as well as of estimated changes in those water levels between the two periods.

Previous Work

Smith (1959) published the earliest ground-water level map of the Wood River Valley, including Hailey and the southern part of the aquifer system. Subsequent maps of this area were developed by Castelin and Chapman (1972), Moreland (1977), and Brockway and Grover (1978). Luttrell and Brockway (1984) mapped ground-water levels in the valley south of Oregon Gulch; Frenzel's (1989) map included the valley north of Glendale Road. Small-scale ground-water level maps of all or part of the study area were compiled for regional studies by Mundorff and others (1964), Maupin (1992) Berenbrock and others (1995), and Briar and others (1996).

Surface waters of the Big Wood Valley have been examined and analyzed by Jones (1952), Smith (1960), Castelin and Chapman (1972), Moreland (1977), Brockway and Grover (1978), Luttrell and Brockway (1984), Frenzel (1989), Brockway and Kahlown (1994), and Wetzstein and others (1999). Brown (2000) summarized the information regarding ground water and surface water in Brockway and Kahlown (1994) and Wetzstein and others (1999). Many of these studies have recognized and emphasized the intimate association of the ground-water and surface-water systems.

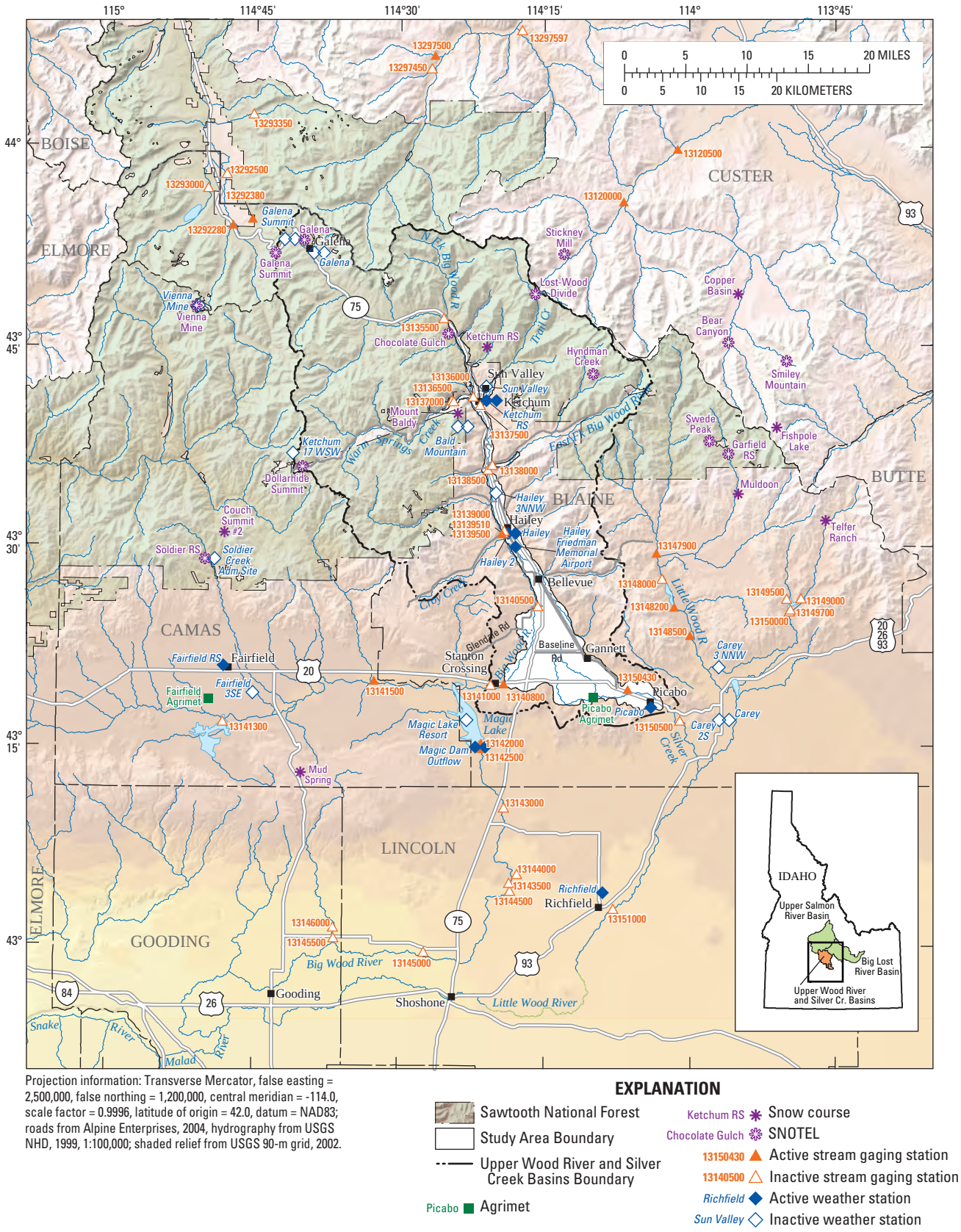
Description of Study Area

The Wood River Valley of south-central Idaho extends from Galena Summit southward to the Timmerman Hills (fig. 1). The valley can be separated into upper and lower parts along an east-west line immediately south of Bellevue: the upper valley is narrow, broadening downstream to a maximum width of 2 mi and the lower valley opens into a triangular fan (the Bellevue fan) about 9 mi across at the southern end. The study area of this report is the combined contributing area (about 912 mi^2) for the streamflow-gaging stations and the aquifer system within the Wood River Valley extending from the boundary with the Sawtooth National Forest southward to the Timmerman Hills. The part of the aquifer system evaluated was constrained by available data and comprises an area of as much as 86 mi^2.

The Wood River Valley has a relatively flat bottom and land-surface elevations range from about 6,000 ft at the northern boundary of the study area to about 4,800 ft at the southern boundary. A number of tributary canyons intersect the valley, the largest of which are Warm Springs Creek, Trail Creek, East Fork Big Wood River, and Croy Creek. The main valley and the tributary canyons have steep sides and are surrounded by highlands with peaks ranging to more than 11,000 ft in elevation.

In addition to their different physiographic characteristics, the upper and lower valleys also differ in land use. The upper Wood River Valley is more developed and contains the communities of Sun Valley, Ketchum, Hailey, and Bellevue. Land use in the upper valley is predominantly housing, with many large homes situated on landscaped acreage. The lower Wood River Valley is primarily irrigated farms and ranches (irrigated by ground water and diverted surface water), and contains the small communities of Gannett and Picabo. Although some of the tributary canyons in the upper valley, such as Trail Creek and Warm Springs Creek have supported development for more than 50 years, more recent development has expanded into the valley's other tributary canyons. Three wastewater-treatment plants in the study area discharge to the Big Wood River; however, many homes rely on septic systems for waste disposal.

Most of the Wood River Valley is drained by the Big Wood River or its tributaries, except for the southeastern part of the Bellevue fan, which is drained by Silver Creek, a tributary to the Little Wood River. Several of the tributary canyons to the Big Wood River have perennial streams, although most of the streams flow only in response to precipitation or snowmelt.



Projection information: Transverse Mercator, false easting = 2,500,000, false northing = 1,200,000, central meridian = -114.0, scale factor = 0.9996, latitude of origin = 42.0, datum = NAD83; roads from Alpine Enterprises, 2004, hydrography from USGS NHD, 1999, 1:100,000; shaded relief from USGS 90-m grid, 2002.

EXPLANATION

- Sawtooth National Forest
- Study Area Boundary
- Upper Wood River and Silver Creek Basins Boundary
- Picabo — Agrimet
- Ketchum RS — Snow course
- Chocolate Gulch — SNOTEL
- 13150430 — Active stream gaging station
- 13140500 — Inactive stream gaging station
- Richfield — Active weather station
- Sun Valley — Inactive weather station

Figure 1. Location of communities, continuous streamflow-gaging stations, weather stations, and snow-survey sites, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.

Hydrogeologic Setting and Framework

The Wood River Valley lies within the Northern Rocky Mountain physiographic province (Fenneman, 1931). Bedrock highlands of Precambrian metamorphic, Mesozoic sedimentary, and Tertiary intrusive and volcanic rocks surround the valley. The valley itself is filled with interbedded, Quaternary basalts and lacustrine, fluvial, and proglacial sediments deposited during late-Pleistocene glaciation. Sediments underlying the valley floor in the southern part of the Wood River Valley were largely deposited as an alluvial fan (the Bellevue fan) with the Big Wood River continually shifting and depositing sediment across its surface. Episodic volcanic activity disrupted the surface-water drainage pattern; after one such eruption created a lava dam, a lake formed over the Bellevue fan, depositing fine-grained lacustrine sediments. After the dam was breached, deposition of alluvial sediments continued until post-glacial climate change caused the Big Wood River to incise about 30 ft; resulting in its current appearance. However, glaciofluvial sediments deposited in the tributary canyons have been largely unaffected by the Holocene climate; thus they preserve their Pleistocene form. Schmidt (1962) provides a detailed discussion of the depositional history of the sediments that comprise the aquifer.

Ground Water

The aquifer system in the study area, which includes unconfined and confined aquifers, is comprised primarily of the Quaternary sediments of the Wood River Valley. Because the aquifer system is sufficiently productive at shallow depths, few wells in the main valley have been drilled through these deposits to bedrock. Cross sections by Moreland (1977) suggest that the thickness of the Quaternary deposits approach 500 ft in places, however, in most of the study area the deposits are much thinner. In the vicinity of Ketchum, bedrock is at a depth of about 100 ft. Castelin and Winner (1975) performed a surficial geophysical survey across the Big Wood River canyon about 1 mi upstream of its confluence with the North Fork Big Wood River, and they concluded that bedrock was at a depth of 22–32 ft. Thickness of the unconsolidated sediment in the tributary canyons may be as little as 30 ft in the Warm Springs Creek drainage. Schmidt (1962) noted that

> "The thickness of the valley-bottom deposits averages about 8 feet where tested by drilling on lower Rock, Reed, and Brock Creeks."

The upper unconfined aquifer is present throughout the entire study area and lies directly on bedrock in the upper Wood River Valley and on Quaternary lacustrine deposits south of Baseline Road. Depth to water in the unconfined aquifer is commonly less than 10 ft in the upper valley, increasing to about 90 ft southward; in the lower valley they range from less than 10 to about 150 ft below land surface.

The lower confined aquifer is only present south of Baseline Road and is separated from the overlying unconfined aquifer by fine-grained lacustrine deposits present at a depth of approximately 150 ft (Moreland, 1977). These lacustrine sediments thicken toward the south thus creating a confining layer beneath which ground water is under confined conditions. In general, as land surface elevation decreases to the south the potentiometric surface rises above land surface and wells have the ability to flow under artesian pressure.

Locally (primarily in tributary canyons), the less permeable igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic rocks that comprise the bedrock underlying the Quaternary sediments of the confined and unconfined aquifers provide water to wells either through hydraulic connection or through well completions directly in these rocks. Currently (2006) little is known about the water-bearing characteristics of these units because relatively few wells have been completed in them. As additional wells are drilled into these units and more information becomes available further assessment will be possible. However, some of these rocks are the source of water to the geothermal springs located on the west side of the Wood River Valley in tributary canyons (Street, 1990); consequently water quality may be poor.

Because the ground-water and surface-water systems are closely linked in the Wood River Valley, a ground-water level map alone cannot describe ground-water conditions. Additional information is required, such as locations of seepage to and from streams in the Wood River Valley.

Brockway and Grover (1978) used the terms "Big Wood-Silver Creek aquifer system" and "Big Wood-Silver Creek aquifer" interchangeably in referring to the unconfined and confined aquifers within the valley fill, although they did not explicitly define either term. This nomenclature has not been used subsequently; instead the aquifer typically has been referred to by the hydrologic condition in a given location (confined or unconfined). Thus, for clarification, the aquifer system of the Wood River Valley is here informally named the Wood River Valley aquifer system. It includes the Quaternary sediments of the Wood River Valley and its tributaries and locally, underlying igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic rocks where they are hydraulically connected and used for water supply. The Wood River Valley aquifer system is comprised of a single unconfined aquifer and an underlying confined aquifer present south of Baseline Road.

Surface Water

Most of the Wood River Valley is drained by the Big Wood River or its tributaries, except for the southeastern part of the Bellevue fan, which is drained by Silver Creek. The Big and Little Wood Rivers meet near Gooding, about 35 mi southwest of the study area, where they become the Malad River, a tributary to the Snake River. The Big Wood River

originates near Galena Summit, about 20 mi northwest of Ketchum, and it gains flow from a number of perennial and intermittent tributaries. It meanders across the narrow upper valley until Bellevue, where it flows along the western side of the Bellevue fan, finally exiting the valley at Stanton Crossing. Fed by springs and seeps, Silver Creek and its tributaries originate on the Bellevue fan and flows out of the valley at Picabo. Most of the tributary canyons to the Big Wood River are intermittent and flow only in response to precipitation or snowmelt, however, Trail Creek, North Fork Big Wood River, East Fork Big Wood River, Warm Springs Creek, Croy Creek, and Deer Creek typically flow into the Big Wood River year-round. Streams in some of the tributary canyons are perennial in their upper reaches—some of this flow likely infiltrates directly into the Wood River Valley aquifer system or reaches the Big Wood River by subsurface flow through streambed gravels. A network of irrigation canals and drains exists throughout the study area; most of the Wood River Valley was under irrigation by 1900 (Jones, 1952). The irrigation system complicates the interpretation of streamflow measurements on the Big Wood River because most of the numerous irrigation diversions and returns between stream gages are ungaged; seepage into and out of irrigation canals and ditches further affects such interpretation.

The USGS has operated 44 continuous-record streamflow-gaging stations within a 25-mi buffer of the study area, including 9 stations in the Upper Salmon River basin and 2 stations in the Big Lost River basin; the remaining 33 stations are within the Wood River basin (fig. 1). Of these 44 stations, 13 were active in 2006. Within or immediately adjacent to the study area itself there have been 13 stations, three of which were active in 2006: Big Wood River at Hailey (13139500), Big Wood River at Stanton Crossing near Bellevue (13140800), and Silver Creek at Sportsman Access near Picabo (13150430) (table 1). Of the 13 stations within the study area, 6 were operated only during water years 1920–21. Thus, only 7 stations have at least 10 years of streamflow data. Warm Springs Creek at Guyer Hot Springs near Ketchum (13136500) is the only tributary to the Big Wood River gaged for more than 2 years.

Differing periods of stream gage operation, along with irrigation diversions and returns, complicate the comparison of streamflow between gaging stations. For instance, the Big Wood River at Stanton Crossing near Bellevue gaging station (13140800) replaced the Big Wood River near Bellevue gaging station (13141000) in 1996, however, the two “are not equivalent because of inflow between sites” (Brennan and others, 2005). Thus, caution was exercised in comparing streamflow statistics for the 8 gaging stations with at least 10 years of streamflow data (table 2).

Table 1. Continuous record streamflow-gaging stations within a 25-mile buffer of Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.

[Station numbers shown in **bold** type were evaluated for the study; –, not applicable]

Gaging station No.	Gaging station name	Latitude	Longitude	Period of record (water years)
13120000	North Fork Big Lost River at Wild Horse, near Chilly	43°55'58"N	114°06'50"W	1944–present
13120500	Big Lost River at Howell Ranch, near Chilly	43°59'54"N	114°01'16"W	1904–14, 1920-present
13135500	Big Wood River near Ketchum	43°47'11"N	114°25'27"W	1948–72
13136000	Big Wood River at Ketchum	43°41'19"N	114°22'24"W	1920–21
13136500	Warm Springs Creek at Guyer Hot Springs, near Ketchum	43°41'00"N	114°24'37"W	1941–58
13137000	Warm Springs Creek near Ketchum	43°40'58"N	114°24'24"W	1920–21
13137500	Trail Creek at Ketchum	43°40'40"N	114°21'40"W	1920–21
13138000	East Fork Big Wood River at Gimlet	43°36'12"N	114°20'21"W	1920–21
13138500	Big Wood River at Gimlet	43°35'51"N	114°20'49"W	1920–21
13139000	Big Wood Slough at Hailey	43°31'05"N	114°19'12"W	1915–74
13139500	Big Wood River at Hailey	43°31'02"N	114°19'18"W	1889, 1915-present
13139510[1]	Combination Big Wood River/Slough at Hailey	43°31'05"N	114°19'10"W	–
13140500	Big Wood River at Glendale Bridge, near Bellevue	43°25'35"N	114°15'39"W	1920–21
13140800	Big Wood River at Stanton Crossing, near Bellevue	43°19'45"N	114°19'09"W	1996–present
13141000	Big Wood River near Bellevue	43°19'41"N	114°20'30"W	1911–96
13141300	Mormon Reservoir near Fairfield	43°16'50"N	114°48'02"W	1985–87
13141500	Camas Creek near Blaine	43°19'58”N	114°32'31"W	1912–21, 1923–25, 1926–present
13142000	Magic Reservoir near Richfield	43°15'19"N	114°21'29"W	1909–present

Table 1. Continuous record streamflow-gaging stations within a 25-mile buffer of Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.—Continued

[Station numbers shown in **bold** type were evaluated for the study; –, not applicable]

Gaging station No.	Gaging station name	Latitude	Longitude	Period of record (water years)
13142500	Big Wood River below Magic Dam, near Richfield	43°14'53"N	114°21'20"W	1911–present
13143000	Lincoln Canal near Richfield	43°10'27.56"N	114°19'07.5"W	1925–48
13143500	Lincoln Canal near Shoshone	43°04'49.15"N	114°18'33.32"W	1925–48
13144000	Big Wood River above North Gooding Canal near Shoshone	43°05'27.54"N	114°17'46.19"W	1921–25, 1927, 1932–33, 1938
13144500	Big Wood River below North Gooding Canal near Shosone	43°04'12.25"N	114°18'28.04"W	1921–28, 1930, 1932–33, 1938
13145000	Big Wood River near Shoshone	42°59'36.58"N	114°27'16.61"W	1908–13
13145500	Big Wood River above Thorn Creek near Gooding	43°00'39"N	114°36'31.75"W	1926–27
13146000	Thorn Creek spillway near Gooding	43°01'27.17"N	114°36'34.16"W	1928–48
13147900	Little Wood River at High Five Creek, near Carey	43°29'30"N	114°03'30"W	1958–74, 1979–present
13148000	Little Wood River at Campbell Ranch, near Carey	43°27'40"N	114°02'50"W	1920–26, 1937–38, 1941–43, 1944–58
13148200	Little Wood River Reservoir, near Carey	43°25'31"N	114°01'38"W	1955–present
13148500	Little Wood River near Carey	43°23'24"N	113°59'59"W	1904–05, 1926–42, 1943–present
13149000	Fish Creek at Fish Creek Dam, near Carey	43°26'12"N	113°48'29"W	1920–39
13149500	West Fork Fish Creek near Carey	43°26'44"N	113°49'54"W	1920–29
13149700	Fish Creek Reservoir near Carey	43°25'21"N	113°49'36"W	1985–87
13150000	Fish Creek near Carey	43°25'12"N	113°49'45"W	1919–20, 1923–39
13151000	Little Wood River near Richfield	43°02'51.21"N	114°07'55.2"W	1911–73
13150430	Silver Creek at Sportsman Access, near Picabo	43°19'20"N	114°06'24"W	1974–present
13150500	Silver Creek at Highway 20, near Picabo	43°17'01"N	114°01'04"W	1920–62
13292280	Salmon River at Pole Creek Road, above diversions, near Obsidian	43°54'08"N	114°47'25"W	2003–present
13292380	Pole Creek below Pole Creek Ranger Station, near Obsidian	43°54'36"N	114°45'23"W	2003–present
13292500	Salmon River above Lost Creek, near Obsidian	43°57'57"N	114°48'01"W	1941–53
13293000	Alturas Lake Creek near Obsidian	43°56'55"N	114°50'00"W	1941–52
13293350	Fourth of July Creek above diversions, near Obsidian	44°02'26"N	114°45'21"W	2003–04
13297450	Little Boulder Creek near Clayton	44°05'57"N	114°26'50"W	1970–86
13297500	Big Boulder Creek near Clayton	44°06'55"N	114°26'29"W	1926–30, 2005
13297597	Herd Creek below Trail Gulch, near Clayton	44°08'50"N	114°17'28"W	1980–85

[1]This station was renamed Big Wood River at Hailey (13139500).

Table 2. Mean annual and annual peak flow from selected streamflow-gaging stations in and adjacent to Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.

[Location of gaging stations is shown in figure 1. **Abbreviations:** ft^3/s, cubic foot per second]

Gaging station No.	Gaging station name	Water years	Mean annual flow (ft^3/s)					Annual peak flow (ft^3/s)				
			Maximum	Year	Minimum	Year	Mean	Maximum	Year	Minimum	Year	Mean
13135500	Big Wood River near Ketchum	1948-72	270	1965	86	1961	167	357	1956	181	1941	261
13136500	Warm Springs Creek at Guyer Hot Springs, near Ketchum	1941-58	139	1943	55	1955	87	961	1958	275	1945	521
13139000	Big Wood Slough at Hailey	1915-74	190	1921	4	1972	78	419	1921	14	1973	168
13139500	Big Wood River at Hailey	1889, 1915-present	842	1983	70	1931	403	6,150	1983	545	1934	2,527
13140800	Big Wood River at Stanton Crossing, near Bellevue	1996-present	723	1997	47	2001	272	4,670	1997	287	2001	2,524
13141000	Big Wood River near Bellevue	1915-96	763	1983	49	1992	300	5,310	1983	119	1934	1,861
13150430	Silver Creek at Sportsman Access, near Picabo	1974-present	222	1983	106	2003	150	566	1985	158	1988	325
13150500	Silver Creek at Highway 20, near Picabo	1920-62	192	1952	110	1961	159	357	1956	181	1941	261

Climate

The Wood River Valley has a mild, arid climate during the summer months, but cold, wet conditions in the winter. About 60 percent of the total annual precipitation falls between the first of November and the end of March mostly as snow. The growing season in the study area varies widely with elevation, ranging from about 3 months at Sun Valley to about 5 months in the lower valley.

The entire study area is classified as *Dsb* under a modified Köppen system in which *D* indicates a mean temperature of the warmest month greater than 10°C (40°F) and a mean temperature of the coldest month 0°C (32°F) or below; *s* indicates that precipitation in the driest month is less than 1.6 in. (40 mm) and less than one-third of the amount in the wettest month; and *b* indicates that the mean temperature of each of the four warmest months is 10°C (40°F) or greater and the mean temperature of the warmest month is below 22°C (72°F) (Critchfield, 1983; Godfrey, 2000).

The National Weather Service (NWS) has 21 weather stations within a 25-mi buffer of the study area, although only 8 are active (table 3, fig. 1). Of these 8 stations, only 2 are within or immediately adjacent to the study area and have sufficient long-term data for climatic calculations: Ketchum Ranger Station and Picabo. As of 2006, there were two active AgriMet stations located in or within 25 mi of the study area: Picabo, Idaho (PICI) and Fairfield, Idaho (FAFI) (Bureau of Reclamation, 2006). In addition, 21 active Natural Resources Conservation Service snow-survey sites are located in or within 25 mi of the study area; 13 of these are instrumented SNOTEL sites and 8 are snow courses (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006).

Table 3. National Weather Service stations, AgriMet stations, and snow-survey sites in or near the Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.

[Western Regional Climate Center (2006); Bureau of Reclamation (2006); Natural Resources Conservation Service (2006); **Abbreviations:** NWS, National Weather Service; RS, Ranger Station; –, to be measured in 2007; **, unknown]

Station name	Station or identification No.	Elevation (feet above sea level)	Latitude	Longitude	Dates in operation	
					Starting date	Ending date
NWS stations						
Bald Mountain	100540	8,701	43°39'N	114°24'W	12-01-53	02-17-77
Carey	101472	4,783	43°17'N	113°56'W	09-01-68	11-13-84
Carey 2S	101461	4,764	43°17'N	113°57'W	07-01-56	04-30-58
Carey 3 NNW	101466	4,843	43°21'N	113°57'W	10-23-62	09-20-68
Fairfield 3SE	103110	5,020	43°19'N	114°45'W	10-01-78	08-19-98
Fairfield RS	103108	5,070	43°21'N	114°48'W	10-01-48	–
Galena Summit	103422	8,806	43°53'N	114°42'W	09-01-63	09-30-76
Galena	103417	7,300	43°52'N	114°39'W	09-01-63	03-31-96
Hailey	103940	5,312	43°31'N	114°18'W	01-12-05	–
Hailey 2	103947	5,295	43°31'N	114°19'W	03-01-66	–
Hailey 3NNW	103942	5,420	43°34'N	114°20'W	08-01-48	11-31-88
Hailey Friedman Memorial Airport	94161	5,306	43°30'N	114°18'W	06-01-53	–
Ketchum 17 WSW	104840	8,425	43°37'N	114°41'W	08-01-54	03-31-75
Ketchum RS	104845	5,890	43°41'N	114°21'W	05-01-73	–
Magic Dam Outflow	105513	4,665	43°15'N	114°22'W	08-01-76	–
Magic Lake Resort	105510	4,803	43°17'N	114°23'W	06-01-66	10-10-75
Picabo	107040	4,880	43°18'N	114°04'W	04-22-58	–
Richfield	107673	4,310	43°04'N	114°09'W	08-01-48	–
Sun Valley	108906	5,980	43°42'N	114°21'W	08-01-48	12-31-72
AgriMet stations						
Picabo	PICI	4,900	43° 19'N	114°10'W	04-21-93	–
Fairfield	FAFI	5,038	43° 18'N	114°50'W	06-25-87	–

Table 3. National Weather Service stations, AgriMet stations, and snow-survey sites in or near the Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.—Continued.

[Western Regional Climate Center (2006); Bureau of Reclamation (2006); Natural Resources Conservation Service (2006); **Abbreviations:** NWS, National Weather Service; RS, Ranger Station; –, to be measured in 2007; **, unknown]

Station name	Station or identification No.	Elevation (feet above sea level)	Latitude	Longitude	Dates in operation	
					Starting date	Ending date
Snow survey sites						
Chocolate Gulch[1]	14F19s	6,440	43°46'N	114°25'W	1994	–
Couch Summit #2[2]	14F18	6,840	43°31'N	114°48'W	1961	–
Dollarhide Summit[1]	14F08s	8,420	43°36'N	114°40'W	1982	–
Galena[1]	14F17s	7,470	43°53'N	114°40'W	1982	–
Galena Summit[1]	14F12s	8,780	43°52'N	114°43'W	1982	–
Garfield RS[1]	13F04s	6,560	43°37'N	113°56'W	1981	–
Hyndman Creek[1]	14F16s	7,440	43°43'N	114°10'W	1981	–
Ketchum RS[2]	14F21	5,890	43°45'N	114°21'W	**	–
Lost-Wood Divide[1]	14F03s	7,900	43°49'N	114°16'W	1982	–
Mount Baldy[2]	14F09	8,900	43°40'N	114°24'W	1949	–
Muldoon[2]	13F05	6,320	43°34'N	113°55'W	1953	–
Soldier RS[1]	14F11s	5,740	43°29'N	114°50'W	1987	–
Stickney Mill[1]	14F02s	7,430	43°52'N	114°13'W	1981	–
Swede Peak[1]	13F09s	7,640	43°38'N	113°58'W	1982	–
Vienna Mine[1]	14F04s	8,960	43°48'N	114°51'W	1981	–

[1]SNOTEL site.
[2]Snow-course site.

Eight active and inactive NWS stations provide sufficient data for calculation of long-term means (table 4). The remaining 13 stations were not included because of partial, missing, or incomplete data or because only precipitation data were collected. Mean annual air temperatures at the 8 included stations range from 35.0°F at Galena to 45.6°F at Richfield (table 4). The coldest month in the area is January, with mean low air temperatures ranging from 0.3°F at Sun Valley to 13.2°F at Richfield. The warmest month typically is July, with mean high air temperatures ranging from 76.3°F at Galena to 87.1°F at Richfield. Mean first-freeze dates range from August 21 at Galena to October 15 at Richfield; mean last-freeze dates range from July 1 at Galena to April 27 at Richfield. Mean annual precipitation ranges from 11 in. at Richfield to about 25 in. at Galena. July and August typically are the driest months; December and January are the wettest. The greatest snow depth typically is in February, ranging from 7 in. at Richfield to 45 in. at Galena (Western Regional Climate Center, 2006.)

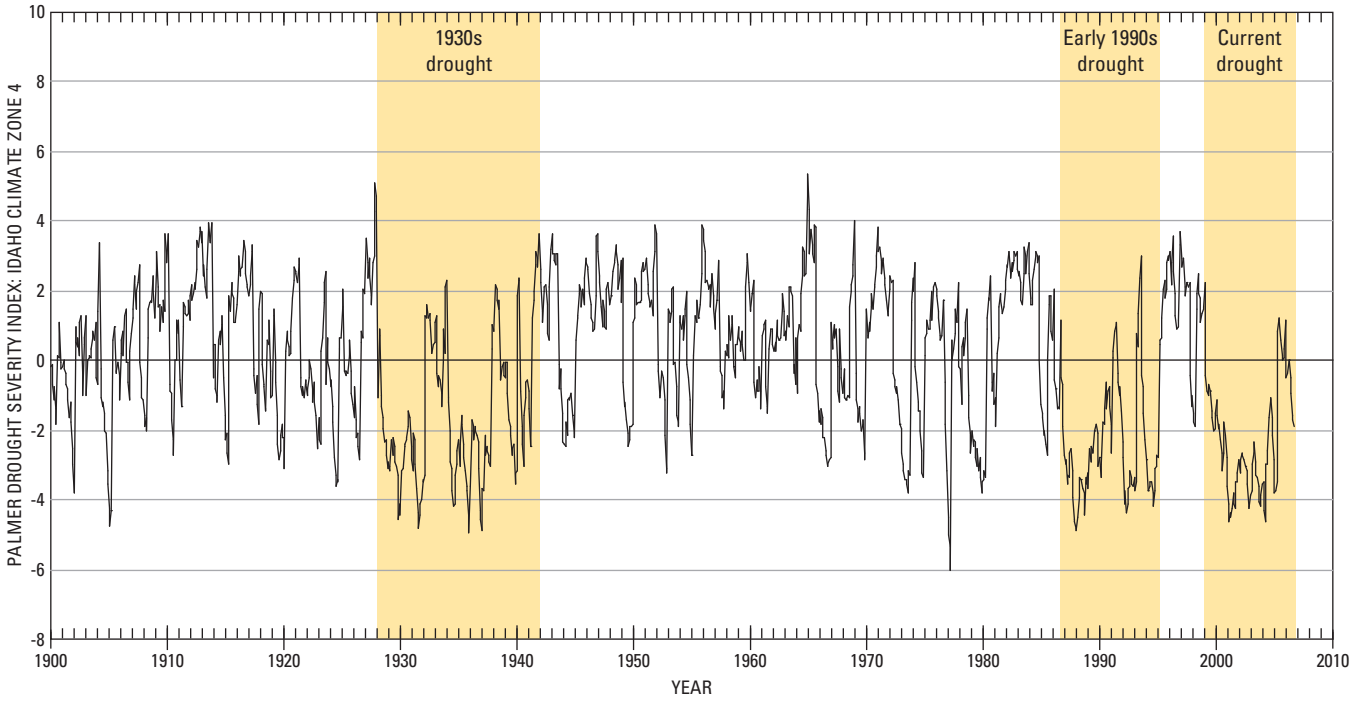
In December 1972, the Sun Valley station was discontinued; data collection was begun at the Ketchum Ranger Station in May 1973 (table 3). For the statistical analysis of trends described in section, "Ground-Water Level Trends," precipitation from these two stations was combined to create a continuous series dating from 1948 to 2006. The NWS follows this practice in precipitation data retrieved from the National Climatic Data Center.

Although drought can be defined in many different ways (meteorological, hydrological, or agricultural), one measure used to quantify drought is the Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI), a measure of long-term drought that uses precipitation, temperature, soil moisture, and other factors. The index accounts for long-term trends to define wet and dry periods, thus limiting its use in the most recent record. The PDSI uses zero as normal, negative numbers to represent drought, and positive numbers to represent above-normal precipitation. The National Climatic Data Center calculates the PDSI (and other drought indices) for States by climate division; most of the Wood River Valley is within Idaho climate zone 4 (or Central Mountains division; U.S. Department of Commerce, 2006). The PDSI for Idaho climate zone 4 from January 1900 through October 2006 is shown in figure 2. The 241 months between October 1986 and October 2006, are characterized by two long periods of drier than normal conditions interrupted by four periods of wetter than normal conditions. Of these 241 months, 14 had PDSI values less than -0.5 and greater or equal to -1, indicating drier than normal conditions, 158 experienced mild to extreme drought conditions (less than -1), and 53 months experienced slightly to very wet conditions (greater than 0.5) with the remaining months in the normal range. The range of PDSI values is 3.69 (January 1997) to -4.89 (February 1988). The average PDSI value for these 241 months is -1.58.

Table 4. Summary of data from selected weather stations in and near the Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.

[Western Regional Climate Center (2006). Summary values are through December 31, 2005, for active stations. **Abbreviations:** °F, degree Fahrenheit; in., inches; max., maximum, min., minimum; RS, Ranger Station; *, inactive station]

Station name	Mean July maximum air temperature (°F)	Mean January air temperature (°F)		Mean annual air temperature (°F)	Mean annual precipitation (in.)	Mean annual snowfall (in.)	Mean February snow depth (in.)	Mean freeze date	
		Minimum	Maximum					Last	First
Fairfield 3SE *	82.3	1.9	27.7	39.9	12.6	50.8	14	05-11-06	09-19-06
Fairfield RS	85.5	5.1	28.9	41.5	15.0	69.8	19	05-05-06	09-22-06
Galena *	76.3	4.4	31.6	35.0	24.7	183	45	07-01-06	08-21-06
Hailey 3NNW *	84.8	7.8	30.2	43.0	15.9	81.1	23	05-03-06	10-13-06
Ketchum RS	80.2	5.5	31.2	39.5	18.5	114	27	05-22-06	09-20-06
Picabo	86.3	7.5	30.9	42.6	12.9	42.9	8	05-05-06	10-03-06
Richfield	87.1	13.2	30.8	45.6	11.0	32.4	7	04-27-06	10-15-06
Sun Valley *	82.5	.3	30.0	38.0	17.3	121	29	05-31-06	09-03-06



EXPLANATION

PALMER DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PDSI) VALUE

-4 or less: Extreme drought	-1 to -0.5: Incipient dry spell	1 to 2: Slightly wet
-4 to -3: Severe drought	-0.5 to 0.5: Near normal	2 to 3: Moderately wet
-3 to -2: Moderate drought	0.5 to 1: Incipient wet spell	3 to 4: Very wet
-2 to -1: Mild drought		4 or more: Extremely wet

Figure 2. Palmer drought severity index for Idaho climate zone 4.

When the 92 months from March 1999 through October 2006, the current drought, are compared to the PDSI values for the 20th century, they are matched in duration and severity by only the well-known drought of the 1930s (fig. 2). The 1930s drought consisted of three periods of drier than normal conditions and two periods of wetter than normal conditions. For the 14-year period between 1928 and 1941 (168 months), the PDSI was less than -0.5 and greater or equal to -1 for 9 months and 109 months were less than -1. Twenty-three months were greater than 0.5 with the remaining 27 months were in the normal range.

Population

The population in the study area was about 15,000 in 2000 (census tracts 9601, 9602, and 9603), which is about 78 percent of the population of Blaine County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2006). The population of Blaine County increased about 11.5 percent between April 1, 2000 and July 1, 2005 as compared to a growth rate of 10.4 percent for the State of Idaho as a whole (U.S. Census Bureau, 2007). Campbell (1996) forecast the total population of Idaho to increase between 20 and 40 percent between 2005 and 2025.

Because tract level census data for Blaine County does not exist for much of the 20th century, total population in Blaine County was used to show population growth by decennial census for 1900–2005 in figure 3 (Forstall, 1995; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007). These data show a relatively stable Blaine County population through 1970 and hence a relatively stable period of water withdrawal and consumption although water use for mining, power generation, and irrigation may have varied. This period is considered to represent predevelopment conditions. Population then rapidly increased after 1970, with a 171-percent increase between 1970 and 1980. This figure accounts for 27 percent of the total population growth between 1970 and 2005. The largest increase in population occurred between 1990 and 2000. This report considers the time period up to the mid-1980s to be partial-development before the continuing development of the Wood River Valley through 2005.

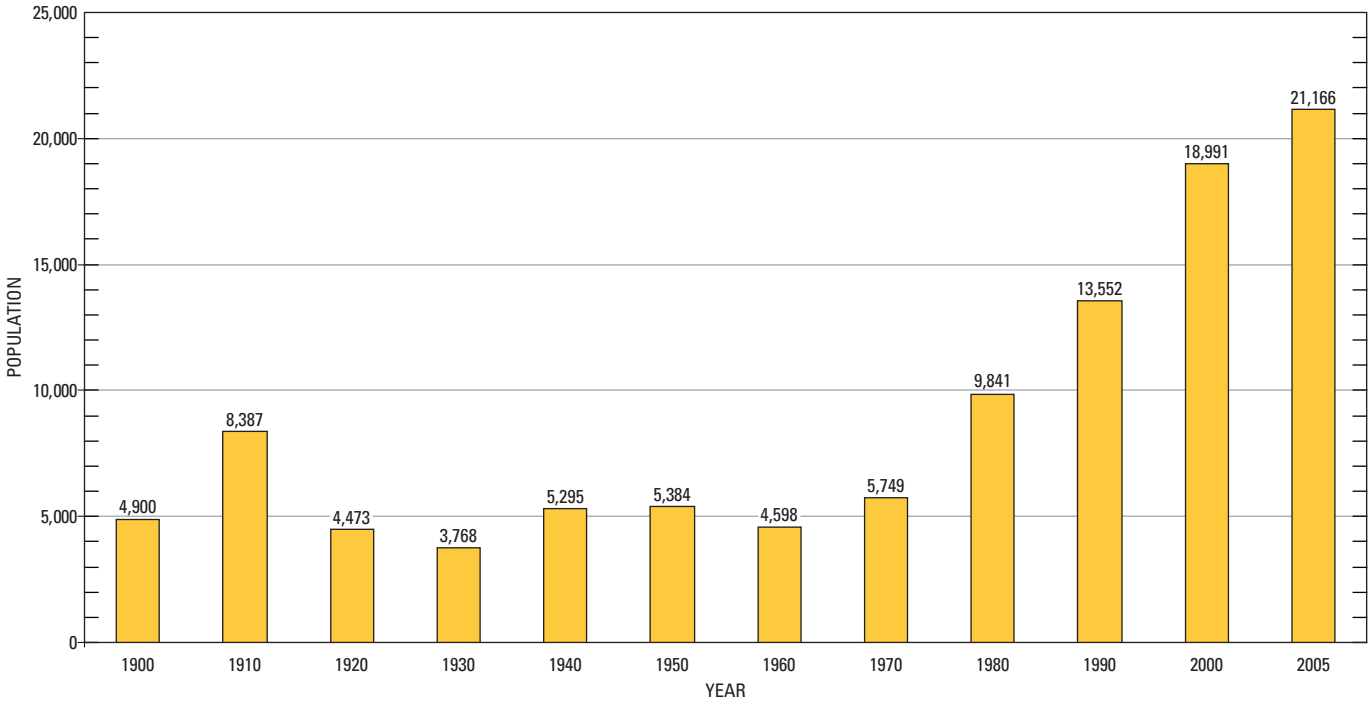


Figure 3. Blaine County population by decennial census, 1900–2000, and projected 2005 population, south-central Idaho

Methods and Data Sources

Ground-Water Level Trend Analysis

Water levels were measured semi-annually in three wells in the Wood River Valley for more than 50 years. Mean annual water levels in these wells were evaluated with the nonparametric Mann-Kendall test to determine any statistically significant trends in water levels. If the Kendall's *S* statistic is significantly different from zero, it may be concluded that there is a monotonic trend in water levels over time. Temporal trends in ground-water levels were considered to be statistically significant if the confidence level was at least 99.5 percent and the *p*-value (or level of significance) was less than 0.005. A detailed discussion of this technique is given in Helsel and Hirsch (1992).

Mean annual depth to water and total annual precipitation at the Ketchum Ranger Station were normalized using equations 1 and 2 to allow direct comparison between the two datasets in a plot.

$$d_i = y_i - \bar{y}, \tag{1}$$

$$N = \frac{d_i}{|D|}, \tag{2}$$

where d_i equals the sample deviation of i,
y_i is the sample i in the series of n samples,
$\bar{y}$ is the mean of n samples,
N is the normalized value of sample i,
d_i is the sample deviation of sample i, and
$|D|$ is the maximum absolute value of d in the series.

Streamflow Trend Analysis

Long-term trend analysis was performed on three gaging stations in the Wood River Valley that have at least 20 years of record. Mean annual and monthly streamflow trends were analyzed, as well as 7-day and 30-day low-flow values for the period of record. The Base Flow Index (BFI), derived by a systematic method of calculating the volume of base flow for annual data, also was analyzed for any statistically significant trends. Long-term trends in precipitation and temperature were determined and were compared with streamflow data to account for anomalies.

Kendall's *tau* was used to test for a significant trend for all of the flow statistics with all of the *p*-values provided in table 5. In addition, the magnitude of the trend was estimated using Sen's Estimate of Slope, also provided in table 5. The Kendall's *tau* nonparametric hypothesis test measures monotonic correlation strength between two datasets (Helsel and Hirsch, 1992). In these cases, the two datasets are the flow statistic (mean annual and monthly discharge, 7- and 30-day low-flow values, and the BFI) and time. A strong relation between data sets indicates an increase or decrease in flow over time. The calculated *p*-value is the probability that the null hypothesis (no trend in data) is in fact true; thus statistical significance increases as *p*-values decrease. Surface-water trends were judged statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

The 7- and 30-day low-flow statistics were calculated using a process that combines the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) BASINS program (Aquaterra Consultants, 2006; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2006), S-Plus statistical software (Insightful Corp., 2005), and the USGS statistical library for S-Plus. This process calculates the annual low flow from the minimum value of an *n*-day moving average of daily streamflow. The annual minima are then plotted over the period of record to identify long-term trends for that site.

The BFI is calculated as the ratio of the volume of base flow to the volume of total flow for a given time period. It was developed by the Institute of Hydrology of the United Kingdom (1980a, 1980b) in an attempt to standardize base-flow calculations for reproducibility. This method was further improved and automated by Wahl and Wahl (1988) for use on unregulated streams in the United States. Traditional calculations originally developed for this application are based on a 5-day interval local minima slope estimate. For this study, a longer duration interval was used to account for large spring runoff events in the snowmelt-dominated streams of the Wood River Valley that typically occur over a several week period.

BFI calculations are made by an algorithm that identifies local hydrograph minima at a user-defined interval. As initially developed for rainfall-dominated basins in the United Kingdom and Midwestern United States, the interval was taken at 5 days. Turning points are calculated by a three-point linear regression when a user-defined threshold slope is exceeded, commonly taken as 10-percent difference. The base-flow hydrograph is then created by connecting the turning points and integrating the area below the line.

The BFI calculations for the Big Wood River at Hailey gaging station data (13139510) were based on a 30-day interval over a year to identify base flow of a snowmelt-driven system as opposed to one dominated by rainfall. The Big Wood River near Bellevue (13141000) gage data used a 40-day interval for the BFI calculation and the Silver Creek at Sportsman Access (13150430) gage data used a 5-day interval. A shorter interval period, such as the default 5-day period, will introduce "false peaks" during springtime flows from melting snowpack for the Big Wood River gages. Although these longer intervals may lead to slight underestimation of base flow for the increased springtime runoff, it provides a consistent and reproducible approach for the analysis of long-term datasets.

Table 5. Surface-water trend analyses for three streamflow-gaging stations, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.

[All *p*-values are derived from Kendall's *tau* with the Sen slope estimator. Numbers in **bold** are greater than 90 percent statistically significant. Slopes with negative values represent declining trends and positive values show increasing trends]

Annual trends

Gaging station	*p*-value	Slope
Big Wood River at Hailey Total	0.601	0.339
Big Wood River near Bellevue	.611	-.936
Silver Creek at Sportsman Access	**.018**	-1.627

Monthly trends

Gaging station		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Big Wood River at Hailey Total	*p*-value	0.123	0.183	**0.006**	0.845	0.864	0.626	0.626	0.237	0.194	0.268	0.219	0.663
	Slope	.216	.175	.538	.180	.444	2.000	.704	.543	.431	.311	.253	.079
Big Wood River near Bellevue	*p*-value	**.006**	**.095**	.908	.773	.941	.337	.494	.458	.615	.221	.223	**.014**
	Slope	-.485	-.364	-.057	.333	.230	2.843	.479	.167	.083	-.293	-.490	-.700
Silver Creek at Sportsman Access	*p*-value	**.002**	**.051**	.308	**.010**	.773	.197	**.010**	**.014**	**.007**	**.001**	**.003**	**.007**
	Slope	-1.167	-1.332	-.700	-1.792	-.200	-.895	-2.043	-2.407	-3.200	-3.987	-2.523	-1.867

Low-flow trends

Gaging station	Period	*p*-value	Slope
Big Wood River at Hailey Total	7-day	0.117	0.001
	30-day	**.097**	.001
Big Wood River near Bellevue	7-day	**.084**	-.263
	30-day	**.076**	-.319
Silver Creek at Sportsman Access	7-day	**.074**	-.875
	30-day	.101	-.897

BFI annual trends

Gaging station	*p*-value	Slope
Big Wood River at Hailey Total	0.200	0.001
Big Wood River near Bellevue	.905	.000
Silver Creek at Sportsman Access	.184	-.170

Ground-Water Levels

To estimate water-level changes in the Wood River Valley aquifer system between historic and current conditions (2006), one map representing each set of conditions was needed. Historic or predevelopment conditions refer to the period before 1970 with a relatively stable population (fig. 3), water withdrawals, and consumption. However, this study uses ground-water level data from 1970 to1986 to fill spatial data gaps in the study area and to coincide with previous studies for comparison. For purposes of this report, partial development refers to the period including predevelopment conditions to 1986. Current (2006) conditions were based on water levels measured in 98 wells in the study area during October 23–27, 2006. Maps were constructed of partial development and October 2006 conditions for the unconfined and confined aquifers. These maps were then used to develop the maps showing water-level changes between the two time periods. In addition, streamflow was measured at 13 sites concurrently with the October 2006 water-level measurements to identify gaining and losing stream reaches. Finally, stream discharge and ground-water levels were analyzed for trends.

Partial Development Ground-Water Levels

Historic ground-water levels used for the partial-development ground-water level maps were obtained from the USGS National Water Information System (NWIS) and the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) well-information and ground-water level databases. Water-level measurements stored in these databases were made at different dates throughout the year and over a range of years. However, there were insufficient ground-water level measurements during October of a single year to represent the entire Wood River Valley aquifer system. Therefore, it was necessary to use water levels from multiple years and months.

The decennial census data shown in figure 3 shows a relatively stable Blaine County population through 1970; ideally, water levels measured prior to 1970 would be used to construct a predevelopment map representing stable ground-water withdrawal and consumption rates. However, there are insufficient pre-1970 water-level measurements to adequately represent the entire Wood River Valley aquifer system. Consequently, water-level data collected as recently as 1986 was selectively used to expand map coverage into recently developed areas. Because these later water-level data were collected after significant development began, the conditions represented are more properly described as partial development. Despite this broad definition of partial development, historic data still were unavailable for some tributary canyons, and thus are not included on the partial development ground-water level maps. In addition, despite the desirability of comparing water levels collected in October of partial-development years to October 2006 levels, ground-water levels measured during August through December were used to construct the partial-development maps because an insufficient number of historic October measurements were available. The final set of historic ground-water level measurements contained historic (1952-1986) water levels for 242 wells: 206 wells in the unconfined aquifer and 36 wells in the confined aquifer (appendix A).

The compromises described here are often necessary in the analysis of past ground-water conditions. They are made assuming that monthly and annual water-level fluctuations were less than 10 ft prior to 1986, an assumption discussed in more detail in sections, "Estimating Water-Level Change" and "Annual and Long-Term Fluctuation of Water Levels." Because streamflow in the area is intimately related to ground-water levels, it integrates upgradient ground-water conditions and is thus another indicator of water-table variation when used in conjunction with the maps. It should also be cautioned that, except where historic and October 2006 water-level measurements coincide, the maps of water-table change indicate broad conditions and may not be suitable for precise site-specific interpretation of change.

The 242 wells used for the partial-development maps were recorded in the NWIS database with elevation accuracies ranging from 0.01 to 20 ft, depending on whether the elevation was determined from topographic maps, level surveys from benchmarks, or Global Positioning System surveys. The IDWR well-information database does not contain elevation accuracies for the wells it contains. Elevations for the wells used to construct the partial-development maps were determined from 10-meter digital elevation models (DEMs) for all wells with an elevation accuracy greater than 1 ft. There were 26 coincident wells between the 2006 and partial-development ground-water levels. For these wells, the Global Positioning System (GPS) surveyed elevations were used. The 2006 surveying methods and accuracy are discussed in section, "Survey of Well Locations."

The GPS-surveyed elevations, the NWIS-listed well elevations, and well elevations derived from 10-meter DEMs were compared for the 98 wells measured in October 2006 in order to qualitatively evaluate the accuracy of the water-level changes determined by the GIS methods used to generate the change maps (appendix A). Overall, the average difference between the DEM-derived elevation and the GPS-surveyed elevation of the 98 wells was smaller than the average difference between the NWIS-listed well elevation and GPS-surveyed elevation. The mean, median, and range for the GPS/DEM elevation comparison were 5.1, 2.8, and 26.8 ft, respectively. For the GPS/NWIS elevation comparison, the mean, median, and range were 15.3, 3.1, and 1,000 ft, respectively. The NWIS elevations had one obvious outlier. However, if the outlier is removed, then the mean, median, and range for the GPS/NWIS comparison for the remaining 97 wells are still greater than that of the GPS/DEM comparison.

Of the 98 GPS-surveyed wells, 18 were listed in NWIS with elevation accuracies of 1 ft or less. The comparisons of just these higher accuracy elevations in NWIS with the DEM and GPS derived elevations resulted in the DEM comparison having a mean, median, and range of 1.7, 1.2, and 7.4 ft, respectively, which are larger than the NWIS comparison.

October 2006 Ground-Water-Level Measurement

Water levels in 98 wells in the Wood River Valley study area were measured by personnel from the USGS during October 23-27, 2006. In non-flowing wells, ground-water levels were measured using either steel tapes or calibrated electric tapes. In flowing wells, water levels were measured with a calibrated digital pressure gage. Of the 98 wells, 10 wells were completed in the confined aquifer, and the remaining wells were completed in the unconfined aquifer.

Well locations were selected to represent ground-water levels throughout the Wood River Valley, but parts of the study area lacking wells are inadequately represented. Although an emphasis was made to find wells located in the tributary canyons in the northern part of the study area and the transitions of the canyons with the main Wood River Valley, these canyons often contained few available wells.

Survey of Well Locations

Elevations of the 98 wells were measured using a combination of real-time kinematic (RTK) and fast-static differential GPS-surveying techniques. Trimble 5700 and 5800 GPS systems were used for the surveying. In areas with poor satellite reception, a nearby location with good reception was selected, and a Topcon GTS-312 electronic total station was used to survey the well location relative to the GPS-surveyed location. GPS surveying data were processed with Trimble Geomatics Office software (Trimble Navigation Ltd., 2007), and any well that was surveyed using the total station was corrected to its proper GPS position.

Errors in the GPS fast-static surveying ranged from 0.02 to 0.26 ft horizontally and 0.05 to 0.52 ft vertically, with a mean horizontal error of 0.07 ft and a mean vertical error of 0.16 ft. The RTK survey method produced smaller positional precision errors. However, because each surveyed point originated from a fast-static surveyed position, these errors translated into the larger fast-static original position errors. Fast-static errors are a result of short measurement times, poor satellite reception due to areal obstructions (such as tree cover or narrow canyons), or lack of satellites available at the time of measurement. The fast-static technique was used in areas where RTK was not possible.

Ground-Water-Level Maps

The October 2006 and partial-development ground-water level maps were produced using a geographic information system (GIS). The study area boundary was defined by using a DEM converted to a slope model to determine the transition from the adjacent bedrock hills (high slope values) to the flat portions of the valley filled with unconsolidated sediment (low slope values). This transition represents the approximate location of the boundary between the unconfined aquifer and the adjacent bedrock in the tributary canyons and the main valley. This location matches the approximate aquifer boundary defined by Moreland (1977) and Frenzel (1989), and the Quaternary alluvium boundary defined in Worl and Johnson (1995) and in Breckenridge and Othberg (2006).

The ground-water-level surfaces were created using a spline interpolator technique that includes barriers in order to incorporate the effects of aquifer boundaries along the narrow northern valley and tributary canyons (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc., 2007). The spline interpolator is a deterministic interpolator that creates a smooth surface that must pass through each measured value. It is ideal for smoothly varying surfaces such as a typical potentiometric surface. The output of the spline interpolator is a grid with an interpolated value at each cell except for those cells containing a ground-water-level measurement that is assigned the measured ground-water level. The cell size for the resultant grids is 10×10 m.

The spline interpolator was applied to the entire study area except in the vicinities of Warm Springs Creek on the October 2006 map and Trail Creek on the partial-development map. The spline with barriers interpolator did not provide hydrologically realistic results due to a lack of data in these two areas, so a tension spline interpolator was used instead. The resulting grids for each map were then combined to create one ground-water surface map. Contour lines were then created from the ground-water surface map for display purposes (pls. 1 and 2).

The tension spline technique includes a weight option that controls the amount of curvature in the interpolated surface between known ground-water level points and an option to determine the number of data points used in the calculation of each interpolated cell. The two areas in which the tension spline technique was utilized used high weights (value of 10), allowing for more variation in the output surface at a greater distance from the data points. The few data points available in these areas resulted in less control of the interpolated surface for the tributary canyons.

The confined aquifer was evaluated separately for the October 2006 and partial-development potentiometric-surface maps with ground-water level measurement data from wells completed in the confined aquifer. The tension spline interpolator was used to create these maps because the data is contiguous and no irregular barriers or boundaries isolate data points. The confined aquifer interpolations also used as many available data points as possible for the October 2006 potentiometric-surface map (due to the limited amount of data available) and used a weight option of 10. The partial-development potentiometric surface map was created using this same interpolator and settings.

Cells of the interpolated surfaces or grids are better controlled when the interpolated cell is surrounded by data points. The interpolator will evaluate cells if there are data points on only one side of the evaluated cell. This can have unpredictable results due to the lack of control over the interpolated cell. All sections of contour lines derived from interpolated cells that are surrounded by actual data points are displayed as a solid line, whereas the remaining contours are dashed to indicate this lack of control over the interpolated value of the grid cell. The potentiometric surfaces derived from wells completed in the confined aquifer are only defined for the areas between or surrounded by ground-water level data points because the full extent of the confined aquifer is not well known.

Estimating Water-Level Change

Water-level changes between partial-development and October 2006 ground-water maps were estimated by using a GIS to subtract the October 2006 water-level surfaces of the unconfined and confined aquifers from the partial-development water-level surfaces. The results are ground-water level change maps for the two aquifers showing changes in the water-table and potentiometric surfaces. Lines representing water-level change were then created from the resulting ground-water change surfaces—ground-water level declines are shown as negative values and ground-water-level rises are shown as positive values.

For the water-level change maps, any line that was within both the October 2006 and partial-development maps' solid-line contour was displayed as a solid line. If the line occurs in an area where either the October 2006 or partial-development maps' lines were dashed, then the water-level change map was dashed to indicate an interpolated value with less confidence.

As previously described in section, "Partial Development Ground-Water Levels," historic data were not always available to match the exact timing of the October 2006 ground-water level measurement. Therefore, it was necessary to use measurements made August through December from 1952 through 1986 to augment the dataset. To evaluate the effect of natural annual and multi-year variation in ground-water levels on the water-level change maps, wells with multiple water-level measurements were analyzed to constrain probable variation. The maximum water-level range was calculated for a well with multiple water-level measurements for a single year during the 5-month period from August to December as well as the entire year. A well could have several water-level range calculations if it was measured multiple times during multiple years. The range of water-level measurements in wells vary from those measured only twice during the period of record to those measured multiple times in a single week.

Surface-Water Discharge Measurements

Streamflow was measured at selected sites in order to evaluate the interaction between ground and surface water. Changes in streamflow between measurement points on a stream indicate whether the stream is gaining flow from ground-water discharge (an increase in flow between the stations) or if the stream is losing flow to ground-water and recharging the aquifer (a decrease in flow between the stations). Late October was selected for the mass-measurement of ground-water levels and streamflow because the irrigation season and related surface-water diversion typically ends by mid-October, and July–October usually are the driest months of the year. Consequently, streamflow from small tributary basins and the return flow from drains have ceased by late October.

During October 23-27, 2006, streamflow was measured at 13 sites: 7 on the Big Wood River, 3 on its tributaries, 1 on a diversion, and 2 on Silver Creek (fig. 4). However, during the week of October 23-27, 2006, a large number of tributary streams were still flowing into the Big Wood River, and many active diversions were still removing water for irrigation. Because of the large number of streams and diversions, not all inflows and outflows to the Big Wood River could be measured for discharge. Without measuring the discharge of each individual inflow and outflow, the comparison of flow between each measurement site is somewhat limited and accurate calculation of stream gains and losses is not possible for the entire river reach.

Measurements of discharge were made with a current meter using the general methods adopted by the USGS. These methods are described in USGS Water-Supply Paper 2175 (Rantz, 1982; Rantz and others, 1982) and the Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations of the United States Geological Survey (TWRIs), Book 3, Chapters A1 through A19 and Book 8, Chapters A2 and B2, which may be accessed at http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/twri/.

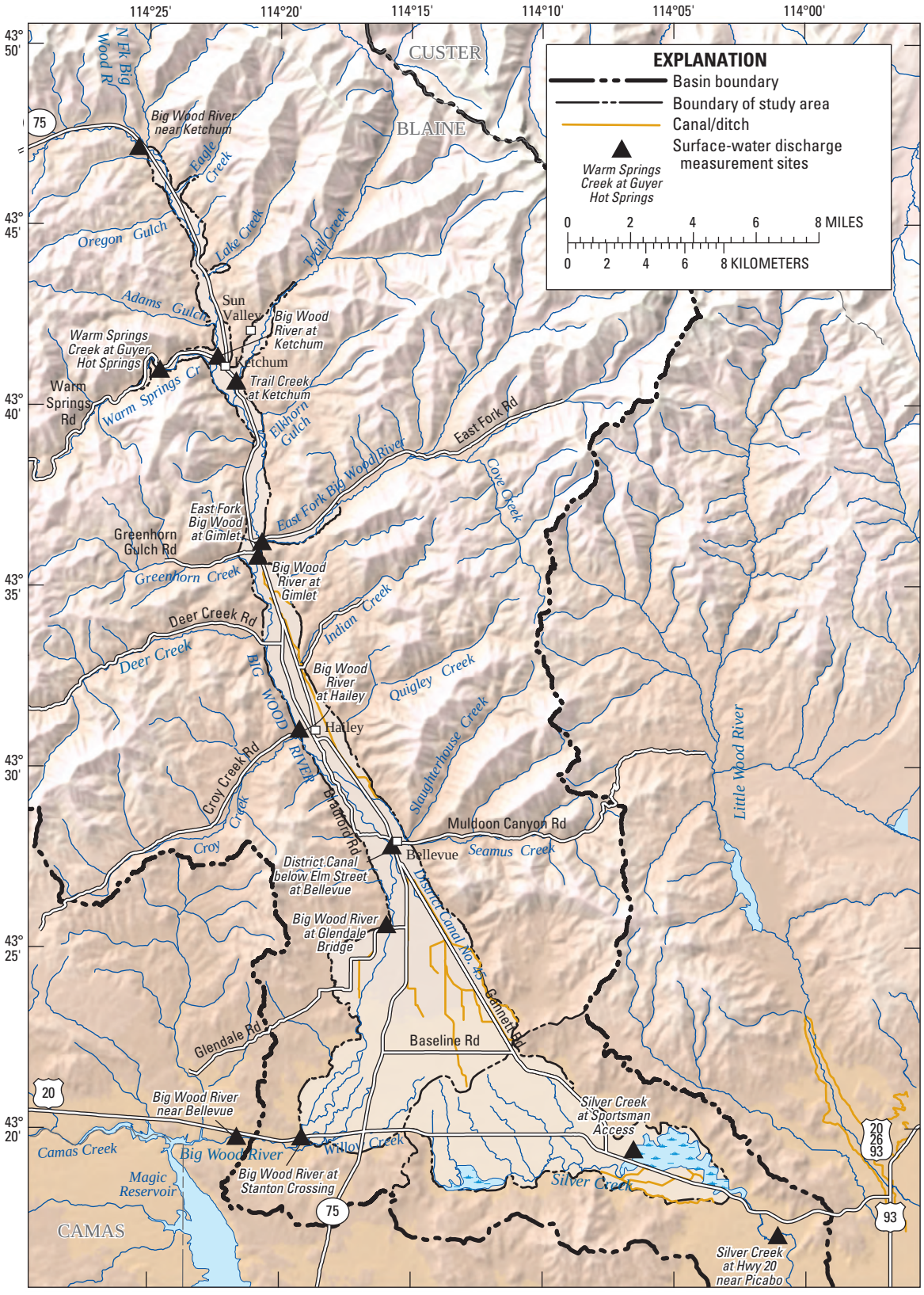


Figure 4. Location of surface-water discharge measurements, Wood River Valley, central Idaho, October 23–26, 2006.

Trend Analysis

Ground-Water Level Trends

Temporal trends in ground-water levels for three wells in the Wood River Valley with more than 50 years of measurements varying in frequency from weekly to biannually were evaluated using techniques described in section, "Ground-Water Level Trend Analysis." All three wells, 432042114163801, 432143114114301, and 432657114144801, showed statistically significant (the level of significance, or *p*-value, was less than 0.005) declining trends in ground-water levels. Well 432042114163801 is completed in the confined aquifer near the intersection of U.S. Highway 20 and State Highway 75. The remaining two wells are completed in the upper unconfined aquifer: well 432143114114301 near Gannett and well 432657114144801 south of Bellevue.

To examine the response of water levels to precipitation, normalized plots of mean annual depth to water for the three wells and total annual precipitation at the Ketchum Ranger Station were constructed as described in section, "Ground-Water Level Trend Analysis" (fig. 5). Although there is broad agreement of trends and many individual years between the water level and precipitation plots, a large number of years do not match or show water-level declines in response to periods of increased precipitation. A simple linear regression between water levels and precipitation confirms a poor correlation between the two: all R^2 (coefficient of determination) values are less than 0.5. This lack of correlation is further confirmed in that water levels in these three wells show statistically significant downward trends, while, as previously mentioned, total annual precipitation at the Ketchum Ranger Station shows a statistically weak (*p*-value of 0.258) increasing trend.

Water levels in the three wells unquestionably respond to recharge from precipitation. However, other factors such as withdrawals, infiltration from surface-water irrigation (including canal leakage), and land-use changes probably have an effect. Water levels in these wells also have fluctuated over their period of record. Table 6 shows the extremes and annual variation of ground-water levels in these three wells.

The statistically significant downward trend in ground-water levels helps to explain the statistically significant downward trends in low-flow values for the Big Wood River near Bellevue and the Silver Creek at Sportsman Access gaging stations. Because both streams are fed largely by ground water in these reaches, any lowering of ground-water levels will reduce streamflow.

Streamflow Trends

During analysis of streamflow at the Big Wood River at Hailey gaging station, it was observed that flows prior to 1945 had periodically decreased to zero due to upstream diversions at the Justus Ditch for hydroelectric production and seasonal irrigation. An unknown quantity of water was then returned to the river downstream of the gaging station. Use of the ditch was discontinued sometime in the late 1970s to early 1980s. The combined records of the Big Wood Slough at Hailey and the Big Wood River at Hailey were used during this period for trend calculations.

No statistically significant trends were found in the mean annual streamflow for the Big Wood River at Hailey gaging stations (table 5). A statistically significant trend exists for the mean monthly flow for March, for which there was a 25-percent increase in mean monthly base flow from 1951-2005 (*p*-value of 0.005). A weak statistical increasing trend also exists for January (*p*-value of 0.123). The March increase in streamflow may be a function of earlier snowpack runoff, seen in basins throughout the Western United States (Stewart and others, 2005).

Analysis of the annual 7- and 30-day low-flow calculations at the Big Wood River at Hailey gaging stations indicate an increase in base flow (water years 1915–2005). Weak statistical trends for the 7-day (*p*-value of 0.117) and 30-day (*p*-value of 0.097) low-flow calculations suggest an increase of 20 ft^3/s since 1915 (fig. 6*A*). As mentioned in the section, "Streamflow Trend Analysis," the confidence interval for surface-water analysis in this report was restricted to 90 percent; while the trends for 7-day and 30-day low-flow calculations have confidence intervals of 88 and 90 percent, respectively, they may suggest a developing trend. If these trends exist, a possible explanation may be a statistically weak increasing trend (*p*-value of 0.258) of total annual precipitation at the Ketchum Ranger Station.

The Big Wood River near Bellevue gaging station (13141000) did not have a statistically significant annual trend in discharge or a BFI trend (table 6). However, mean monthly discharge values show statistically significant decreasing trends for December, January, and February (*p*-values of 0.014, 0.006, and 0.095, respectively, fig. 7). Statistically significant decreasing trends also exist for both the 7-day and 30-day low-flow analyses (*p*-values of 0.084 and 0.076, respectively), showing a mean decrease of about 15 ft^3/s since the 1940s (fig. 6*B*).

To examine whether or not ground-water inflow has changed, data from the Silver Creek at Sportsman Access near Picabo gaging station (13150430) was examined for trends.

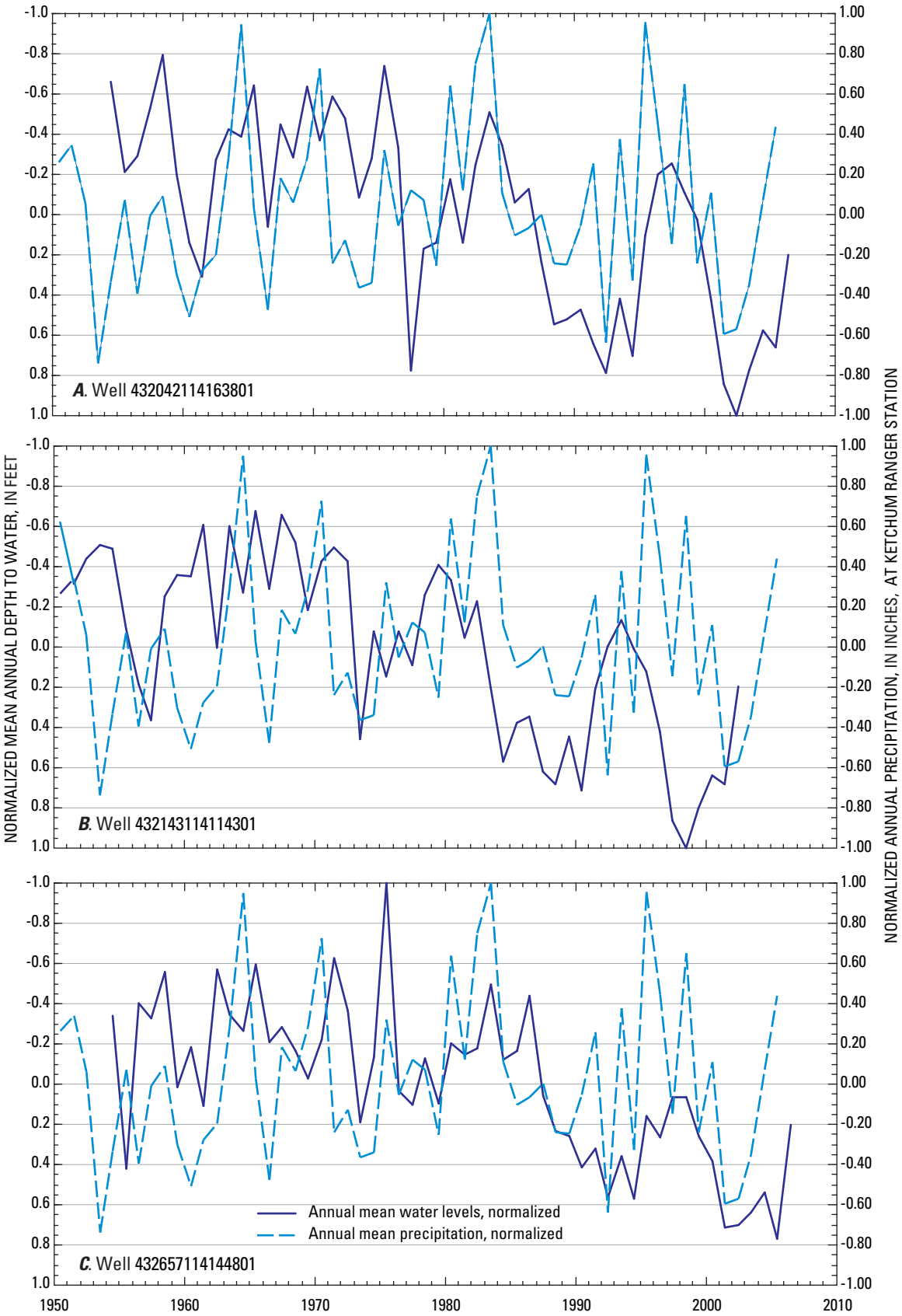


Figure 5. Normalized residual plots of mean annual depth to water for three wells and total annual precipitation at the Ketchum Ranger Station, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho.

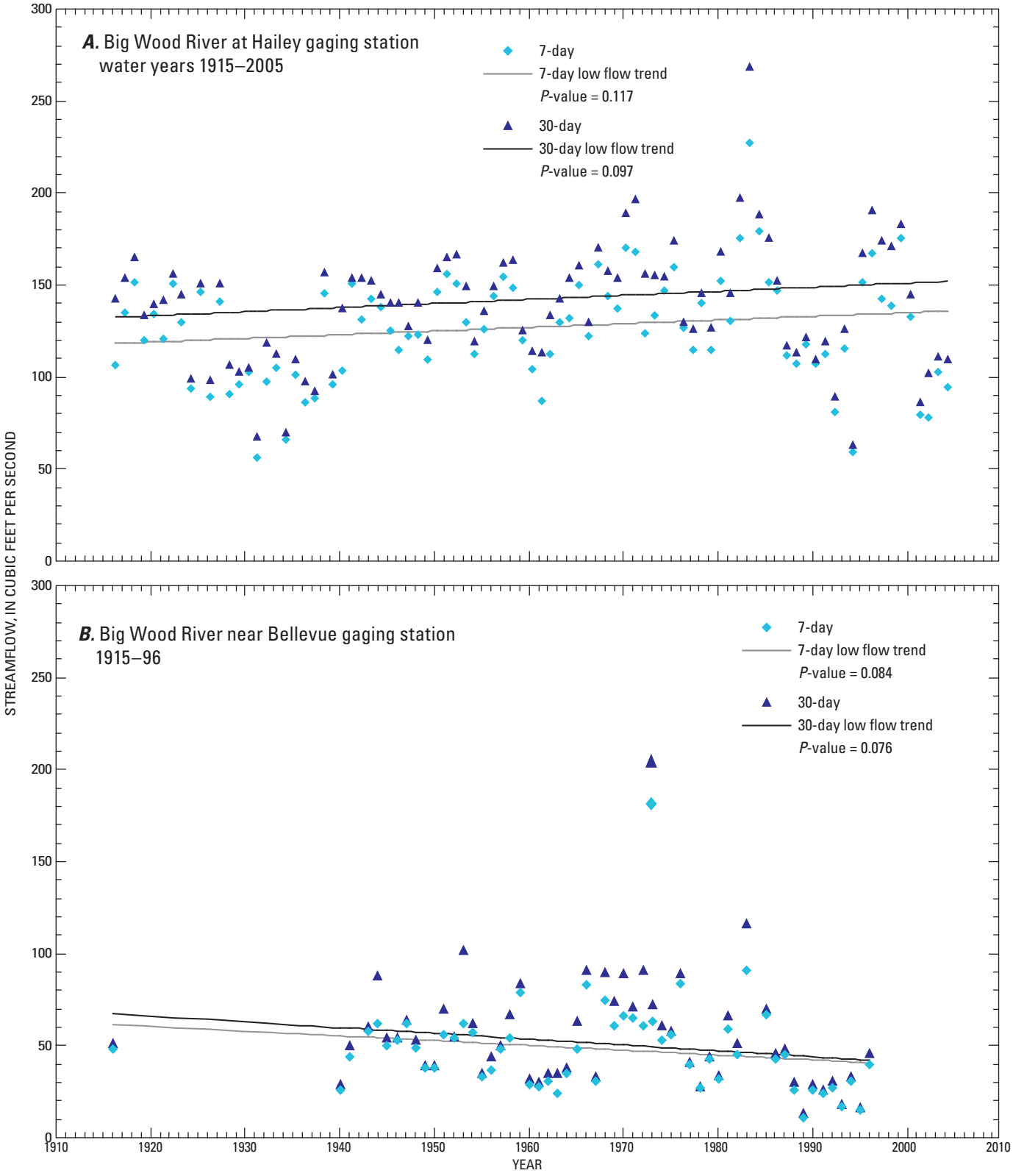


Figure 6. Trend analysis of annual 7- and 30-day low streamflows for two gaging stations on the Big Wood River, south-central Idaho.

Table 6. Extremes of ground-water levels and annual variation for selected wells in the Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho, 1954–2006.

[Annual variation is calculated for calendar year. Water levels are depth below land surface, negative numbers indicate height above land surface. Abbreviations: USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; ft, foot]

USGS well No.	Well name	Water levels (ft)				Mean depth to water, period of record (ft)	Annual variation in water levels (ft)				
		Lowest	Date	Highest	Date		Maximum	Year	Minimum	Year	Mean, period of record
432042114163801	01S 18E 14AAB1	-11.33	06-27-58	-46.47	09-22-94	-27.25	20.04	1958	1.54	2005	8.82
432143114114301	01S 19E 03CCB2	26.05	11-03-94	2.55	08-12-65	14.95	15.46	1962	1.53	1996	9.41
432657114144801	01N 18E 01DAA1	51.87	03-23-93	31.51	06-19-65	43.72	15.82	1967	2.65	1996	8.63

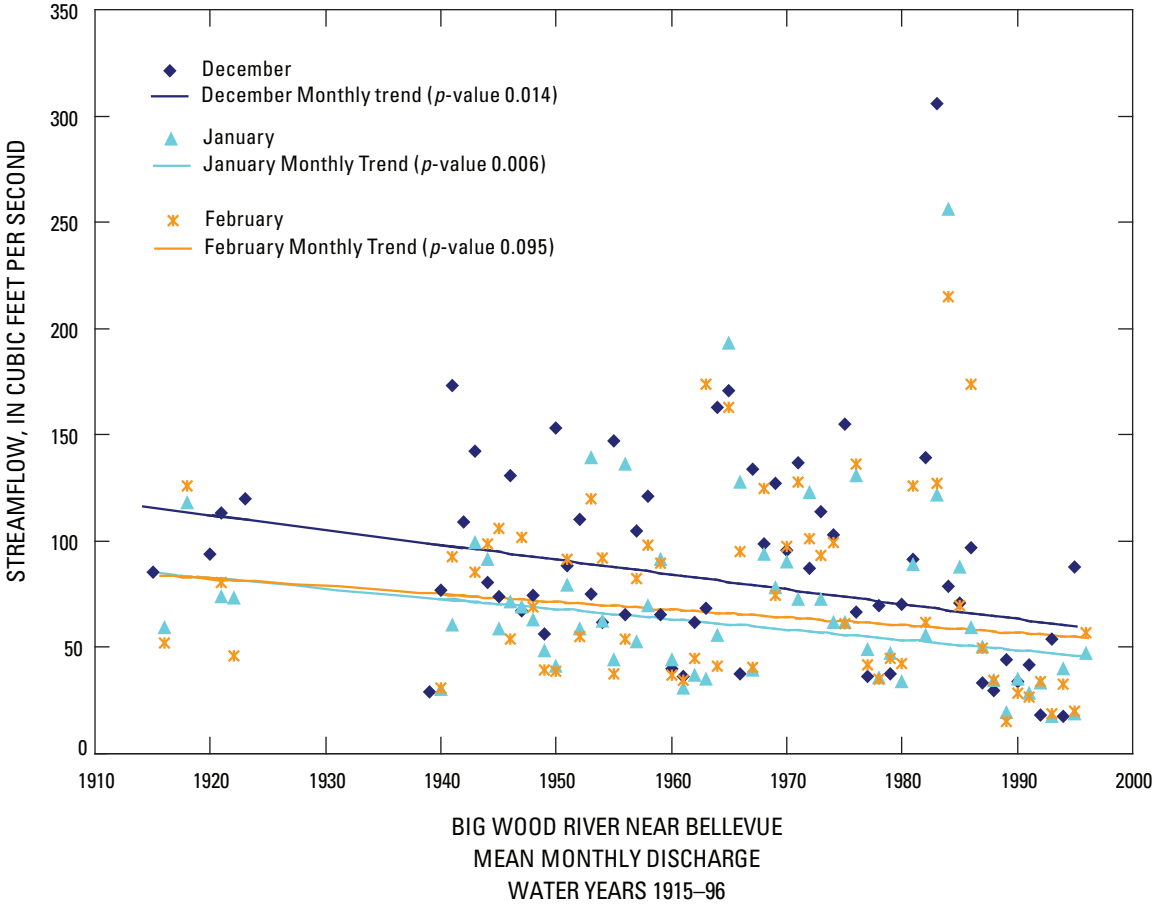


Figure 7. Mean monthly discharge at Big Wood River near Bellevue, south-central Idaho, water years 1915–96.

Because Silver Creek and its tributaries are fed primarily by ground water discharging through seeps and springs, and because irrigation diversions and returns to and from Silver Creek are minimal, seasonal fluctuations in streamflow are directly related to water levels in the Wood River Valley aquifer system (Moreland, 1977). Therefore, streamflow in Silver Creek can be used as a proxy for trends in ground-water discharge to the Big Wood River on the Bellevue fan. Silver Creek at Sportsman Access has a statistically significant annual discharge decreasing trend (*p*-value of 0.018) for the period of 1975—2005 and mean monthly discharge values at this gaging station also show statistically significant decreasing trends for July through February and April (*p*-values all less than 0.052), table 5. Statistically significant decreasing trends also exist for both the 7-day and 30-day low-flow analyses (*p*-values of 0.074 and 0.101, respectively). The Silver Creek at Sportsman Access gage data did not have a statistically significant trend for the BFI analysis.

The decreasing trends in the Big Wood River near Bellevue since the 1940s, and in Silver Creek since 1975, indicate declining ground-water levels. There have been wet and dry cycles during this time. However, population has increased since the 1960s, and therefore the declines in ground-water levels could be due to increased consumptive use of water in the valley from increased population. Increased consumptive use may result in lowered ground-water levels, which reduces spring flows to the Big Wood River and Silver Creek. These reduced flows are most evident during the winter months for the Big Wood River near Bellevue gage since flow is primarily derived from ground-water inputs to the river during this time. Because Silver Creek is spring fed year round the effect of declining ground-water levels is evident for most of the year. More information is needed on water-use patterns to test this hypothesis.

Partial Development and October 2006 Hydrologic Conditions

Unconfined Aquifer

Partial-Development Water Table

The map of the partial-development water table in the unconfined aquifer is shown on plate 1. Although water-level measurements from 206 wells were used to construct this map (see section, "Ground-Water-Level Maps"), water-level measurements were not available for some areas of the unconfined Wood River Valley aquifer system for the partial-development period. This is true for three of the eight tributary canyons shown on the October 2006 water-table map (Croy Creek, Indian Creek, and Deer Creek). Thus, partial-development conditions are not shown for these areas. Water-table contours for the northern part of the study area and all mapped tributary canyons were approximated due to a lack of data in those areas.

The partial-development map generally shows a uniform southerly water-table gradient until the Bellevue fan, at which point the gradient decreases and a poorly defined ground-water divide forms and gradients slope to either the southwest toward the discharge area of the Big Wood River and Willow Creek or southeast toward the discharge area of Silver Creek.

October 2006 Water Table

The October 2006 water-table map of the unconfined aquifer in the Wood River Valley was constructed from 88 wells and is shown on plate 2. The map includes the main valley and eight tributary canyons and shows a uniform gradient southward until the Bellevue fan where the valley widens and the ground-water gradient declines. A ground-water divide forms near Baseline Road; it trends nearly due south, thus splitting the gradient to the southwest and southeast.

Previous studies show a seasonal migration of the ground-water divide with a westward shift during the irrigation season (May to October) and a return eastward during autumn and winter. This is due to increased recharge to ground water in the middle to eastern part of the Bellevue fan and decreased infiltration from the Big Wood River along the western edge of the Bellevue fan as a result of decreased or no streamflow during this period (Castelin and Chapman, 1972). Castelin and Chapman's (1972) map of May ground-water conditions shows an eastward position of the divide. Smith's (1959) map shows ground-water conditions during August and a central position of the divide. Moreland's (1977) map, along with this study, shows October ground-water conditions and a westward position of the divide. Although the west-east shift apparently occurs annually, its actual position may vary from year to year due to changes in irrigation, pumping, land use, and precipitation. The ground-water divide is not as well-defined on the partial-development water-table map as it is for the October 2006 water-table map. This is most likely due to the range of dates used in the creation of the partial-development map: 5 months over a 35-year period as opposed to a single week in October 2006.

Changes in the Water Table, Partial Development to October 2006

The water-table change map of the unconfined aquifer (pl. 3) shows changes in the water table at a 10-ft interval; negative values indicate a decline in ground-water level between the partial-development and October 2006 water-table maps, and positive values indicate a rise in ground-water levels. Dashed lines indicate uncertainty in either the partial-development or October 2006 water-table maps. Some of the ±10-ft lines are dashed to represent water-level changes in this range falling within the average range of water-level fluctuation (5 ft) plus the average elevation uncertainty of the partial-development map (5 ft). These dashed lines occur in areas influenced by partial-development wells with elevation accuracies greater than 1 ft.

Changes in the water table in the study area north of Ketchum primarily indicate no change or an increase in ground-water levels. However, ground-water level changes in this area are approximated due to the lack of data coverage. Ground-water level declines are small in the upper and lower parts of the Warm Springs tributary canyon, with a large rise in ground-water levels in the middle section. Ground-water levels rose in the upper part of the Trail Creek tributary and declined in the lower part of the tributary. Ground-water levels in this tributary canyon, as well as all others, were approximated due to the lack of data coverage. Ground-water levels primarily declined or did not change in the area from Ketchum south to Indian Creek, with ground-water level rises in three areas. Ground-water levels declined or did not change in the remainder of the study area south of the Indian Creek tributary. Ground-water levels declined more than 10 ft in the area southwest of Bellevue near Glendale Road. Moreland (1977) found this area to have natural ground-water level fluctuations as much as 40 ft, but water-level fluctuation calculations performed for this study show fluctuations of less than 40 ft. Ground-water levels declined greater than 10 ft in the southeastern part of the study area near Picabo; Moreland (1977) noted that ground-water levels in this area fluctuate less than in other parts of the study area.

Confined Aquifer

Partial-Development Potentiometric Surface

The partial-development potentiometric-surface map of the confined aquifer was constructed using ground-water levels measured in 36 wells. The partial-development map (pl. 4*A*) shows a broad area of high water levels (fairly well defined because of the number of measurements used), from which gradients slope to the southwest and east.

October 2006 Potentiometric Surface

The October 2006 potentiometric-surface map of the confined aquifer was constructed using ground-water levels measured in 10 wells, and is shown on plate 4*B* with 10-ft contours. Even with the limited number of data points, the October 2006 potentiometric-surface map shows a broad area of high water levels from which gradients slope to the southwest and east.

Changes in the Potentiometric Surface, Partial Development to October 2006

The potentiometric-surface change map (pl. 4*C*) predominately shows declines in ground-water levels greater than 10 ft. Moreland (1977) found natural water-level fluctuations of 10 ft or less in these areas, although Castelin and Chapman (1972) indicated ground-water level fluctuations of 5 ft or less in these same areas.

Annual and Long-Term Fluctuation of Water Levels

Previous authors have noted large annual fluctuations of water levels in the Wood River Valley aquifer system. Therefore, annual and August–December fluctuations were evaluated for different years in 376 wells completed in the unconfined aquifer and 121 wells completed in the confined aquifer. In the unconfined aquifer, the mean water-level range for the August to December period is approximately 5 ft with a maximum of 70 ft. In the confined aquifer, the mean water-level range for the August to December period is approximately 3 ft with a maximum of 20 ft. Castelin and Chapman (1972) documented larger water-level fluctuations; however, their analysis used water levels measured during May to August and May to October. Moreland (1977) found annual ground-water level fluctuations ranging from 5 to 40 ft depending on the well location in the study area. The smallest fluctuations were in the southeastern part of the study area because of spring discharge into Silver Creek and its tributaries. Ground-water level fluctuations are somewhat damped by seeps and springs because increases in ground-water levels increase seep and spring discharge thus tempering the ground-water level rise. As ground-water levels decline, seep and spring discharge decreases. The largest fluctuation rates were near the intermittent reach of the Big Wood River below Glendale Road because of surface-water diversions. Because wells used in this analysis have varying measurement dates and measurement frequencies, no coherent spatial distribution similar to that found by Castelin and Chapman (1972) is apparent.

Surface-Water Discharge Measurements and Streamflow Gain/Loss

During October 23–27, 2006, stream discharge was measured at 13 sites: 7 on the Big Wood River, 3 on its tributaries, 1 on a diversion, and 2 on Silver Creek (fig. 4). Measured discharge at each site and change in discharge between sites is shown in table 7, listed in downstream order. The three measured tributaries of the Big Wood River enter the river between the former sites of the Big Wood River at Ketchum (13136000) and the Big Wood River at Gimlet (13138500) gaging stations.

Changes in the discharge of the Big Wood River in the Wood River Valley primarily was due to flow from tributaries in the northern part, ground-water outflow, inflow and surface-water diversions in the southern part, and a mixture of these factors in the central part. As measured in October 2006, discharge in the Big Wood River increased by 46 ft^3/s from the Big Wood River near Ketchum (13135500) site to the Big Wood River at Ketchum (13136000) site, which was attributed to the inflow of small streams such as the North Fork Big Wood River, Eagle Creek, and Lake Creek. Measurement error at these sites could account for up to 5 ft^3/s of the measured flow. Discharge increased by 101 ft^3/s between the Big Wood River at Ketchum (13136000) site and the Big Wood River at Gimlet (13138500) site; most of this gain was from the combined 82 ft^3/s inflow measured at the Warm Springs Creek at Guyer Hot Springs (13136500), Trail Creek at Ketchum (13137500), and the East Fork Big Wood River near Gimlet (13138000) sites. The remaining 19 ft^3/s was attributed to ungaged inflow from Elkhorn Gulch, inflow from the wastewater-treatment facility, ground-water seepage into the river, and measurement error. Measurement error could account for most of this inflow to the Big Wood River. Discharge in the Big Wood River increased about 32 ft^3/s from the Big Wood River at Gimlet (13138500) to the Big Wood River at Hailey (13139500) sites. Of the ungaged tributary basins in this reach, Greenhorn Creek and Deer Creek are the most likely to contribute significant flow to the river. The wastewater-treatment facilities input a minimal amount of flow in this reach (less than 2 ft^3/s) (M.A. Maupin, written commun., 2007) and measurement error could account for up to half of the additional flow. Due to diversions and seepage to ground water, the channel of the Big Wood River is typically dry for most of the reach between the District Canal below Elm Street, at Bellevue diversion (13140350) and the Big Wood River at Glendale Bridge (13140500) sites except during snowmelt and intense precipitation events. During October, 2006, the entire flow of the Big Wood River

Table 7. Streamflow measurements, Wood River Valley, south-central Idaho, October 23–26, 2006.

[**Abbreviations:** ft^3/s, cubic foot per second; mi^2, square miles; –, no flow or not applicable]

Site name	Site identification No.	Measurement date and time	Measured discharge (ft^3/s)	Discharge change from upstream site (ft^3/s)	Basin area upstream of measurement point (mi^2)	Percentage of basin upstream of measurement point
Major tributaries to the Big Wood River						
Warm Springs Creek at Guyer Hot Springs	13136500	10-25-06 14:02	39	–	94	100
Trail Creek at Ketchum	13137500	10-25-06 16:10	23	–	64	100
East Fork Big Wood River near Gimlet	13138000	10-26-06 09:42	20	–	86	100
Big Wood River						
Big Wood River near Ketchum	13135500	10-25-06 09:20	79	–	178	22
Big Wood River at Ketchum	13136000	10-25-06 11:50	125	46	240	30
Big Wood River at Gimlet	13138500	10-26-06 12:39	226	101	517	65
Big Wood River at Hailey	13139500	10-23-06 17:32	258	32	628	79
Big Wood River at Glendale Bridge, near Bellevue	13140500	10-25-06 –	–	-258	745	84
Big Wood River at Stanton Crossing	13140800	10-23-06 11:54	122	122	774	97
Big Wood River near Bellevue	13141000	10-23-06 14:36	169	47	795	100
Diversion						
District Canal below Elm Street, at Bellevue	13140350	10-24-06 16:33	35	–	–	–
Silver Creek						
Silver Creek at Sportsman Access	13150430	10-24-06 09:58	176	–	72	78
Silver Creek at Highway 20, near Picabo	13150500	10-24-06 13:05	154	-22	93	100

was still diverted into the District Canal below Elm Street, at Bellevue diversion (13140350), which had a discharge of 35 ft^3/s. The river remained dry for many miles until ground-water seepage into the river reaches 122 ft^3/s at the Big Wood River at Stanton Crossing (13140800). The river gained an additional 47 ft^3/s before it reached the Big Wood River near Bellevue (13141000) site, a quarter of which could be due to measurement error.

Surface-water discharge measurements and streamflow gain/loss analyses on the Big Wood River have been made by Castelin and Chapman (1972) for February 1971; Moreland (1977) for the week of September 29–October 1, 1975; Luttrell and Brockway (1984) for September 12–14, 1983, and March 12–14, 1984; and Frenzel (1989) for August 1986. Because measurement sites and times, and more importantly, discharge varied among the studies, direct comparison among them is difficult. However, allowing for different measurement points, the general identification of gaining and losing stream reaches on the Big Wood River and Silver Creek for this study generally agree with previous studies.

Two discharge measurements were made on Silver Creek on October 24, 2006, for this study. Discharge was 176 ft^3/s at the Silver Creek at Sportsman Access gaging station (13150430) and 154 ft^3/s at the Silver Creek at Highway 20 near Picabo gaging station (13150500), thus showing a loss of 22 ft^3/s between the gaging stations. Moreland (1977) measured discharge and analyzed streamflow gain/loss on Silver Creek and its tributaries for three time periods in 1975: the weeks of May 19–22, June 23–27, and September 29–October 3. These measurements indicated a loss of 4, 10, and 15 ft^3/s, respectively.

Summary and Conclusions

The Wood River Valley of south-central Idaho extends from Galena Summit southward to the Timmerman Hills. The study area of this report is within the Wood River Valley extending from the boundary with the Sawtooth National Forest southward to the Timmerman Hills. Because the entire population of the area (about 15,000 in 2000) depends on ground-water for domestic supply, either from domestic or municipal-supply wells, rapid population growth since the 1970s has raised concerns about the continued availability of ground and surface water to support existing uses and streamflow.

The Wood River Valley aquifer system includes the Quaternary sediments of the Wood River Valley and its tributaries; and locally, underlying igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic rocks where they are hydraulically connected and used for water supply. The aquifer system is comprised of a single unconfined aquifer and an underlying confined aquifer present south of Baseline Road. Streams are well-connected to the unconfined aquifer throughout the valley. Depth to water in the upper valley is commonly less than 10 feet, increasing to about 90 feet southward. Water levels in the lower valley range from less than 10 to about 150 feet below land surface in the unconfined aquifer, whereas most wells in the confined aquifer are under artesian pressure and flow.

Most of the Wood River Valley is drained by the Big Wood River or its tributaries, except for the southeastern part of the Bellevue fan, which is drained by the ground-water-fed Silver Creek. The Big Wood River gains flow from a number of perennial and ephemeral tributaries and meanders across the narrow upper valley until Bellevue, where it flows along the western side of the Bellevue fan, finally exiting the valley at Stanton Crossing. A network of irrigation canals and drains exists throughout the study area.

Mean annual water levels in three wells (two completed in the unconfined aquifer and one in the confined aquifer, all in the southern part of the study area) with more than 50 years of semi-annual measurements were evaluated for statistically significant trends. All three show statistically significant declining trends.

Long-term trend analysis was performed on three gaging stations in the Wood River Valley that had at least 20 years of record. The Big Wood River at Hailey gaging station (13139500) showed a statistically significant trend of a 25-percent increase in mean monthly base flow for March over the 90-year period of record. This increase in streamflow may be a function of earlier snowpack runoff, as seen in basins throughout the Western United States. No statistically significant long-term trends were found in mean annual or calculated BFI values. Both the 7-day and 30-day low-flow analyses for the Big Wood River near Bellevue gaging station (13141000) show a mean decrease of about 15 cubic feet per second since the 1940s, and mean monthly discharge values show statistically significant decreasing trends for December, January, and February. To examine whether or not ground-water inflow has decreased, streamflow in Silver Creek was used as a proxy for trends in ground-water discharge to the Big Wood River on the Bellevue fan. The Silver Creek at Sportsman Access near Picabo gaging station (13150430) showed statistically significant decreasing trends in annual and mean monthly discharge for July through February and April. The 7-day low flow analysis also had a statistically significant decreasing trend.

The decreasing trends at the Big Wood River near Bellevue and Silver Creek gages indicating declining ground-water levels could be due to increased consumptive use of water in the valley from increased population. Increased consumptive use may result in lowered ground-water levels which reduces spring flows to the Big Wood River and Silver Creek. These reduced flows would be most evident during the winter months for the Big Wood River near Bellevue gage since flow are primarily derived from ground-water inputs to the river during this time. Since Silver Creek is spring fed year round the effect of declining ground-water levels is evident for most of the year.

Using a GIS, current and partial-development ground-water level maps were made of the unconfined and confined aquifers, along with ground-water level change maps between the two development periods. Development conditions in the valley were based on decennial census data that shows a relatively stable Blaine County population through 1970, after which it increased from 5,749 in 1970 to 21,166 in 2005. Ideally, ground-water levels measured prior to 1970 would be used for a pre-development map, but pre-1970 water-level measurements are insufficient to construct a map of the entire valley. Therefore, ground-water levels measured up to 1986 were used to represent the partial-development period.

In general, the current and partial-development water-table maps of the unconfined aquifer show a uniform southerly gradient until the Bellevue fan, at which point the gradient decreases and a poorly defined ground-water divide forms and causes gradients to slope either southwest or southeast. The potentiometric-surface maps of the confined aquifer show a broad area of high water levels; from this broad area, gradients slope to the southwest and east.

The ground-water level change map of the unconfined aquifer shows a mixture of increases and declines in the northern part of the study area. The changes for this area, however, are estimated due to data limitations. More data were available for the southern part of the study area, and that area shows either no ground-water level changes or declines in ground-water levels. Ground-water changes less than 10 feet can be attributed to average natural variation in ground-water levels plus average elevation inaccuracies of some wells. Mapped contours in this range are dashed to indicate these areas and to represent estimated change conditions.

The potentiometric-surface change map of the confined aquifer in the southern part of the study area shows declines in ground-water levels beyond the expected range of natural annual variation plus elevation inaccuracies.

During October 23–27, 2006, stream discharge was measured at 13 sites—7 on the Big Wood River, 3 on its tributaries, 1 on a diversion, and 2 on Silver Creek. Typically, the irrigation season and related surface-water diversion ends by mid-October, and July–October usually are the driest months of the year. However, during the week of October 23–27, 2006, a large number of tributary streams were still flowing into the Big Wood River and many active diversions were still removing water. Because of the large number of streams and diversions, not all inflows and outflows to the Big Wood River could be measured for discharge. Without measuring the discharge of each individual inflow and outflow, the comparison of flow between each measurement site is somewhat limited. However, allowing for different measurement points, the general identification of gaining and losing stream reaches on the Big Wood River and Silver Creek for this study generally agree with those identified in previous studies.

Acknowledgments

First and foremost, the authors thank the well owners who allowed access to their property and wells. Special thanks are due to A.L. Brown, B.W. Lium, and W.J. Pabich for their early support for this study, background information, and technical discussions that contributed to a better understanding of the conditions in the study area. Field measurements were performed by A.M. Campbell, D.G. Cole, R.G. Dickinson, R.W. Erickson, and R.E. Reaves, all of the U.S. Geological Survey. Both the elected and appointed officials for the cooperating governments and the cooperating non-governmental organizations provided funding in response to their constituents' and members' concerns. Technical discussions with G.M. Clark and S.W. Lipscomb of the U.S. Geological Survey were particularly helpful in the evaluation of hydrologic trends. Technical reviews of the manuscript were provided by D.L. Berger, J.E. Hortness, K.D. Peter, and G.W. Rattray of the U.S. Geological Survey; W.J. Pabich; and T. Klahr of the Nature Conservancy.

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Appendix A. —Water-Level and Well Information Used to Construct Partial-Development and October 2006 Water-Table and Potentiometric-Surface Maps, Wood River Valley, South-Central Idaho.

Appendix A data is distributed with this report as a Microsoft Excel® spreadsheet and is available at URL: http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2007/5258.

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Appendix N

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species List

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:
Project Code: 2023-0076108
Project Name: Bellevue Water Project

May 01, 2023

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

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations.php.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/birds/bird-enthusiasts/threats-to-birds.php.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/executive-orders/e0-13186.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 Code 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

Project Code: 2023-0076108
Project Name: Bellevue Water Project
Project Type: Water Supply Facility - Maintenance / Modification
Project Description: Drinking Water Facility Plan
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@43.4653792,-114.23043064091351,14z

Counties: Blaine County, Idaho

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 2 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 Fisheries[1], 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.

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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.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
North American Wolverine *Gulo gulo luscus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5123	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* 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.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

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.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS OR FISH HATCHERIES WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

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.

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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
American White Pelican *pelecanus erythrorhynchos* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6886	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 31
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* 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.	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Black Rosy-finch *Leucosticte atrata* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9460	Breeds Jun 15 to Aug 31
California Gull *Larus californicus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
Cassin's Finch *Carpodacus cassinii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462	Breeds May 15 to Jul 15
Evening Grosbeak *Coccothraustes vespertinus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 15 to Aug 10
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* 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/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lewis's Woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408	Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
Rufous Hummingbird *selasphorus rufus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 15
Sage Thrasher *Oreoscoptes montanus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9433	Breeds Apr 15 to Aug 10

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.

▪ probability of presence ▪ breeding season | survey effort – no data

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.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 list of migratory birds that potentially occur 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 Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) 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 or migrating in my 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 query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. 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.

WETLAND INFORMATION WAS NOT AVAILABLE WHEN THIS SPECIES LIST WAS GENERATED. PLEASE VISIT HTTPS://WWW.FWS.GOV/WETLANDS/DATA/MAPPER.HTML OR CONTACT THE FIELD OFFICE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

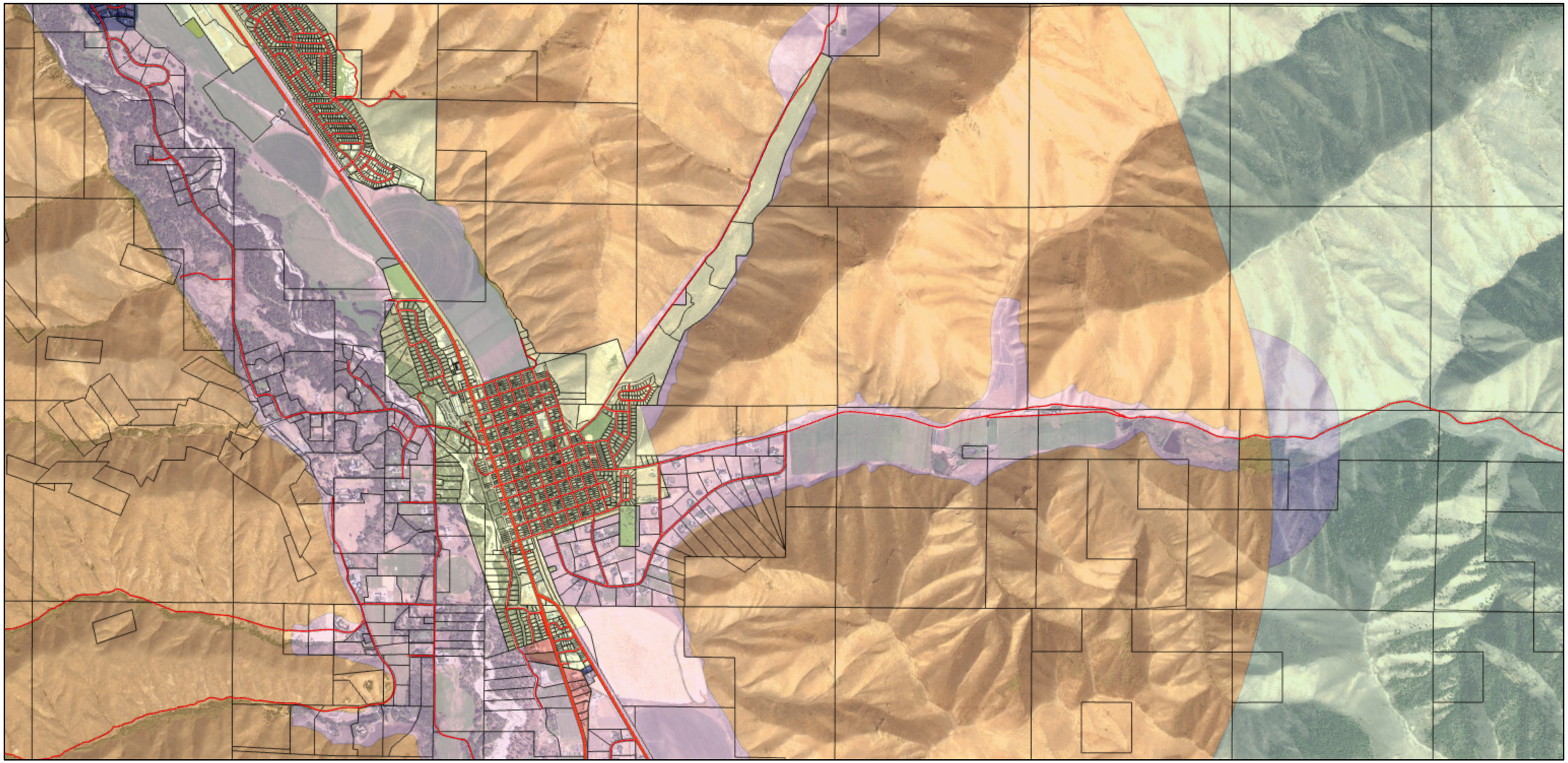
IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Mountain Waterworks
Name: Bri Cornwall
Address: PO Box 9906
City: Boise
State: ID
Zip: 83707
Email office@mountainwtr.com
Phone: 2087803990

Appendix O

Blaine County Zoning Districts Map

Blaine County GIS



10/12/2023, 12:25:01 PM

1:30,702

0 0.38 0.75 1.5 mi

0 0.5 1 2 km

Blaine County GIS

- Roads
- Arterial Roads
- Parcels

Zoning Districts

- Rural Residential R-10 (UIB)
- Rural Remote RR-40
- Residential R-10
- Residential/Agricultural R-5
- Planned Residential Development R-2
- Low-Density Residential R-1
- Light Industrial LI
- Incorporated Towns CITY

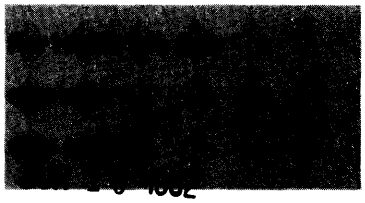
Appendix P

National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form

FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Bellevue Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number An area along Oak Street between Wood River and Fourth Street and extending north to Elm Street and south to Pine Street. ~~N/A~~ not for publication

city, town Bellevue ~~N/A~~ vicinity of congressional district Second

state Idaho code 016 county Blaine code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	X private	X unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state Idaho

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Blaine County Courthouse

street & number 206 First Avenue South

city, town Hailey state Idaho 83333

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Idaho State Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date 1972 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Idaho State Historical Society

city, town Boise state Idaho 83702-7695

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
___ excellent	_X_ deteriorated	_X_ unaltered	_X_ original site	N/A
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date	_____
___ fair	___ unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Belevue Historic District is a remnant of the original commercial and residential areas of the town of Bellevue, and documents that community's historical and architectural development in the late neneteenth and early twentieth centuries. Situated in the Wood River Valley, Bellevue sits on flat farm land , watered by the Wood River and bracketed on the east and west by mountains. The abandoned tracks of the Oregon Short Line's branch line between Shoshone and Ketchum runs through the historic district along Second Street, an unusual placement of the grade directly through a residential area that left houses facing out on the tracks.

The twenty-four buildings within the district chiefly date from the 1880s, when the town experienced a boom, although some, including the Bellevue State Bank, were erected after the turn of the century. The bulk of the district is residential; however, five brick and concrete commercial structures (buildings 1 through 5) and a frame barn (building 8) are included. All the buildings are one to two stories in height, and they sit on large parcels of land with numerous, matue cottonwood trees, making streescapes difficult to photograph. Deep, narrow lots create an east-west streetscape of large, shaded lawns surrounding modest-sized houses. The north-south streetscape along Second Street and the railroad tracks is more unified, in the conventional manner, by close-set houses fronting the street with shallow set-backs. The styles employed are typical of the period, and domestic designs range from the ornate Italianate style N. C. Larsen house (building 7) to more modest vernacular houses built of frame and clapboard or horizontal logs.

The district cuts through the town plat to offer a cross-section of Bellevue architecture situated along Oak Street. Outside of the district boundaries are modern ranch-style houses, recent commercial structures, vacant lots, and older buildings so altered in fabric and massing as to be noncontributory to the district. The area within the district boundaries constitutes the only concentration of well-preserved historic structures in the town. Scattered historic structures in north Bellevue are located a block and more from Oak Street, separated from the district by new housing, trailers, and vacant lots.

A scrutiny of historical photographs in the Idhao State Historical Library collection suggests that the district is indeed a cross-section of the town as it exists in the turn-of-the-century period during which it achieved architectural significance. By 1910 Main Street had developed a two-block-long continuous facade of frame and brick commercial structures. West of Main Street, the Wood River formed a natural barrier to further development. East of Main Street, a residential area had developed that incorporated the railroad tracks as a part of the street grid. (A grid had developed before the tracks were laid through Bellevue to the railhead in Hailey in 1883).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1880–1910 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

When development of one of Idaho's important lead-silver mining districts became practical in 1880, Bellevue suddenly flourished as a permanent industrial and commercial center. Bellevue also had early aspirations to achieve regional political supremacy, but that ambition was denied after a bitterly-fought clash among several nearby rivals was resolved in favor of a neighboring railway townsite promotion developed five miles away. With an advantageous location closer to major mines and farm lands, Bellevue survived as an independent community that retained an early historic character, with less modification from later change associated with population growth, longer than more sucessful (as well as less successful) Wood River mining towns. The Bellevue Historic District is significant architecturally for its examples of nationally-popular styles rendered on a more modest scale locally and for the information the buildings can yield in the study of folk and vernacular architecture. The district is historically significant as a cross-section of the Bellevue town plat that remains relatively intact, exhibiting the unique development of this late nineteenth-century mining center.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately ten acres

Quadrangle name Bellevue **Quadrangle scale** 15 minute

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	11	721 800	4815 9250
B	11	722 200	4815 9000
C	11	721 900	4815 6500
D	11	721 625	4815 7000
E	11	721 600	4815 7750
F	11	721 700	4815 8750
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The nomination includes the buildings and property in block F, lots 1-3; block G, lot 6; block E, lots 1-3 and 7-12; block H, lots 7-9; block K, lots 1-6 and 9-12; block J, lots 2-8; block 30, lots 1-2 and 11-12; and block 29, lots 5-6 of the Bellevue townsite. See attached sketch map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A	**code**	**county**	**code**
state N/A	**code**	**county**	**code**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Don Hibbard, Architectural Historian
Jennifer Eastman Attebery, Architectural Historian and Folklorist

organization Idaho State Historical Society **date** April 28, 1982

street & number 610 North Julia Davis Drive **telephone** 334-3356

city or town Boise **state** Idaho 83702-7695

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Merle Wells

title State Historic Presevation Officer **date** April 29, 1982

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register **date** 6-16-82

Attest: Emma Jane Saye **date** 6-15-82

Chief of Registration

GPO 938 835

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

BELLEVUE HISTORIC DISTRICT OWNERS' LIST

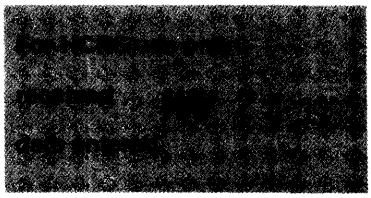
Site	Building	Owner	Block and Lot
1.	C. P. Larsen Building Main Street	Robert Guffy Box 118 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block F; Lot 3
2.	Davis and Bouschers Saloon (Drake Antique) Main Street	Gerald Wunderlich c/o Richard Drake Box 327 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block F; south 35 feet of lot 1
3.	Bellevue State Bank Main Street	Glenn Branen Box 255 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block G; Lot 6
4. & 5.	I.O.O.F. Hall Main Street	I.O.O.F. Lodge #9 Halbert Hatch, Secretary P.O. Box 166 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block E; Lots 2 and 3
7. & 8.	N. C. Larsen House (site 7) and N. C. Larsen Barn (site 8)	Lorene Larsen 106 South Second P.O. Box 8 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block E; Lots 7-9
9.	Dr. Allen House Second Street	Betty Brown 118 South Second Street P.O. Box 174 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block E; Lots 10-12
10.	House South corner Oak and Second streets	Joseph Bergin Box 58 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block H; Lot 7
11.	Log House Second Street	Joseph Bergin Box 58 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block H; Lot 9
12.	House Second Street	Sharon B. Shrock 103 South Second Street P.O. Box 308 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lot 6

BELLEVUE OWNERS' LIST (continued):

Site	Building	Owner	Block and Lot
13. & 14.	Houses (2) Second Street	Muriel K. Divine 612 North Second Street Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lots 3, 4, and 5
15.	House Second Street	Orville Cameron 117 South Second Street Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lot 2
16.	Johnson House Oak Street	Hazel Johnson 205 East Oak Street Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lot 1
17.	House Second Street	Blaine County Blaine County Courthouse Hailey, ID 83333	Block J; Lot 4
18.	House Second Street	Jack B. Shipman 213 South Second Street P.O. Box 263 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block J; Lot 3 and north one-half of Lot 2
19.	House north corner of Pine and Second streets	Mary Griffin P.O. Box 268 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block J; Lot 2 south one-half of lot 2
20.	Log House Third Street	Dale Ewerson P.O. Box 91 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lot 9
21.	McNary House Oak Street	Thomas McNary Estate c/o Clarence McNary P.O. Box 78 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block K; Lot 12
22.	House Third Street	William Burgund P.O. Box 654 Hailey, ID 83333	Block 30; Lots 1 and 2

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



BELLEVUE OWNERS' LIST (continued):

Site	Building	Owner	Block and Lot
23.	House (bungalow) 203 Third Street	Stephen Bixler Box 1303 Hailey, ID 83333	Block 29; Lots 5 and 6; north one-half of lot 5 and all of lot 6
24.	House Fourth Street	Douglas Woodcock P.O. Box 2142 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block 30; Lots 11 and 12
INTRUSION:			
6.	One-story cinderblock building Main Street	City of Bellevue P.O. Box 267 Bellevue, ID 83313	Block E; Lot 1; west one-half of south 37½ feet of lot 1

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Bellevue Historic District

INVENTORY:

1. C. P. Larsen Building. Main Street. Ca. 1905.
A one-story cinderblock commercial building with stepped side walls. Window and door openings have concrete lintels. Still visible above the entrance is an advertisement for "Tobaccoes toys candies groceries & notions."

2. Davis and Bouschers Saloon. Main Street.
A one-story rusticated concrete block building that terminates with a metal cornice. The building now houses the Drake Antique Store.

3. Bellevue State Bank. Main Street. 1910.
A two-story concrete block building with a brick veneer. The corner entry has an ornamental corbel table above the door. Large round arched windows with keystones grace the first floor, while all second-story windows have flat arches. The building terminates with a brick corbel table that originally supported a metal cornice.

4.
&
5. I.O.O.F. Hall. Main Street. 1884 and ca. 1900.
A two-story building which was erected in two stages. The north side, which is three bays wide, was originally bult in 1884 by N. C. Larsen, and was the town's major mercantile establishment. It is distinguished by a galvanized sheet iron facade from Pullis Brothers of St. Louis, including second-story iron window sills and curvilinear broken pediments. The south addition was added in about 1900. It continues the original facade line along the first floor storefront and the the second-story corbel table.

6. Intrusion. Main Street.
A one-story cinderblock office building of recent construction.

7.
&
8. N. C. Larsen House. Second Street.
A two-story frame house in a late Italianate style. It is distinguished by its excellent wood ornamentation, including the porch gingerbread with pendant finials on the south side bay window. Brackets enhance the shallow hipped roof as well as the flat porch roof. All of the first floor windows have bracketed entablatures above them and the second-story windows have a corbelled drip-stone motif banding above them. The property includes a one-and-a-half-story barn of board and batten. This gabled-roofed structure was a stable that functioned as a wagon shop.

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Bellevue Historic District

9. The Dr. Allen House. Second Street.
A one-and-one-half-story frame hall-and-parlor house with a long one-story wing on the rear that served as Bellevue's hospital. The house has an offset front porch with an unusual post and bracket greatment. The main house's windows have pedimented frames.

10. House. Oak Street.
A one-story Italianate house with dark red composition siding, a front bay window, and a gabled ell attached to the viewer's right.

11. House. Second Street.
A one-story gable-front house of hewn logs joined with V notches. The facade has an offset door and window.

12. House. Second Street.
A simple one-story cottage with a box plan and a hipped roof.

13. House. Second Street.
A single story L-plan house. It features a gabled roof and framed windows. The porch has been removed.

14. House. Second Street.
A hip-roofed classical cottage, or one-story pyramidal house. An outset, enclosed, centered entry is probably an addition.

15. House. Second Street.
A modest two-story residence with a gable roof. It has no front porch any longer, as the gabled roof portico now serves this entry protection function. Although the house has recently been resided with aluminum, the building retains its original massing, and underneath the siding, its historical fabric.

16. Johnson House. Oak Street.
A two-story frame structure. It has an L-shaped plan with a wing which appears at the base of the L. The front porch with its turned columns remains intact.

17.
&
18. Two houses. Second Street.
Two similarly designed Queen Anne cottages which feature flared hipped roofs and outset, left-of-center bay windows. These modest one-story houses were built slightly after the turn of the century.

19. House. Second Street.
A one-and-one-half-story house with a metal saltbox roof, white shiplap siding (lower half covered with aluminum siding), and a small gabled ell to the left rear.

20. House. Third Street.
A one-and-one-half-story single pen house with pedimented Greek revival window and heads. The lateral facade has a centerd panel door flanked by two windows. The house is constructed of hewn logs fastened with V notching and covered with ship lap.

21. McNary House. Oak Street. Ca. 1881.
Reputed to be the oldest surviving structure in Bellevue, this one-story cabin employs v-notching, board-and-batten gables, and framed windows and doors. Pedimented window and door heads suggest the Greek revival style.

22. House. Third Street.
A modest bungalow with a lateral-running gabled porch. It employs battered porch columns.

23. House. 302 Third Street.
A one-and-one-half-story hip-roofed bungalow with numrous shed dormers, a glassed-in sunporch, a tall brick chimney, and a shake roof. a square gabled bay extends to the right and a pentagonal bay with a hip roof to the left. The house is sided with white shiplap.

24. House. Fourth Street.
A two-story residence with a one-story wing on the west side. The main body of the house is a cube with a bracketed, hipped roof, alluding to the Italianate style. The asymmetrical three-bay front suggests a two-thirds Georgian plan. The wing of the house has a gable roof which extends to cover a porch with turned columns.

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Bellevue Historic District

Bellevue was settled in May and laid out in June, 1880, with the development of several nearby rich lead-silver mines, most notably the Queen of the Hills at Broadford--an 1879 community a mile away. A major distribution point for the Wood River mines, Bellevue boomed in the 1880 Wood River mining rush and boasted a population of several hundred that fall. All but three or four buildings constructed during the town's first two years were built of joined cottonwood logs. In 1881 lumber was scarce and adobe brick was the chief alternative to traditional log structures. But with two daily newspapers and a still more important mining discovery--the Minnie Moore--Bellevue anticipated a prosperous future.

After John Hailey got Union Pacific townsite company support for yet another mining center on his 1880 ranch several miles north of Bellevue, an 1882 Alturas county seat referendum left Hailey twenty votes ahead, out of a total of more than 2800. Bellevue had displaced Broadford, and now Hailey went on to surpass Bellevue. With an early smelter and a well-organized townsite promotion, in which Pittsburgh industrialist Andrew Mellon took a personal interest, Hailey gained important additional advantages. During 1882, the Oregon Short Line Railway Company decided to make Hailey the area's major railhead. Their Wood River branch, built north from Shoshone, passed directly through Bellevue along Second Street, there being no easy route west of Main Street, and the line therefore became a part of the street grid without splitting the town into "right" and "wrong" sides of the tracks. In 1883, the year Bellevue received its charter (still in effect), the first of four serious fires destroyed part of the settlement. Subsequent conflagrations occured in 1884, 1885, all of them claiming both residences and commercial structures. Newspaper reports from 1882 through 1884 suggest the consequences of the railroad and county seat decisions: a local judge moves to Hailey, improved town lots sell for as little as ten to twenty-five dollars, several businesses sell out, at least one moving to Hailey, and several houses are relocated to Hailey.

Not intimidated unduly by Hailey's success, Bellevue's developers fought on. In order to hold down Bellevue, Hailey's promoters had consolidated their control over Idaho's legislature so that they could defeat a variety of efforts to divide Alturas County, which occupied a vast mountain and desert area. But Bellevue finally gained retribution in 1889. When new county boundaries finally were adopted following a wild legislative battle, Bellevue was made county seat of Logan County, with a boundary between Hailey and Bellevue. That Hailey-Bellevue distraction diverted legislative attention from other important issues, so that no provision was made to hold Idaho's state constitutional convention--an omission which created awkward problems. Hailey had to fight for six years to get Bellevue back into what emerged as Blaine County. After that Bellevue offered no serious threat to Hailey, but mining there declined enough that Hailey did not prosper too much either. Agricultural expansion south of Bellevue helped maintain population there after 1900, and mining revivals from 1902 to 1906 Bellevue renewed hope.

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Bellevue Historic District

A 1912 fire set Bellevue back, and an erosion of historic architecture which began with early fires finally left the town with a concentration of historic buildings only along Oak Street and scattered historic buildings outside of this area. Recent pressures associated with a later mining revival from 1966 to 1970 and expansion of Sun Valley ski facilities have largely bypassed Bellevue, but rapid growth of Blaine County has begun a transformation that will become more significant in that century-old community.

Finley, Robert, and Scott, E. M. "A Great Lakes-to-Gulf Profile of Dispersed Dwelling Types." Geographical Review, 30 July, 1940, pp. 412-19.

McLeod, George A. History of Alturas and Blaine Counties, Idaho. Hailey, Idaho: The Hailey Times, 1938.

(Boise, Idaho) Tri-Weekly Statesman. 1880-1887.

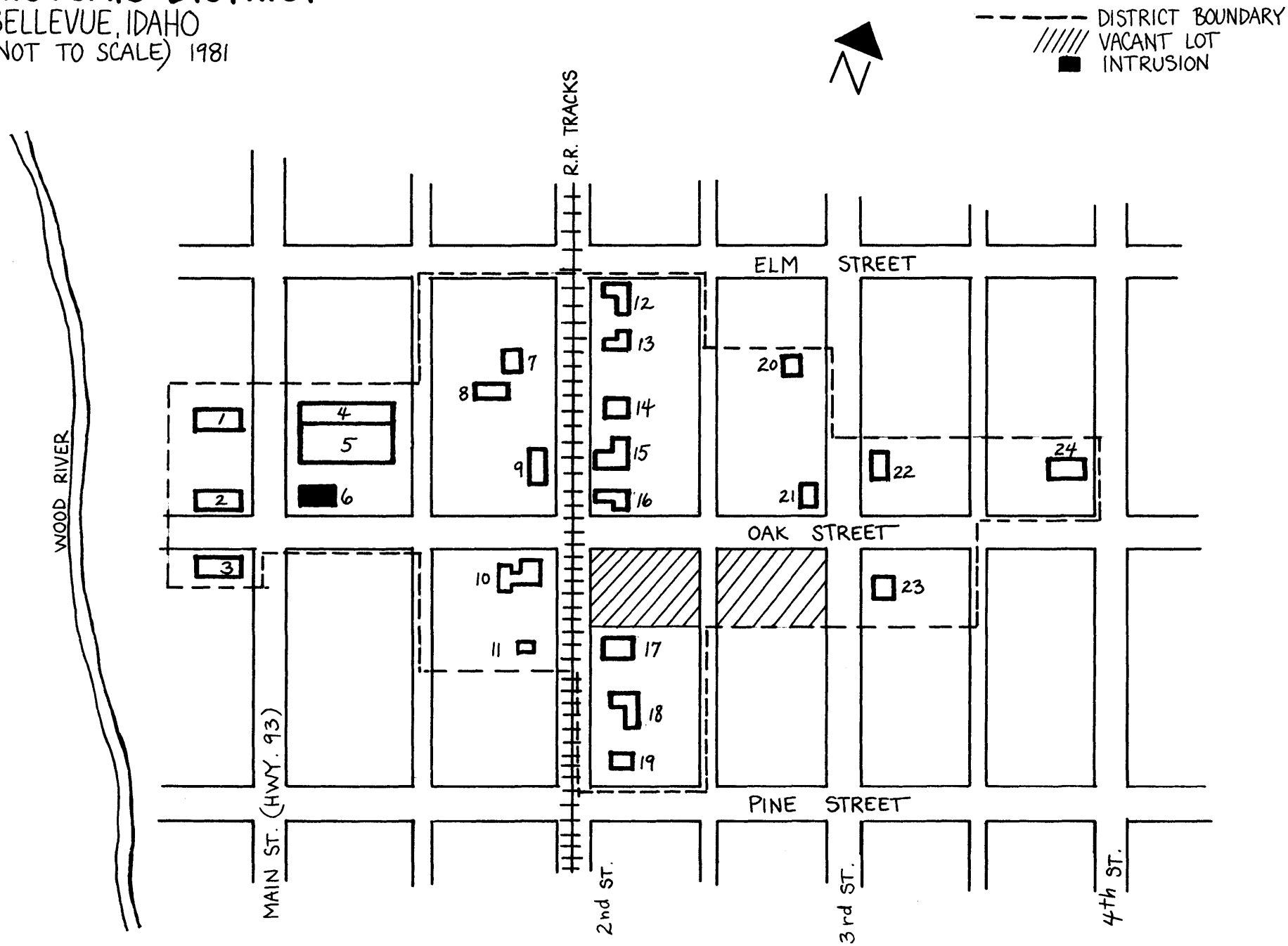
(Hailey, Idaho) Wood River Times. 1882-1910.

(Ketchum, Idaho) Ketchum Keystone. 1882-1888.

(Silver City, Idaho) Idaho Avalanche. 1880-1881.

BELLEVUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

BELLEVUE, IDAHO
(NOT TO SCALE) 1981



Appendix Q

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS Report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study Report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 11. The **horizontal datum** was NAD 83, GRS 1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at **(301) 713- 3242**, or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov.

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The **profile baselines** depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles in the FIS report. As a result of improved topographic data, the **profile baseline**, in some cases, may deviate significantly from the channel centerline or appear outside the SFHA.

Based on updated topographic information, this map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables for multiple streams in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on the map. Also, the road to floodplain relationships for unrevised streams may differ from what is shown on previous maps.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

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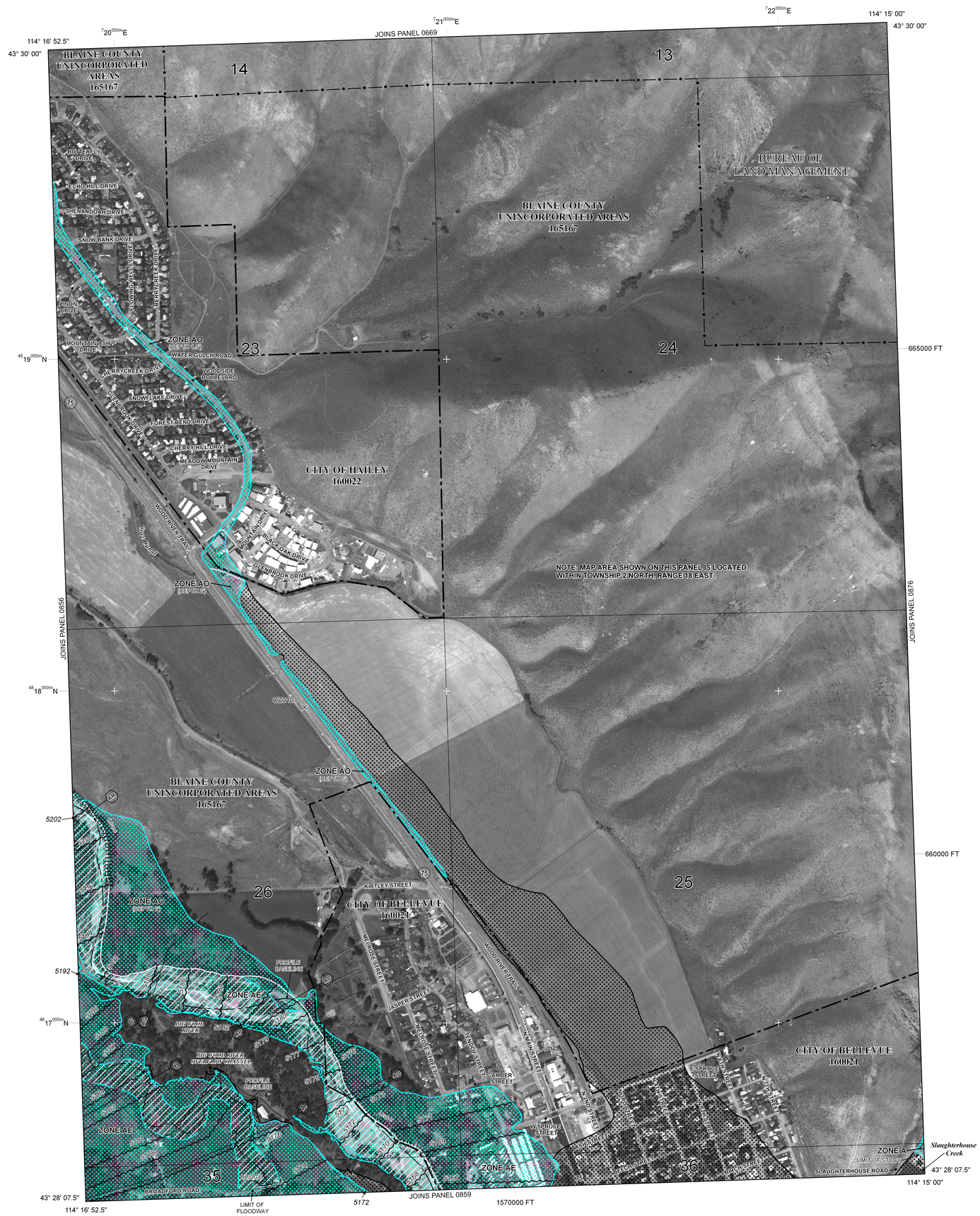

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A	No Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AE	Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AH	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AO	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
ZONE AR	Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
ZONE A99	Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE V	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE VE	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X	Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X	Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D	Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

	1% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
	0.2% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
	Floodway boundary
	Zone D boundary
	CBRS and OPA boundary
	Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
513	Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
(EL 987)	Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

A — A	Cross section line
23 — 23	Transect line
45° 02' 08", 93° 02' 12"	Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) Western Hemisphere
3100000 FT	5000-foot ticks: Idaho State Plane Central Zone (FIPS Zone 1102), Transverse Mercator projection
4889 000m N	1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 11N
DX5510 ×	Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
M1.5	River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

November 26, 2010

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET
150 0 150 300 METERS

NFIP NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0857E

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 857 OF 2000
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
BELLEVUE, CITY OF	160021	0857	E
BLAINE COUNTY	165167	0857	E
HAILEY, CITY OF	160022	0857	E

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

MAP NUMBER
16013C0857E
EFFECTIVE DATE
NOVEMBER 26, 2010

Federal Emergency Management Agency

NOTES TO USERS

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Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study Report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

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NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

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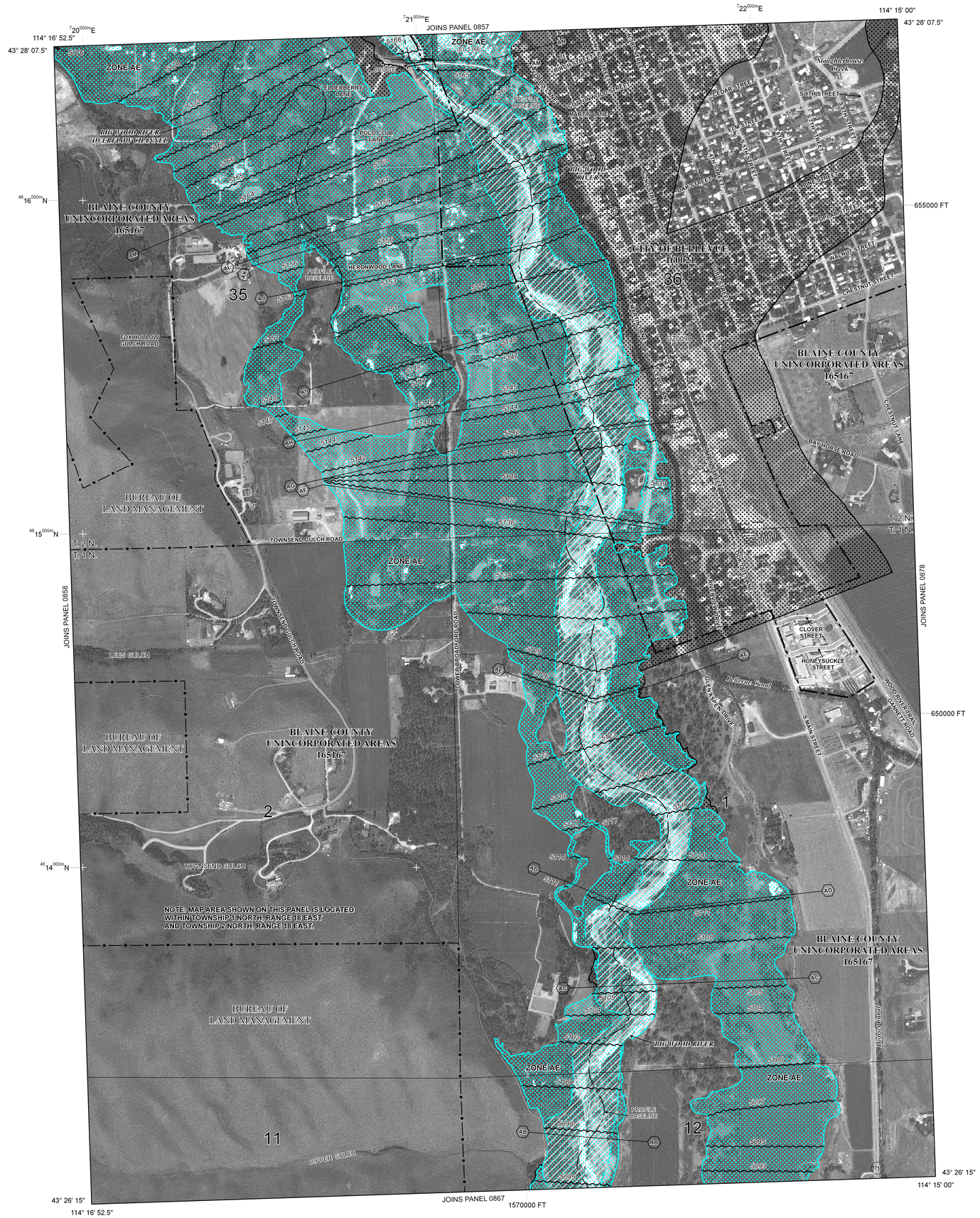

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A	No Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AE	Base Flood Elevations determined.
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ZONE AO	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
ZONE AR	Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
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ZONE VE	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X	Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X	Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D	Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

	1% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
	0.2% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
	Floodway boundary
	Zone D boundary
	CBRS and OPA boundary
	Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
513	Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
(EL 987)	Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

A ⟷ A	Cross section line
23 ⟷ 23	Transect line
45° 02' 08", 93° 02' 12"	Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) Western Hemisphere
3100000 FT	5000-foot ticks: Idaho State Plane Central Zone (FIPS Zone 1102), Transverse Mercator projection
4889000m N	1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 11N
DX5510 ×	Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
M1.5	River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

November 26, 2010

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

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MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET
150 0 150 300 METERS

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0859E

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 859 OF 2000
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
BELLEVUE, CITY OF	160021	0859	E
BLAINE COUNTY	165167	0859	E

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

MAP NUMBER
16013C0859E
EFFECTIVE DATE
NOVEMBER 26, 2010

Federal Emergency Management Agency

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LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

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ZONE A No Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AE Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AH Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AO Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.

ZONE AR Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.

ZONE A99 Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE V Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE VE Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

ZONE D Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

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- 1% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
- 0.2% Annual Chance Floodplain Boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
- 513 — Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
- (EL 987) — Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

- A — A — Cross section line
- 23 — 23 — Transect line
- 45° 02' 08", 93° 02' 12" — Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) Western Hemisphere
- 3100000 FT — 5000-foot ticks: Idaho State Plane Central Zone (FIPS Zone 1102), Transverse Mercator projection
- 4989000m N — 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 11N
- DX5510 — Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- M1.5 — River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

November 26, 2010

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

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MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET
150 0 150 300 METERS

NFIP NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0878E

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

BLAINE COUNTY, IDAHO AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 878 OF 2000
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
BELLEVUE, CITY OF	160021	0878	E
BLAINE COUNTY	165167	0878	E

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

MAP NUMBER 16013C0878E
EFFECTIVE DATE NOVEMBER 26, 2010

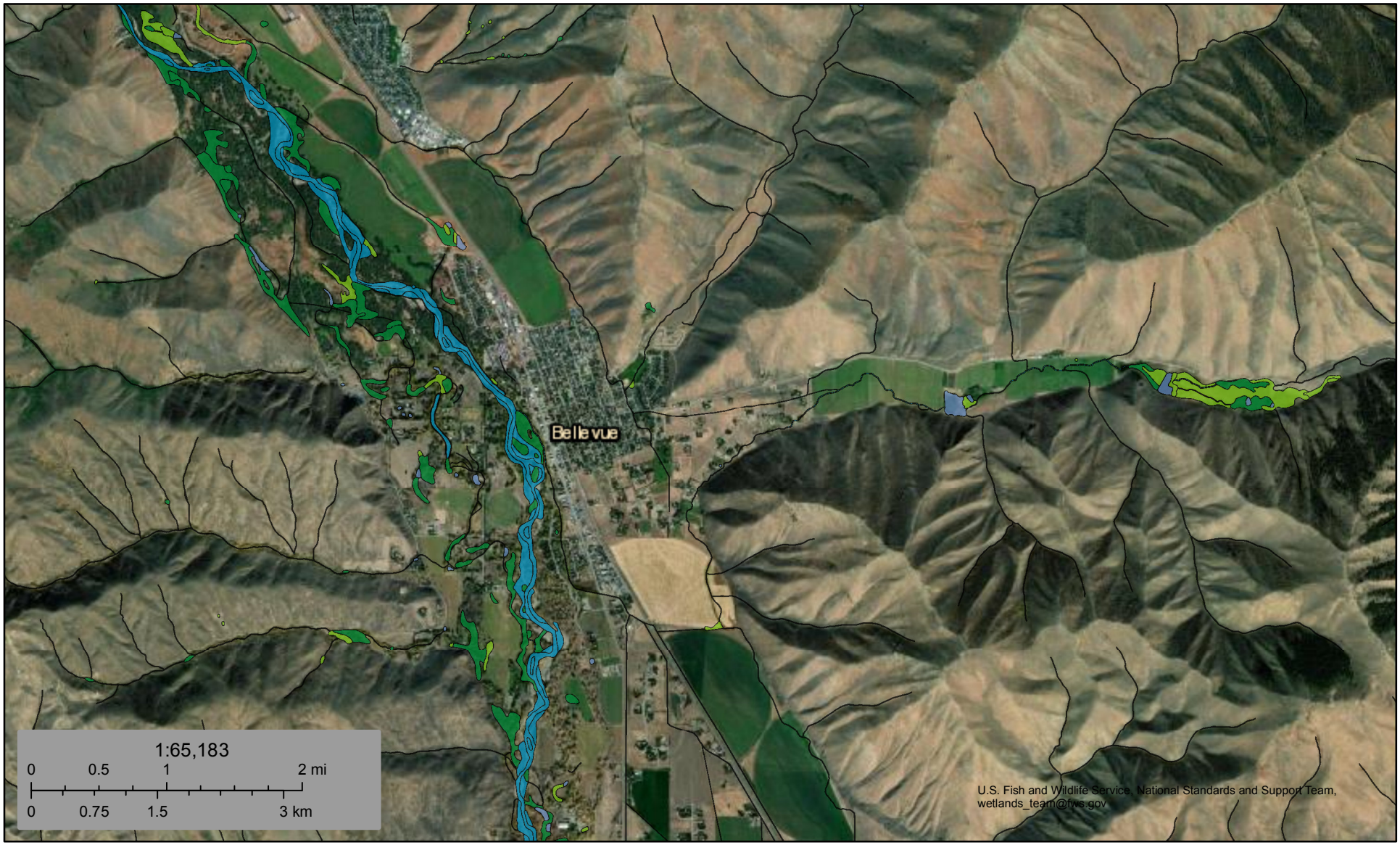
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Appendix R

USFWS National Wetlands Map

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Bellevue Wetlands Map



May 17, 2023

Wetlands

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

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.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
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