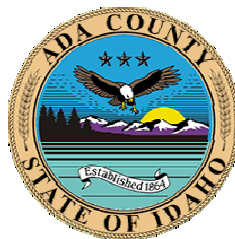


Five Mile Creek Pathway Project Development Report

Prepared for



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KEY TERMS

ACHD	Ada County Highway District
CIM	Communities in Motion 2040 Plan
COMPASS	Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho
ITD	Idaho Transportation Department
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMID	Nampa & Meridian Irrigation District
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PIP	Public Involvement Plan
STP-TMA	Surface Transportation Block Grant – Transportation Management Area
TAP	Transportation Alternatives Program
WWTC	Wastewater Treatment Center

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Meridian has developed a [Pathways Master Plan](#) to identify a network of pathways and connectivity that is intended to enhance the community, increase pedestrian and bicycle mobility, and provide healthy and safe recreational opportunities. Key to the pathway network is Five Mile Creek Pathway, which follows the irrigation facility from the Ada/Canyon county border through Meridian with potential regional connections to Nampa and Boise. Once fully constructed, the Five Mile Creek Pathway will provide over 11 miles of continuous pathway with connections to downtown Meridian, Tully Park, 8th Street Park, several schools and numerous neighborhoods within Meridian.

Currently, the Five Mile Creek Pathway terminates on the north side of Five Mile Creek on the east side of Ten Mile Road. The existing McNelis Pathway on the west side of Ten Mile Road is on the south side of Five Mile Creek. The bridge on Ten Mile Road over Five Mile Creek is a skewed crossing and is very narrow (approximately 30-feet wide) providing only two travel lanes and very small shoulders, not suitable for bicyclists or pedestrians. Although the project area is primarily undeveloped agricultural land within both the City of Meridian limits and unincorporated Ada County, development is anticipated in the near future.

The Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS) retained Parametrix to conduct a planning analysis for extending the existing Five Mile Creek Pathway from Ten Mile Road to Black Cat Road with a non-motorized, ADA accessible route that provides the missing links to connection with the City's overall pathway system. This Project Development phase evaluated alignment of several alternatives for the pathway and roadway crossing at Ten Mile Road. In coordination with COMPASS, the City of Meridian, Ada County Highway District (ACHD), and Ada County, an alignment was recommended.

The recommended alignment includes a 10-foot wide, non-motorized, ADA accessible, asphalt multi-use pathway between Ten Mile Road and Black Cat Road. As proposed, the pathway will connect to the existing pathway terminus on the east side of Ten Mile Road, north of Five Mile Creek. A pedestrian bridge will be constructed to cross to the south side of Five Mile Creek, where a signalized pedestrian crossing on Ten Mile Road will be installed. The proposed crossing will then connect to the existing sidewalk and McNelis Pathway on the west side of Ten Mile Road. The alignment of the proposed Five Mile Creek Pathway will follow the existing McNelis Pathway west, until the pathway turns south. At that point, the Five Mile Creek pathway alignment will continue west, requiring a culvert crossing Nine Mile Creek. The creek side pathway will then follow the Five Mile Creek west to Black Cat Road, on the south side of Five Mile Creek.



Currently, the Five Mile Creek Pathway terminates east of Ten Mile Road, north of Five Mile Creek. The existing McNelis Pathway is on the west side of Ten Mile Road, south of Five Mile Creek. Ten Mile Road is narrow and not suitable for bicyclists or pedestrians.

The proposed pathway is located primarily on land owned by the Nampa & Meridian Irrigation District (NMID). A signalized crossing proposed at Ten Mile Road will be located within ACHD right-of-way. ACHD will own and maintain the crossing. One privately-owned parcel is anticipated to be impacted, requiring approximately 15,000 square feet of easement for the pathway.

The City of Meridian will be responsible for development and maintenance of the Pathway, even for the areas located outside of the City's current jurisdiction. The recommended alternative will be designed to the City's design standards and will require their approval. For areas outside the City limits, Ada County will review and approve documents to ensure the County is not liable for any portion of the pathway. An existing agreement with NMID outlines responsibilities for construction and maintenance of the pathways along the irrigation facility, including portions of Five Mile Creek Pathway Segment D.

As proposed, the conceptual cost estimate for the design and construction of the pathway is \$670,000. These costs include a pedestrian bridge east of Ten Mile Road, 4,500 feet of new asphalt pathway, a culvert crossing Nine Mile Creek, along with pertinent costs for earthwork, utilities, and other associated costs.

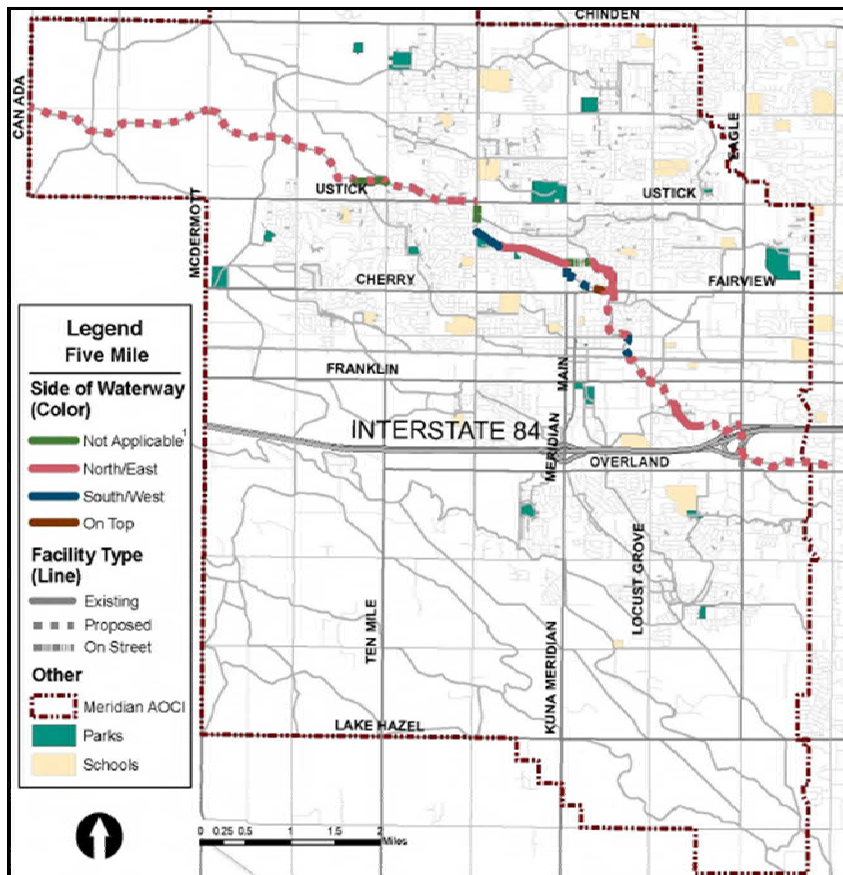
1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Five Mile Creek Pathway is an existing pedestrian pathway that begins on the east side of Ten Mile Road and ends at the west side of Meridian Road. The City of Meridian is considering expansion of the 10-foot wide asphalt pathway along Five Mile Creek from the west side of Ten Mile Road to the east side of Black Cat Road. The City of Meridian applied for funding of this project in 2016 through the Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS). At that time, COMPASS selected this project to participate in its Project Development Program, made available through FHWA planning funding, to ensure the project was well-defined with an accurate cost estimate, purpose and need statements, an environmental scan, and public involvement plan.

1.1 Background

The City of Meridian adopted a [Pathways Master Plan](#) in 2010 as a guide for pathway development within the City. The Plan acknowledges the Five Mile Creek Pathway as a route following Five Mile Creek from the Ada/Canyon county border through Meridian with potential regional connections to Nampa and Boise.

In December 2015, the City of Meridian adopted a [Parks and Recreation Master Plan](#) which outlines recommendations for City parks and pathways to meet the needs of the growing community. That Plan identified Five Mile Creek Pathway as a high-priority pathway within the City.



Once fully constructed, the Five Mile Creek Pathway will provide over 11 miles of continuous pathway with connections to downtown Meridian, Tully Park, 8th Street Park, several schools and numerous neighborhoods within Meridian.

Source: City of Meridian [Pathways Master Plan](#)

1.2 Project Scope

The Project Development Phase of the Five Mile Creek Pathway consisted of a planning analysis for the expansion of the Five Mile Creek Pathway Segment D, between Ten Mile Road and Black Cat Road. This Project Development Report was prepared to document the planning analysis and findings to provide application-ready information when funding opportunities arise. In addition, the document provides suggested and required activities that should be conducted as the project progresses including public involvement and environmental permitting. This Project Development Report identifies the recommended alignment for the Five Mile Creek Pathway which consists of the following:

- A recommended route for 10-foot asphalt pathway along Five Mile Creek between Ten Mile Road and Black Cat Road.
- A recommended location and type of pedestrian bridge to cross Five Mile Creek and/or Nine Mile Creek.
- A recommended location and type of roadway crossing at Ten Mile Road to connect with existing Five Mile Creek pathway on the East side of Ten Mile Road.

2. PURPOSE AND NEED

2.1 Purpose

The City of Meridian has been transforming from a small agricultural town to one of the fastest growing cities in the state of Idaho. In 2016, the City was recognized as the second fastest growing small city by wallethub.com, and the best housing market for new homes by the National Association of Realtors (City of Meridian, 2016). Population growth between 2010 and 2015 has been over 20%, compared to just over 5% in the state of Idaho (US Census Bureau, 2016). The project area is largely undeveloped agricultural land with the exception of the City of Meridian's Wastewater Treatment Center (WWTC) and some commercial development. Residential and commercial development surrounds the project area, with further development anticipated.

The City of Meridian has developed a [Pathways Master Plan](#) to identify a network of pathways and connectivity that is intended to enhance the community, increase pedestrian and bicycle mobility, and provide healthy and safe recreational opportunities. Key to the pathway network is Five Mile Creek Pathway. Currently, the Five Mile Creek Pathway is disconnected and incomplete with its terminus at Ten Mile Road.

The purpose of this document is to provide an analysis for extending the existing Five Mile Creek Pathway from Ten Mile Road to Black Cat Road with a non-motorized, ADA accessible route that provides the missing links to connection with the City's overall pathway system. This report is designed to provide conceptual project information as well as a narrative for future funding applications which includes detailed descriptions of the purpose and need, the alternatives considered and on what basis one was recommended, as well as a cost estimate, environmental scan, and public involvement plan. By identifying the pathway alignment and features, understanding site constraints, costs, and next steps, the City of Meridian can seek funding for design and construction for this important pathway segment.

2.2 Need

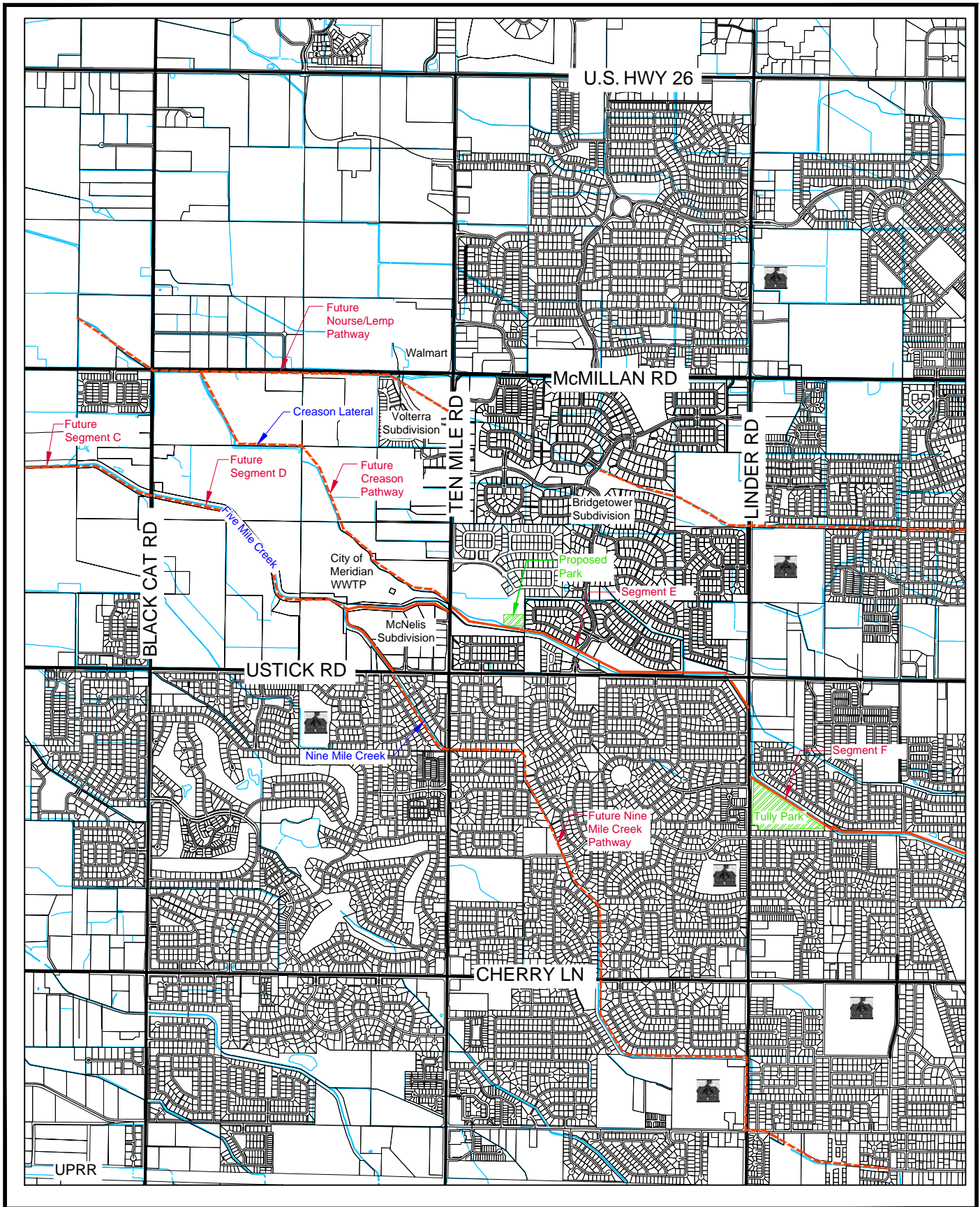
The proposed Five Mile Creek Pathway Segment D is needed to connect northwest Meridian with residential neighborhoods, commercial developments, downtown Meridian, parks, and schools as shown in Figure 1. A continuous, accessible pathway creates a desirable community to live, work, and play and supports Meridian's goals.

The pathway's existing terminus at Ten Mile Road is unsafe for bicyclists and pedestrians using the pathway and for vehicles traveling on Ten Mile Road. Currently, bicyclists and pedestrians must enter traffic and use the vehicle travel lanes on Ten Mile Road since the roadway does not have sidewalks, bike lanes, or shoulders.

The proposed pathway will increase recreational opportunities, and provide non-motorized transportation options for the community to travel between neighborhoods and commercial developments, parks, schools, and downtown Meridian. It will also improve mobility and safety for bicyclists and pedestrians in a rapidly growing community.



The existing Ten Mile Road bridge over Five Mile Creek is not suitable for bicyclists and pedestrians.



- Existing Pathway
- - - Future City of Meridian Planned Pathway

Figure 1
Vicinity Map
 Five Mile Creek Pathway

2.3 Strategic Goals and Performance Measures

The Five Mile Creek Pathway will provide healthy recreation, transportation and community-gathering options for the community. The Meridian Parks and Recreation Department’s mission is to enhance the community’s quality of life by providing innovatively-designed parks, connected pathways, and diverse recreational opportunities for all citizens of Meridian that create lasting memories. The City’s [Parks and Recreation Master Plan](#) contains recommendations and outlines for the City, which include an overall goal to maintain and improve facilities and amenities. The Five Mile Creek Pathway project supports several objectives in the plan, including:

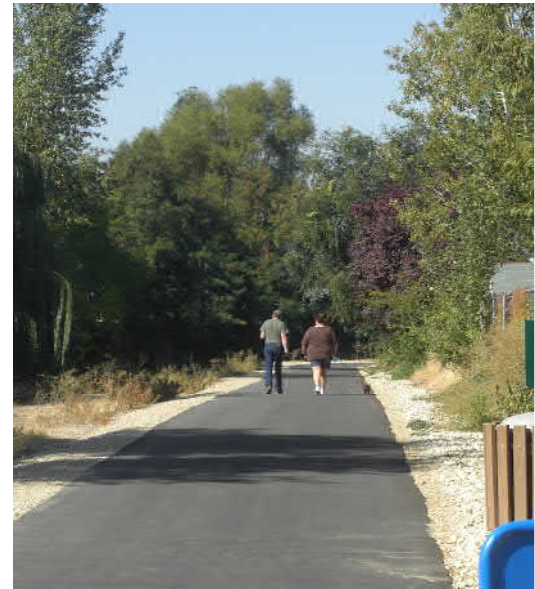
- Objective 4.2 – The Department should continue to implement the existing Pathways Master Plan and update as needed based on annual reviews.
- Objective 4.4 – As Meridian continues to grow, the Department should look for opportunities to add parks and pathways in those new growth areas.

The regional transportation plan, [Communities in Motion 2040](#) (CIM), identifies goals for the region that “include walkability, preserving farmland, minimizing congestion, increasing transportation options, improving jobs-housing balance, better access to parks, and maintaining environmental resources.” CIM also includes performance measures and targets for various categories such as transportation, land use, community infrastructure, and health. The Five Mile Creek Pathway project supports several CIM 2040 goals:

- Improve safety and security for all transportation modes and users
- Develop a transportation system with high connectivity that preserves capacity of the regional system and encourages walk and bike trips
- Promote a transportation system and land-use patterns that enhance public health, protect the environment, and improve the quality of life
- Promote development and transportation projects that protect and provide all of the region’s population with access to open space, natural resources, and trails

Quantifiable performance measures that can be evaluated on those goals include:

- Number of bicycle and pedestrian crashes
- Bicycle/pedestrian level of service
- Household connectivity to parks, schools, and grocery stores
- Miles of trails and pathways



A continuous, accessible pathway system throughout the City of Meridian creates a desirable community to live, work, and play.

3. PROJECT AREA

The proposed Five Mile Creek Pathway is located between McMillan Road and Ustick Road. It includes the existing Five Mile Creek Pathway terminus east of Ten Mile Road and terminates on the east side of Black Cat Road (Figure 1). Some of the project area is within the City of Meridian's existing limits, while the remainder is within unincorporated Ada County. All of the project area is within the City of Meridian's Area of City Impact.

3.1 Land Use

3.1.1 Existing Land Use

Currently, the project study area is largely undeveloped agricultural land with the exception of the City of Meridian's WWTC, a storage unit facility north of the WWTC, a small commercial development at the northwest corner of Ten Mile Road and Ustick Road, and residential development at the southwest corner of Ten Mile Road and McMillan Road. Areas to the east, west and south of the project study are primarily developed with single-family residential housing.

3.1.2 Future Land Use

The proposed Five Mile Creek Pathway is located in an area ripe for development. The City of Meridian Future Land Use Map (Appendix A) indicates future land uses within the project study include civic (City's WWTC), mixed use non-residential, and medium-density residential uses. A future park and school are also potential uses in the area.

The City of Meridian has been experiencing tremendous growth. The US Census Bureau population estimates identify Meridian as the fastest growing urban city in Idaho. Between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2015, the City of Meridian experienced an estimated population growth of 20.8%, compared to the statewide population growth of 5.6%. Total population within the City of Meridian is just over 90,000 (US Census Bureau, 2016).

3.2 Waterways

The project study area includes three primary waterways (Creason Lateral, Five Mile Creek, and Nine Mile Creek). All three are irrigation features owned and maintained by the Nampa & Meridian Irrigation District (NMID). The land along Five Mile Creek and Nine Mile Creek is owned by NMID. In comparison, the land along the Creason Lateral is owned by individual property owners, with an easement for NMID for maintenance access.

The US Census Bureau 5-year population estimates identify Meridian as the fastest growing urban city in Idaho.

Source: US Census Bureau

3.3 Roadways

3.3.1 Existing Roadways

The project area is bound by four arterial roadways, as described in the table below.

Table 1. Primary Roadways within the Project Area

Roadway	No. Lanes	Classification	Posted Speed Limit
McMillan Road	3	Residential Arterial	45 mph
Ustick Road	3	Residential Arterial	40 mph
Ten Mile Road	2/3	Residential Mobility Arterial	40 mph
Black Cat Road	2/3	Residential Arterial	50 mph

The existing Ten Mile Road bridge over Five Mile Creek is very narrow (approximately 30-feet wide) providing only two travel lanes and very small shoulders, not suitable for bicyclists or pedestrians.

In addition to the primary roadways, the project area includes several local collector roadways to serve developments including Volterra subdivision at the southwest corner of Ten Mile Road and McMillan Road, Drawbridge subdivision south of Volterra, and McNelis subdivision at the northwest corner of Ten Mile Road and Ustick Road. In addition, several access roads and private driveways provide access to existing properties within the area. NMID owns and maintains a gravel access road that runs along the north side of Five Mile Creek within the project area.

3.3.2 Existing Intersections

Both intersections along Ten Mile Road (Ustick Road and McMillan Road) are signalized and have been expanded to include dedicated turn lanes, and two through lanes once the roadway segments are widened. Both intersections along Black Cat Road (Ustick Road and McMillan Road) are four-way stop controlled intersections with one lane in all directions.

3.3.3 Planned Improvements

To accommodate the City's growth, the infrastructure and roadway network is planned to be improved and expanded. The Ada County Highway District (ACHD) 2017-2021 adopted Five Year Work Plan has identified a project along Ten Mile Road, between Ustick Road and McMillan Road to widen the roadway to five lanes with curb, gutter, sidewalk, and bike lanes, including replacement of two bridges, one being over Five Mile Creek. Programmed funding for the project includes design in 2020 and construction funding unprogrammed.. No other roadway improvement projects are currently programmed within the project study area.

3.4 Pathways

3.4.1 Existing Pathways

Five Mile Creek Pathway, between Linder Road and the western limits of Bridgetower Subdivision, was constructed in 2014. Construction of the segment between Bridgetower and Ten Mile Road is planned for spring 2017, including a neighborhood park. This segment of the pathway, referred to as Segment E, is located north of Five Mile Creek (see Figure 1).

Within the study area, there is an existing asphalt pathway bordering the McNelis subdivision, located at the northwest corner of the Ustick Road and Ten Mile Road intersection. The pathway provides connection to both Ten Mile Road and Ustick Road and is referred to as the “McNelis Pathway” in this document.

The City of Meridian’s [Pathway Master Plan](#) separates Five Mile Creek Pathway into ten primary segments. This segment of Five Mile Creek, between Ten Mile and Black Cat, referred to as segment D, was originally planned to be developer-driven and was shown as an unranked project on the priority tier list.



The existing McNelis Pathway provides a connection between Ten Mile Road and Ustick Road on the perimeter of a commercial development.

3.4.2 Planned Pathways

The City of Meridian’s [Pathway Master Plan](#) identifies the Five Mile Creek Pathway as a major pathway within the City with potential regional connections to Nampa and Boise. Currently, the Five Mile Creek pathway includes over two miles of connection, with over eight more miles proposed. Once fully constructed, the Five Mile Creek pathway will provide over 11 miles of continuous pathway with connections to downtown Meridian, Tully Park, 8th Street Park, several schools and numerous neighborhoods within Meridian.

Also identified in the City’s Plan is the Creason Pathway, which follows the Creason Lateral for just over one mile between Ten Mile Road and McMillan Road. The pathway connects with the Five Mile Creek Pathway at its Ten Mile Road terminus and the Nourse/Lemp Pathway at McMillan Road.

A portion of the McNelis Pathway is located on the proposed alignment for the Nine Mile Creek Pathway, which is planned to follow the Nine Mile Creek from the Five Mile Creek connection southeast to the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR), east of Linder Road (see Figure 1).

3.5 Property Ownership

Property ownership within the project study area consists of several large privately-owned parcels, most of which are agricultural lands. The City of Meridian owns over 53 acres including their WWTC facilities station east of Black Cat Road, and an undeveloped parcel south of Nine Mile Creek for a future water reservoir. ACHD owns the public roadways, the sidewalk along the Idaho Power substation, as well as a parcel on the east side of Ten Mile Road that is currently used for stormwater storage and treatment. NMID owns property surrounding the Five Mile Creek, including a majority of the McNelis pathway, as well as the gravel maintenance road north of the creek (Figure 2).

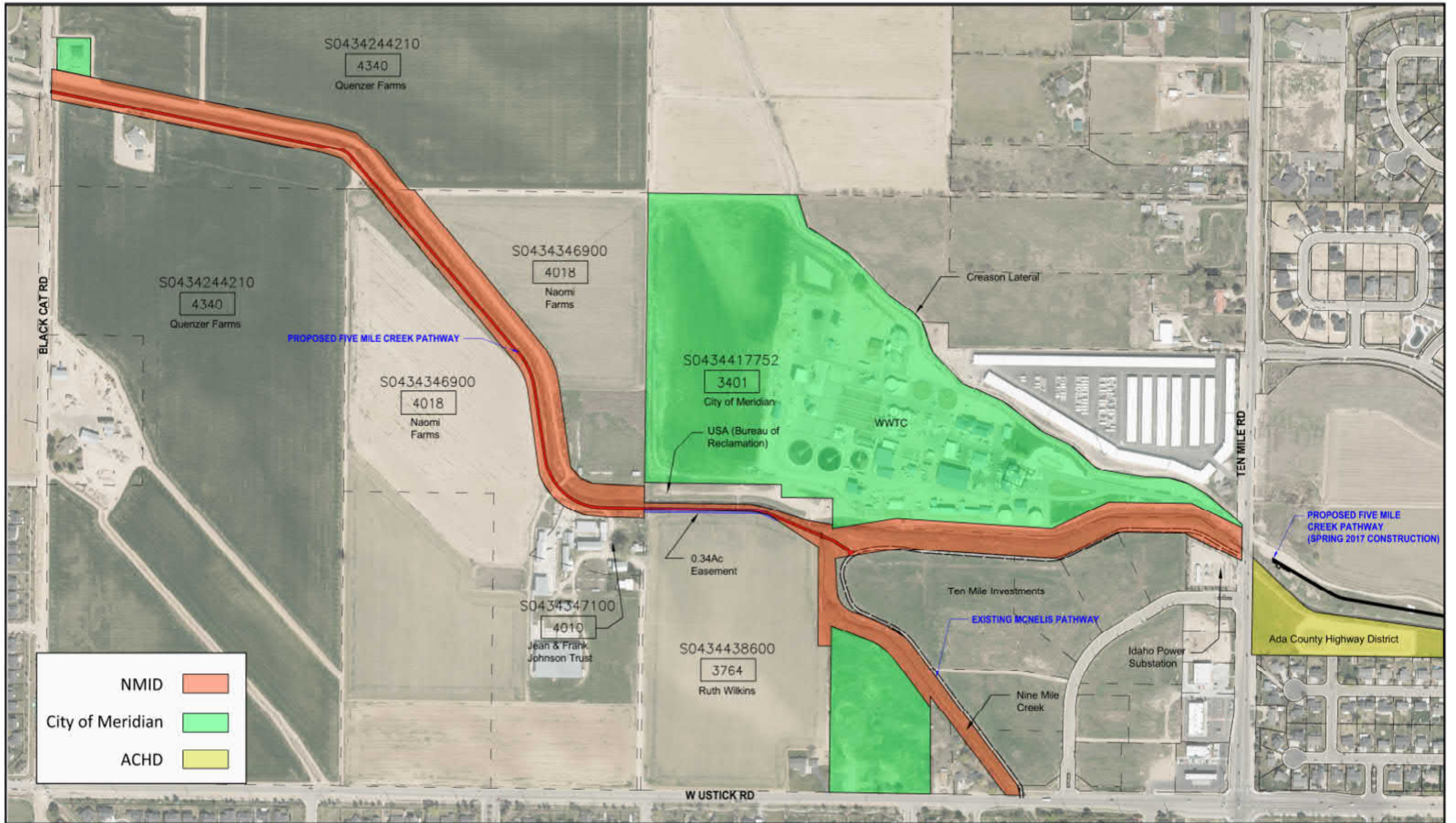


Figure 2
Property Ownership
FIVE MILE CREEK PATHWAY

3.5.1 Easements and Agreements

The City of Meridian and NMID entered into a Master Pathway Agreement in 2000 to allow use of the irrigation access roadways for recreation pathways by the City of Meridian. The agreement requires coordination with NMID during pathway planning and NMID approval of the plans, to ensure the pathway does not interfere with NMID use and management of the facilities.

3.6 Environmental Scan

An Environmental Scan (Appendix B) was prepared to identify any known environmental constraints within the project area utilizing online databases. No field work, technical investigations, or regulatory agency coordination were completed during this phase of the project.

The scan identified several environmental resources within the project area, which include:

- Potentially eligible historic sites, including Five Mile Creek
- Wetland areas along Five Mile and Nine Mile Creeks are likely considered Waters of the US under the jurisdiction of United States Army Corps of Engineers
- Potential presence of slickspot peppergrass, a threatened plant
- Hazardous materials at the Meridian Wastewater Treatment Facility, including an underground storage tank
- Mapped 100 and 500 year floodplain areas
- Farmland areas, potentially classified as prime farmland



The project area is located within the 100 year and 500 year floodplain areas.

The Environmental Scan also identified potential environmental permits and/or approvals that could be required depending on funding for the project, including:

- NEPA Document (likely a Categorical Exclusion)
- Section 106 Archaeological and Historic Survey Report
- Wetland Delineation in accordance with Section 404
- Prime Farmland Conversion Forms if agricultural land is needed to construct the project
- Biological Evaluation to determine if the project has “No Effect” to threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitat. An assessment of the migratory birds and potential impacts within the project area would also be necessary
- NPDES Stormwater Permit if the project will discharge stormwater to waters of the US and disturb more than one acre of ground
- Floodplain Development Permit and No-Rise Certification from Ada County and/or the City of Meridian may be required for construction within the floodplain
- Hydraulic Report will be required if crossing Five Mile Creek
- Joint Application for Permit and associated 401 Certification

3.7 Constraints

A review of the existing conditions within the project area identified several key constraints:

- The existing Five Mile Creek Pathway terminates on the north side of Five Mile Creek on the east side of Ten Mile Road; the existing McNelis Pathway on the west side of Ten Mile Road is on the south side of Five Mile Creek.
- The bridge on Ten Mile Road over Five Mile Creek is a skewed crossing and is very narrow (approximately 30-foot wide) providing only two travel lanes and very small shoulders, not suitable for bicyclists or pedestrians.
- The project area is located within the 100 year and 500 year floodplain.
- Several parcels adjacent to the creek are undeveloped and their ultimate use is unknown. Development on these parcels may include uses that are not highly desired along a multi-use pathway.

4. ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

4.1 Alternatives Evaluated

4.1.1 Pathway Alignment

Four pathway alignment options were developed between Ten Mile Road and Black Cat Road (Figure 3). Each option was developed with the overall goal of providing a continuous connection between Ten Mile Road and Black Cat Road, generally following the Five Mile Creek and/or Creason Lateral alignments per the City's Pathways Master Plan. In addition, the options considered the adjacent land uses and existing topography.

- **Option 1** connected to the existing pathway on the south bank of Five Mile Creek, with a pedestrian bridge crossing near the City of Meridian WWTC. From that point, the pathway is located along the north bank of Five Mile Creek to Black Cat Road.
 - Considerations: Requires crossing Five Mile Creek; located along NMID maintenance road; located near City's WWTC discharge and monitoring sites; provides connection with Ustick Road and Ten Mile Road
- **Option 2** connected to the existing pathway on the south bank of Five Mile Creek, crossing Nine Mile Creek, and staying on the south bank of Five Mile Creek to Black Cat Road.
 - Considerations: Requires crossing Nine Mile Creek; avoids NMID maintenance road; requires easements from private properties; impacts trees and existing vegetation on south side of Five Mile Creek; provides connection with Ustick Road and Ten Mile Road
- **Option 3** crossed Ten Mile Road north of Five Mile Creek, staying on the north bank to Black Cat Road.
 - Considerations: Does not require any creek crossings; does not provide pathway connectivity to Ustick Road; located along NMID maintenance road; located near City's WWTC discharge and monitoring sites; creates pathway along both sides of Five Mile Creek for a short distance; may require retaining wall and realignment of WWTC access road

- **Option 4** crossed Ten Mile Road north of Five Mile Creek, crossed the WWTC access road and followed the Creason Lateral alignment north of the WWTC, then west (not along a creek) to Five Mile Creek on the north bank to Black Cat Road.
 - Considerations: Does not require any creek crossings; keeps pedestrians, bikes, and pets away from the discharge and monitoring sites at City's WWTC; does not provide pathway connectivity to Ustick Road; may require retaining wall and realignment of WWTC access road; does not follow Five Mile Creek

4.1.2 Roadway Crossing

In addition, several options were developed for crossing Ten Mile Road, all of which included a signalized pedestrian crossing (Figure 4). These options were developed to provide a safe, signalized pedestrian crossing of Ten Mile Road at the existing Five Mile Creek Pathway terminus. The options considered the location of the existing pathway terminus, potential future pathway alignment west of Ten Mile Road, and the anticipated widening of Ten Mile Road.

Three options assumed Ten Mile Road was not widened to five lanes, although they do not preclude that widening. Each would require relocation of the pedestrian crossing poles once Ten Mile Road is widened.

- **Option A** proposed a diagonal roadway crossing from the existing Five Mile Creek pathway north of the creek to the existing pathway south of the creek
 - Considerations: Includes a diagonal crossing of Ten Mile Road, which is less desired than a perpendicular crossing
- **Option B** proposed a pedestrian bridge crossing Five Mile Creek east of Ten Mile Road with diagonal roadway crossing to connect with existing pathway south of the creek
 - Considerations: Includes a diagonal crossing of Ten Mile Road, which is less desired than a perpendicular crossing; requires bridge crossing over Five Mile Creek; pedestrian bridge intentionally placed close to ultimate widened Ten Mile Road configuration but since it hasn't been designed, it may not match ultimate configuration
- **Option C** proposed a diagonal roadway crossing on the north side of Five Mile Creek connecting with future pathway on the north side of Five Mile Creek, south of the WWTC access road
 - Considerations: Includes a diagonal crossing of Ten Mile Road, which is less desired than a perpendicular crossing
- **Option D** evaluated a pedestrian bridge crossing Five Mile Creek east of Ten Mile Road onto ACHD's existing stormwater facility south of the creek with a perpendicular crossing to the west side of Ten Mile Road
 - Considerations: Includes a perpendicular crossing of Ten Mile Road, which is more desirable than a diagonal crossing; requires bridge crossing over Five Mile Creek; requires use of ACHD property; requires use of sidewalk adjacent to Idaho Power facility to connect the crossing with the existing McNelis pathway

One option assumed Ten Mile Road was widened to five lanes prior to construction of the Pathway and roadway crossing.

- **Option E** proposed a perpendicular crossing from the existing Five Mile Creek pathway north of the creek to the existing pathway south of the creek.
 - Considerations: Includes a perpendicular crossing of Ten Mile Road, which is more desirable than a diagonal crossing; would require construction of Ten Mile Road advanced in ACHD's Five Year Work Plan

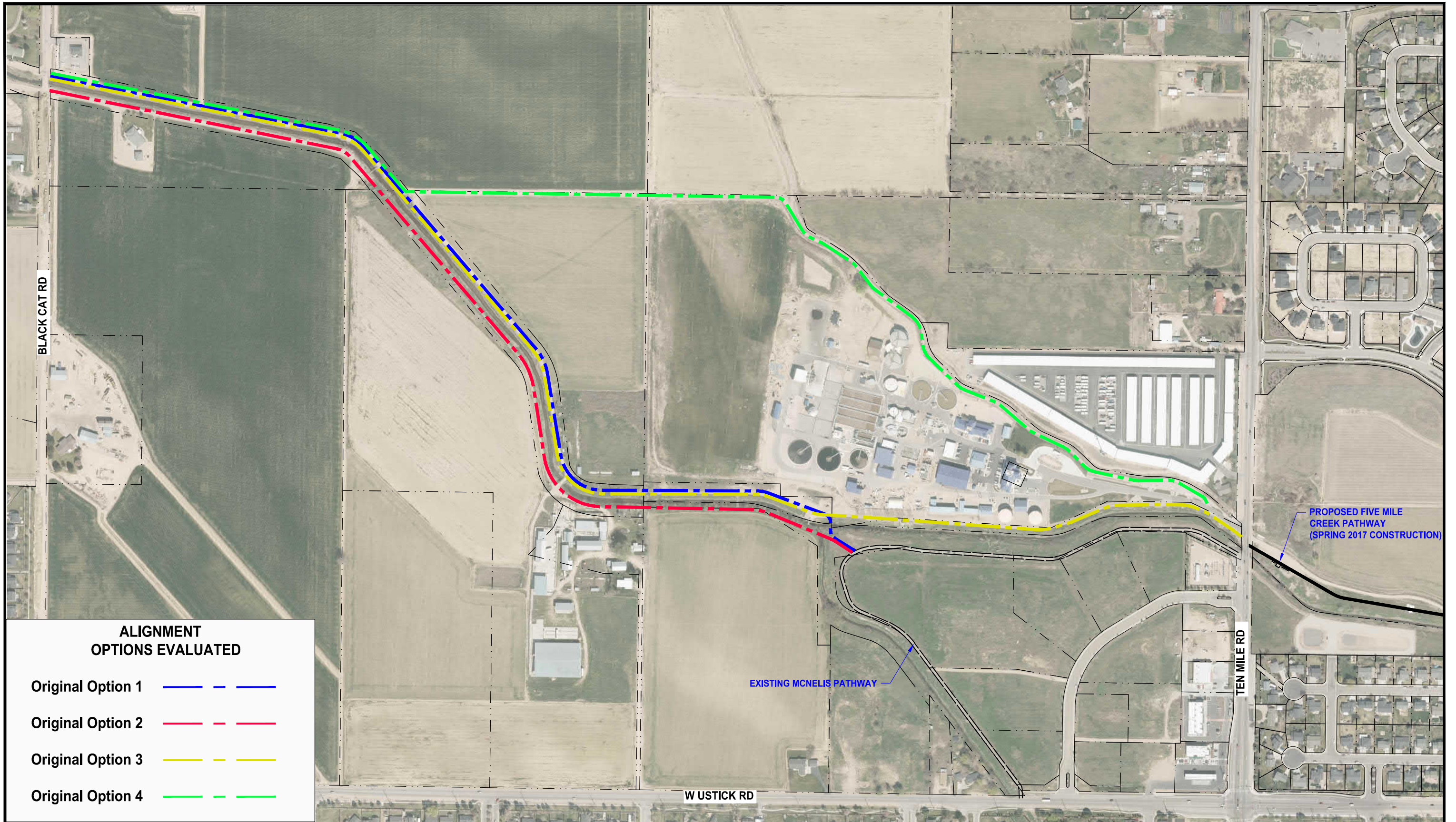


Figure 3
Pathway Alignment Options
FIVE MILE CREEK PATHWAY

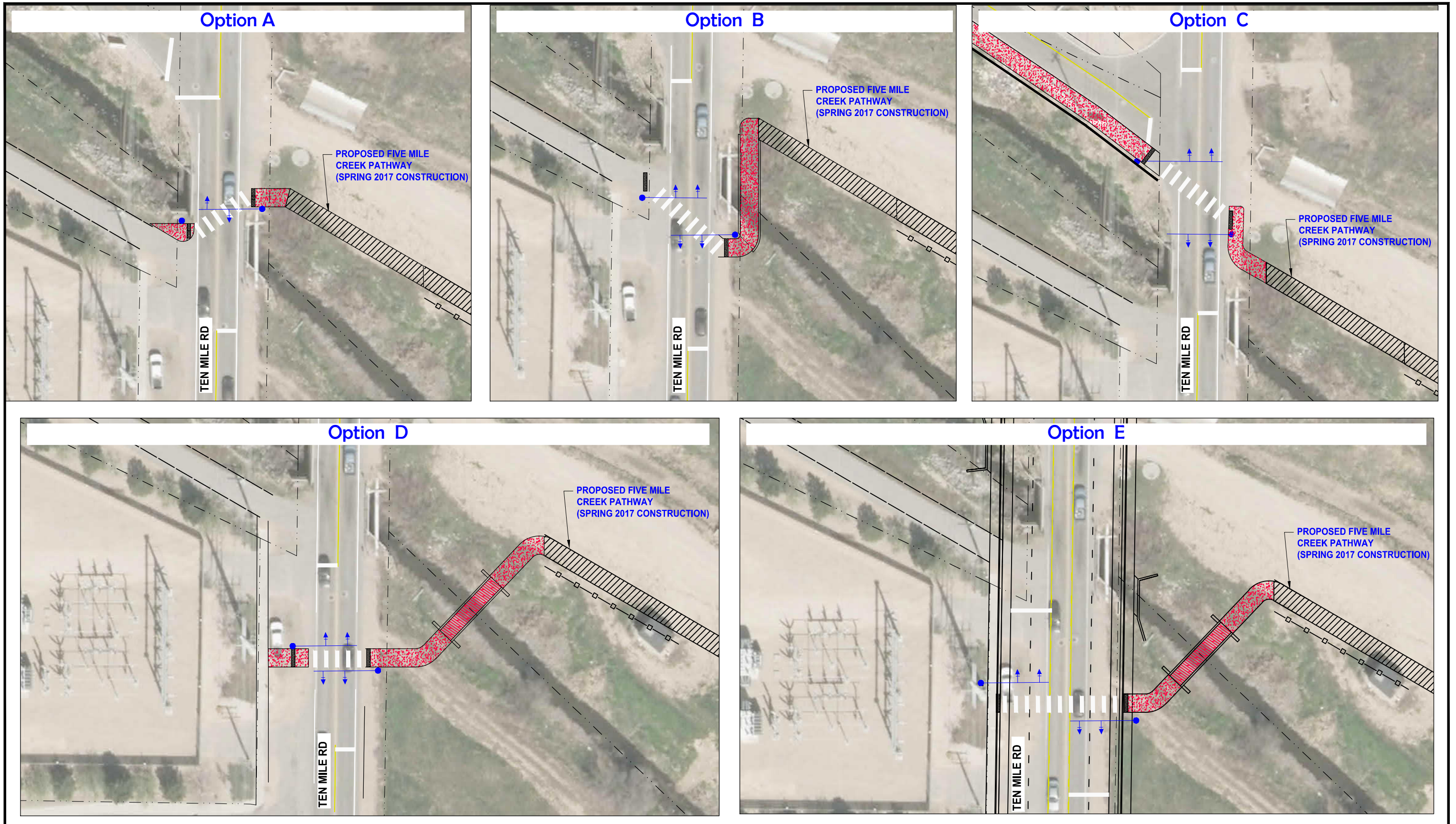
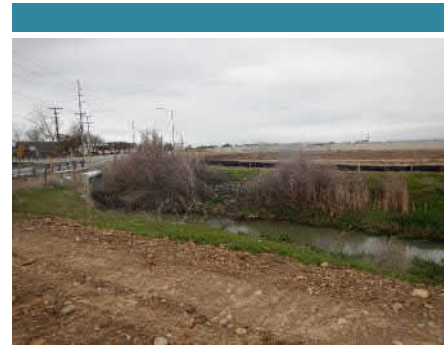


Figure 4
Crossing Alternatives
FIVE MILE CREEK PATHWAY

4.2 Recommended Alternative

Coordination with COMPASS, the City of Meridian, ACHD, and Ada County resulted in the recommendation of Pathway Alignment 2 and Crossing Option D as the Recommended Alternative (Figure 5). This alignment was recommended because it:

- Provides a connection between the existing terminus at Ten Mile Road and Black Cat Road,
- Includes a perpendicular crossing of Ten Mile Road, which was desired by ACHD,
- Does not conflict with the operations at the City's WWTC, and
- Provides separation of pathway and the NMID access road.



Proposed location of Five Mile Creek pedestrian crossing.

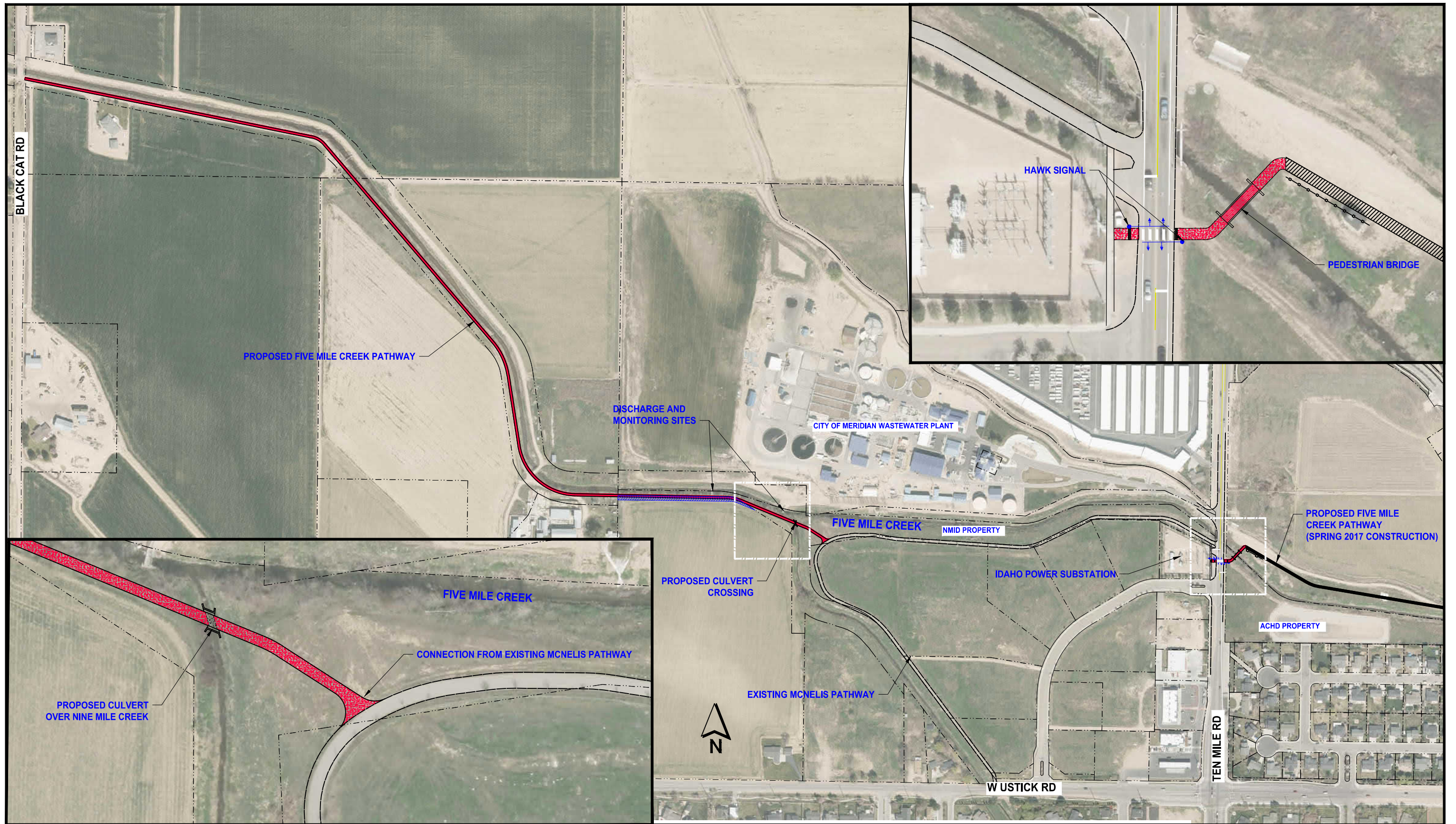
The Pathway connects with the existing Five Mile Creek Pathway on the east side of Ten Mile, and proposes a pedestrian bridge to cross Five Mile Creek onto the ACHD parcel south of the creek. A pedestrian crossing provides a perpendicular, marked, signalized crossing on Ten Mile Road with connection to the existing sidewalk and McNelis Pathway on the west side of Ten Mile Road. At the point where the McNelis Pathway begins turning south, the Five Mile Creek Pathway alignment will continue west with a proposed culvert crossing of Nine Mile Creek, and remain on the south bank of Five Mile Creek to Black Cat Road.

The 10-foot wide asphalt Pathway is approximately 6,500 feet long, including approximately 2,000 feet of the existing McNelis Pathway. The pedestrian bridge over Five Mile Creek is a 40-foot by 14-foot prefabricated steel structure. The Nine Mile Creek crossing is a 72-inch prefabricated box culvert. The pedestrian crossing of Ten Mile Road includes a traffic and illumination system as well as pavement markings.

4.2.1 Right-of-Way Needs

The proposed pathway alignment connects with the existing Five Mile Creek Pathway, located on NMID owned land. At the Ten Mile Road crossing, the marked, signalized crossing would be located within ACHD right-of-way. ACHD would own and maintain the crossing. The sidewalk along the Idaho Power substation, which would connect the crossing to the existing McNelis pathway, is also within ACHD right-of-way. ACHD staff participated in development of the recommended alignment, which includes locating the pathway on their parcel south of Five Mile Creek, east of Ten Mile Road and the pedestrian crossing within their right-of-way. Prior to construction, the City of Meridian would need to obtain the required permits to locate the pathway on ACHD property.

The McNelis pathway is located primarily on private property with an easement from the City of Meridian. West of the McNelis pathway, the proposed alignment is located along the south bank of Five Mile Creek, primarily along NMID-owned land. However, the proposed pathway alignment is anticipated to impact one parcel of private property, (Ruth Wilkins at 3764 Ustick Road). This impact will require approximately 15,000 square feet of easement from the property owner for the pathway. If development applications are submitted for this property, this information should be provided to Ada County and/or the City of Meridian to ensure an easement can be incorporated into the development.



Parametrix DATE: May 22, 2017 FILE: OPTIONDE



Figure 5
Recommended Alignment
Five Mile Creek Pathway
 FIVE MILE CREEK PATHWAY

4.2.2 Maintenance

The City of Meridian will be responsible for development and maintenance of the Pathway, even for the areas located outside of the City's current jurisdiction. ACHD will own and maintain the signalized crossing at Ten Mile Road. The recommended alternative will be designed to the City's design standards and will require their approval. For areas outside the City limits, Ada County will review and approve documents to ensure the County is not liable for any portion of the pathway. In addition, the County may require permits and/or approvals for the development located within their jurisdiction. An existing agreement with the Nampa & Meridian Irrigation District outlines responsibilities for construction and maintenance of the pathways along the irrigation facility, including portions of Five Mile Creek Pathway Segment D.

5. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

5.1 Agency Involvement

A project team consisting of members from COMPASS, ACHD, Ada County, and City of Meridian staff, along with Consultant staff was formed at the beginning of the Project Development phase. The team met several times throughout the project to understand overall goals of the project, identify potential issues/concerns, review alignment options, and provide input on recommendations and next steps.

5.2 Public Involvement Plan

Engaging the public is important to the City of Meridian. During development of their [Pathways Master Plan](#) in 2006, the City held four meetings with a Technical Advisory Committee, two public open houses, meetings with agencies including ACHD, NMID, and COMPASS, and presented to the City Council. The input from these efforts was used to develop the citywide plan.

In addition, the City of Meridian conducted public outreach during development of their [Parks and Recreation Master Plan](#) in 2015. This included eight focus groups, stakeholder interviews, and a public forum. The community input gathered during these efforts provided overall satisfaction of the existing facilities and programs, identified strengths and opportunities for improvement, and provided suggestions for new facilities. Feedback from that input indicated pathway connectivity was a desired improvement, and the current disconnected pathway network was the most reported weakness within the City's parks and recreation system. Pathway connectivity was also listed as one of the top priorities suggested for the department over the next 5-10 years and 10+ years.

No public involvement was conducted as part of the Project Development Phase. A Public Involvement Plan (PIP) was developed to provide a guide for recommended public involvement efforts to keep stakeholders, members of the public, and agencies informed during future implementation of the project (Appendix C). The PIP includes similar stakeholder and public involvement efforts as previous pathway design and construction projects with the City of Meridian. Suggested efforts include interviews with key stakeholders (property owners, regulatory agencies), a public open house, and updates to the City of Meridian Parks & Recreation Commission and City Council. As a general guide, the PIP should be modified as appropriate as the project progresses, depending on funding requirements.

6. FUNDING

Some design and construction funding has been programmed for design and construction of the pathway. However, additional funding will be needed that is anticipated to come from federal, state, and/or local sources. Conceptual costs and potential funding sources are discussed below.

6.1 Cost Estimate

The Engineer's Estimate of Probable Construction Costs for the recommended alternative is approximately \$670,000. This includes construction cost, mobilization, design engineering, and a 20% additional contingency (Table 2). The proposed construction includes a pedestrian bridge east of Ten Mile Road, 4,500 feet of new 10-foot wide asphalt pathway, a culvert crossing Nine Mile Creek, along with pertinent costs for earthwork, utilities, and other associated costs. More detailed cost estimate information is located in Appendix D.

Table 2. Cost Estimate Summary

Item	Cost
Earthwork and Drainage, Nine Mile Creek Culvert, and Minor Structures	\$120,000
Pavement and Base	\$115,000
Prefabricated Steel Pedestrian Bridge with Concrete Minor Structures	\$70,000
PHB or HAWK Signalized Pedestrian Crossing Signal	\$65,000
Construction Traffic Control, Utilities, and Misc. Items	\$40,000
Mobilization and 20% Contingency	\$150,000
Design Engineering	\$110,000
Total Project Cost	\$670,000

6.2 Potential Funding Sources

Several state and/or federal funding sources have been identified for the development of the Five Mile Creek Pathway.

6.2.1 Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)

The TAP provides a variety of alternative transportation projects to advance the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) strategic goals of mobility, safety, and economic opportunity while maximizing the use of federal funds.

TAP applications can be submitted at the statewide or local level. Statewide TAP funding is administered through ITD, while local TAP funding is administered through COMPASS. State and local TAP funds are

allocated on the same guidelines which include demonstrated project need, benefits and feasibility, and how the project aligns with the vision, goals, and strategies of CIM.

Design and construction of the Five Mile Creek Pathway, including the signalized pedestrian crossing and bridge, is eligible for TAP funding. However, statewide TAP funding cannot be used to acquire right-of-way. A local match of 7.34% is required.

6.2.2 Surface Transportation Block Grant – Transportation Management Area (STP-TMA)

The STP-TMA program provides funding for a variety of transportation improvements generally in urban areas of 200,000 or greater population. The program is administered through COMPASS. Design and construction of the Five Mile Creek Pathway, including the signalized pedestrian crossing and bridge, is eligible for TAP funding. A local match of 7.34% is required.

6.2.3 Communities in Motion Implementation Grant

COMPASS instituted the CIM Implementation Grant program to support projects that help achieve the CIM goals, one of which is providing access to public transportation, bike, and pedestrian facilities to offset congestion. The program requires a match of at least 7.34%, which can include in-kind contributions and labor/staff time, however it is primarily designed for projects that cannot secure federal funding.

6.2.4 ACHD Community Programs

ACHD's Community Program contributes funding to projects located within ACHD ROW related to walking and biking. Eligible projects include new curb ramps and repairs, asphalt Pathways, pedestrian water/canal crossings to provide connectivity, and speed zone flashers. Projects that are designed to encourage and enable more children to safely walk and bike to school receive top priority. Community Program projects require 100% support from all impacted property owners, and any right-of-way needed may have to be donated from the property owner. Community Program projects are integrated into ACHD's Five Year Work Plan.

6.2.5 People for Bikes

The PeopleForBikes Community Grant Program supports bicycle infrastructure projects and targeted advocacy initiatives that make it easier and safer for people of all ages and abilities to ride. City or County agencies or departments can apply for up to \$10,000 for use on bicycle infrastructure projects such as the Five Mile Creek Pathway. More information can be found at:

<http://www.peopleforbikes.org/pages/grant-guidelines>.

6.3 Funding Narrative

The City of Meridian is one of the fastest growing cities in the state of Idaho. The City is committed to building and maintaining a continuous pathway network throughout the City to enhance the community, increase pedestrian and bicycle mobility, and provide healthy and safe recreational opportunities. Currently, the Five Mile Creek Pathway is disconnected and incomplete with its terminus at Ten Mile Road, creating an unsafe condition for bicyclists, pedestrians and motorists. Through a Project Development phase, a recommended alignment was developed to extend the pathway between

Ten Mile Road and Black Cat Road including a signalized pedestrian crossing at Ten Mile Road. As proposed, the non-motorized, ADA accessible route provides the missing links to connection with the City's overall pathway system. The proposed pathway is needed to accommodate future growth and provide recreational opportunities and non-motorized transportation options for the community to travel between neighborhoods and commercial developments, parks, schools, and downtown Meridian. The proposed pathway will improve mobility and safety for bicyclists and pedestrians in a rapidly growing community.

7. SCHEDULE

A draft project schedule has been prepared to show the general timeframes for the project to be environmentally permitted, designed, and constructed. The schedule is shown on Figure 6.

8. REFERENCES

City of Meridian, 2016. Annual Report 2016 – 2017. Accessed online at:

http://meridiancity.org/uploadedFiles/News_and_Events/Annual%20Report%202017%20FINAL.pdf

US Census Bureau, 2016. QuickFacts, Meridian, Idaho. Accessed online at:

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/1652120,16,00>

Fivemile Creek Pathway

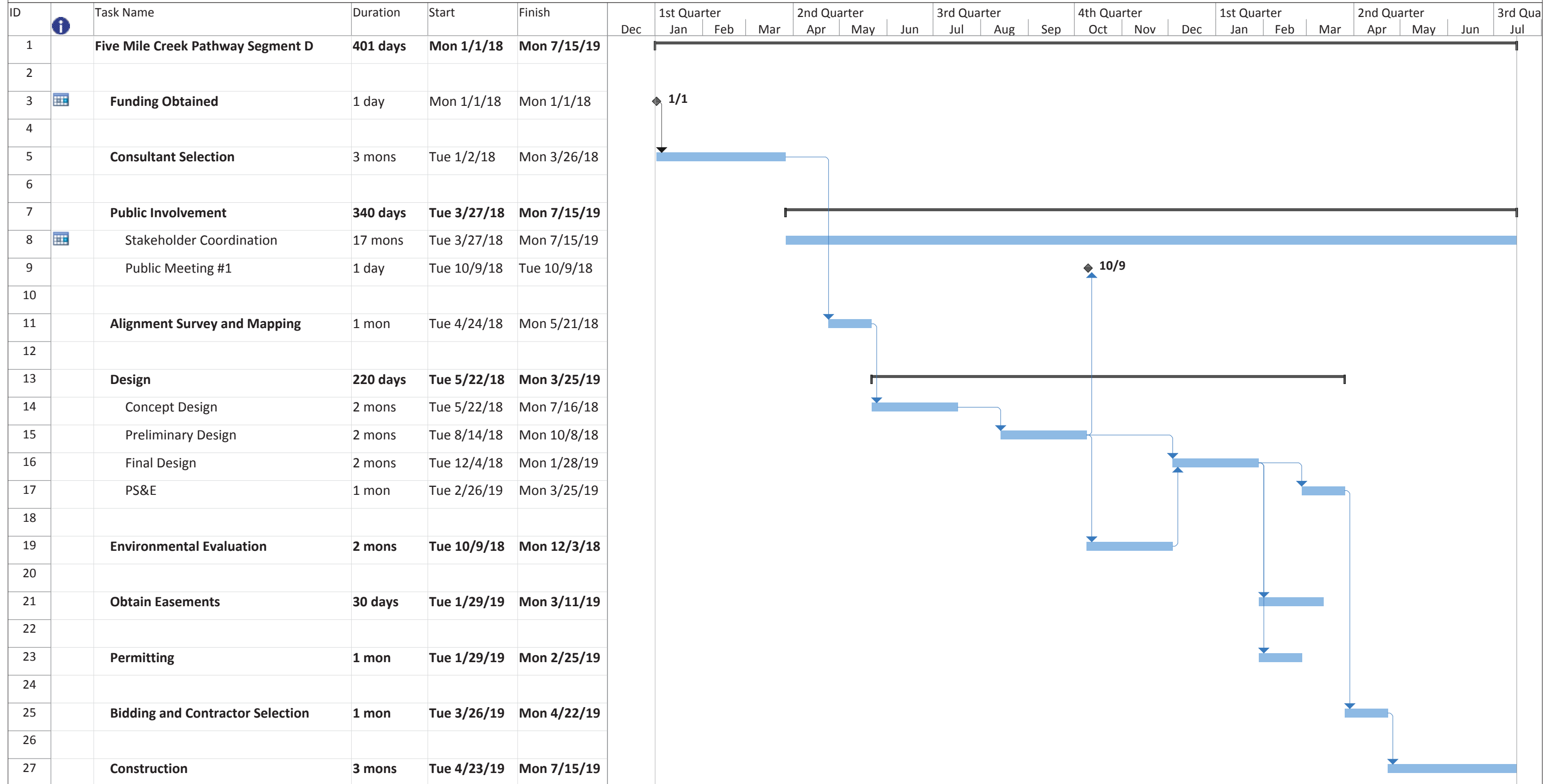


Figure 6
Design and Construction Schedule
 Five Mile Creek Pathway










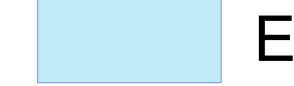
Appendix A

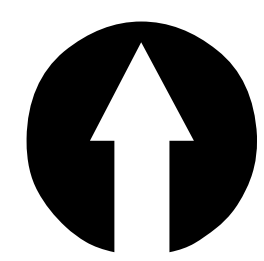
City of Meridian Future Land Use Map



City of Meridian Future Land Use Map

Legend

-  Fire Station
-  School
-  Parks
-  Transit Station
-  Future Facilities
-  Ten Mile Interchange Specific
-  Future Roadway
-  Future Overpass
-  Entryway Corridor
-  Existing Waterway
- N.C.* Neighborhood Center



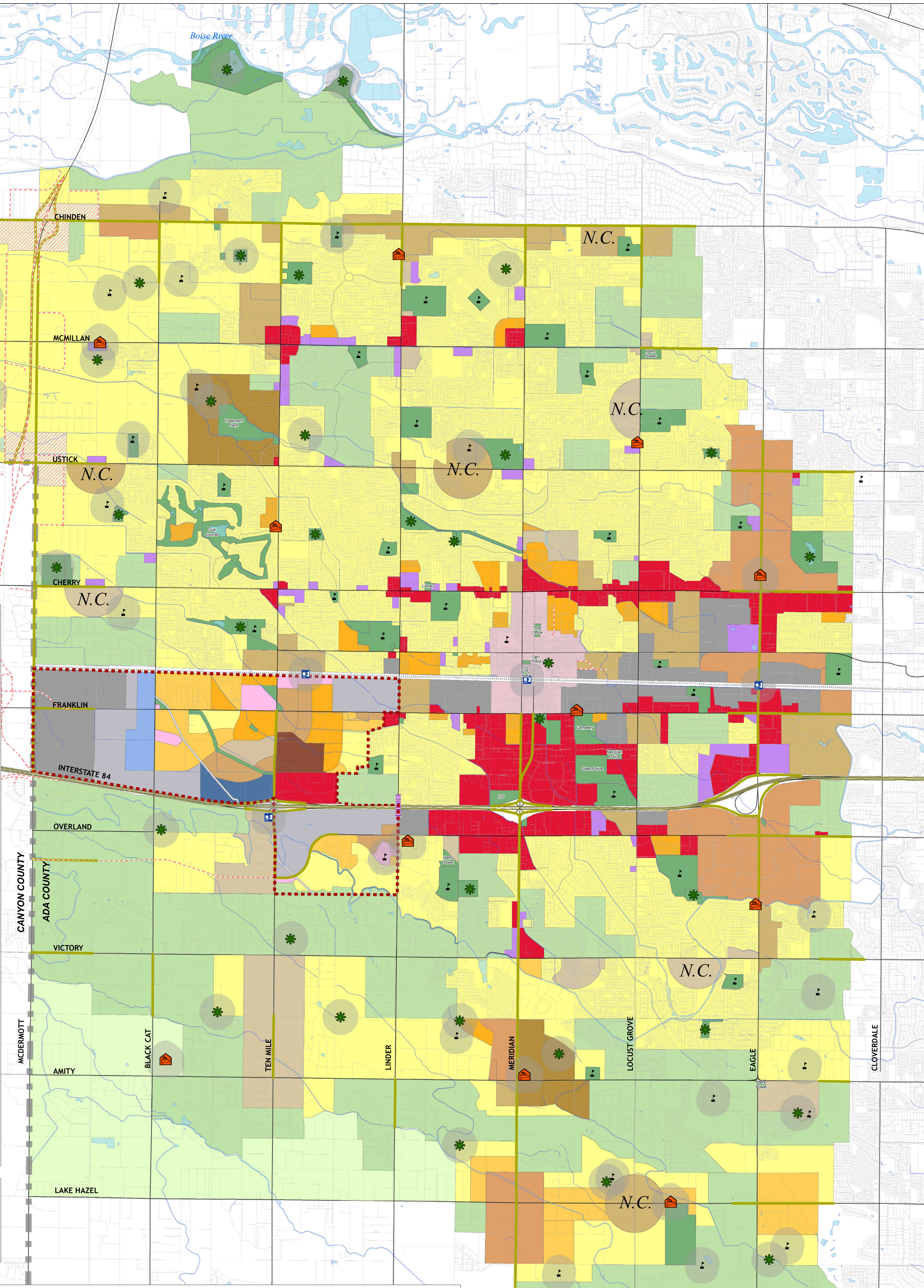
0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



Notes:

Symbols with halos indicate general future facility locations. These symbols are not parcel specific and may float to nearby areas.






























Land use designations in the Ten Mile Interchange Specific Area are different from the rest of the City. Designations for that area are described in the Ten Mile Interchange Specific Area Plan.



Future Land Uses

Citywide

Ten Mile Interchange Specific Area

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  Rural / Estate Residential |  Civic |  Low Density Residential |  High Density Employment |
|  Low Density Residential |  Old Town |  Medium Density Residential |  Industrial |
|  Medium Density Residential |  Mixed Use Neighborhood |  Med-High Density Residential |  Mixed Employment |
|  Med-High Density Residential |  Mixed Use Community |  High Density Residential |  Mixed Use Residential |
|  High Density Residential |  Mixed Use Non-Residential |  Pipeline Easement |  Mixed Use Commercial |
|  Commercial |  Mixed Use Regional |  Civic |  Lifestyle Center |
|  Office |  Mixed Use - Interchange |  Green Space/Park Land | |
|  Industrial | |  Low Density Employment | |

Adopted October 11, 2016

Prepared by Meridian Planning Division
Print Date: Oct 12, 2016

The information shown on this map is compiled from various sources and is subject to constant revision. The City of Meridian makes no warranty or guarantee as to the content, accuracy, timeliness, or completeness of any of the data provided, and assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained on this map.

Appendix B

Environmental Scan



MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 7, 2017
TO: Kathy Parker
COMPASS
FROM: Kristen McCoy
SUBJECT: Environmental Scan
PROJECT NAME: Five Mile Creek Pathway, Ten Mile to Black Cat

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Five Mile Creek Pathway is an existing pedestrian pathway that begins on the east side of Ten Mile Road and ends at the west side of Meridian Road. The City of Meridian proposes to expand the pathway along Five Mile Creek from the west side of Ten Mile Road to the east side of Black Cat Road. The project has been identified as part of COMPASS' Project Development program, which is a program used to help secure transportation funding and grants.

The purpose of this project is to develop a Project Development Report on the expansion of Five Mile Creek Pathway, going from Ten Mile to Black Cat. This Project Development Report will provide COMPASS a document that will help ensure readiness for funding applications. The majority of the Project Development Report will consist of a planning analysis and will develop a recommended alternative for the Five Mile Creek Pathway. The recommendations will consist of the following.

- A recommended route for 10-foot asphalt pathway along Five Mile Creek between Ten Mile Road and Black Cat Road.
- A recommended location and type of pedestrian bridge to cross Five Mile Creek.
- A recommended location and type of roadway crossing at Ten Mile Road to connect with existing Five Mile Creek pathway on the East side of Ten Mile Road

ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

This Environmental Scan Memo was prepared to identify, at a high-level, any known environmental constraints within the project study area. Online research was conducted to determine if the project area included any environmental resources (as listed below). The environmental scan did not include any field reconnaissance or regulatory agency coordination. Information obtained from the online research will aid in the development of the proposed alternative to avoid impacting the known environmental resources.

The scan consisted of reviewing the following online databases:

- National Register of Historic Places
- US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory
- US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service Soil Survey Maps
- US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning Conservation – Threatened and Endangered Species List

- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) Air Quality
- Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) Underground Storage Tank / Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Envirofacts Database
- US Census Bureau American Community Survey Data
- Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map

The project study area for the scan was generally defined as the square mile between McMillan Road and Ustick Road and Ten Mile Road and Black Cat Road.

ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN FINDINGS

Cultural and Historic Resources

Cultural resources include historic districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects, archaeological resources, and Native American cultural items. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, requires that federal agencies take into account the effects of a project on historic properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and to the maximum extent possible, minimize harm to those resources. If an historic resource will be impacted by the project, mitigation must be completed to resolve any adverse effects.

NRHP eligible resources generally must be 50 years old, possess integrity of physical characteristics, and meet at least one of the four criteria of significance, including:

- Association with a significant person.
- Association with a significant historic event.
- Architectural significance
- Likelihood to yield information important to history.

A review of the NRHP indicate that there are no listed sites within the project study area. However, several parcels adjacent to the creek contain houses constructed over 50 years ago. In addition, irrigation facilities, such as the Five Mile Creek, are often considered eligible due to their association with the development of agriculture in the Boise Valley. Therefore, if the project proceeds, a formal Section 106 evaluation should be conducted, and all historic sites within the project area be assessed for eligibility on the NRHP.

Wetlands

A review of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory Database indicates that there are wetland areas within the project area, most of which are associated with irrigation waterways, such as Five Mile Creek (see Appendix A). There is potential for the irrigation facilities to contain emergent fringe wetlands. The mapping does show a pond wetland south of Five Mile Creek, which has been subdivided for commercial development.

It is likely that the irrigation facilities, including Five Mile Creek are within the jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) due to the ultimate connection with the Boise River. Therefore, any wetlands associated with those features are also likely under the jurisdiction of USACE. A Wetland Delineation should be conducted to verify the presence or absence of wetlands. If wetlands are found, a permit could be required from USACE.

Soil Data

Review of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Survey Maps indicates that two primary soil types are found adjacent to Five Mile Creek (see Appendix B). The first soil is classified as abo silt loam, which is considered an ideal soil for agricultural uses.

The second soil is classified as aquic torriorthents and contains mostly loam soil. This soil is also considered an ideal soil for agricultural uses. Both soil types are considered prime farmland, if irrigated. However, the abo silt loam must be reclaimed of excess salts and the aquic torriorthents must be drained in order to be considered prime farmland.

It is unlikely that the Five Mile Creek pathway will be located on land currently used for agriculture. However, if farmlands are impacted by the project, consultation with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) will be required and completion of the NRCS Prime Farmland Conversion Form AD-1006 would be necessary.

Threatened & Endangered Species

The USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) has identified slickspot peppergrass as a threatened species potentially located within the study area (see Appendix C). In addition to slickspot peppergrass, the IPaC database identified several migratory bird species that could be present within the project area. Many migratory birds nest, perch, and feed in areas where trees and shrubs occur, primarily along creeks and irrigation canals.

Because there were no field investigations conducted, it is recommended that a field survey be conducted to determine the presence or absence of slickspot peppergrass, its critical habitat, and any migratory birds and/or habitat within the project area.

Air Quality

The project is located in Northern Ada County, which is classified as a maintenance area for PM₁₀ and CO by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) (see Appendix D). In addition, Ada County and Canyon County are areas of concern for containing PM_{2.5} and O₃. However, 40 CFR 93.126 states that projects related to pedestrian improvements, bicycle improvements, and highway improvements are exempt from air quality screening in maintenance areas. Therefore, it can be concluded that the project will have no significant impact on air quality.

Hazardous Materials

A review of the IDEQ underground storage tank database indicates that there is one underground storage tank within the project area. The 275 gallon storage diesel tank is located on 3401 N Ten Mile Road located at the Meridian Wastewater Treatment Plant. The tank is considered permanently out of use as of August 2003. See Appendix E for facility details.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) database identifies 2 hazardous material sites within the project area, both located at the Meridian Wastewater Treatment Plant. This site has stayed in compliance for the past three years. Details of both facility reports can be found in Appendix F.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Population*, directs federal agencies to take appropriate and necessary steps to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse effects of federal projects on the health or environment of minority and low-income populations to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law.

To evaluate the potential for low-income and minority populations within the project study area, US Census American Community Survey data was obtained. The study area lies within Census Tract (CT) 103.35, Block Group (BG) 1. This CT/BG is a large area, covering the area between Can Ada and Linder Roads, and Ustick Road and the Boise River for a total of 16.07 square miles. The census data indicates the population of minority populations is just under 5% within CT 103.35, BG 1, whereas the City is just over 6%. Similarly, individuals with income below poverty level within CT 103.35, BG 1 is about 4%, whereas the City's is just over 9%. See Appendix G for the census data.

Although the census data did not identify a minority or low-income population, a windshield survey should be conducted to confirm, especially considering the size of the block group exceeds the direct project area.

Floodplains

The Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) Flood Rate Insurance Maps indicate that the project area is located both within flood zones A and AE, which respectively means that the project is within the 100 year and 500 year floodplains. See Appendix H for the full flood map.

CONCLUSIONS

The Environmental Scan has identified several environmental resources within the project area based on high-level online research:

- Potentially eligible historic sites, including Five Mile Creek
- Wetland areas along Five Mile Creek likely considered a water of US under the jurisdiction of USACE
- Potential presence of slickspot peppergrass, a threatened plant
- Hazardous materials at the Meridian Wastewater Treatment Facility, including an underground storage tank
- Mapped 100 and 500 year floodplain areas
- Potential prime farmland areas

This information should be used as a guide for alternative development. Based on this high-level evaluation, the following environmental permits, studies and/or consultations should be obtained and/or conducted during future design phases, prior to construction if federal funds are utilized. The funding type will dictate the format and exact environmental requirements.

- NEPA Document (likely a Categorical Exclusion)
- Section 106 Archaeological and Historic Survey Report
- Wetland Delineation in accordance with Section 404
- Prime Farmland Conversion Forms if agricultural land is needed to construct the project
- Biological Evaluation to determine if the project has "No Effect" to threatened and endangered species and/or critical habitat. An assessment of the migratory birds and potential impacts within the project area would also be necessary
- NPDES Stormwater Permit if the project will discharge stormwater to waters of the US and disturb more than one acre of ground
- Floodplain Development Permit and No-Rise Certification from Ada County and/or the City of Meridian may be required for construction within the floodplain
- Hydraulic Report will be required if crossing Five Mile Creek
- Joint Application for Permit
- Section 401 Certification

APPENDIX A

National Wetlands Inventory Map



January 10, 2017

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

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.

APPENDIX B

Soil Survey Maps



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 **Ada County, Idaho**



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.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Ada County, Idaho
 Survey Area Data: Version 4, Sep 9, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 10, 2011—Aug 24, 2011

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

Ada County, Idaho (ID001)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1	Abo silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.5	1.4%
5	Aquic Torriorthents, 0 to 3 percent slopes	33.0	98.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		33.5	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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

Ada County, Idaho

1—Abo silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2q5h

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,400 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 8 to 11 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 110 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium

Map Unit Composition

Abo, warm, and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Abo, Warm

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium and/or lacustrine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam

Btk - 10 to 23 inches: clay loam

Bk - 23 to 58 inches: loam

2C - 58 to 65 inches: fine gravelly coarse sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 30 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 25 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Very slightly saline to moderately saline (2.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 5.0

Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Hydric soil rating: No

5—Aquic Torriorthents, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qb4

Elevation: 2,500 to 3,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 12 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and drained

Map Unit Composition

Aquic torriorthents and similar soils: 90 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Aquic Torriorthents

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, stream terraces

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 20 inches: loam

C - 20 to 60 inches: sand, gravel

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat 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 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: Rare

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 5.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6c

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Hydric soil rating: No

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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

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APPENDIX C

Endangered Species List

IPaC resource list

Location

Ada County, Idaho



Local office

Idaho Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (208) 378-5243

📠 (208) 378-5262

1387 South Vinnell Way, Suite 368

Boise, ID 83709-1657

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project level impacts.

[Section 7](#) of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to “request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action” for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency.

A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list either from the Regulatory Review section in IPaC or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by creating a project and making a request from the Regulatory Review section.

Listed species

¹ are managed by the [Endangered Species Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Slickspot Peppergrass <i>Lepidium papilliferum</i> There is a proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the proposed critical habitat. http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4027	Threatened

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act

¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any activity that results in the take (to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct) of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

³. There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in the take of migratory birds is responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations and implementing appropriate conservation measures.

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)

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Year-round bird occurrence data <http://www.birdscanada.org/birdmon/default/datasummaries.jsp>

The migratory birds species listed below are species of particular conservation concern (e.g. [Birds of Conservation Concern](#)) that may be potentially affected by activities in this location, not a list of every bird species you may find in this location. Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, special attention should be made to avoid and minimize impacts to birds of priority concern. To view available data on other bird species that may occur in your project area, please visit the [AKN Histogram Tools](#) and [Other Bird Data Resources](#).

NAME	SEASON(S)
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Wintering
Black Rosy-finch <i>Leucosticte atrata</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9460	Year-round

Brewer's Sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9291	Breeding
Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9737	Breeding
Calliope Hummingbird <i>Stellula calliope</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9526	Breeding
Cassin's Finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462	Year-round
Eared Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Breeding
Ferruginous Hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6038	Year-round
Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Breeding
Green-tailed Towhee <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9444	Breeding
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408	Breeding
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8833	Breeding
Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511	Breeding
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8831	Breeding
Rufous Hummingbird <i>selasphorus rufus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002	Breeding

Sage Thrasher <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9433	Breeding
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9295	Year-round
Swainson's Hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1098	Breeding
Western Grebe <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Breeding
Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i> http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3482	Breeding

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory bird species potentially occurring in my specified location?

Landbirds:

Migratory birds that are displayed on the IPaC species list are based on ranges in the latest edition of the National Geographic Guide, Birds of North America (6th Edition, 2011 by Jon L. Dunn, and Jonathan Alderfer). Although these ranges are coarse in nature, a number of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service migratory bird biologists agree that these maps are some of the best range maps to date. These ranges were clipped to a specific Bird Conservation Region (BCR) or USFWS Region/Regions, if it was indicated in the 2008 list of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that a species was a BCC species only in a particular Region/Regions. Additional modifications have been made to some ranges based on more local or refined range information and/or information provided by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists with species expertise. All migratory birds that show in areas on land in IPaC are those that appear in the 2008 Birds of Conservation Concern report.

Atlantic Seabirds:

Ranges in IPaC for birds off the Atlantic coast are derived from species distribution models developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) National Centers for Coastal Ocean Science (NCCOS) using the best available seabird survey data for the offshore Atlantic Coastal region to date. NOAA/NCCOS assisted USFWS in developing seasonal species ranges from their models for specific use in IPaC. Some of these birds are not BCC species but were of interest for inclusion because they may occur in high abundance off the coast at different times throughout the year, which potentially makes them more susceptible to certain types of development and activities taking place in that area. For more refined details about the abundance and richness of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, see the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other types of taxa that may be helpful in your project review.

About the NOAA NCCOS models: the models were developed as part of the NOAA NCCOS project: [Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#). The models resulting from this project are being used in a number of decision-support/mapping products in order to help guide decision-making on activities off the Atlantic Coast with the goal of reducing impacts to migratory birds. One such product is the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#), which can be used to explore details about the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species in a particular area off the Atlantic Coast.

All migratory bird range maps within IPaC are continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available.

Can I get additional information about the levels of occurrence in my project area of specific birds or groups of birds listed in IPaC?

Landbirds:

The [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#) provides a tool currently called the "Histogram Tool", which draws from the data within the AKN (latest, survey, point count, citizen science datasets) to create a view of relative abundance of species within a particular location over the course of the year. The results of the tool depict the frequency of detection of a species in survey events, averaged between multiple datasets within AKN in a particular week of the year. You may access the histogram tools through the [Migratory Bird Programs AKN Histogram Tools](#) webpage.

The tool is currently available for 4 regions (California, Northeast U.S., Southeast U.S. and Midwest), which encompasses the following 32 states: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

In the near future, there are plans to expand this tool nationwide within the AKN, and allow the graphs produced to appear with the list of trust resources generated by IPaC, providing you with an additional level of detail about the level of occurrence of the species of particular concern potentially occurring in your project area throughout the course of the year.

Atlantic Seabirds:

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.

Facilities

Wildlife refuges

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGES AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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](#).

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

[PEM1F](#)

FRESHWATER POND

[PUBHx](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/wetlands/decoder>

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also

been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Not for
consultation

APPENDIX D

Air Quality Non-Attainment Map

Administrative Boundaries for Areas with Sensitive Air Quality






Sandpoint
Non-attainment
Area for PM₁₀

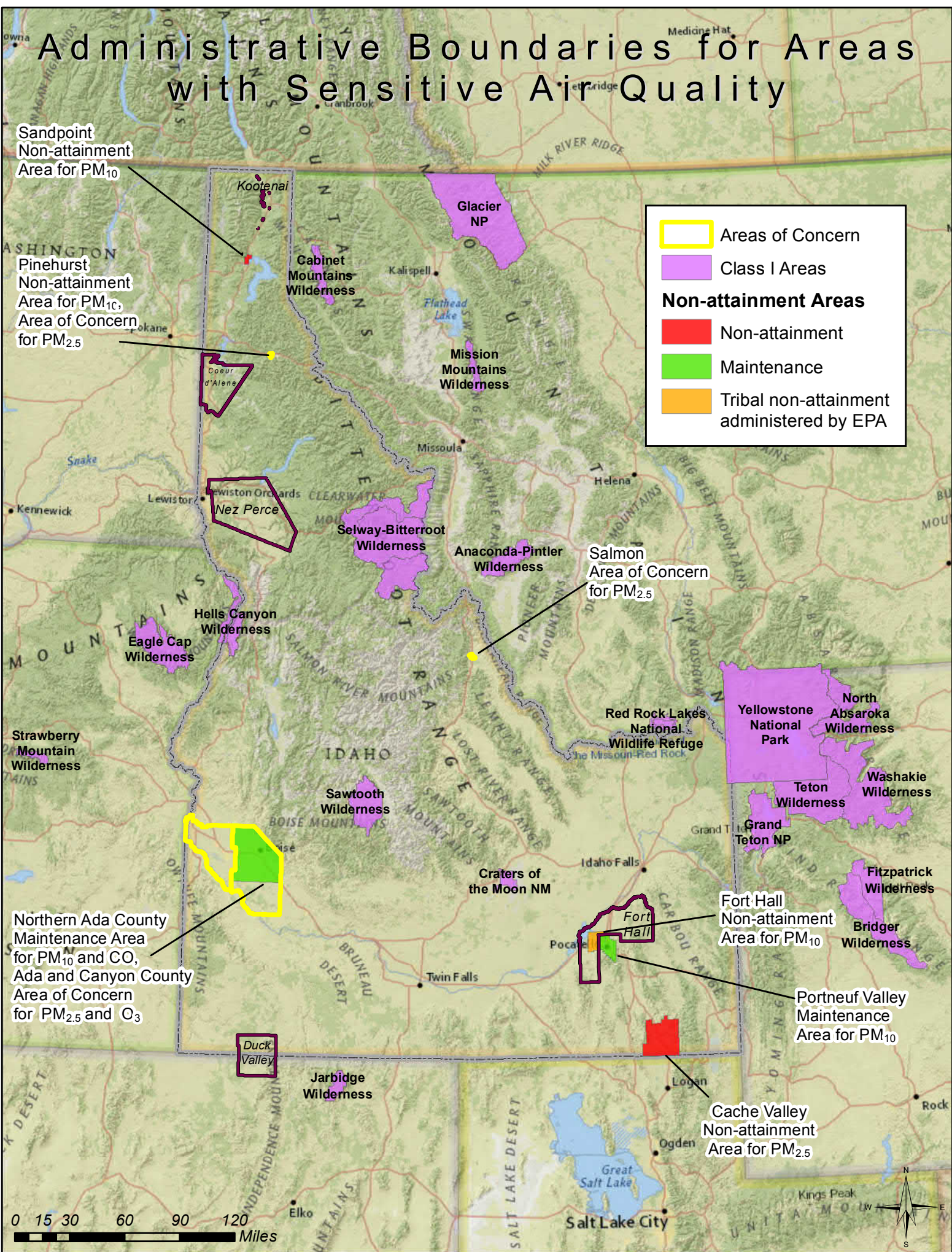
Pinehurst
Non-attainment
Area for PM₁₀,
Area of Concern
for PM_{2.5}






Northern Ada County
Maintenance Area
for PM₁₀ and CO,
Ada and Canyon County
Area of Concern
for PM_{2.5} and O₃

Duck Valley

0 15 30 60 90 120 Miles

	Areas of Concern
	Class I Areas
Non-attainment Areas	
	Non-attainment
	Maintenance
	Tribal non-attainment administered by EPA



	Areas of Concern
	Class I Areas
Non-attainment Areas	
	Non-attainment
	Maintenance
	Tribal non-attainment administered by EPA

0 15 30 60 90 120 Miles



APPENDIX E


Underground Storage Tank Database

Department of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank Database

[Search UST and LUST Database](#)

[View UST and LUST Reports](#)

Facility Description

Facility Id *	Facility Name *	Edited By
<input type="text" value="3-010842"/>	<input type="text" value="MERIDIAN WASTEWATER TREATMENT"/>	<input type="text" value="htimothy"/>
Address Line 1 *	Address Line 2	Facility Status
<input type="text" value="3401 N TEN MILE"/>	<input type="text"/>	Closure
Facility City *	Facility Zip *	Facility Phone
<input style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="MERIDIAN"/>	<input type="text" value="83642"/>	<input type="text"/>
Facility Latitude	Facility Longitude Map...	Date Certified
<input type="text" value="43.63816"/>	<input type="text" value="-116.43791"/>	<input type="text" value="08/11/2003"/> 
Facility Type	Owner Type *	Within 1000 feet of a drinking water source? *
<input style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="Local Government"/>		<input style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;" type="text" value="Yes"/>

Contacts Active Contacts Only

Contact Name	Contact Type	Trained Date	Start Date	End Date	Delete
CITY OF MERIDIAN	Owner		08/11/2003		
JOHN SHAWCROFT	Other		08/11/2003		

Financial Responsibility

Tanks Display Closed Tanks

Tank #	Capacity	Status	Substance	Tank Material	Date Installed	Delete
3-010842*1	275	Permanently Out of Use	Diesel	Not Listed	01/01/1978	

Pipes Display Inactive Pipes

Dispensers Display Inactive Dispensers

Inspection List

LUST Events

[Contact DEQ](#) [Idaho.gov](#)

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Department of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank Database

[Search UST and LUST Database](#)

[View UST and LUST Reports](#)

Tank

[Back to Facility Information](#)

Tank Details

Tank ID #	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Compartment
Status	<input type="text" value="Permanently Out of Use"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Manifolded
Date of Installation	<input type="text" value="1/1/1978"/>	
Capacity	<input type="text" value="275"/>	
Substance	<input type="text" value="Diesel"/>	
CAS Number/CERCLA Name	<input type="text"/>	Tank Notes: <input type="text"/>

Tank Material

Tank Material	<input type="text" value="Not Listed"/>
Secondary Tank Options	<input type="checkbox"/> Double-Walled <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation Liner <input type="checkbox"/> Lined Interior <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None
Has Tank Been Repaired	<input type="text" value="No"/>
Emergency Generator	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
Sump Containment	<input type="text"/>

Release Detection and Prevention

Tank Release Detection

Primary Leak Detection Method

Secondary Leak Detection Method

ATG Make/Model

Prevention

- Flapper
 Ball Float
 Overfill Alarm
 Spill Protected
 Under 25 Gallon Deliveries

Tank Installation

Installation Company

None picked yet

Installer Name

None picked yet

Installer Oath Date

Installation Certification

- Installer certified by tank/pipe manufacturer
 Installer certified by the State
 Inspected by registered engineer
 Inspected by local or State
 Manufacturer installation checklists complete
 Other Method

Closure Details

30 Day Notice of Closure	<input type="text"/>
Date Closed	<input type="text" value="8/19/2003"/>
Inert Fill	<input type="text"/>

Date Last Used	<input type="text"/>
Closure Status	<input type="text" value="Tank removed from ground"/>
Site Assessment Performed	<input type="text" value="No"/>

[Contact DEQ](#) [Idaho.gov](#)

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APPENDIX F

Envirofacts Database

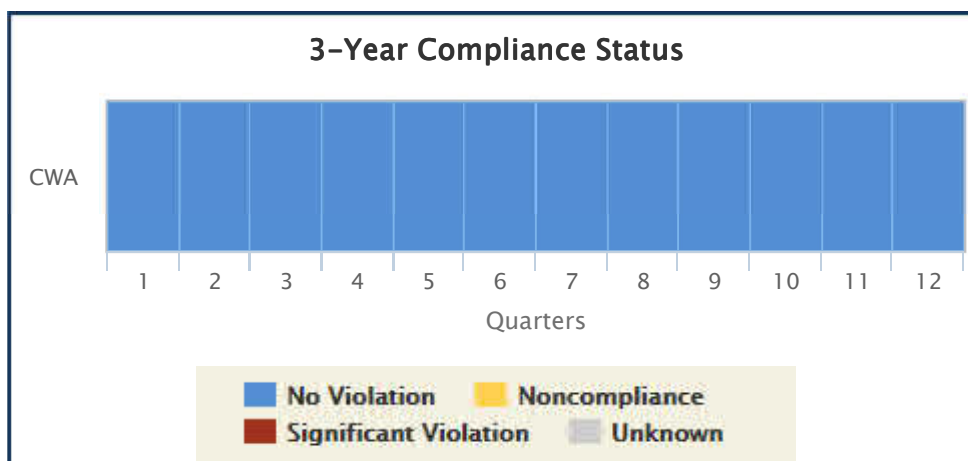


Detailed Facility Report

Facility Summary

MERIDIAN, CITY OF
WEST PINE AND BLACK CAT ROADS, MERIDIAN, ID
83642 ⓘ

FRS (Facility Registry Service) ID: 110050448298
 EPA Region: 10
 Latitude: 43.638775
 Longitude: -116.439571
 Locational Data Source: NPDES
 Industry: Nonresidential Construction
 Indian Country: N



Enforcement and Compliance Summary ⓘ

Statute	Insp (5 Years)	Date of Last Inspection	Compliance Status	Qtrs in NC (Non-Compliance) (of 12)	Qtrs in Significant Violation	Informal Enforcement Actions (5 years)	Formal Enforcement Actions (5 years)	Penalties from Formal Enforcement Actions (5 years)	EPA Cases (5 years)	Penalties from EPA Cases (5 years)
CWA	--	02/22/2007	No Violation	0	0	--	--	--	--	--

Related Reports

- [CWA Pollutant Loading Report](#)
- [CWA Effluent Charts](#)

Regulatory Information

Clean Air Act (CAA): No Information
 Clean Water Act (CWA): Minor, Permit Pending (IDR10B503), Minor, Permit Pending (IDR10B498)
 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): No Information
 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA): No Information

Other Regulatory Reports

Air Emissions Inventory (EIS): No Information
 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (eGGRT): No Information
 Toxic Releases (TRI): No Information

Facility/System Characteristics

Facility/System Characteristics

System	Statute	Identifier	Universe	Status	Areas	Permit Expiration Date	Indian Country	Latitude	Longitude
FRS		110050448298					N	43.638775	-116.439571
ICP	CWA	IDR10B503	Minor: General Permit Covered Facility	Pending	Storm Water Construction		N	43.638775	-116.439571
ICP	CWA	IDR10B498	Minor: General Permit Covered Facility	Pending	Storm Water Construction		N	43.638775	-116.439571

Facility Address

System	Statute	Identifier	Facility Name	Facility Address
FRS		110050448298	MERIDIAN, CITY OF	WEST PINE AND BLACK CAT ROADS, MERIDIAN, ID 83642
ICP	CWA	IDR10B503	MERIDIAN, CITY OF	WEST PINE AND BLACK CAT ROADS, MERIDIAN, ID 83642
ICP	CWA	IDR10B498	SOMMER CONSTRUCTION INC	WEST PINE AND BLACK CAT ROADS, MERIDIAN, ID 83642

Facility SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) Codes

System	Identifier	SIC Code	SIC Desc
ICP	IDR10B498	1542	Nonresidential Construction
ICP	IDR10B503	1542	Nonresidential Construction

Facility NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) Codes

System	Identifier	NAICS Code	NAICS Description
No data records returned			

Facility Tribe Information

Reservation Name	Tribe Name	EPA Tribal ID	Distance to Tribe (miles)
No data records returned			

Enforcement and Compliance

Compliance Monitoring History (5 years)

Statute	Source ID	System	Inspection Type	Lead Agency	Date	Finding
No data records returned						

Entries in italics are not considered inspections in official counts.

Compliance Summary Data

Statute	Source ID	Current SNC (Significant Non-compliance)/HPV (High Priority Violation)	Description	Current As Of	Qtrs in NC (Non-Compliance) (of 12)
CWA	IDR10B503	No		09/30/2016	0
CWA	IDR10B498	No		09/30/2016	0

Three Year Compliance Status by Quarter

Statute	Program/Pollutant/Violation Type	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	QTR 5	QTR 6	QTR 7	QTR 8	QTR 9	QTR 10	QTR 11	QTR 12	QTR 13*
	CWA (Source ID: IDR10B503)	10/01-12/31/13	01/01-03/31/14	04/01-06/30/14	07/01-09/30/14	10/01-12/31/14	01/01-03/31/15	04/01-06/30/15	07/01-09/30/15	10/01-12/31/15	01/01-03/31/16	04/01-06/30/16	07/01-09/30/16	10/01-12/31/16
	Facility-Level Status	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	Und
	SNC (Significant Non-compliance)/RNC (Reportable Non-Compliance) History													
	CWA (Source ID: IDR10B498)	10/01-12/31/13	01/01-03/31/14	04/01-06/30/14	07/01-09/30/14	10/01-12/31/14	01/01-03/31/15	04/01-06/30/15	07/01-09/30/15	10/01-12/31/15	01/01-03/31/16	04/01-06/30/16	07/01-09/30/16	10/01-12/31/16
	Facility-Level Status	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	Und
	SNC (Significant Non-compliance)/RNC (Reportable Non-Compliance) History													

*Quarter 13 is draft/unofficial and has not been fully quality assured. Read more

Informal Enforcement Actions (5 Years)

Statute	Source ID	Type of Action	Lead Agency	Date
No data records returned				

Formal Enforcement Actions (5 Years)

Statute	Source ID	Type of Action	Lead Agency	Date	Penalty	Penalty Description
No data records returned						

ICIS (Integrated Compliance Information System) Case History (5 years)

Primary Law/Section	Case No.	Case Type	Lead Agency	Case Name	Issued/Filed Date	Settlement Date	Federal Penalty	State/Local Penalty	SEP (Supplemental Environmental Project) Cost	Comp Action Cost
No data records returned										

Environmental Conditions

Water Quality

Permit ID	Combined Sewer System?	Number of CSO (Combined Sewer Overflow) Outfalls	12-Digit WBD (Watershed Boundary Dataset) HUC (RAD (Reach Address Database))	WBD (Watershed Boundary Dataset) Subwatershed Name (RAD (Reach Address Database))	State Waterbody Name (ICIS (Integrated Compliance Information System))	Impaired Waters	Impaired Class	Causes of Impairment(s) by Group(s)	Watershed with ESA (Endangered Species Act)-listed Aquatic Species?
IDR10B498			170501140405	South Slough-Boise River	PURDAM DRAIN, TENMILE CREEK, KENNEDY LATERAL	No			Yes
IDR10B503			170501140405	South Slough-Boise River	PURDAM DRAIN, TENMILE CREEK, KENNEDY LATERAL	No			Yes

Waterbody Designated Uses

Reach Code	Waterbody Name	Exceptional Use	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	Shellfish Use	Beach Closure Within Last Year	Beach Closure Within Last Two Years
17050114000941		No	No	No	No	No	No
17050114000941		No	No	No	No	No	No

Air Quality

Non-Attainment Area?	Pollutant(s)
No	Ozone
No	Lead
No	Particulate Matter
No	Sulfur Dioxide

Pollutants

Toxics Release Inventory History of Reported Chemicals Released in Pounds per Year at Site

TRI Facility ID	Year	Total Air Emissions	Surface Water Discharges	Off-Site Transfers to POTWs (Publicly Owned Treatment Works)	Underground Injections	Releases to Land	Total On-site Releases	Total Off-site Releases
No data records returned								

Toxics Release Inventory Total Releases and Transfers in Pounds by Chemical and Year

Chemical Name

Chemical Name
No data records returned

Demographic Profile

Demographic Profile of Surrounding Area (3 Miles)

This section provides demographic information regarding the community surrounding the facility. ECHO compliance data alone are not sufficient to determine whether violations at a particular facility had negative impacts on public health or the environment. Statistics are based upon the 2010 US Census and American Community Survey data, and are accurate to the extent that the facility latitude and longitude listed below are correct. The latitude and longitude are obtained from the EPA Locational Reference Table (LRT) when available.

Radius of Area:	3	Land Area:	100%	Households in Area:	15,834
Center latitude:	43.638775	Water Area:	0%	Housing Units in Area:	16,721
Center Longitude:	-116.439571	Population Density:	1,685/sq.mi.	Households on Public Assistance:	336
Total Persons:	47,312	Percent Minority:	11%	Persons Below Poverty Level:	10,485

Race Breakdown	Persons (%)	Age Breakdown	Persons (%)
White:	43,790 (92.56%)	Child 5 years and younger:	4,307 (9.1%)
African-American:	333 (.7%)	Minors 17 years and younger:	15,903 (33.61%)
Hispanic-Origin:	3,246 (6.86%)	Adults 18 years and older:	31,408 (66.38%)
Asian/Pacific Islander:	756 (1.6%)	Seniors 65 years and older:	4,347 (9.19%)
American Indian:	236 (.5%)		
Other/Multiracial:	2,197 (4.64%)		

Education Level (Persons 25 & older)	Persons (%)	Income Breakdown	Households (%)
Less than 9th Grade:	335 (1.22%)	Less than \$15,000:	1,030 (6.6%)
9th through 12th Grade:	1,233 (4.5%)	\$15,000 - \$25,000:	1,159 (7.42%)
High School Diploma:	6,502 (23.71%)	\$25,000 - \$50,000:	3,617 (23.16%)
Some College/2-yr:	11,082 (40.42%)	\$50,000 - \$75,000:	4,102 (26.27%)
B.S./B.A. or More:	8,268 (30.15%)	Greater than \$75,000:	5,708 (36.55%)



Detailed Facility Report

Facility Summary

MERIDIAN SOUTH WWTP

3401 N TEN MILE RD, MERIDIAN, ID 83646 ⓘ

FRS (Facility Registry Service) ID: 110037117722

EPA Region: 10

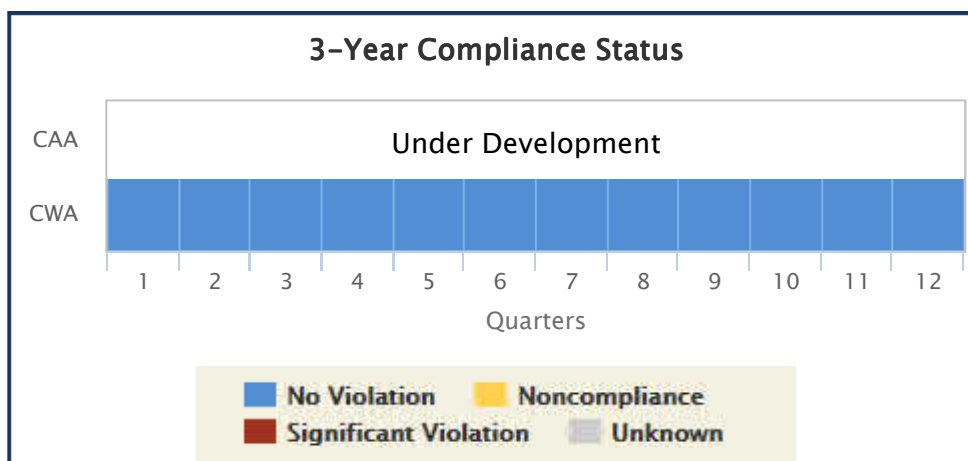
Latitude: 43.638597

Longitude: -116.439983

Locational Data Source: FRS

Industry: Utilities

Indian Country: N



Enforcement and Compliance Summary ⚠️

Statute	Insp (5 Years)	Date of Last Inspection	Compliance Status	Qtrs in NC (Non-Compliance) (of 12)	Qtrs in Significant Violation	Informal Enforcement Actions (5 years)	Formal Enforcement Actions (5 years)	Penalties from Formal Enforcement Actions (5 years)	EPA Cases (5 years)	Penalties from EPA Cases (5 years)
CAA	--	--		0	0	--	--	--	--	--
CWA	2	09/24/2015	Noncompliance	1	0	--	--	--	--	--

Related Reports

- [CWA Pollutant Loading Report](#)
- [CWA Effluent Charts](#)

Regulatory Information

Clean Air Act (CAA): Operating Minor (ID0000001600100228)
 Clean Water Act (CWA): Minor, Permit Pending (ID0028339), Major, Permit Admin Continued (ID0020192)
 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): No Information
 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA): No Information

Other Regulatory Reports

Air Emissions Inventory (EIS): No Information
 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (eGGRT): No Information
 Toxic Releases (TRI): No Information

Facility/System Characteristics

Facility/System Characteristics

System	Statute	Identifier	Universe	Status	Areas	Permit Expiration Date	Indian Country	Latitude	Longitude
FRS		110037117722					N	43.638597	-116.439983
AIR	CAA	ID0000001600100228	Minor Emissions	Operating	CAAMACT, CAASIP		N		
ICP	CWA	ID0028339	Minor: NPDES Individual Permit	Pending			N	43.635944	-116.433668
ICP	CWA	ID0020192	Major: NPDES Individual Permit	Admin Continued	Biosolids, POTW	11/02/2004	N	43.638597	-116.439983

Facility Address

System	Statute	Identifier	Facility Name	Facility Address
FRS		110037117722	MERIDIAN SOUTH WWTP	3401 N TEN MILE RD, MERIDIAN, ID 83646
AIR	CAA	ID0000001600100228	CITY OF MERIDIAN WASTEWATER TREATMT PLNT	3401 N TEN MILE RD, MERIDIAN, ID 83646
ICP	CWA	ID0028339	MERIDIAN SOUTH WWTP	3401 NORTH TEN MILE ROAD, MERIDIAN, ID 83642
ICP	CWA	ID0020192	MERIDIAN, CITY OF - MERIDIAN WWTP	3401 NORTH TEN MILE ROAD, MERIDIAN, ID 83646

Facility SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) Codes

System	Identifier	SIC Code	SIC Desc
AIR	ID0000001600100228	4952	Sewerage Systems
ICP	ID0020192	4952	Sewerage Systems
ICP	ID0028339	4952	Sewerage Systems

Facility NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) Codes

System	Identifier	NAICS Code	NAICS Description
AIR	ID0000001600100228	221320	Sewage Treatment Facilities
ICP	ID0020192	221320	Sewage Treatment Facilities

Facility Tribe Information

Reservation Name	Tribe Name	EPA Tribal ID	Distance to Tribe (miles)
No data records returned			

Enforcement and Compliance

Compliance Monitoring History (5 years)

Statute	Source ID	System	Inspection Type	Lead Agency	Date	Finding
CWA	ID0020192	ICP	Evaluation	State	09/24/2015	
CWA	ID0020192	ICP	Evaluation	EPA	05/08/2012	

Entries in italics are not considered inspections in official counts.

Compliance Summary Data

Statute	Source ID	Current SNC (Significant Non-compliance)/HPV (High Priority Violation)	Description	Current As Of	Qtrs in NC (Non-Compliance) (of 12)
CAA	ID0000001600100228	No		01/08/2017	0
CWA	ID0028339	No		09/30/2016	0
CWA	ID0020192	No		09/30/2016	0

Three Year Compliance Status by Quarter

Statute	Program/Pollutant/Violation Type	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	QTR 5	QTR 6	QTR 7	QTR 8	QTR 9	QTR 10	QTR 11	QTR 12
CAA	(Source ID: ID0000001600100228)	01/01-03/31/14	04/01-06/30/14	07/01-09/30/14	10/01-12/31/14	01/01-03/31/15	04/01-06/30/15	07/01-09/30/15	10/01-12/31/15	01/01-03/31/16	04/01-06/30/16	07/01-09/30/16	10/01-12/31/16
Facility-Level Status		No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol								
HPV History													
Violation Type	Agency	Programs	Pollutants										
Historic Violations													

Statute	Program/Pollutant/Violation Type	QTR 1	QTR 2	QTR 3	QTR 4	QTR 5	QTR 6	QTR 7	QTR 8	QTR 9	QTR 10	QTR 11	QTR 12	QTR 13*
CWA	(Source ID: ID0028339)	10/01-12/31/13	01/01-03/31/14	04/01-06/30/14	07/01-09/30/14	10/01-12/31/14	01/01-03/31/15	04/01-06/30/15	07/01-09/30/15	10/01-12/31/15	01/01-03/31/16	04/01-06/30/16	07/01-09/30/16	10/01-12/31/16
Facility-Level Status		No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	Und
SNC (Significant Non-compliance)/RNC (Reportable Non-Compliance) History														
CWA	(Source ID: ID0020192)	10/01-12/31/13	01/01-03/31/14	04/01-06/30/14	07/01-09/30/14	10/01-12/31/14	01/01-03/31/15	04/01-06/30/15	07/01-09/30/15	10/01-12/31/15	01/01-03/31/16	04/01-06/30/16	07/01-09/30/16	10/01-12/31/16
Facility-Level Status		No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	No Viol	In Viol
SNC (Significant Non-compliance)/RNC (Reportable Non-Compliance) History														
Pollutant	Disch Point	Freq												
CWA	Coliform, fecal MF, MFC broth, 44.5 C	001	NMth											100%

*Quarter 13 is draft/unofficial and has not been fully quality assured. Read more

Informal Enforcement Actions (5 Years)

Statute	Source ID	Type of Action	Lead Agency	Date
No data records returned				

Formal Enforcement Actions (5 Years)

Statute	Source ID	Type of Action	Lead Agency	Date	Penalty	Penalty Description
No data records returned						

ICIS (Integrated Compliance Information System) Case History (5 years)

Primary Law/Section	Case No.	Case Type	Lead Agency	Case Name	Issued/Filed Date	Settlement Date	Federal Penalty	State/Local Penalty	SEP (Supplemental Environmental Project) Cost	Comp Action Cost
No data records returned										

Environmental Conditions

Water Quality

Permit ID	Combined Sewer System?	Number of CSO (Combined Sewer Overflow) Outfalls	12-Digit WBD (Watershed Boundary Dataset) HUC (RAD (Reach Address Database))	WBD (Watershed Boundary Dataset) Subwatershed Name (RAD (Reach Address Database))	State Waterbody Name (ICIS (Integrated Compliance Information System))	Impaired Waters	Impaired Class	Causes of Impairment(s) by Group(s)	Watershed with ESA (Endangered Species Act)-listed Aquatic Species?
ID0020192			170501140404	North Slough-Boise River	FIVE MILE CREEK, BOISE RIVER	303(D) Listed	5	CAUSE UNKNOWN FLOW ALTERATION(S) HABITAT ALTERATIONS PATHOGENS PESTICIDES SEDIMENT TEMPERATURE	Yes
ID0028339			170501140405	South Slough-Boise River	MASON CREEK/LOWER BOISE RIVER	No			Yes

Waterbody Designated Uses

Reach Code	Waterbody Name	Exceptional Use	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	Shellfish Use	Beach Closure Within Last Year	Beach Closure Within Last Two Years
17050114000567	Fivemile Creek	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
17050114000941		No	No	No	No	No	No

Air Quality

Non-Attainment Area?	Pollutant(s)
No	Ozone
No	Lead

Non-Attainment Area?	Pollutant(s)
No	Particulate Matter
No	Sulfur Dioxide

Pollutants

Toxics Release Inventory History of Reported Chemicals Released in Pounds per Year at Site i

TRI Facility ID	Year	Total Air Emissions	Surface Water Discharges	Off-Site Transfers to POTWs (Publicly Owned Treatment Works)	Underground Injections	Releases to Land	Total On-site Releases	Total Off-site Releases
No data records returned								

Toxics Release Inventory Total Releases and Transfers in Pounds by Chemical and Year i

Chemical Name
No data records returned

Demographic Profile

Demographic Profile of Surrounding Area (3 Miles)

This section provides demographic information regarding the community surrounding the facility. ECHO compliance data alone are not sufficient to determine whether violations at a particular facility had negative impacts on public health or the environment. Statistics are based upon the 2010 US Census and American Community Survey data, and are accurate to the extent that the facility latitude and longitude listed below are correct. The latitude and longitude are obtained from the EPA Locational Reference Table (LRT) when available.

Radius of Area:	3	Land Area:	100%	Households in Area:	15,710
Center latitude:	43.638597	Water Area:	0%	Housing Units in Area:	16,590
Center Longitude:	-116.439983	Population Density:	1,672/sq.mi.	Households on Public Assistance:	332
Total Persons:	46,959	Percent Minority:	11%	Persons Below Poverty Level:	10,417

Race Breakdown	Persons (%)	Age Breakdown	Persons (%)
White:	43,466 (92.56%)	Child 5 years and younger:	4,272 (9.1%)
African-American:	330 (.7%)	Minors 17 years and younger:	15,781 (33.61%)
Hispanic-Origin:	3,221 (6.86%)	Adults 18 years and older:	31,178 (66.39%)
Asian/Pacific Islander:	749 (1.6%)	Seniors 65 years and older:	4,314 (9.19%)
American Indian:	235 (.5%)		
Other/Multiracial:	2,179 (4.64%)		

Education Level (Persons 25 & older)	Persons (%)	Income Breakdown	Households (%)
Less than 9th Grade:	333 (1.22%)	Less than \$15,000:	1,019 (6.58%)
9th through 12th Grade:	1,223 (4.49%)	\$15,000 - \$25,000:	1,149 (7.41%)
High School Diploma:	6,465 (23.75%)	\$25,000 - \$50,000:	3,596 (23.2%)
Some College/2-yr:	11,002 (40.41%)	\$50,000 - \$75,000:	4,070 (26.26%)
B.S./B.A. or More:	8,203 (30.13%)	Greater than \$75,000:	5,664 (36.55%)

APPENDIX G

US Census Bureau Data



Topics

[Population, Economy](#)

Geography

[Maps, Products](#)

Library

[Infographics, Publications](#)

Data

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Surveys/Programs

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U.S. Census Quick Facts

QuickFacts

Meridian city, Idaho


QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a **population of 5,000 or more**.

ALL TOPICS	<input type="checkbox"/>	MERIDIAN CITY, IDAHO	IDAHO
People			
Population			
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)		NA	1,683,140
Population estimates, July 1, 2015, (V2015)		90,739	1,654,930
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2016)		NA	1,567,650
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2015)		75,133	1,567,652
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2016, (V2016)		NA	7.4%
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2015, (V2015)		20.8%	5.6%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010		75,092	1,567,582
Age and Sex			
Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)		X	6.8%
Persons under 5 years, percent, April 1, 2010		9.3%	7.8%
Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)		X	26.2%
Persons under 18 years, percent, April 1, 2010		33.4%	27.4%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)		X	14.7%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, April 1, 2010		8.9%	12.4%
Female persons, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)		X	49.9%
Female persons, percent, April 1, 2010		51.0%	49.9%
Race and Hispanic Origin			
White alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)		X	93.4%
White alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)		92.0%	89.1%
Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)		X	0.8%
Black or African American alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)		0.8%	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)		X	1.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)		0.5%	1.4%
Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)		X	1.5%
Asian alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)		1.8%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (a)		X	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, April 1, 2010 (a)		0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)		X	2.3%
Two or More Races, percent, April 1, 2010		2.9%	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015) (b)		X	12.2%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, April 1, 2010 (b)		6.8%	11.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2015, (V2015)		X	82.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, April 1, 2010		88.1%	84.0%
Population Characteristics			
Veterans, 2011-2015		4,823	119,711
Foreign born persons, percent, 2011-2015		6.8%	6.1%
Housing			
Housing units, July 1, 2015, (V2015)		X	692,493
Housing units, April 1, 2010		26,674	667,796
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2011-2015		75.7%	68.9%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2011-2015		\$191,000	\$162,900
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2011-2015		\$1,337	\$1,189
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2011-2015		\$322	\$340
Median gross rent, 2011-2015		\$1,003	\$743
Building permits, 2015		X	9,954
Families and Living Arrangements			
Households, 2011-2015		29,499	589,320
Persons per household, 2011-2015		2.84	2.69
		85.1%	82.4%

Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2011-2015		
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2011-2015	8.4%	10.6%
Education		
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	94.7%	89.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2011-2015	33.3%	25.9%
Health		
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2011-2015	5.5%	9.0%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	▲ 11.2%	▲ 12.9%
Economy		
In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	66.8%	62.6%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2011-2015	58.4%	56.8%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	161,866	2,680,225
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	546,321	7,895,614
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	D	20,201,432
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	1,086,749	17,906,012
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	1,648,578	20,444,278
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	\$20,508	\$12,812
Transportation		
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2011-2015	22.7	20.2
Income and Poverty		
Median household income (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	\$63,023	\$47,583
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2015 dollars), 2011-2015	\$27,427	\$23,399
Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 9.2%	▲ 15.1%
Businesses		
Total employer establishments, 2014	X	43,816 ¹
Total employment, 2014	X	530,490 ¹
Total annual payroll, 2014 (\$1,000)	X	20,015,180 ¹
Total employment, percent change, 2013-2014	X	4.0% ¹
Total nonemployer establishments, 2014	X	118,885
All firms, 2012	7,855	146,642
Men-owned firms, 2012	3,248	70,438
Women-owned firms, 2012	2,784	45,121
Minority-owned firms, 2012	532	10,592
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	6,864	130,973
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	606	12,804
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	6,678	124,314
Geography		
Population per square mile, 2010	2,802.8	19.0
Land area in square miles, 2010	26.79	82,643.12
FIPS Code	1652120	16

1. Includes data not distributed by county.

▲ This geographic level of poverty and health estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels of these estimates

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info  icon to the left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2015) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2015). Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
- (c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- NA Not available
- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

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B17017

POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

Universe: Households

2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

	Block Group 1, Census Tract 103.35, Ada County, Idaho	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	3,199	+/-442
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	139	+/-96
Family households:	122	+/-94
Married-couple family:	67	+/-71
Householder under 25 years	0	+/-18
Householder 25 to 44 years	67	+/-71
Householder 45 to 64 years	0	+/-18
Householder 65 years and over	0	+/-18
Other family:	55	+/-57
Male householder, no wife present:	0	+/-18
Householder under 25 years	0	+/-18
Householder 25 to 44 years	0	+/-18
Householder 45 to 64 years	0	+/-18
Householder 65 years and over	0	+/-18
Female householder, no husband present:	55	+/-57
Householder under 25 years	25	+/-44
Householder 25 to 44 years	12	+/-24
Householder 45 to 64 years	18	+/-29
Householder 65 years and over	0	+/-18
Nonfamily households:	17	+/-28
Male householder:	0	+/-18
Householder under 25 years	0	+/-18
Householder 25 to 44 years	0	+/-18
Householder 45 to 64 years	0	+/-18
Householder 65 years and over	0	+/-18
Female householder:	17	+/-28
Householder under 25 years	0	+/-18
Householder 25 to 44 years	0	+/-18
Householder 45 to 64 years	17	+/-28
Householder 65 years and over	0	+/-18
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level:	3,060	+/-447
Family households:	2,688	+/-433
Married-couple family:	2,505	+/-423

	Block Group 1, Census Tract 103.35, Ada County, Idaho	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Householder under 25 years	239	+/-233
Householder 25 to 44 years	1,306	+/-360
Householder 45 to 64 years	561	+/-188
Householder 65 years and over	399	+/-234
Other family:	183	+/-148
Male householder, no wife present:	95	+/-111
Householder under 25 years	0	+/-18
Householder 25 to 44 years	95	+/-111
Householder 45 to 64 years	0	+/-18
Householder 65 years and over	0	+/-18
Female householder, no husband present:	88	+/-94
Householder under 25 years	0	+/-18
Householder 25 to 44 years	75	+/-90
Householder 45 to 64 years	13	+/-22
Householder 65 years and over	0	+/-18
Nonfamily households:	372	+/-175
Male householder:	173	+/-138
Householder under 25 years	0	+/-18
Householder 25 to 44 years	143	+/-134
Householder 45 to 64 years	30	+/-36
Householder 65 years and over	0	+/-18
Female householder:	199	+/-120
Householder under 25 years	38	+/-61
Householder 25 to 44 years	23	+/-40
Householder 45 to 64 years	77	+/-82
Householder 65 years and over	61	+/-69

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person or one of the people in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed on line one of the survey questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

To determine poverty status of a householder in family households, one compares the total income in the past 12 months of all family members with the poverty threshold appropriate for that family size and composition. If the total family income is less than the threshold, then the householder together with every member of his or her family are considered as having income below the poverty level.

In determining poverty status of a nonfamily householder, only the householder's own personal income is compared with the appropriate threshold for a single person. The poverty status of a nonfamily householder does not affect the poverty status of the other unrelated individuals living in the household and the incomes of people living in the household who are not related to the householder are not considered when determining the poverty status of a householder. The income of each unrelated individual is compared to the appropriate threshold for a single person.

While the 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.



B02001

RACE

Universe: Total population

2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Tell us what you think. Provide feedback to help make American Community Survey data more useful for you.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

	Block Group 1, Census Tract 103.35, Ada County, Idaho	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	13,272	+/-1,689
White alone	12,632	+/-1,637
Black or African American alone	6	+/-11
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	30	+/-53
Asian alone	292	+/-310
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	+/-18
Some other race alone	40	+/-72
Two or more races:	272	+/-264
Two races including Some other race	0	+/-18
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	272	+/-264

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

While the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the February 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to

compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

3. An '-' following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An '***' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.
6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

APPENDIX H

FEMA Flood Rate Insurance Map

About Content Legend

Legend

FIRM Panels

Coastal Gages

Gages

Cross-Sections

Base Flood Elevations

Coastal Barrier Resources System Area

Levees

- Unaccredited Levee
- Accredited Levee

General Structures

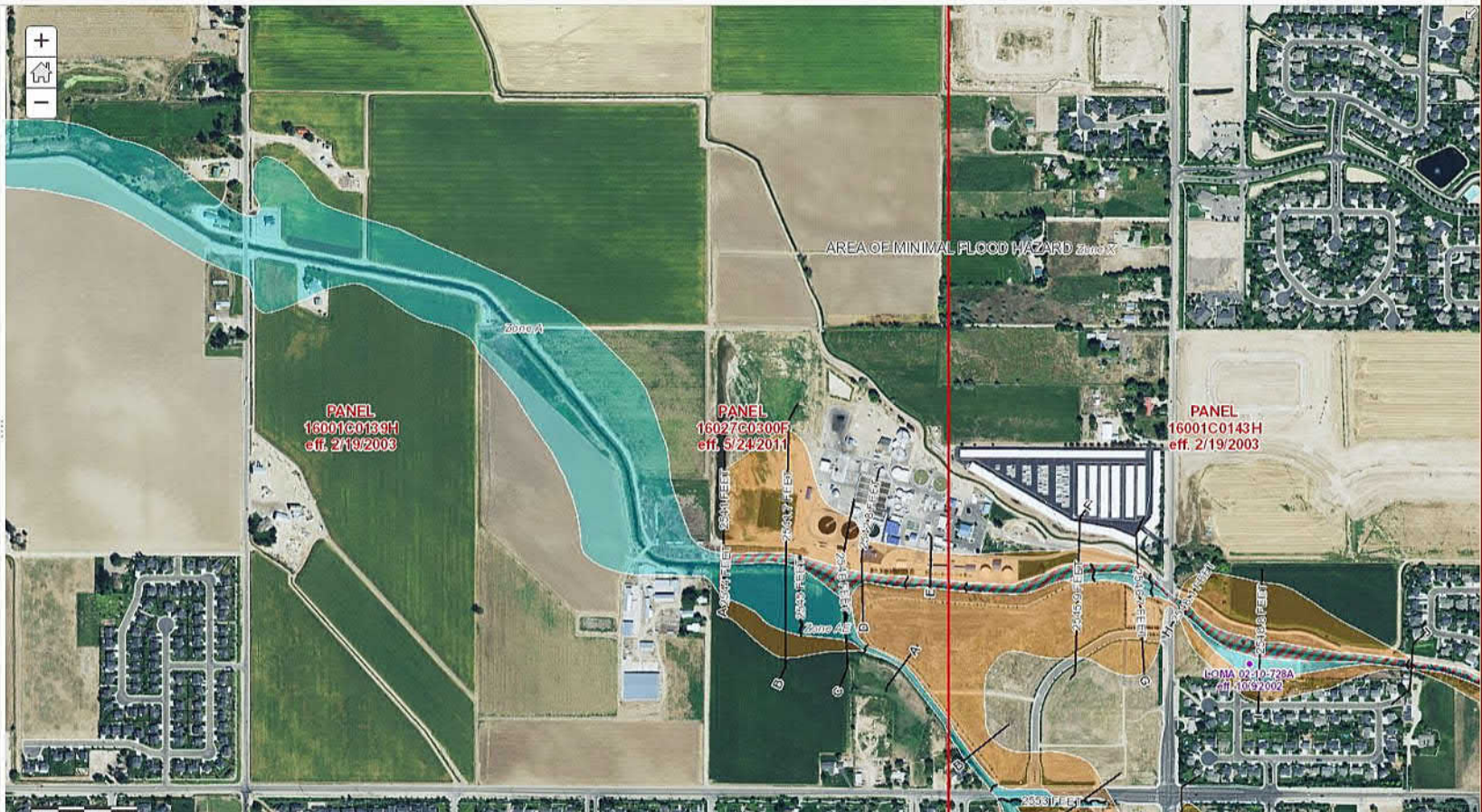
- Flood Structure
- Bridge
- Dam, Weir, Jetty
- Other Structure

Flood Hazard Boundaries

- Limit Lines
- SFHA / Flood Zone Boundary
- Other Boundaries

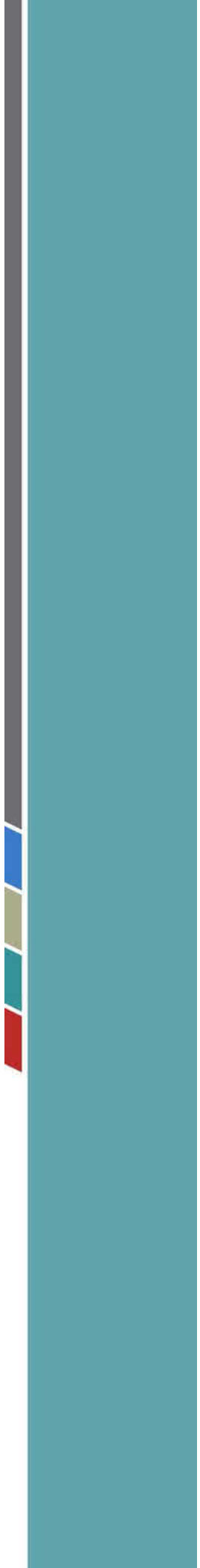
Flood Hazard Zones

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Regulatory Floodway
- Special Floodway
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee



Appendix C

Public Involvement Plan



MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 3, 2017
TO: Kathy Parker
Project Manager
FROM: Kristen McCoy
SUBJECT: Public Involvement Plan
PROJECT NAME: Five Mile Creek Pathway, Ten Mile Road to Black Cat Road

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

The City of Meridian is considering the construction of a 10-foot wide asphalt pathway along Five Mile Creek, an existing irrigation facility, between Ten Mile Road and Black Cat Road. The pathway will connect to the existing Five Mile Creek pathway which currently terminates at Ten Mile Road.

During the Project Development phase, a recommended alignment for the pathway was developed. The alignment Pathway connects with the existing Five Mile Creek Pathway on the east side of Ten Mile, proposes a pedestrian bridge to cross Five Mile Creek onto the ACHD parcel south of the creek. A pedestrian crossing provides a perpendicular, marked, signalized crossing on Ten Mile Road with connection to the existing sidewalk and McNelis Pathway on the west side of Ten Mile Road. At the point where the McNelis Pathway begins turning south, the Five Mile Creek Pathway alignment will continue west with a proposed crossing of Nine Mile Creek, and remain on the south bank of Five Mile Creek to Black Cat Road.

No public involvement was conducted as part of the Project Development phase. This Public Involvement Plan was developed to be a guide that the City of Meridian can use to keep key stakeholders and members of the public informed during future implementation of the project. As a general guide, this plan should be modified as appropriate as the project progresses.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OVERVIEW

Goals and Objectives

Engaging the public is important to the City of Meridian. During their 2015 public involvement efforts as part of the Parks & Recreation Master Plan, 125 people participated in focus groups, interviews and/or public meetings. Feedback from that input indicated pathway connectivity was a desired improvement and the current disconnected pathway network was the most reported weakness within the City's parks and recreation system. Pathway connectivity was also listed as one of the top priorities suggested for the department over the next 5-10 years and 10+ years.

Public involvement activities for the development of Five Mile Creek Pathway should provide opportunities to inform and seek input from key stakeholders and the general public. During design, it will be important to communicate with land owners along the proposed alignment to understand key features, issues, and concerns that the pathway design could address.

Key Stakeholders

The following key stakeholders currently have ownership, jurisdiction, or a vested interest in the development of the Five Mile Creek Pathway. At the time of design, the City of Meridian should evaluate this list to identify other key stakeholders that should be involved in the project. Early and frequent involvement with these key groups/individuals will be important through design and construction to ensure success of the project. Regular updates to elected officials, including Meridian City Council and the ACHD Commission is recommended to provide project information and gather input as the project progresses.

Agencies

- City of Meridian
 - Parks & Recreation Department
 - Public Works Department
 - Parks & Recreation Commission
 - City Council
- COMPASS
- Nampa and Meridian Irrigation District
- Ada County
- Ada County Highway District
- Army Corps of Engineers

Adjacent Property Owners

- Idaho Power Company
- Frank & Jean Johnson Trust
- Naomi Farms
- Eugene & Ardyce Quenzer Family Trust
- Quenzer Farms
- Ten Mile Investments
- Ruth Wilkins
- Bradley Wilson

Community & Neighborhood Resources

- Ponderosa Elementary School
- Nearby neighborhoods
 - Bridgetower
 - Isola Creek
 - Hartford
 - McNelis
 - Dakota Ridge
 - Wilkins Ranch
 - Englewood Creek Estates

Utilities

- Idaho Power

Public Information

Public Open House

A public open house should be held to provide information on the pathway design, connection to adjacent pathway segments, and overall design and construction schedule. The public open house should be used to gather input on the project and inform the public in advance of construction. The open house should be advertised by mailer to adjacent property owners and key stakeholders. In addition, the City of Meridian should advertise the meeting on social media and/or a news release to notify the broader public.

Schedule

Coordination with stakeholders should be conducted early in the project's design to ensure buy-off and concurrence with the design plans. Communication can be through a variety of means depending on the project's status and stakeholder preference including in-person visits, phone calls, and/or emails. An ongoing database can be maintained to track contact information and communication records. Specific approving agencies, such as the City of Meridian, Nampa and Meridian Irrigation District and the Ada County Highway District should be contacted early and often to ensure the necessary approvals are obtained.

Appendix D

Cost Estimate





Project Cost Summary Sheet

ITD 1150 (Rev. 09-13)
itd.idaho.gov

Round Estimates to Nearest \$1,000

Key Number	Project Number Five Mile Creek Pathway	Date
Location Five Mile Creek Pathway, Tenmile Rd to BlackCat Rd		District
Segment Code	Begin Mile Post	End Mile Post
		Length in Miles 1.2

	Previous ITD 1150	Initial or Revise To
1a. Preliminary Engineering (PE)		
1b. Preliminary Engineering by Consultant (PEC)		\$110,000
2. Right-of-Way: Number of Parcels Number of Relocations		
3. Utility Adjustments: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Materials <input type="checkbox"/> By State <input type="checkbox"/> By Others		\$7,000
4. Earthwork		\$75,000
5. Drainage and Minor Structures		\$45,000
6. Pavement and Base		\$120,000
7. Railroad Crossing: Grade/Separation Structure _____ At-Grade Signals <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
8. Bridges/Grade Separation Structures: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Structure Length/Width <u>40'x14'</u> Location <u>Pedestrian Bridge Across Five Mile Creek @ Tenmile Rd</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Repair/Widening/Rehabilitation Length/Width _____ Location _____		\$50,000.00
9. Traffic Items (Delineators, Signing, Channelization, Lighting, and Signals)		\$65,000
10. Construction Traffic Control (Sign, Pavement Markings, Flagging, and Traffic Separation)		\$15,000
11. Detours		
12. Landscaping		
13. Mitigation Measures		
14. Other Items (Roadside Development, Guardrail, Fencing, Sidewalks, Curb and Gutter, C.S.S. Items)		\$15,000
15. Cost of Constructions (Items 3 through 14)		\$392,000
16. Mobilization 5 % of Item 15		\$20,000
17. Construction Engineer and Contingencies 20 % of Items 15 and 16		\$82,000
18. Total Construction Cost (15 + 16 + 17)		\$494,000
19. Total Project Cost (1 + 2 + 18)		\$604,000
20. Project Cost Per Mile	\$1,000	\$503,000

Prepared By:

Local Federal-Aid Project Request



Instructions

1. Under Character of Proposed Work, mark appropriate boxes when work includes Bridge Approaches in addition to a Bridge.
2. Attach a Vicinity Map showing the extent of the project limits.
3. Attach an ITD 1150, Project Cost Summary Sheet.
4. Signature of an appropriate local official is the only kind recognized.

Note: In Applying for a Federal-Aid Project, You are Agreeing to Follow all of the Federal Requirements Which Can Add Substantial Time and Costs to the Development of the Project.

Sponsor (City, County, Highway District, State/Federal Agency)			Date		
Compass			4/14/17		
Project Title (Name of Street or Road)		F.A. Route Number	Project Length	Bridge Length	
Five Mile Creek Pathway			1.2 Miles		
Project Limits (Local Landmarks at Each End of the Project)					
North of Ustick Rd on Tenmile Rd @ Five Mile Creek, west along Five Mile Creek terminating at Black Cat Rd.					
Character of Proposed Work (Mark Appropriate Items)					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bicycle Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Sidewalk		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Control	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscaping	<input type="checkbox"/> Seal Coat		
<input type="checkbox"/> Base	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bridge(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Guardrail	<input type="checkbox"/> _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bit. Surface	<input type="checkbox"/> Curb & Gutter	<input type="checkbox"/> Lighting			
Estimated Costs (Attach ITD 1150, Project Cost Summary Sheet)					
Preliminary Engineering (ITD 1150, Line 1)		\$ 110,000			
Right-of-Way (ITD 1150, Line 2)		\$			
Construction (ITD 1150, Line 18)		\$ 494,000			
Preliminary Engineering By: <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor Forces <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultant					
Checklist (Provide Names, Locations, and Type of Facilities)					
Railroad Crossing					
Within 2 miles of an Airport					
Parks (City, County, State or Federal)	New Reta Huskey Park, City of Meridian				
Environmentally Sensitive Areas					
Federal Lands (Indian, BLM, etc.)					
Historical Sites					
Schools					
Other	City of Meridian Waste Water Treatment Plant				
Additional Right-of-Way Required: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Minor (1-3 Parcels) <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive (4 or More Parcels)					
Will any Person or Business be Displaced: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly					

Standards	Existing	Proposed	Standards	Existing	Proposed
Number of Lanes			Roadway Width (Shoulder to Shoulder)	ft	ft
Pavement Type			Right-of-Way Width	ft	ft

Sponsor's Signature	Title
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Additional Information to be Furnished by the District

Functional Classification	Terrain Type	20	ADT/DHV
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