

Appendix A

Notice of Scoping Letter and Comments and Responses



Department of Energy

Golden Field Office
1617 Cole Boulevard
Golden, Colorado 80401-3393
June 10, 2010

SUBJECT: Notice of Scoping – Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada County, Idaho (DOE/EA EE0000318)

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are proposing to provide federal funding to the City of Boise for the Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University Project. The City of Boise is proposing to design and construct an extension of the City's geothermal system onto the Boise State University (BSU) campus. The project would provide clean, renewable, cost-effective heating to BSU while supporting BSU's goal to use the campus for energy and sustainability research. Pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and DOE's implementing procedures for compliance with NEPA (10 CFR Part 1021), DOE is preparing a draft Environmental Assessment (EA) to:

- Identify any adverse environmental effects and potential associated mitigation measures should this proposed action be implemented;
- Evaluate viable alternatives to the proposed action, including a no action alternative;
- Describe the relationship between local short-term uses of the environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity; and
- Characterize any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources that would be involved should this proposed action be implemented.

The EA will describe and analyze any potential impacts on the environment that would be caused by the project and will identify possible mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate those impacts. The EA will describe the potentially affected environment and the impacts that may result to:

- Air Quality and Meteorology;
- Geology/Soils;
- Biological Resources;
- Water Resources;
- Waste Management and Hazardous Materials;
- Cultural and Historical Resources;
- Land Use;
- Noise;
- Infrastructure;
- Transportation and Traffic;
- Aesthetics; and
- Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice.

DOE will make this letter available to all interested federal, state and local agencies to provide input on issues to be addressed in the EA. Agencies are invited to identify the issues, within their statutory responsibilities that should be considered in the EA. The general public is also invited to submit comments on the scope of the EA.



No formal public scoping meeting is planned for this project. The proposed project is described in the attachment to this letter. This letter, as well as the draft EA, when available, will be posted on the DOE Golden Field Office online reading room: http://www.eere.energy.gov/golden/Reading_Room.aspx

The DOE Golden Field Office welcomes your input throughout the NEPA process. Please provide any comments on this scoping letter on or before **June 28, 2010** to:

Melissa Rossiter
Document Manager
U.S. Department of Energy, Golden Field Office
1617 Cole Boulevard
Golden, Colorado 80401
melissa.rossiter@go.doe.gov

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kristin Kerwin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kristin Kerwin
NEPA Compliance Officer

Enclosure

Attachment

Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are proposing to provide federal funding up to \$3 million to the City of Boise for the Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University Project ("Project"). The Project, as proposed by the City of Boise, would include the design and construction of an extension of the City's geothermal system across the Boise River to the Boise State University (BSU) campus. The project is proposed in two phases and includes two separate river crossings. Phase 1 of the project would extend the existing geothermal system on Capitol Boulevard to the western portion of the BSU campus. Phase 2 of the project would continue the geothermal lines from the west portion of the campus to the eastern portion of the campus and then across the river along Broadway Avenue (the alignment for Phase 2 has not been fully determined). These two delivery routes across the Boise River would enhance service reliability and provide opportunities to serve the entire BSU campus, including buildings under construction, as well as future development cited in the BSU Master Plan.

Phase 1 of the project consists of the extension of geothermal supply and collection main lines from immediately north of the Boise River near Capital Boulevard to the BSU Student Union Building on University Drive. This phase includes geothermal service lines to six BSU buildings, representing 456,735 square feet of space, as well as converting the heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in these buildings to use direct geothermal heat. Approximately 4,500 lineal feet of pipeline and 2,600 lineal feet of service lines are required. The river crossing near Capitol Boulevard would use the Capitol Boulevard Memorial Bridge piers to support the geothermal pipelines.

The Phase 2 project would bring geothermal service to the eastern portion of the BSU campus and would include service lines to two new university buildings representing 169,000 square feet of space; the recently completed Student Health, Wellness & Counseling Center/Department of Nursing building, and the Center for Environmental Science & Economic Development building, which is still under construction. The pipeline alignment for Phase 2 has not been fully determined, but one possible route is for the geothermal line to run from the eastern portion of campus to Broadway Avenue, cross the Boise River at the Broadway Avenue Bridge, and then connect to the City's existing geothermal loop near the Water Resource Building at Broadway Avenue and Front Street. This alignment would entail construction of approximately 5,600 lineal feet of pipeline. The river crossing near Broadway Avenue is anticipated to use the Broadway Avenue Bridge to support the geothermal pipeline. Further analysis of Phase 2 alternatives as part of the NEPA process will confirm these assumptions.

The location of Phase 1 and 2 pipelines is primarily within existing utility corridors, in road right-of-ways and existing site utility easements within City of Boise and BSU-owned properties.

Geothermal heat is considered a renewable source of energy and does not rely on fossil fuels, nuclear power, mining or damming of rivers, and has zero emissions into the atmosphere. The City of Boise geothermal system provides a low-cost, environmentally-sound, sustainable, locally-provided heat source to numerous customers in downtown Boise. The system serves both commercial and publicly

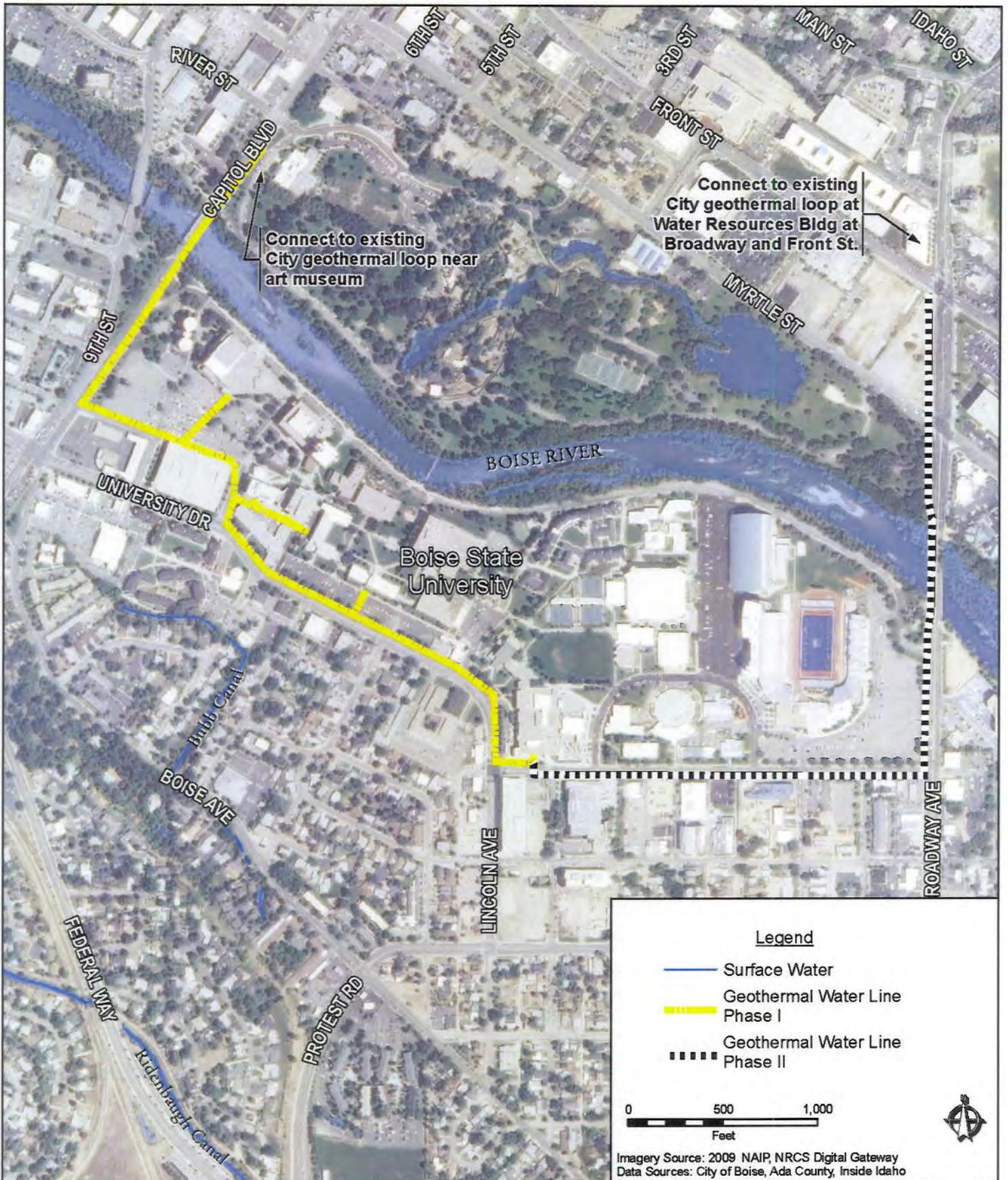
owned buildings that total more than 3.8 million square feet of heated space. Moreover, the Project would support BSU's goal to use the campus for energy and sustainability research. Converting building controls and instrumentation will allow BSU to study and research the efficient use of geothermal energy on the campus.

No additional wells are needed to meet demand because the existing direct use system already has the capacity required for the BSU buildings. The City owns and operates three geothermal supply wells. The supply wells are located approximately 1,000 feet east and north of Mountain Cove Road and Reserve Street, respectively. The system consists of two parallel pipelines (one supply line and one collection line). All used geothermal water is returned to the collection pipelines and discharges in the injection well located at Julia Davis Park. Prior to the construction of the injection well in 1999, the geothermal water was discharged to the Boise River.

A project location map and an aerial photograph with the proposed geothermal expansion are attached.

Figure 1 – Project Location Map

Figure 2 –Proposed Location of Geothermal Pipelines.



Prepared By:

HDR ONE COMPANY
Many Solutions™

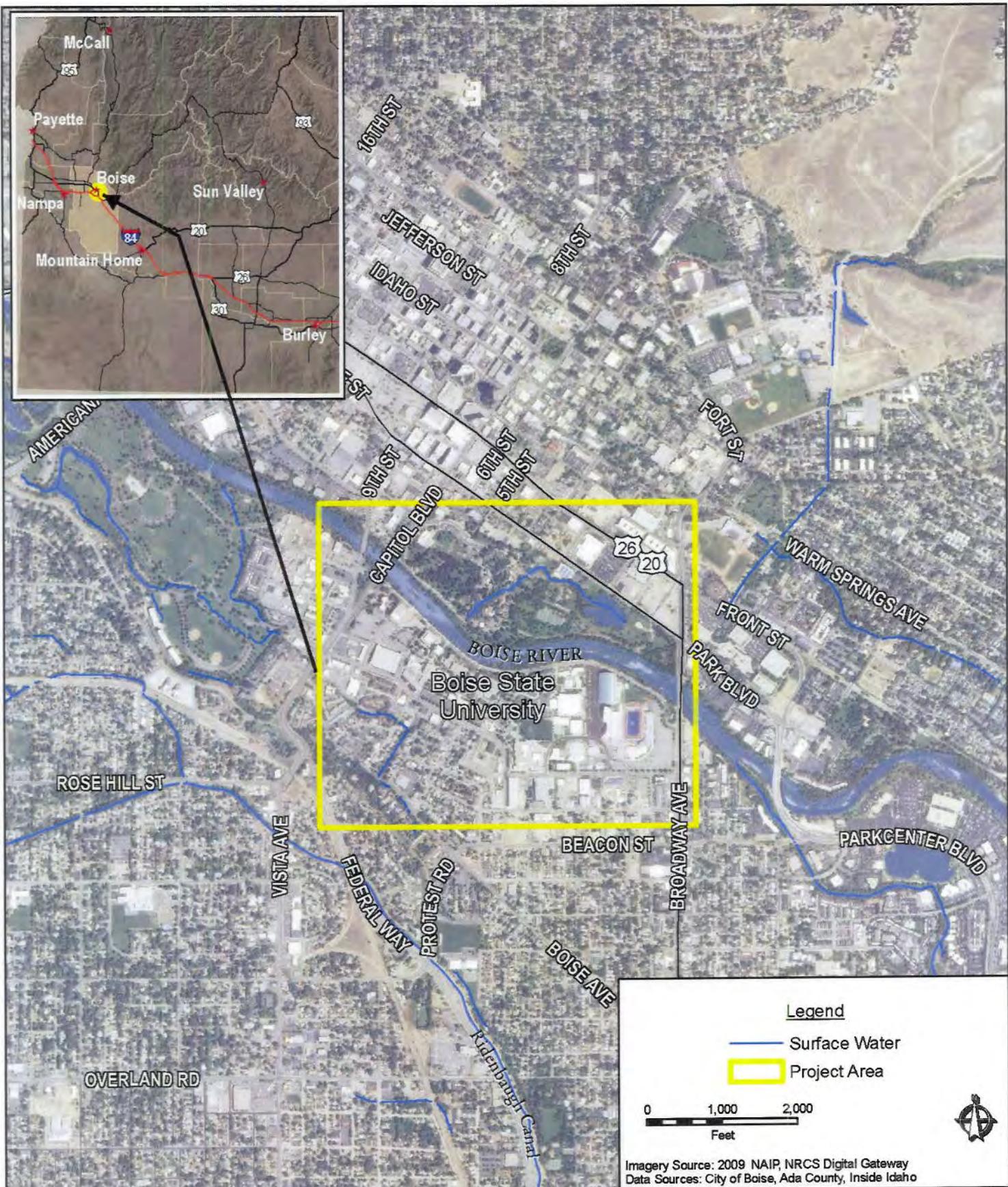


Prepared For:

Map Date: June 7, 2010
 ReportFigures.mxd

Figure 2
Proposed Location Geothermal Expansion Line

Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University
City of Boise, Idaho



Prepared By:



Prepared For:

Map Date: April 15, 2010
ReportFigures.mxd

Figure 1
Project Location Map

Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University
City of Boise, Idaho

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June 15, 2010

Boise residents have a chance to comment on plan to expand geothermal system

By Bethann Stewart - bstewart@idahostatesman.com

The U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development are taking comment on their proposal to spend federal dollars on the city of Boise's plan to expand the geothermal system across the Boise River to Boise State University.

Sen. Mike Crapo helped secure funding in 2008 for the project, which officials say will provide clean, renewable, cost-effective heating to the university while supporting Boise State's goal of using the campus for energy and sustainability research.

Project details are outlined in the Notice of Scoping letter that was mailed to stakeholders in the area.

Comments on the scoping letter are due by June 28. Please send comments to:

Melissa Rossiter Document Manager U.S. Department of Energy, Golden Field Office 1617 Cole Boulevard Golden, Colorado 80401 melissa.rossiter@go.doe.gov

Murray, Michael (Boise)

From: Rossiter, Melissa [melissa.rossiter@go.doe.gov]
Sent: Thursday, July 01, 2010 1:50 PM
To: Murray, Michael (Boise); Eichler, Douglas; Brown, Eugene
Cc: KENT JOHNSON
Subject: FW: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University; Species List CONS-250(c)
Attachments: 20100625 Idaho Species List.pdf

FYI.

Melissa H. Rossiter
(t): 720.356.1566
** NEW - (t): 303-275-4950
(m): 720.291.1602
(f): 720.356.1560

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

From: Bob_Kibler@fws.gov [mailto:Bob_Kibler@fws.gov]
Sent: Thursday, July 01, 2010 1:10 PM
To: Rossiter, Melissa
Subject: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University; Species List CONS-250(c)

Per your request, your species list is being provided via the following email and attachment

Idaho's Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, and Candidate Species (With Associated Proposed and Critical Habitats) Under the Jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service (This page was last updated July 1, 2010)

The Fish and Wildlife Service is developing a web-based system that will allow you to generate your own project-specific species lists. We will provide instructions when the new web-based species list system is launched. In the interim, you are requested to use the attached table in concert with the area of affect directly and indirectly related to you project, to generate your project-specific species lists.

Before starting an action, a federal action agency (or their designated representative) that is planning an activity must contact the Fish and Wildlife Service to obtain information regarding threatened, endangered, and proposed species and their habitats, that may be present in the area affected by the project. Federal agencies (or their designated representatives) are to use this information to generate their project-specific species lists, which facilitate their assessments of effect via Sections 7(a)(2), (7(a)(3), or 7(a)(4) of the Endangered Species Act, as applicable. Please note the actual affected area may encompass a larger area than the footprint of the construction. The affected area includes any effects of the action (direct and indirect) that may potentially affect the species or its habitat.

The information contained and attached to this email, meets the Fish and Wildlife Services' regulatory obligation under Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act to provide Federal agencies with the requested species information. Please print and retain a copy of this table and email with your project records. Use this information to verify the habitats and/or species present in the area affected by the projects you are developing. Any project-specific species lists you generate from this email and attachment is valid for up to 180-days.

Because the species information provided via this email may change, you are advised to visit our internet page (<http://www.fws.gov/idaho/species/IdahoSpeciesList.pdf> <<http://www.fws.gov/idaho/species/IdahoSpeciesList.pdf>>) frequently to ensure that your

project records contain the most up-to-date species list. Should your project plans expand or change to include additional effects or counties, you will need to download an updated list and prepare a new project specific species list for your project.

If you find that you need to submit a request for Section 7 Consultation, please include with your biological assessment package, a copy of this email and the attached or updated list you used to generate your project specific species list. This information is needed to document your compliance with 50 CFR 402.12(c).

Please note that this information is only applicable for Idaho. If the area affected by the proposed project extends beyond the boundary of the State of Idaho, please contact the appropriate Fish and Wildlife Service office listed below, to obtain a species list for their area of jurisdiction.

Fish and Wildlife Service Contacts:

Idaho Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office (208) 378-5255 Montana Montana Ecological Services Field Office (406) 449-5225 Nevada Nevada Fish & Wildlife Office (775) 861-6300 Oregon LaGrand Field Office (541) 962-8584 Utah Utah Ecological Service Field Office (801) 975-3330 Washington- Spokane Field Office (509) 891-6839 Wyoming Wyoming Ecological Services Field Office (307) 772-2374

Candidate Species Conservation:

Though candidate species have no protection under the Act, they are included in the attached table for your early planning consideration. Candidate species could be proposed or listed during the species that may occur in the project area; this may expedite section 7 consultation under the Act should the species become listed.

Species of NOAA Fisheries Jurisdiction:

Please be advised, the attached table does not contain listed or proposed species under the National Marine Fisheries Service's (NOAA Fisheries) jurisdiction. If you need a list of species under the NOAA Fisheries' jurisdiction, please visit their internet site at (<http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Species-Lists.cfm>), or call (208) 378-5696.

(See attached file: 20100625 Idaho Species List.pdf)

If you require additional assistance please contact Bob Kibler as described below.

Bob Kibler - Fish and Wildlife Biologist U.S. Department of The Interior - Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services Div - Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office
1387 South Vinnell Way, Room 368
Boise, Idaho USA 83709

Phone: (208) 378-5255
Fax: (208) 378-5262
EMail: BOB_KIBLER@FWS.GOV

Please visit our internet website at <http://www.fws.gov/idaho/>

Grouping	Amphibian	Bird	Bird
Common Name	Columbia spotted frog-Great Basin population	Greater Sage-Grouse	Yellow-billed cuckoo
Scientific Name	<i>Rana luteiventris</i>	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Status	[C]	[C]	[C]
Ada		x	x
Adams		x	
Bannock		x	x
Bear Lake		x	
Benewah			
Bingham		x	x
Blaine		x	x
Boise			x
Bonner			
Bonneville		x	x
Boundary			
Butte		x	
Camas		x	
Canyon			x
Caribou		x	
Cassia		x	x
Clark		x	x
Clearwater			
Custer		x	x
Elmore		x	x
Franklin		x	
Fremont		x	x
Gem		x	
Gooding		x	
Idaho			x
Jefferson		x	x
Jerome		x	
Kootenai			x
Latah			x
Lemhi		x	x
Lewis			x
Lincoln		x	
Madison		x	x
Minidoka		x	x
Nez Perce			
Oneida		x	
Owyhee	x	x	x
Payette		x	
Power		x	
Shoshone			
Teton			
Twin Falls	x	x	x
Valley			
Washington		x	

[C] Candidate Species
[P] Proposed Species

[T] Threatened Species
[E] Endangered Species

[CH] Designated Critical Habitat
[PCH] Proposed Critical Habitat

Grouping	Mammal	Mammal	Mammal	Mammal	Mammal	Mammal
Common Name	Canada lynx		Grizzly bear	Northern Idaho ground squirrel	Selirk Mountain caribou	Southern Idaho ground squirrel
Scientific Name	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>		<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>	<i>Spermophilus brunneus brunneus</i>	<i>Ranifer tarandus caribou</i>	<i>Spermophilus brunneus enemicus</i>
Status	[T]	[CH]	[T]	[T]	[E]	[C]
Ada						
Adams	x			x		x
Bannock						
Bear Lake	x					
Benewah	x					
Bingham						
Blaine	x					
Boise	x					
Bonner	x		x		x	
Bonneville	x		x			
Boundary	x	x	x		x	
Butte	x					
Camas	x					
Canyon						
Caribou	x					
Cassia						
Clark	x		x			
Clearwater	x					
Custer	x					
Elmore	x					
Franklin	x					
Fremont	x		x			
Gem						x
Gooding						
Idaho	x					
Jefferson	x					
Jerome						
Kootenai	x					
Latah	x					
Lemhi	x					
Lewis						
Lincoln						
Madison	x					
Minidoka						
Nez Perce	x					
Oneida						
Owyhee						
Payette						x
Power						
Shoshone	x					
Teton	x		x			
Twin Falls						
Valley	x			x		
Washington				x		x

[C] Candidate Species
[P] Proposed Species

[T] Threatened Species
[E] Endangered Species

[CH] Designated Critical Habitat
[PCH] Proposed Critical Habitat

Grouping	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish	Fish
Common Name	Bull trout			Kootenai River white sturgeon	
Scientific Name	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>			<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>	
Status	[T]	[CH]	[PCH]	[E]	[CH]
Ada	x		x		
Adams	x	x			
Bannock					
Bear Lake					
Benewah	x	x	x		
Bingham					
Blaine	x		x		
Boise	x		x		
Bonner	x	x	x		
Bonneville					
Boundary	x	x	x	x	x
Butte	x		x		
Camas	x		x		
Canyon					
Caribou					
Cassia					
Clark					
Clearwater	x		x		
Custer	x		x		
Elmore	x		x		
Franklin					
Fremont					
Gem	x		x		
Gooding					
Idaho	x		x		
Jefferson					
Jerome					
Kootenai	x	x	x		
Latah					
Lemhi	x		x		
Lewis	x		x		
Lincoln					
Madison					
Minidoka					
Nez Perce	x	x	x		
Oneida					
Owyhee	x		x		
Payette	x				
Power					
Shoshone	x	x	x		
Teton					
Twin Falls					
Valley	x		x		
Washington	x	x	x		

[C] Candidate Species
[P] Proposed Species

[T] Threatened Species
[E] Endangered Species

[CH] Designated Critical Habitat
[PCH] Proposed Critical Habitat

Grouping	Mollusk	Mollusk	Mollusk	Mollusk	Mollusk
Common Name	Banbury Springs	Bliss Rapids snail	Bruneau hot springsnail	Snake River physa snail	Utah (Desert) valvata snail
Scientific Name	<i>Lanx sp.</i>	<i>Talorconcha serpenticola</i>	<i>Pyrgolopsis bruneauensis</i>	<i>Haitia (Physa) natricinia</i>	<i>Valvata utahensis</i>
Status	[E]	[T]	[E]	[E]	[E]
Ada				x	
Adams					
Bannock					x
Bear Lake					
Benewah					
Bingham					x
Blaine					x
Boise					
Bonner					
Bonneville					x
Boundary					
Butte					
Camas					x
Canyon				x	
Caribou					
Cassia				x	x
Clark					
Clearwater					
Custer					
Elmore		x		x	
Franklin					
Fremont					x
Gem					
Gooding	x	x		x	x
Idaho					
Jefferson					x
Jerome		x		x	x
Kootenai					
Latah					
Lemhi					
Lewis					
Lincoln					x
Madison					x
Minidoka				x	x
Nez Perce					
Oneida					
Owyhee			x	x	
Payette				x	
Power					x
Shoshone					
Teton					
Twin Falls		x		x	x
Valley					
Washington				x	

[C] Candidate Species
[P] Proposed Species

[T] Threatened Species
[E] Endangered Species

[CH] Designated Critical Habitat
[PCH] Proposed Critical Habitat

Grouping	Plant	Plant	Plant	Plant	Plant	Plant	Plant
Common Name	Christ's paintbrush	Goose Creek milkvetch	Macfarlane's four-o'clock	Slickspot peppergrass	Spalding's catchfly	Ute ladies'-tresses	Water Howellia
Scientific Name	<i>Castilleja christii</i>	<i>Astragalus anserinus</i>	<i>Mirabilis macfarlanei</i>	<i>Lepidium papilliferum</i>	<i>Silene spaldingii</i>	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	<i>Howellia aquatilis</i>
Status	[C]	[C]	[T]	[T]	[T]	[T]	[T]
Ada				x			
Adams							
Bannock							
Bear Lake							
Benewah					x		x
Bingham						x	
Blaine							
Boise							
Bonner							
Bonneville						x	
Boundary							
Butte							
Camas							
Canyon				x			
Caribou							
Cassia	x	x					
Clark							
Clearwater							
Custer							
Elmore				x			
Franklin							
Fremont						x	
Gem				x			
Gooding							
Idaho			x		x		
Jefferson						x	
Jerome							
Kootenai					x		x
Latah					x		x
Lemhi							
Lewis					x		
Lincoln							
Madison						x	
Minidoka							
Nez Perce					x		
Oneida							
Owyhee				x			
Payette				x			
Power							
Shoshone					x		x
Teton							
Twin Falls							
Valley							
Washington							

[C] Candidate Species
[P] Proposed Species

[T] Threatened Species
[E] Endangered Species

[CH] Designated Critical Habitat
[PCH] Proposed Critical Habitat



STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
BOISE REGIONAL OFFICE
1445 North Orchard Street • Boise, ID 83706-2239 • (208) 373-0550

DEQ Response to Request for Environmental Comment

Date: *June 25, 2010*
Agency Requesting Comments: *U.S. Department of Energy*
Date Request Received: *06/14/2010*
Description: *Federal funding to the City of Boise for the Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University Project*
Applicant: *City of Boise*

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to your letter dated June 10, 2010. While DEQ does not review projects on a project-specific basis, we attempt to provide the best review of the information provided. DEQ encourages agencies to review and utilize the Idaho Environmental Guide to assist in addressing project-specific conditions that may apply. This guide can be found at <http://www.deq.idaho.gov/ieg/>.

The following information does not cover every aspect of this project; however, we have the following general comments to use as appropriate:

1. Air Quality

- Please review IDAPA 58.01.01 for all rules on Air Quality, especially those regarding fugitive dust (58.01.01.651), trade waste burning (58.01.01.600-617), permits to construct (58.01.01.201), and odor control plans (58.01.01.776).

For questions, contact Stephen Coe, Air Quality Manager at 373-0550.

2. Wastewater and Reuse

- IDAPA 58.01.18 and IDAPA 58.01.17 are the sections of Idaho rules regarding wastewater and reuse. Please review these rules to determine whether this or future projects will require DEQ approval. All projects require preconstruction approval by DEQ including facilities planning, preliminary engineering reports, plans and specification and other documents unless they meet the provisions of Idaho Code §39-118.2.d. Reuse projects require separate permits as well. Also note that at the discretion of any city, county, quasi-municipal corporation or regulated public utility, projects that fall within this provision may be referred to DEQ for approval.

For questions, contact the Boise Regional Office at 373-0550.

3. Drinking Water

- IDAPA 58.01.08 is the section of Idaho rules regarding drinking water. Please review these rules to determine whether this or future projects will require DEQ approval including facilities planning, preliminary engineering reports, plans and specification and other documents. All projects require preconstruction approval by DEQ unless they

meet the provisions of Idaho Code §39-118.2.d. Also note that at the discretion of any city, county, quasi-municipal corporation or regulated public utility, projects that fall within this provision may be referred to DEQ for approval.

For questions, contact Tiffany Floyd, Drinking Water Manager at 373-0550.

4. Surface Water

- This project will involve de-watering of groundwater during excavation and discharge back into surface water which will require a short-term activity exemption (from this office) that will describe treatment of the water from this process to prevent excessive sediment and turbidity from entering surface water. It is likely that shallow groundwater will contain PCE above 5 micrograms per liter (the drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level – MCL) in some areas. (Depth to groundwater is expected to occur between 5 and 10 feet below ground surface.)
- Please contact DEQ to determine whether this project will require a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.
- If this project is near a source of surface water, DEQ requests that projects incorporate construction best management practices to assist in the protection of Idaho's water resources. Additionally, please contact DEQ to determine whether this project is in an area with Total Maximum Daily Load stormwater permit conditions.

For questions, contact Craig Shepard, Water Quality Manager at 373-0550.

5. Hazardous Waste And Ground Water Contamination

- **Hazardous Waste.** The types and number of requirements that must be complied with under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Idaho Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste (IDAPA 58.01.05) are based on the quantity and type of waste generated. Every business in Idaho is required to track the volume of wastes generated, determine whether or not each type of waste is hazardous, and ensure that all wastes are properly disposed of according to federal, state, and local requirements.
- No trash or other solid waste should be buried, burned or otherwise disposed at the site. These disposal methods are regulated by various state regulations including Idaho's Solid Waste Management Regulations and Standards, Rules and Regulations for Hazardous Waste, and Rules and Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution.
- **Ground Water Contamination.** DEQ requests that this project comply with Idaho's Ground Water Quality Rules (IDAPA 58.01.11) which states that "No person shall cause or allow the release, spilling, leaking, emission, discharge, escape, leaching or disposal of a contaminant into the environment in a manner that causes a groundwater quality standard to be exceeded, injures a beneficial use of ground water, or is not in accordance with a permit, consent order or applicable best management practice, best available method or best practical method."
- There is a plume of PCE in groundwater beneath BSU in the project area. PCE distribution maps are available for review at DEQ.
- For questions, contact Michael McCurdy, Waste & Remediation Manager at 373-0550.

6. Additional Notes

- Please contact and coordinate with the local fire authority **and** State Fire Marshall for fire code requirements.
- The site should be evaluated for underground tanks and potential contamination; please call DEQ at 373-0550 for assistance.
- We look forward to working with you in a proactive manner to address potential environmental impacts that may be within our regulatory authority. If you have any questions, please contact me, or any our technical staff at 208-373-0550.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tiffany Floyd". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "T".

Tiffany Floyd
Assistant Regional Administrator
Boise Regional Office

TFF: G:\Tiffany\Comment Letters\Jan - June 2010\10 06.25 Letter 1602.doc

cc: File 24, Manager's File, Reading File



July 6, 2010

Kristin Kerwin, NEPA Compliance Officer
U.S. Department of Energy, Golden Field Office
1617 Cole Blvd.
Golden CO 80401

"The History and Preservation People"

Our mission: to educate
through the identification,
preservation, and interpretation
of Idaho's cultural heritage.

www.idahohistory.net

C.L. "Butch" Otter
Governor of Idaho

Janet L. Gallimore
Executive Director

Administration
2205 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712-8250
Office: (208) 334-2682
Fax: (208) 334-2774

Archaeological Survey of Idaho
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
Office: (208) 334-3847
Fax: (208) 334-2775

**Historical Museum and
Education Programs**
610 North Julia Davis Drive
Boise, Idaho 83702-7695
Office: (208) 334-2120
Fax: (208) 334-4059

Historic Preservation Office
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
Office: (208) 334-3861
Fax: (208) 334-2775

Historic Sites Office
2445 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712-8254
Office: (208) 334-2844
Fax: (208) 334-3225

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Fax: (208) 334-2626

Research Library
Office: (208) 334-3356
Fax: (208) 334-3198

Oral History
Office: (208) 334-3863
Fax: (208) 334-3198

RE: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada Co., Idaho
(DOE/EA EE0000318).

Dear Ms. Kerwin,

Thank you for your letter of June 10, 2010, regarding the proposed installation of geothermal pipelines to the Capitol Boulevard and Broadway bridges in Boise, Idaho. The Capitol Blvd. Bridge is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the Broadway Bridge is eligible for listing; therefore, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires our review of the project for the effect on those structures.

Although we do not anticipate that installing a pipeline would be an adverse effect, we need to know more information about the proposed project – specifically, what are the approximate dimensions of the proposed pipelines, where will they be located on each structure, and how will it be attached? If you can provide a clear narrative description of the above, and/or drawings or schematic plans, that should suffice. These need not be detailed construction drawings, but enough to give us a clear idea of the visual and physical impact of the pipelines on the bridges.

As soon as you can provide that information, we can complete our review.

Sincerely,

for **Susan Pengilly**
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer



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August 30, 2010

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Janet L. Gallimore
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2205 Old Penitentiary Road
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Archaeological Survey of Idaho
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Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
Office: (208) 334-3847
Fax: (208) 334-2775

Historical Museum and Education Programs
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Boise, Idaho 83702-7695
Office: (208) 334-2120
Fax: (208) 334-4059

Historic Preservation Office
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Boise, Idaho 83702-7264
Office: (208) 334-3861
Fax: (208) 334-2775

Old Penitentiary and Historic Sites
2445 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712-8254
Office: (208) 334-2844
Fax: (208) 334-3225
Statewide Sites
- Franklin Historic Site
- Pierce Courthouse
- Rock Creek Station & Stricker Homesite

Public Archives and Research Library
2205 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, Idaho 83712-8250
Office: (208) 334-3356
Fax: (208) 334-3198
- Public Archives
- Research Library
- Oral History

North Idaho Office
112 W. Fourth Street, Suite 7
Moscow, ID 83843
Office: (208) 882-1540
Fax: (208) 882-1763

Michael Murray, Ph.D.
HDR Engineering
River Quarry at Park Center
412 E. Parkcenter Blvd. Ste. 100
Boise, Idaho 83706-6559

RE: Boise City Geothermal Project; Historical Report by Barbara Perry Bauer, TAG, Boise, Idaho, dated 9 August 2010

Dear Dr. Murray:

Thank you for requesting our views on the historical report for the Boise City Geothermal Project. It is our opinion that the survey and report, completed by Barbara Perry Bauer, meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards.

We believe that affixing the pipelines to the Broadway Avenue and Capitol Boulevard bridges will not affect the historical integrity of the bridges. No other historic properties will be affected. in the project area. Therefore, the project will have *no effect* on historic properties.

Your archaeological consultant should be notified if archaeological remains are discovered during construction activities.

We appreciate your cooperation. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 208-334-3847, ext. 107.

Sincerely,

Susan Pengilly
Deputy SHPO and Compliance Coordinator



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Appendix B

Archeological Historical Survey Report

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SURVEY REPORT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IDAHO**

A. KEY INFORMATION

Project name: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada County, Idaho

Agency name: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Author/Principal Investigator: Barbara Perry Bauer

Report Date: August 9, 2010

County: Ada

Township, range, section: T3N, R2E, Sections 10 and 15

Acres Surveyed/level of survey: 10 acres intensive-complete

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are proposing to provide federal funding to the City of Boise for the Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University Project ("Project"). This project is for design and construction of an extension of the City of Boise geothermal system across the Boise River on Capitol Boulevard to the western portion of the Boise State University Campus. The Project is proposed in two phases and includes two separate river crossings. Phase 1 of the project would extend the existing geothermal system on Capitol Boulevard to the western portion of the BSU campus. Phase 2 of the project would continue the geothermal lines from the west portion of the campus to the eastern portion of the campus and then across the river along Broadway Avenue (the alignment for Phase 2 has not been fully determined).

Phase 1 of the project consists of the extension of geothermal supply and collection main lines from immediately north of the Boise River near Capitol Boulevard to the BSU Student Union Building on University Drive. This phase includes geothermal service lines to six BSU buildings, representing 456,735 square feet of space, as well as converting the heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems in these buildings to use direct geothermal heat. Approximately 4,500 lineal feet of pipeline and 2,600 lineal feet of service lines are required. The river crossing near Capitol Boulevard would use the Capitol Boulevard Memorial Bridge piers to support the geothermal pipelines. (See Attachment 1 for a full description of the pipeline description)

The Phase 2 project would bring geothermal service to the eastern portion of the BSU campus and would include service lines to two new university buildings; the recently completed Student Health, Wellness & Counseling Center/Department of Nursing building, and the Center for Environmental Science & Economic Development building,

which is still under construction. The pipeline alignment for Phase 2 has not been fully determined, but one possible route is for the geothermal line to run from the eastern portion of campus to Broadway Avenue, cross the Boise River at the Broadway Avenue Bridge, and then connect to the City's existing geothermal loop near the Water Resource Building at Broadway Avenue and Front Street. This alignment would entail construction of approximately 5,600 lineal feet of pipeline. The river crossing near Broadway Avenue is anticipated to use the Broadway Avenue Bridge piers to support the geothermal pipeline. Further analysis of Phase 2 alternatives as part of the NEPA process will confirm these assumptions. (Maps 1 and 2; Figures 1 -18)

Potential direct and indirect impacts to known or suspected cultural properties:

Cultural resources within the APE may be destroyed. Installation of the 12 inch diameter pipeline will require excavation to an approximate depth of 7 feet and 3 to 5 feet wide within the trench excavation. The location of Phase 1 and 2 pipelines is primarily within existing utility corridors, in road right-of-ways and exiting site utility easements within City of Boise and BSU-owned properties.

Area of Potential Effect (APE): The APE for the project consists of the pipeline corridor 5 feet wide and approximately 10,000 feet long along the curb that borders the University. (Map 1)

Project acres: <50

Landowners: City of Boise and Boise State University

C. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES FOR SURVEY

This report documents the results of a cultural resources survey conducted to identify and evaluate historic resources that may be impacted by the extension of geothermal piping within the APE in Boise, Idaho. The purpose of the field survey and records search is to locate, record, and determine potential impacts to cultural resources that may exist adjacent or within the project area.

D. LOCATION AND GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The proposed project is located within the city of Boise, Idaho at an elevation of 2,842 feet ASL. The Boise River is the nearest permanent water source and is directly adjacent. The temperature in this area averages between 90 degrees Fahrenheit during the summer months to the 20s Fahrenheit in the winter, while the average annual precipitation is twelve inches, with some average snow fall between the months of December and February.

The immediate setting is an urban/university environment located between the northeast side of the Capitol Boulevard Bridge, University Drive on the south and west to the Broadway. The Boise River is east and north of the project area where Canada geese, mallards and wood ducks are common. Squirrels gopher and deer are common to the vicinity.

USGS topographic map source: Southwest quarter of Sections 10 and 15, Township, 3 North, Range 2 East (USGS Boise South 7.5 minute quadrangle, 1972, photo inspected

1976)

E. PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

1. Sources of information checked:

- Overviews Historical records/maps
 National Register
 Archaeological site records/maps Individuals/groups with special knowledge
 Architectural site records/maps
 Survey records Other Ethnographic studies

2. Summary of previous studies in the general area:

The following studies were within 1 mile of the APE

Project Number	Agency	Title	Author	Year
1989/1993	Idaho Transportation Department	Annual Report	Gaston, Jenna	1983
1989/5489	Environmental Consultants	A Cultural Resource Overview, Survey, Evaluation of the Veteran's Administration Medical Center	Polk, Michael	1983
BS-87-459	Boise National Forest	Myrtle Street Complex Disposal	Gallagher, Joseph	1987
1997/569	None Listed	Draft Military Reserve, Cultural Resource Survey	SAIC	1994
STP-0100(109)	Idaho Transportation Department	Pioneer Pathway Extension	Gross, Lorraine	1995
STP-0100(111)	Idaho Transportation Department	North Bank of the Boise River at Capitol Boulevard	Wildt, Chris	1995
CM-003(104)	Idaho Transportation Department	Boise River Footbridge	Peterson, Nick	1995
BS-05-2041	Boise National Forest	Boise Forestry Sciences Lab Myrtle Street Complex	Bertram, J.	2005

STP-0100(182)	Idaho Transportation Department	BSU Greenbelt Pathway	Archambeault, Julie	2007
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F. EXPECTED HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC LAND USE AND SITE SENSITIVITY

Are cultural properties known in this area? No Yes (Map 3)

Numerous sites have been identified with 1/2 mile of the APE. The list below includes only those properties that directly abut or are located within the APE

Site No.	Site/Feature Type	NRHP eligibility	Distance to APE
10AA173	Dump	Not eligible	Adjacent
01-15906	Capitol Boulevard Bridge/Structure	Listed	Within
01-21782	Broadway Bridge/Structure	Eligible	Within
01-1012	Christ Chapel/Building	Listed	Adjacent

Are cultural properties expected? Yes No (Why?)

Previous research and surveys indicate that the Boise River was the site of Native American settlement for at least several thousand years prior to contact with Euroamericans and prehistoric sites maybe located along the Boise River but are not likely adjacent to or within the current APE due to the development of the area.

Tracks of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad, were laid along Front Street and extended east to connect with a rail service line to the now defunct lumber town of Barber and west to connect with other freight lines. The railroad track lines have been removed from this site and other locations in Boise. There may be some remains of tracks and associated features in this area.

The APE is adjacent to Boise State University where historic buildings are located.

What cultural themes/contexts are expected within the survey area? Check at least one theme in first two columns and at least one time period in the third column.

<u>Theme</u>		<u>Time Period</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Native American
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Americans	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration: 1805-1860
<input type="checkbox"/> Civilian Conserv. Corp.	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Settlement: 1855-1890
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Land Mngt/Conserv.	<input type="checkbox"/> Phase I Statehood 1890-

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation/Tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> Phase II Statehood: 1904-1920 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Culture and Society | <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interwar: 1920-1940 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Timber Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-Modern: 1940-1958 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Fur Trapping | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Modern: 1958-present |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Other | |

Historic Land Use

Boise State University is located on the south side of the Boise River. Native Americans moved out as Euroamericans moved in when Boise was settled during the mining rush of the 1860s. The "Old Fort Boise Dump", also known as the "Old Boise City Dump" (10AA173), was located in the vicinity of Boise State University. Until 1928, when an airport was located on land paralleling the river, the area was primarily used for dumping. Most of the land remained unused until Boise Junior College was established in 1940.

Boise Junior College had its roots as St. Margaret's Hall, a Boise Episcopal secondary school (1892-1932) located near Second and Idaho streets. Demand for a local college grew during the Depression when many students could not afford to attend college far from home. In response by 1932, Saint Margaret's evolved into a junior college. In 1934 the Episcopal church relinquished control of the school to a special junior college committee sponsored by the Boise Chamber of Commerce. Boise Junior College was established in buildings at St. Margaret's Hall, but the committee and college officials soon began looking for a new location. Several sites were surveyed included Fort Boise, the Idaho Soldiers Home at present day Veteran's Memorial Park and a site located south of the river near the airport.

The airport site was selected as the site of the new junior college. With convenient access to a state highway, the campus would be easily accessible by bus, rail and air. An added plus was that the location was near the city center. Prior to the construction of the airport in 1928 there were 8 to 10 islands in the vicinity. These were filled in with gravel in 1928 to make the runway for the airport which ran west northwest. When construction began on the new campus top soil was brought from the desert land on the Bench to fill in the gravel areas.

The first buildings on campus (administration building, heating plant, and auditorium) were constructed using federal relief funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA, a New Deal program established in 1934, was designed to help localities by infusing funds for new construction to help create new jobs. Most WPA projects supported construction of public buildings or infrastructure; but, the program also provided employment for artists, musicians and craftspersons.

The Boise architectural firm Hummel, Hummel and Jones was commissioned to design the first buildings. Eventually the Board of Trustees designated Hummel, Hummel and Jones as college architects in order to maintain consistency in the building designs. Most of the work for the college was completed by principal architect Frank Hummel.

G. FIELD METHODS

Areas examined and type of coverage: An intensive-level pedestrian survey was conducted of the Street and ROW surface area.

Ground surface conditions: The APE's original land surface and its subsurface is 100% disturbed by urbanization activities. Blacktop, concrete, lawns and landscaping further contribute to and obscure the now-altered surface.

Areas not examined and reasons why: None

Field Personnel: Barbara Perry Bauer and Pam Demo

Survey Date: April 19 ,May 4, June 15, 2010

Problems encountered: None

H. RESULTS (Maps 3 and 5; Figures 19-25)

All cultural resources recorded and pre-recorded in/abutting the project area

Site Number	Site/Feature Type	NR Status	Distance to APE
10AA173	Dump	Not eligible	Adjacent
01-15906	Capitol Blv. Bridge	Listed	Within
01-21782	Broadway Bridge	Eligible	Within
01-1012	Christ Chapel	Listed	Adjacent
GEO011	Administration Bldg	Listed	Adjacent
GEO012	Public Affairs and Arts West (Campus School)	Eligible	Adjacent
GEO013	Heating Plant	Eligible	Adjacent
GEO014	Math & Geology Building (Science Building)	Not eligible	Adjacent

Cultural properties noted but not formally recorded: (Map 4; Figures 26 35)

Field No.	Description	Reason not Recorded
GEO001	J. Barnes Tower	Modern Construction
GEO002	Morrison Center	Modern Construction
GEO003	University Inn	Modern Construction
GEO004	Brady Garage	Modern Construction
GEO005	Special Events Center	Modern Construction
GEO006	Student Union	Modern Construction
GEO007	Technical Services Building	Modern Construction
GEO008	Culinary Arts	Modern Construction
GEO009	Bronco Stadium	Modern Construction
GEO010	Opaline School	Moved from Original Location

I. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

01-15906 Capitol Memorial Bridge The Capitol Memorial Bridge was built in 1931 by Morrison Knudsen using Federal aid funds and located on the Old Oregon Trail highway.

The bridge was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1990. In 1991 ACHD the bridge was widened from 40 feet to 48 feet, and its load carrying capacity was upgraded. Other work on the bridge included repair of the ornamental railing, repair and relocation of large memorials at each corner of the bridge. The new geothermal pipes will be laid underneath the bridge where current piping already exists. The new pipes will be the same diameter of the existing pipes and will not be visible anywhere but underneath the bridge. It will not have a visual effect on the street view of the bridge and will not constitute an adverse effect. The project will have **NO ADVERSE EFFECT** on the bridge.

01-21782 Broadway Bridge

The Broadway Bridge was built in 1956 to replace the original bridge which was constructed in 1892. Designed by Smith & Milhollin of Boise the bridge is a concrete continuous stringer/girder bridge. The bridge is eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C as a unique example of a stringer bridge. Project plans anticipate using the bridge piers to support the geothermal pipeline in the same manner as on the Capitol Memorial Bridge. The pipes will not be visible anywhere but underneath the bridge. It will not have a visual effect on the street view of the bridge and will not constitute an adverse effect. The project will have **NO ADVERSE EFFECT** on the bridge.

01-1012 Christ Chapel Episcopal Church

Originally built in 1866 as St. Michael's Episcopal Church at the corner of Seventh and Bannock streets, the building was later moved to Fifteenth and Ridenbaugh streets and then to the campus of Boise State University near the end of Broadway Bridge. It was renamed Christ Chapel. The building was listed on the NRHP in 1974. The building is adjacent to the APE and there will be **NO EFFECT** to this property from the proposed project.

GEO011 Administration Building

This building was one of the original buildings constructed on the campus and is adjacent to the APE. Built in 1940 by local contractor J.O. Jordan and Son, and designed by Frank Hummel, principal architect of Hummel, Hummel and Jones. The Administration Building was listed on the NRHP in 1982 as part of the Tourtellotte and Hummel Thematic group. The construction work associated with the project will take place in the ROW and will not impact the building or landscape. This project will have **NO EFFECT** on this NRHP building.

GEO012 Public Affairs and Arts West (Campus School)

Constructed in 1953 as Campus School, it was designed by architect Frank Hummel and complements other buildings designed on the campus during the 1940s. Campus School is eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Boise State University, important to culture and society in Boise and under Criterion C because it represents the work of a master, the architectural firm of Hummel, Hummel, and Jones a well known architectural firm of Boise. The building is adjacent to the APE. The construction work associated with this project will take place in the ROW and will not impact the building. There will be **NO EFFECT** on this NRHP eligible building.

GEO013 Heating Plant

The Heating Plant is located east of the Boise State University Administration Building. It is eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Boise State University,

important to culture and society in Boise and under Criterion C because it represents the work of a master, the architectural firm of Hummel, Hummel, and Jones a well known architectural firm of Boise. It is adjacent to the APE. Construction work associated with this project take place in the ROW and will not impact the building. There will be NO EFFECT on this NRHP eligible building

GEO014 Math and Geology Building (Science Building)

The Math and Geology Building is located between Public Affairs and Arts West (Campus School) and the Administration building. A parking lot separates the building from the APE. It is eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Boise State University, important to culture and society in Boise and under Criterion C because it represents the work of a master, the architectural firm of Hummel, Hummel, and Jones a well known architectural firm of Boise. Construction work associated with this project will take place in the ROW and will not impact the building. There will be **NO EFFECT** on this NRHP eligible building.

Based on findings of the cultural resource survey for the proposed Geothermal project, there is **NO ADVERSE EFFECT** to historic properties. The Capitol Boulevard Bridge and the Broadway Bridge will have pipes attached to the piers which will be visible underneath The new geothermal pipes will be laid underneath the bridge where current piping already exists. The new pipes will be the same diameter of the existing pipes and will not visible anywhere but underneath the bridge. It will not have a visual effect on the street view of the bridge and will not constitute an adverse effect.

It is recommended that the project proceed as designed. Should cultural resources be exposed during construction, the area shall be flagged/fenced and construction activities moved to elsewhere in the project and the SHPO office notified.

J. ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Appropriate forms attached for each site? Yes
- 2. Maps attached? Yes
- 3. Other attachments? (List) Yes

K. REPOSITORY

Copies of the survey report are located at the office of the Idaho Archaeological Survey and State Historic Preservation Office, Boise, Idaho. Original survey records and attendant data will be located at TAG Historical Research and Consulting, P.O Box 7333, Boise, Idaho.

Digital photographic ink (HP Vivera Ink) meets the archival-quality standards per Idaho SHPO's 2008 memo "Idaho State Historic Preservation Office Photographic Standards for Archaeological and Historic Sites Inventory Forms and National Register Nominations."

L. CERTIFICATION OF RESULTS

I certify that this investigation was conducted and documented according to Secretary of Interior's Standards and guidelines and that the report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Burton Perry Brown Aug 9, 2010
Signature of Reporter Date

References

Eugene R. Chaffee. *Boise College: An Idea Grows*. Syms-York Company, Boise, Idaho, 1970.

Glen Barrett. *Boise State University: Searching for Excellence 1932-1984*. Boise State University, Boise, Idaho, 1984.

Attachment 1

Detailed description of pipeline
Plan View of Capitol Boulevard Bridge
Detail of bridge connection system

City of Boise Geothermal Extension to Boise State University

Re: Boise River Crossing Utilizing Capitol Boulevard Memorial Bridge

The City of Boise owns and operates a geothermal heating district serving approximately 55 customers in the downtown area north of the Boise River. The system supplies nearly 200 million gallons (MG) annually. The City of Boise, in conjunction with Boise State University (BSU), applied for and has since received federal funding for extension of their geothermal heating system to the BSU campus.

The City completed a preliminary engineering report (PER) for the project in July of 2009. The entire existing City of Boise geothermal system lies north of the Boise River while the BSU campus lies on the south side of the river. Therefore, several crossings of the river were evaluated in terms of location and installation method. Because the existing collection injection well is located in the west part of Julia Davis Park near Capitol Boulevard and based on hydraulic modeling results, it was determined that a river crossing at or near the Capitol Boulevard Memorial Bridge best serves the system.

Three river crossing alternatives were considered:

1. Utilize Capitol Boulevard Memorial Bridge;
2. Boring underneath the Boise River immediately east of the bridge; and
3. Open cut and cover across the Boise River east of the bridge.

The PER recommended that the crossing utilize Capitol Boulevard Memorial Bridge.

A crossing utilizing Capitol Bridge would be accomplished by supporting the geothermal supply and collection pipelines under the bridge deck between the arches with a steel beam anchored to the bridge abutments and piers. No additional structural load would be added to the bridge deck. The bridge abutments and piers would be cored-drilled for each pipeline. The pipeline will be placed above the base flood elevation. The pipeline support I-beam (21-inch depth dimension) would be anchored to each of the abutments; the I-beam would not penetrate or go through the abutments or piers. Lateral force bracing would be tied to the arches at approximately 25 feet spacing (i.e. two braces per span between piers). The alignment of the pipelines would be between the eastern-most pair of arches. The pipelines and support beams will be placed as high as possible. The system will not be more intrusive nor more visible than existing utilities in the adjacent bay. Both the supply and collection pipelines would be insulated and enclosed in fiberglass pipe casings as they span pier to pier.

Structural calculations indicate that the bridge piers and abutments are more than capable of carrying the pipeline and support structure loads. The construction would involve personnel and equipment installing the pipe and support structure from both the bridge deck and from the ground below the bridge.

Preliminary design plans for the proposed pipeline crossing of the Boise River are attached. As shown in Detail 2 on Sheet 6, the pipelines and support I-beam will not be, for the most part, visible from anywhere but below the bridge.

DETAIL 8: CAPITOL BLVD BRIDGE - PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

DATE	NO.	REVISION

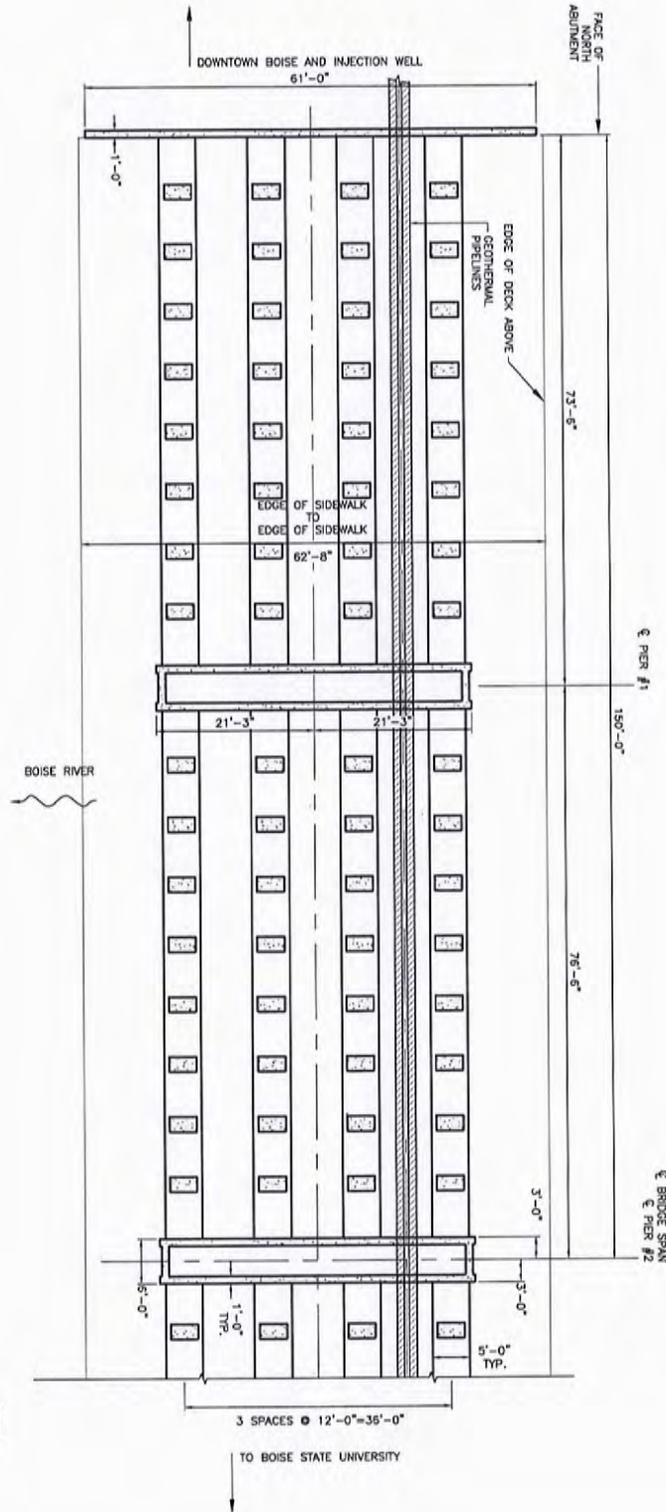
DESIGNED BY	KEN
CHECKED BY	BRW
DATE	7/29/2010
PROJECT	141



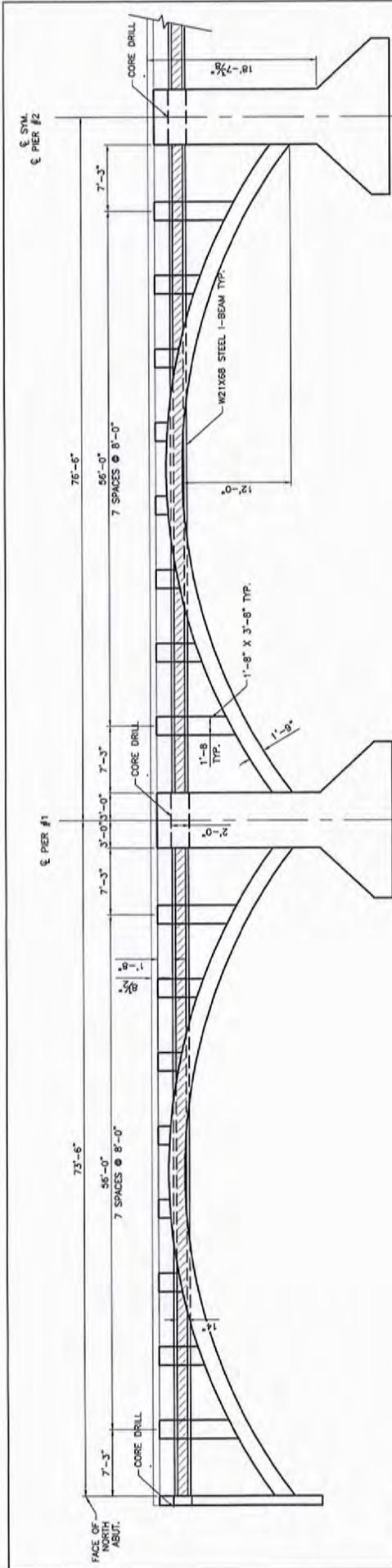
GEOTHERMAL EXTENSION TO BSU
CAPITOL BLVD BRIDGE CROSSING

JUB
J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc.
Engineers Surveyors Planners
Boise, Idaho

DETAILS AND SECTIONS
SHEET 7 OF 9
PROJECT NUMBER: 10-08-063



- NOTES:
1. ONLY THE NORTHERN HALF OF CAPITOL BOULEVARD BRIDGE IS SHOWN DUE ITS SHIFTERMENT FROM NORTH TO SOUTH.
 2. ABUTMENT AND PIER LABELS PER ORIGINAL 1930 DRAWING AND 1991 UPSURFACE AND WIDENING.

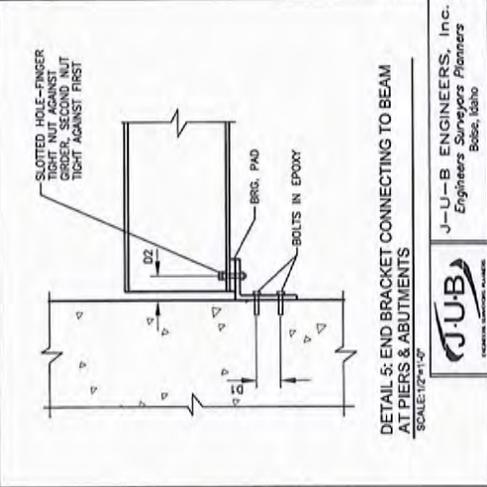


NOTES:

1. ONLY THE NORTHERN HALF OF CAPITOL BLVD BRIDGE IS SHOWN DUE TO ITS SYMMETRY FROM NORTH TO SOUTH.

SECTION: CAPITOL BLVD BRIDGE - ELEVATION VIEW LOOKING WEST DOWNSTREAM

SCALE: 3/32"=1'-0"

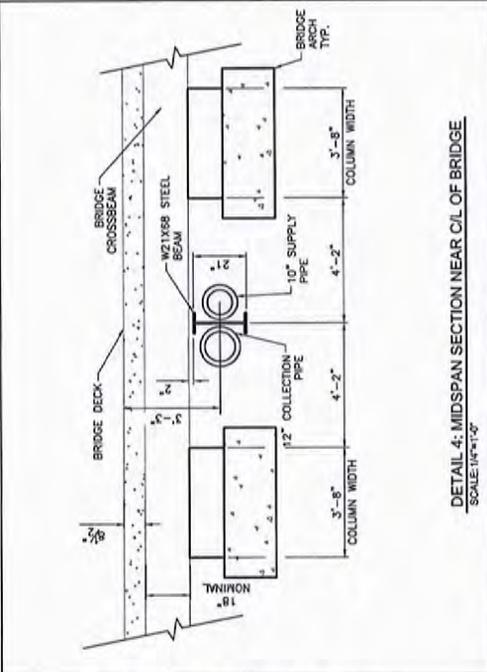


DETAIL 5: END BRACKET CONNECTING TO BEAM AT PIERS & ABUTMENTS

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

JUB
 J-U-B ENGINEERS, Inc.
 Engineers Surveyors Planners
 Bobo, Idaho

DETAILS AND SECTIONS
 SHEET 6 OF 9
 PROJECT NUMBER
 10-09-083

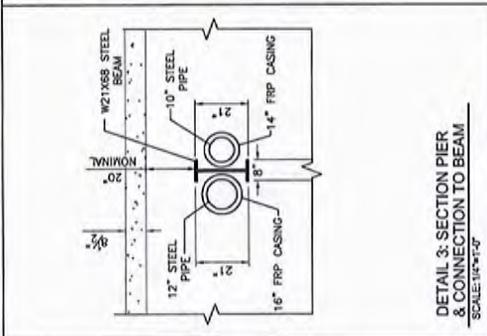


DETAIL 4: MIDSPAN SECTION NEAR OIL OF BRIDGE

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

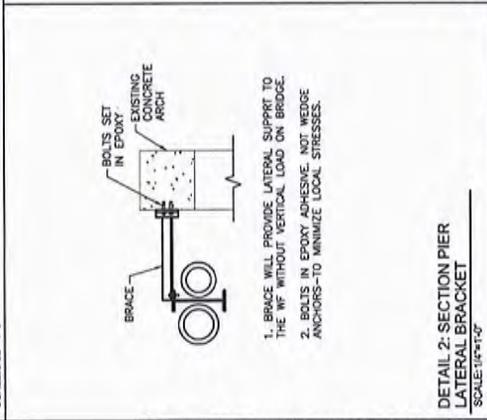
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
 BOBO, IDAHO
 (208) 348-2000

GEOTHERMAL EXTENSION TO BSU CAPITOL BLVD BRIDGE CROSSING



DETAIL 3: SECTION PIER LATERAL BRACKET & CONNECTION TO BEAM

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

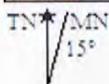
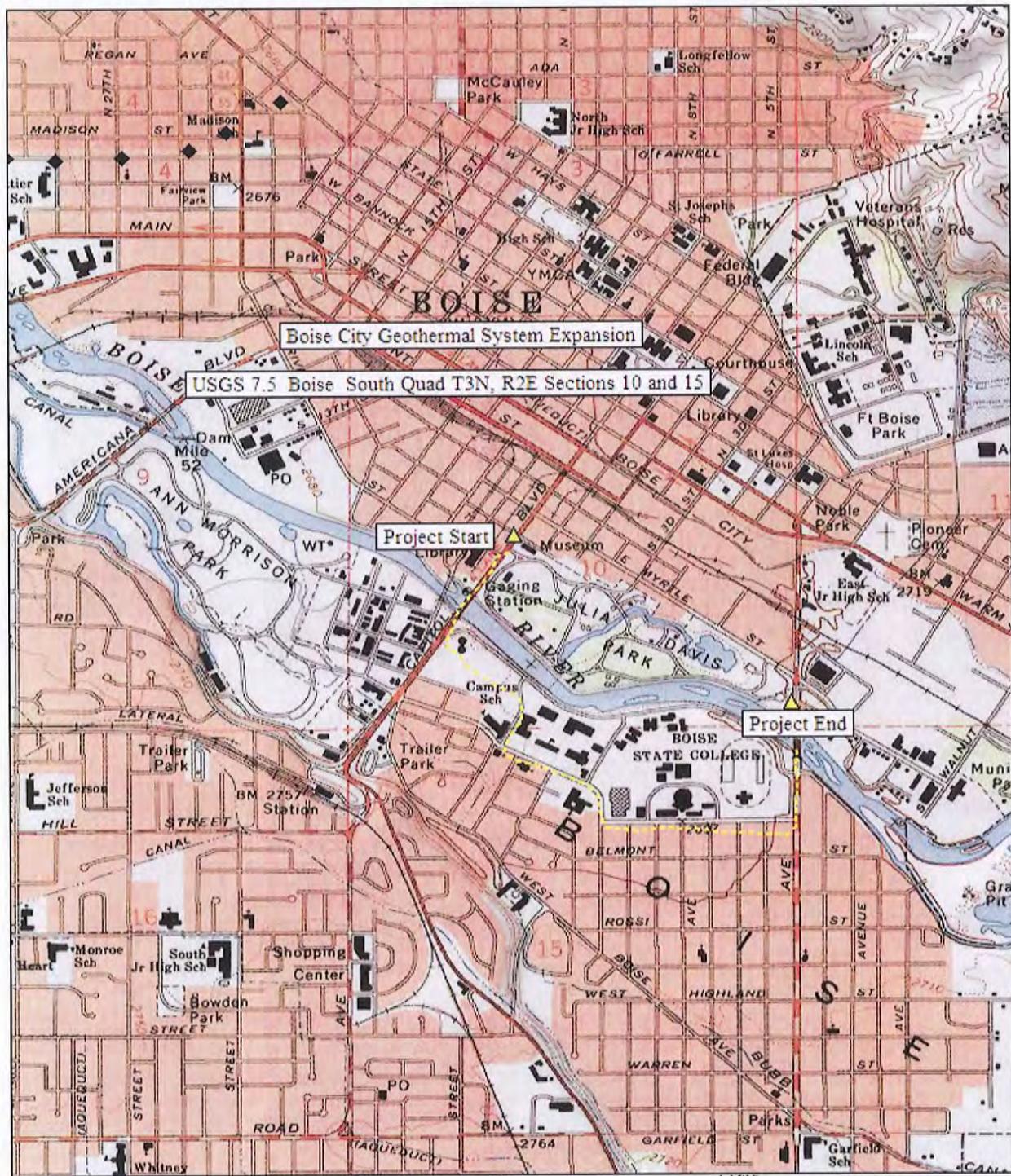


DETAIL 2: SECTION PIER LATERAL BRACKET

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

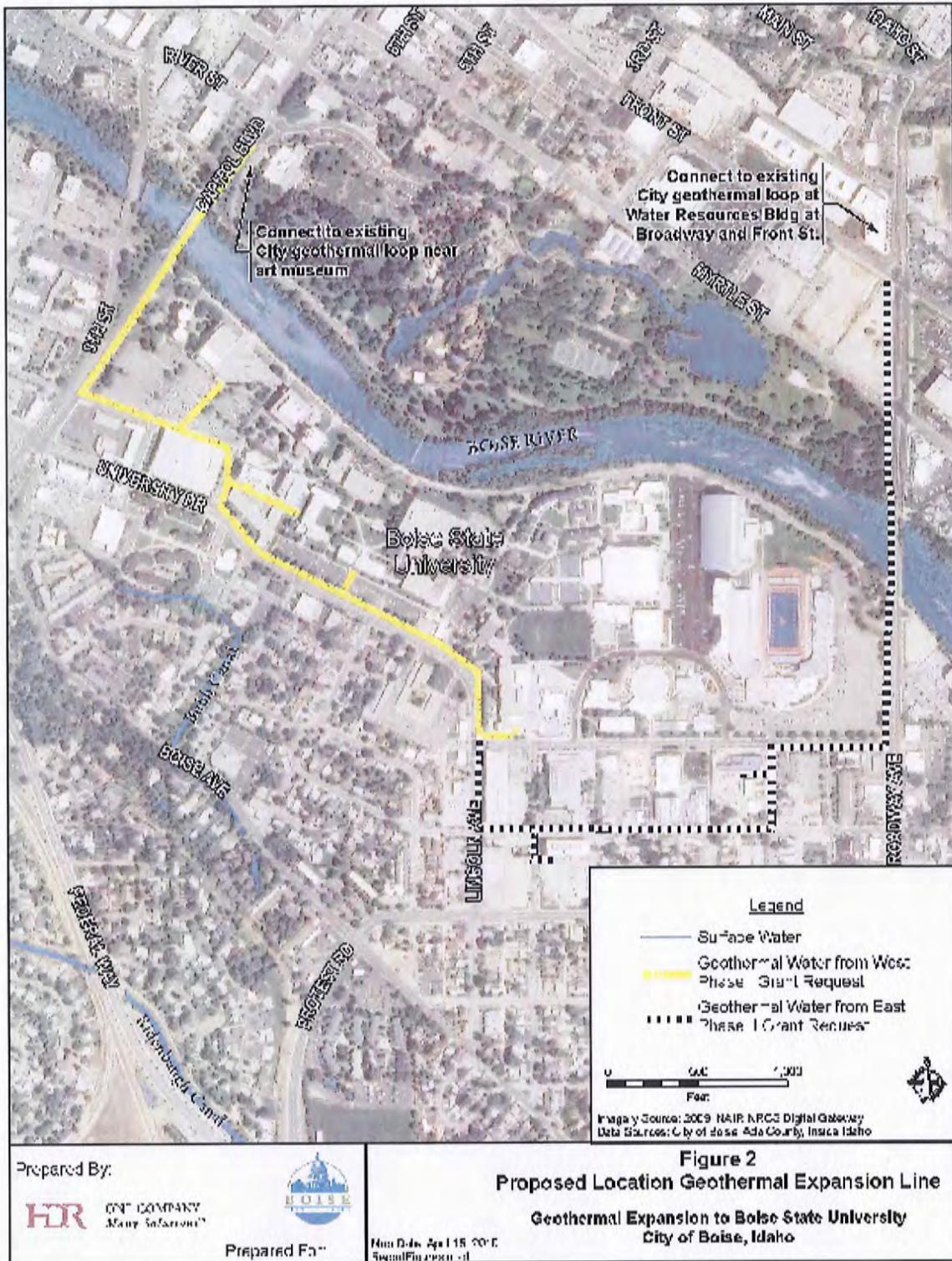
DATE	NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY

DATE: 7/26/2010	DESIGNED: KFN	SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"
DRAWN: JUB	CHECKED: JUB	PROJECT: 10-09-083
DATE: 7/26/2010	SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"	PROJECT: 10-09-083

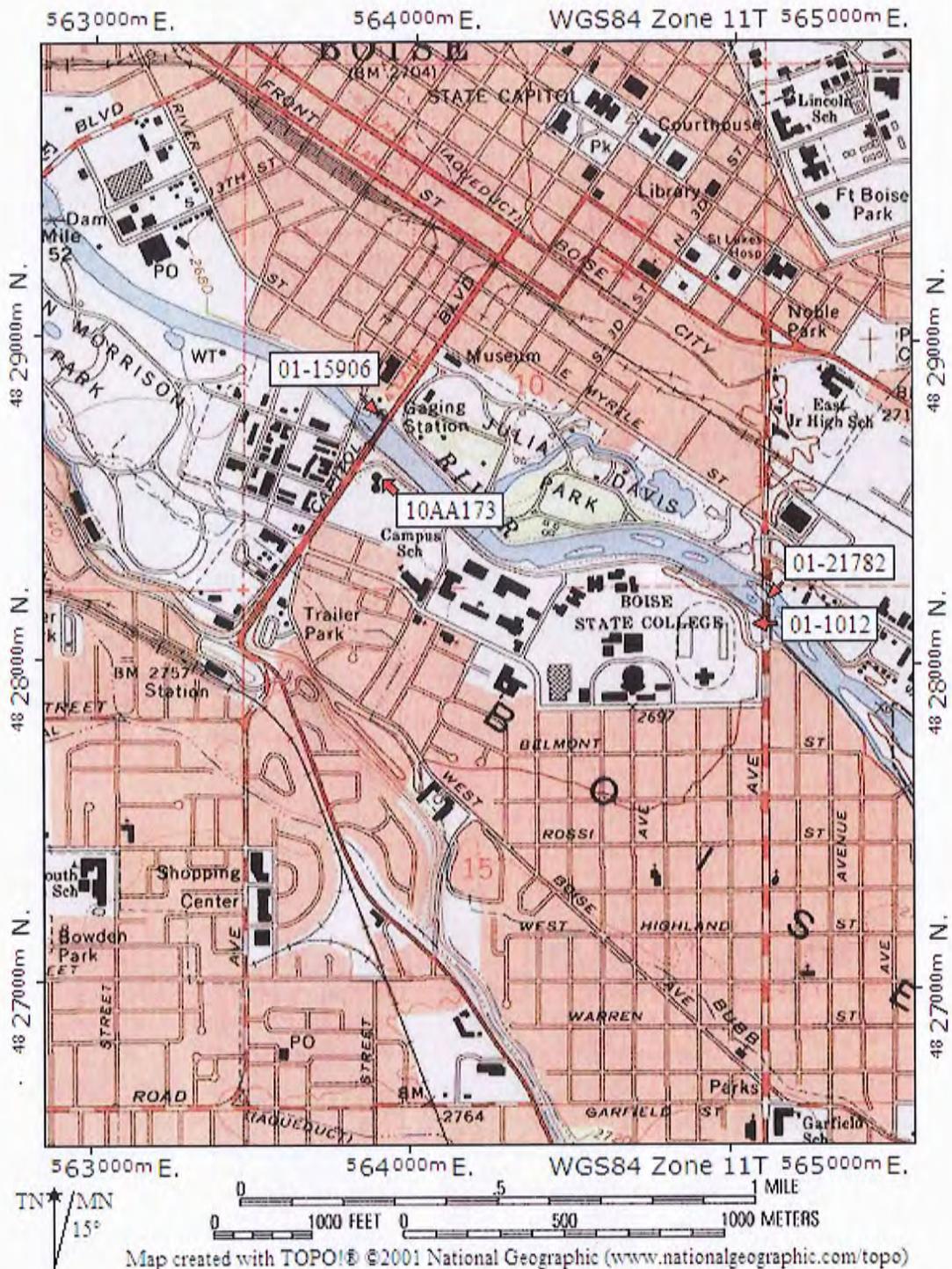


Map created with TOPO!® ©2001 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

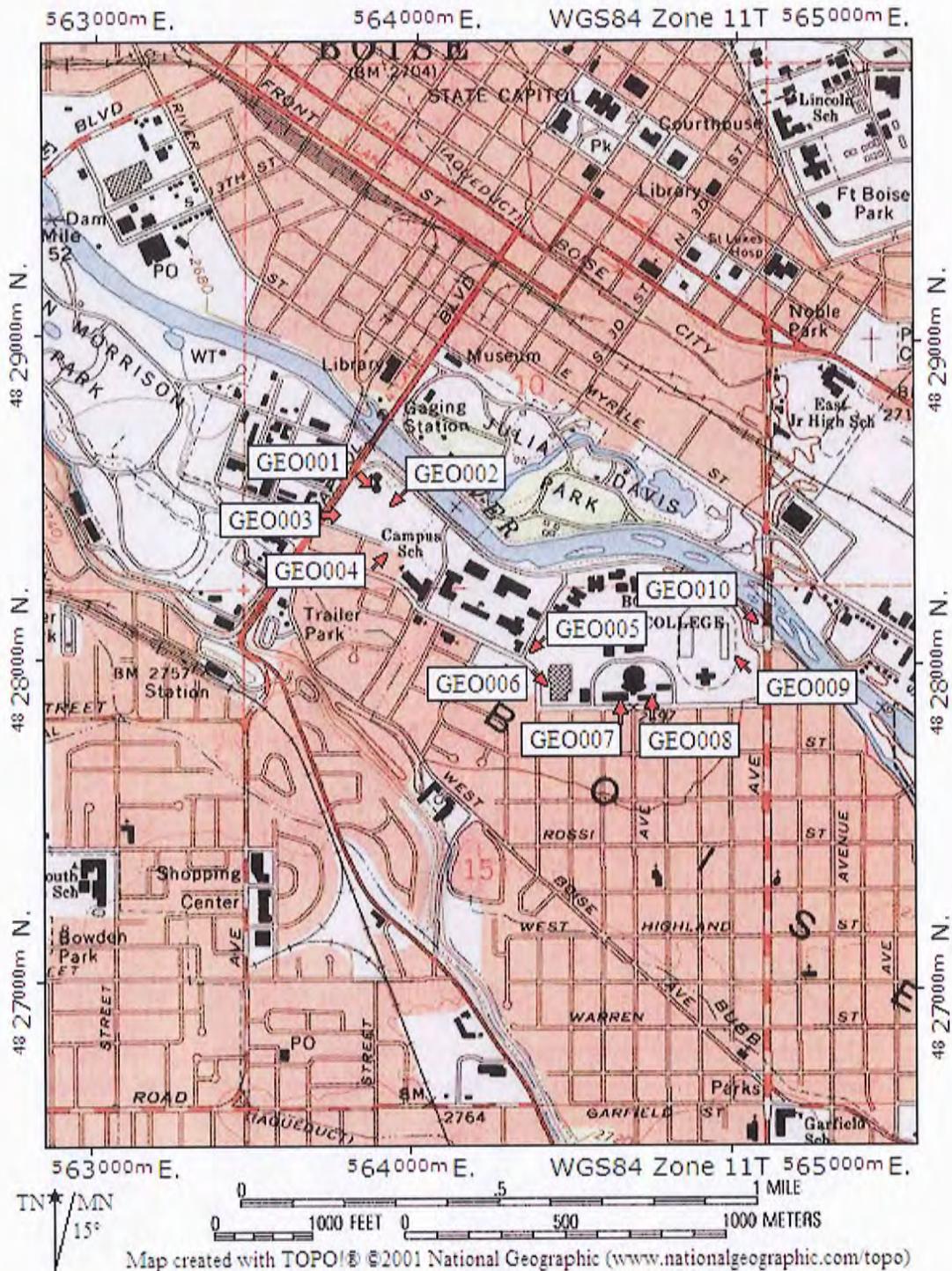
Map 1
Project Limits and APE



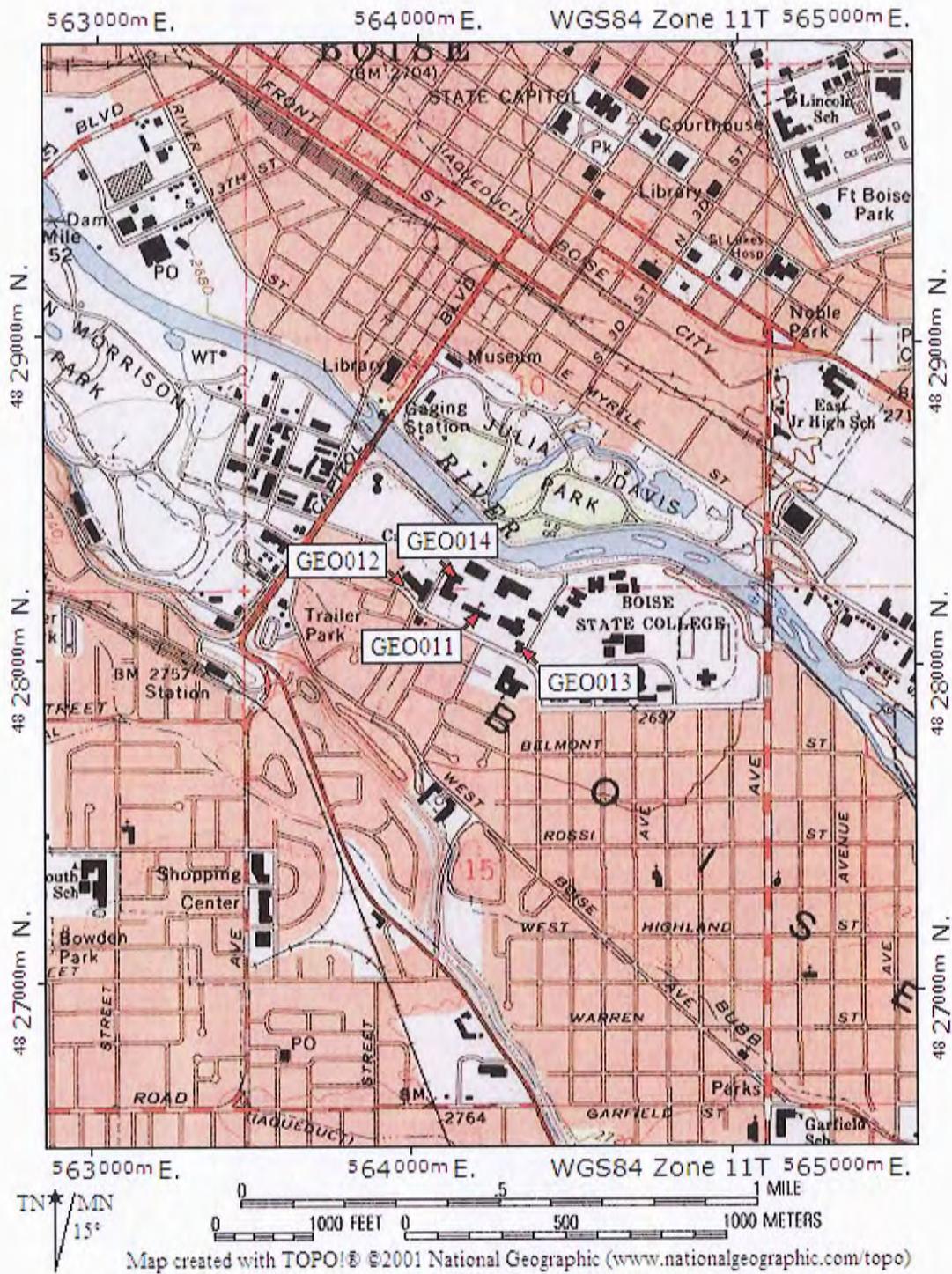
Map 2
 Boise Geothermal Extension Plan



Map 3
 Previously Recorded Sites
 USGS 7.5 Boise South, T3N, R2E, Sections 10 and 15



Map 4
 Noted but Not Recorded
 USGS 7.5 Boise South, T3N, R2E, Sections 10 and 15



Map 5
 Newly Recorded Sites
 USGS 7.5 Boise South, T3N, R2E, Sections 10 and 15



Figure 1

View of APE in Capitol Boulevard looking south from start of project towards Capitol Boulevard Bridge.



Figure 2

View looking west at Capitol Boulevard Bridge (01-15906) as it crosses the greenbelt.

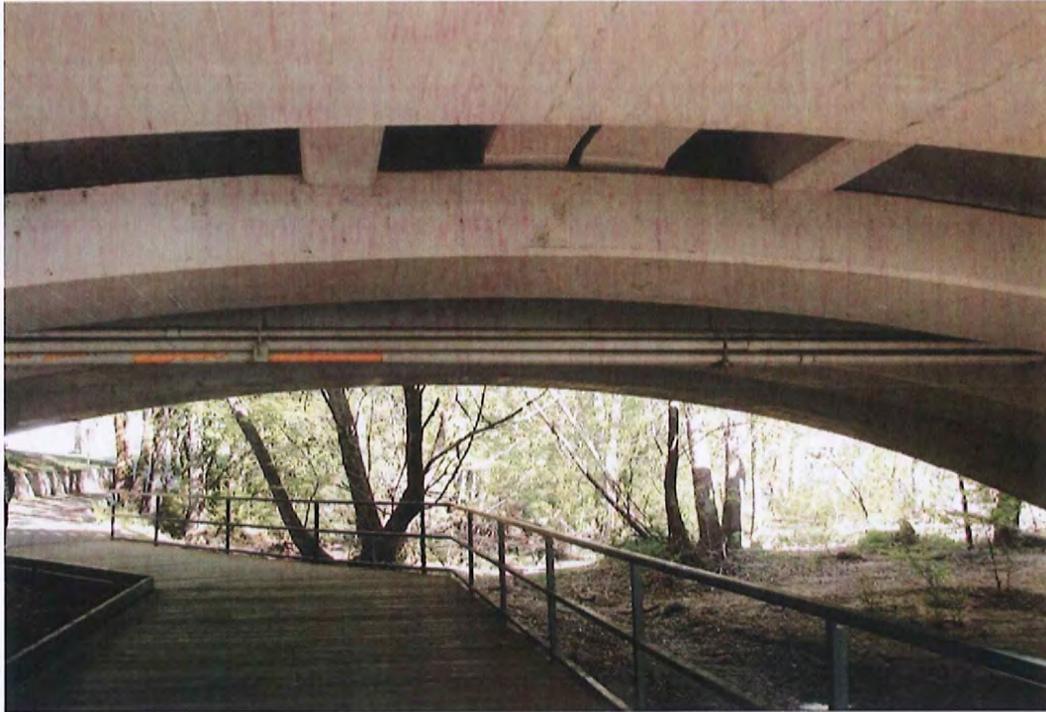


Figure 3

View looking west at underside of Capitol Boulevard Bridge (01-15906) at existing piping.



Figure 4

Close-up view at existing pipes attached to bridge piers. New geothermal pipes will be attached to bridge in a similar manner.



Figure 5

View of APE at intersection of Capitol Boulevard and Cesar Chavez Street looking south.



Figure 6

View of APE in parking lot behind Brady Garage looking east.



Figure 7
View of APE looking south between Brady Garage and the Multi-Purpose Building.



Figure 8
View looking east at APE where pipeline will run east and then south



Figure 9

View looking west northwest at APE where pipeline will run south next to the Public Affairs and Arts West Building (Campus School)



Figure 10

View looking east at APE in University Drive where pipeline will run from the Public Affairs and Art West building (Campus School) east toward Juanita Street.



Figure 11
View looking west at APE in University Drive from Juanita Street



Figure 12
View looking southeast where pipeline will run from sidewalk then south through parking lot on west side of Student Union to intersection of University Drive and Lincoln Street.



Figure 13

View looking east at APE in University Drive where pipeline will run to Broadway Avenue.



Figure 14

View looking north at APE in Broadway Avenue from intersection with University Drive



Figure 15
View of Broadway Bridge looking north at bridge piers and pipes attached to deck.

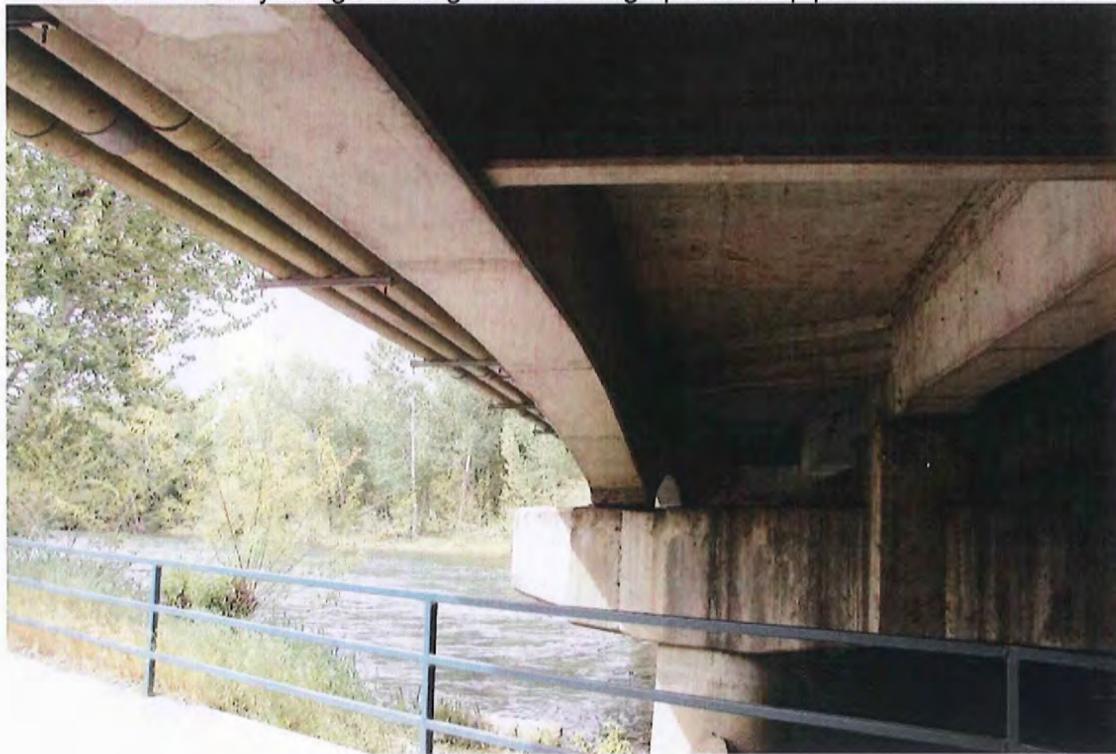


Figure 16
View underneath Broadway Bridge.



Figure 17
View underneath Broadway Bridge at pipes. Geothermal pipes will be attached in a similar manner.



Figure 18
View looking west at APE in Front Street from intersection of Broadway Avenue and Front

Previously Recorded Sites



Figure 19

01-15906 Capitol Memorial Bridge view looking northwest



Figure 20

01-21782 Broadway Bridge view looking north



Figure 21
01-1012 Christ Chapel

Newly Recorded Sites



Figure 22
GEO11 Administration Building (82-000181) View looking northwest.



Figure 23
GEO012 Public Affairs and Arts West (Campus School) View looking northwest.



Figure 24

GEO013 Math and Geology Building (Science Building) view looking northeast



Figure 25

GEO014 Heat Plant view looking northwest

Noted but Not Recorded



Figure 26
GEO001 Barnes Towers view looking southeast



Figure 27
GEO002 Morrison Center view looking north



Figure 28
GEO003 University Inn view looking southeast.



Figure 29
GEO004 Brady Garage view looking southwest.



Figure 30
GEO005 Multipurpose building view looking southeast.



Figure 31
GEO006 Student Union Building close up.



Figure 32
GEO007 Technical Services Building view looking northeast



Figure 33
GEO008 Culinary Arts Building view looking northeast.



Figure 34
GEO009 Bronco Stadium view looking northwest.

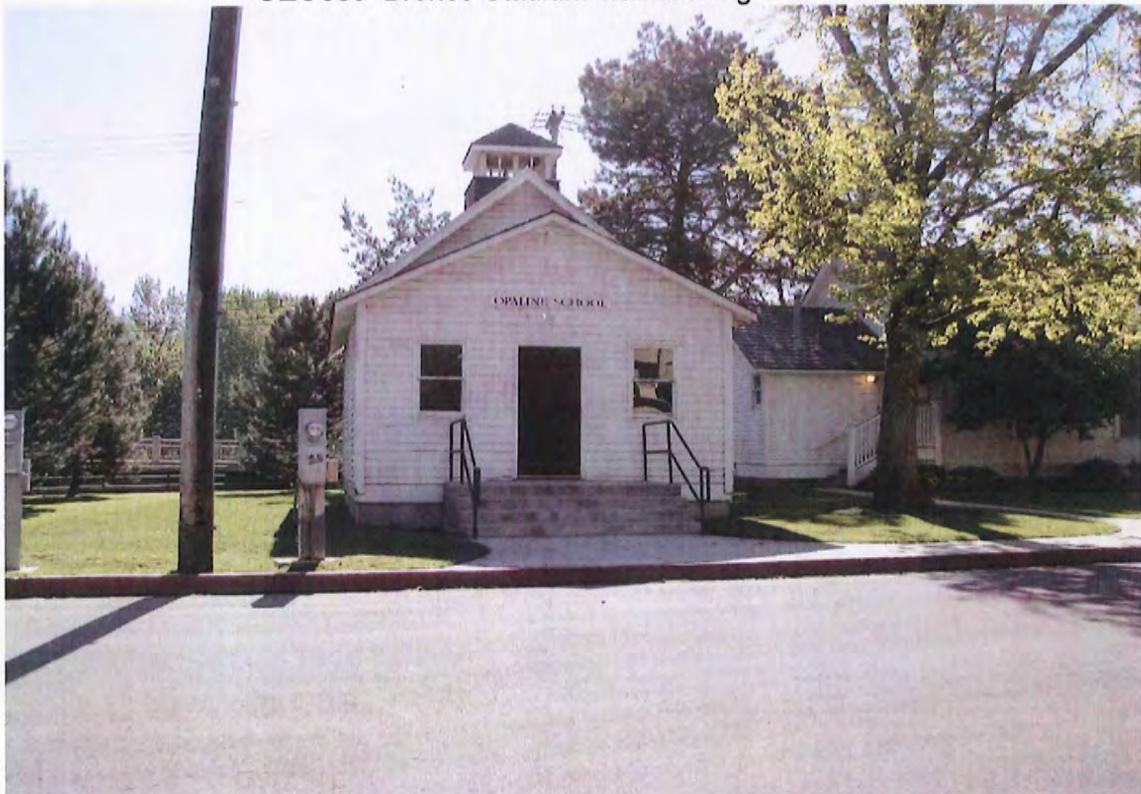


Figure 35
GEO010 Opaline School view looking east

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

PROPERTY NAME Boise State University Administration Building FIELD# GEO011
STREET 1910 University Drive RESTRICT
CITY Boise VICINITY COUNTY CD 1 COUNTY NAME Ada
SUBNAME BLOCK SUBLOT ACRES 1 LESS THAN
TAX PARCEL S101034661- UTMZ 11 EASTING 564178 NORTHING 4828161
TOWNSHIP 3 N_S N RANGE 2 E_W E SECTION 15 1/4 1/4
QUADRANGLE Boise South 7.5' OTHERMAP
SANBORN MAP Boise 1956 SANBORN MAP# 227 PHOTO# Digital

PROPERTY TYPE Building CONST/ACT1 Original Construction ACTDATE1 1940 CIRCA1
CONST/ACT2 ACTDATE2 CIRCA2

ASSOCIATED FEATURES TOTAL # FEATURES 1

ORIGINAL USE Education WALL MATERIAL BRICK
ORIGSUBUSE College FOUND. MATERIAL CONCRETE
CURRENT USE Education ROOF MATERIAL
CURSUBUSE University OTHER MATERIAL TERRA COTTA
ARCHSTYLE Other-Collegiate Gothic PLAN Rectangular CONDITION Excellent

NR REF # 82000181 NPS CERT Listed ACTIONDATE 1982 FUTURE ELIG DATE

DIST/MPLNAME1 Tourtellotte & Hummel Architecture in Idaho Multiple Property Study DIST/MPLNAME2

Individually Eligible Contributing in a potential district Noncontributing Future eligibility
Not Eligible Multiple Property Study Not evaluated

CRITERIA A B C D CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A B C D E F G

AREA OF SIGNIF AREA OF SIGNIF

COMMENTS The Administration Building is located north of University Drive at the center of the Boise State University campus. A paved public parking lot is adjacent to the building on the south and a grassy lawn surrounds the building on east, north and west.

PROJ/RPT TITLE Environmental Assessment, Boise City Geothermal System Expansion Phase 2 SVY DATE 5/14/2010 SVY LEVEL Intensive

RECORDED BY B.P. Bauer PH 208-338-1014 ADDRESS TAG Historical Research & Consulting, P.O. Box 7333, Boise, ID 83707

SUBMITTED PHOTOS NEGS SLIDES SKETCH MAP

SVY RPT # ***** FOR ISHPO USE ONLY ***** IHSI# GEO011
MS RPT # SITS#
IHPR # HABS NO. ID- HAER NO. ID- REV#

CS # IHSI# REF NR REF# 2 REV# REF
SVY RPT# 1 SVY RPT# 2 SVY RPT# 3 MS RPT# 1 MS RPT# 2

ADD'L NOTES MORE DATA ATTACH

OF PHOTOS NEGBOX# # OF SLIDES SHPO DETER DETER DATE
INITIALED ENTRY DATE REVISE1 REVISE2 REVISE3

Table with 3 columns: REV#, SITS#, IHSI#

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - SUPPLEMENT

PROPERTYNAME IHSI#
 OTHER NAME FIELD#
 COUNTY NAME COUNTY CD CITY VICINITY
 UTM REF2 UTM REF3 UTM REF4

OTHER MATERIAL2 CULTAFFIL AGENCYCERT
 SIGNIFDATE SIGNIFPERIOD SIGNIFPERSON
 ARCH/BUILD ARCHPLANS TAXEASE TAXCERT
 OWNERSHIP PROPOWN
 MORE DATA ATTACH

DOCSOURCE

ADD'L NOTES

COMMENTS

PHOTO LOG IHSI# REF INITIALED DATEENTERED

SKETCH

IHSI#	SITS#	REV#

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - ATTACHMENT

PROPERTY NAME Boise State University Administration Building IHSI# GEO011
 FIELD# GEO011 COMMENTS: COUNTY NAME Ada

The Administration Building is located north of University Drive at the center of the Boise State University campus. A paved public parking lot is adjacent to the building on the south and a grassy lawn surrounds the building on east, north and west.

The history of Boise State University began in 1892 when the Episcopal Church established St. Margaret's Hall, a secondary school for girls. During the Depression, when many students could not afford to attend college far from home, school leaders recognized the need for a local college. In 1933, Saint Margaret's became a co-educational Episcopal junior college. The following year, the school became an independent private institution and was renamed Boise Junior College. In 1939, the college was relocated to a new site south of the river. Construction began on the first building, which housed administrative offices and classrooms in March 1940. In time the college grew to encompass more than 100 acres and approximately 170 buildings.

The Administration Building is a two-story, brick Collegiate Gothic building with a flat roof and tall multi-light metal windows. It features a central tower, terracotta arch entries on the north and south, lines of parallel windows, and cast stone ornamental shields. Collegiate Gothic, which is based on the medieval Gothic style, emerged as a popular style for educational and religious institutions in the 1880s, continuing in popularity through the 1920s. The Administration Building represents Collegiate Gothic in a more streamlined form that developed during and after World War II. Features of the style include massed forms with wings and towers, large window bays with multi-paned sash and elaborate entrances, flat or low-pitched roofs and smooth exterior walls with raised moldings.

The building was constructed with funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA). It was designed by Frank Hummel of the Boise architectural firm Hummel, Hummel, and Jones. J.O. Jordan & Son, a local construction firm, was hired to build it. Construction of the building began in the spring of 1940 and was completed in time for incoming students that fall. Hummel, Hummel and Jones were designated as college architects by the Boise Junior College Board of Trustees to insure consistency in the architectural design of the campus. The first buildings on campus shared the Collegiate Gothic style and were all faced with Salt Lake brick, a distinctive dark red brick.

The Administration Building was listed on the NRHP in 1984 as part of the Tourtellotte and Hummel Thematic Group.

Source: Eugene B. Chaffee, Boise College: An Idea Grows. Syms-York Company, Boise, Idaho, 1970.

Building clipping file, Special Collections, Albertson Library, Boise State University.

Preservation Idaho, "Building Boise: A tour of 'New Deal' Architecture in Idaho's Capital City," 2009.

ATTACH

IHSI#	SITS#	REV#

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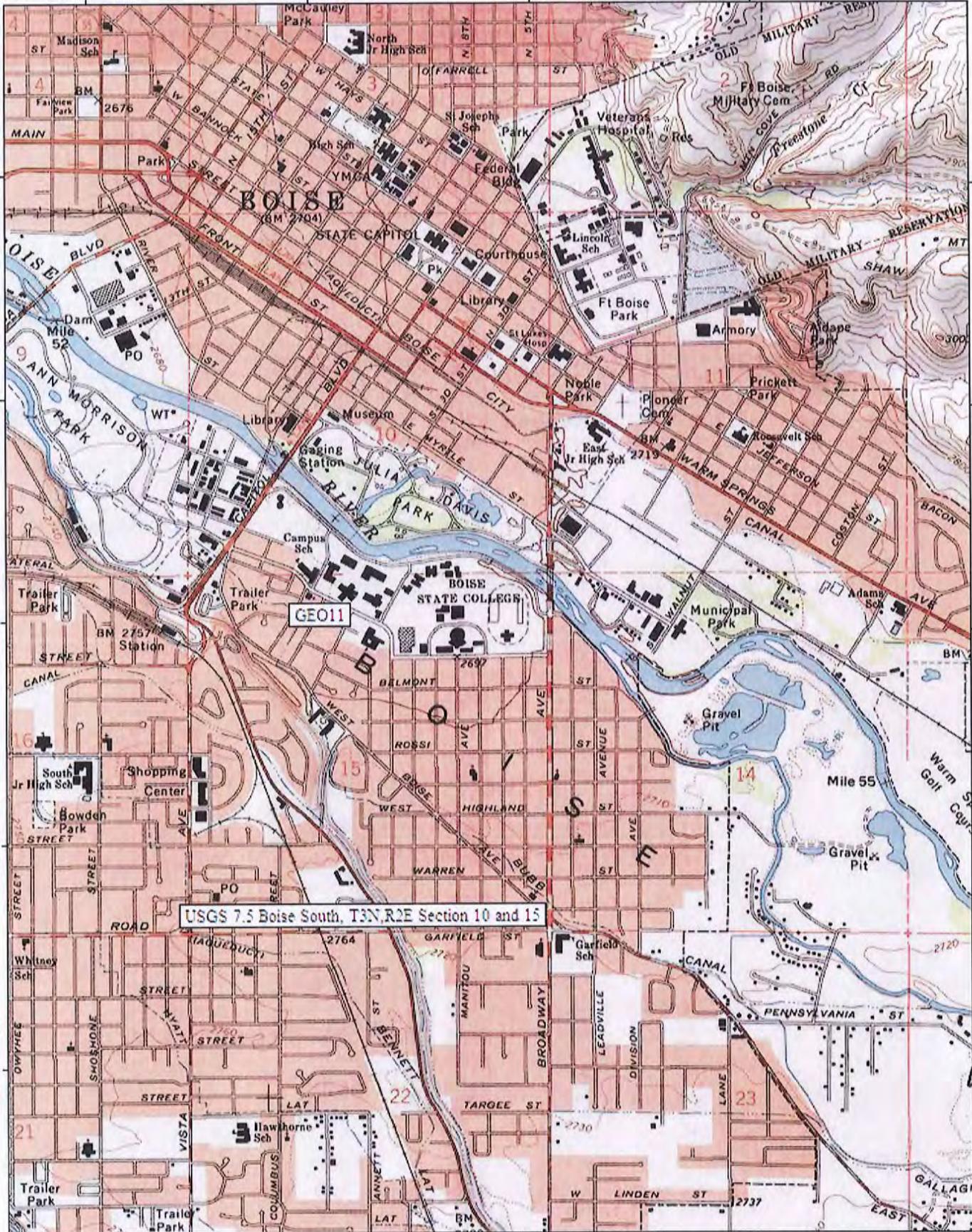
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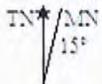
USGS 7.5 Boise South, T3N,R2E Section 10 and 15

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565000m E.

WGS84 Zone 11T 567000m E.



Map created with TOPO! © 2001 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com topo)



GE011 Administration Building View looking northeast



GE011 Administration Building View looking northwest

Project: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada County



GE011 Administration Building View looking south



GE011 Administration Building View looking west

Project: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada County



GEO11 Close up detail Administration Building

Project: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada County

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

PROPERTY NAME Public Affairs \$ Arts West FIELD# GEO012
STREET 2100 University Drive RESTRICT
CITY Boise VICINITY COUNTY CD 1 COUNTY NAME Ada
SUBNAME BLOCK SUBLOT ACRES 1 LESS THAN
TAX PARCEL S1010346610 UTMZ 11 EASTING 563987 NORTHING 4828243
TOWNSHIP 3 N_S N RANGE 2 E_W E SECTION 10 1/4 1/4
QUADRANGLE Boise South 7.5' OTHERMAP
SANBORN MAP Boise 1956 SANBORN MAP# 277 PHOTO# Digital

PROPERTY TYPE Building CONST/ACT1 Original Construction ACTDATE1 1953 CIRCA1
CONST/ACT2 ACTDATE2 CIRCA2

ASSOCIATED FEATURES TOTAL # FEATURES 1

ORIGINAL USE Education WALL MATERIAL BRICK
ORIGSUBUSE School FOUND. MATERIAL CONCRETE
CURRENT USE Education ROOF MATERIAL
CURSUBUSE University OTHER MATERIAL TERRA COTTA
ARCHSTYLE Other-Collegiate Gothic PLAN Rectangular CONDITION Excellent

NR REF # NPS CERT ACTIONDATE FUTURE ELIG DATE
DIST/MPLNAME1 DIST/MPLNAME2

Individually Eligible Contributing in a potential district Noncontributing Future eligibility
Not Eligible Multiple Property Study Not evaluated

CRITERIA A B C D CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A B C D E F G

AREA OF SIGNIF Education AREA OF SIGNIF Architecture

COMMENTS Campus School is located near the west edge of Boise State University at the intersection of University Drive and Chrisway. A one story, brick building with a flat roof and metal windows, the school features terracotta arched entries on the south and west elevations of the building. The school was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style in 1953 by the Boise architectural firm Hummel, Hummel, and Jones. Hummel, Hummel, and Jones was designated college architects by the Boise Junior College.

PROJ/RPT TITLE Environmental Assessment, Boise City Geothermal System Expansion Phase 2 SVY DATE 5/10/2010 SVY LEVEL Intensive

RECORDED BY B.P. Bauer PH 208-338-1014 ADDRESS P.O. Box 7333, Boise, ID 83707

SUBMITTED PHOTOS NEGS SLIDES SKETCH MAP

SVY RPT # MS RPT # IHPR # HABS NO. ID- HAER NO. ID- IHSI# GEO012
SITS#
REV#

CS # IHSI# REF NR REF# 2 REV# REF
SVY RPT# 1 SVY RPT# 2 SVY RPT# 3 MS RPT# 1 MS RPT# 2

ADD'L NOTES MORE DATA ATTACH

OF PHOTOS NEGBOX# # OF SLIDES SHPO DETER DETER DATE
INITIALED ENTRY DATE REVISE1 REVISE2 REVISE3

REV#
SITS#
IHSI#

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - SUPPLEMENT

PROPERTYNAME IHSI#
 OTHER NAME FIELD#
 COUNTY NAME COUNTY CD CITY VICINITY
 UTM REF2 UTM REF3 UTM REF4

OTHER MATERIAL2 CULTAFFIL AGENCYCERT
 SIGNIFDATE SIGNIFPERIOD SIGNIFPERSON
 ARCH/BUILD ARCHPLANS TAXEASE TAXCERT
 OWNERSHIP PROPOWN
 MORE DATA ATTACH

DOCSOURCE

ADD'L NOTES

COMMENTS

PHOTO LOG IHSI# REF INITIALED DATEENTERED

SKETCH

IHSI#	SITS#	REV#

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - ATTACHMENT

PROPERTY NAME IHSI#

FIELD# COMMENTS: COUNTY NAME

Campus School is located near the west edge of Boise State University at the intersection of University Drive and Chrisway. A one story, brick building with a flat roof and metal windows, the school features terracotta arched entries on the south and west elevations of the building. The school was designed in the Collegiate Gothic style in 1953 by the Boise architectural firm Hummel, Hummel, and Jones. Hummel, Hummel and Jones were designated college architects by the Boise Junior College Board of Trustees to insure consistency in the architectural design of the campus. Like other early buildings on campus, the school is constructed of stone and dark red Salt Lake brick. In addition to the style and main construction materials, Campus School features details similar to other buildings of the same era on campus, including arched doors, terracotta detailing on the roof parapet and cast stone ornamentation.

The building of Campus School underscored the cooperative relationship between Boise Junior College and the Boise Independent School District. The Boise Independent School District was a strong supporter of the College's elementary education department and developed a program where it was possible for graduates of the two-year education curriculum to go directly into the Boise public schools as teachers. In 1951 Boise school superintendent Zed Lee Foy worked with Boise Junior College President Eugene Chaffee on the plans to establish a grade school on or near the campus. Their final agreement resulted in the construction of an elementary school on campus, with the provision that if the Boise School District no longer used the building as an elementary school, it would revert back to the college.

Construction of Campus School began on March 9, 1953. On September 8, 1953, 135 students began school in the new building. Campus School operated as an elementary school until 1992 when it was turned back to Boise State University.

Campus School is eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Boise State University, important to culture and society in Boise and under Criterion C because it represents the work of a master, the architectural firm of Hummel, Hummel, and Jones a well known architectural firm of Boise.

Source: Eugene B. Chaffee, Boise College: An Idea Grows, Syms-York Company, Boise, Idaho, 1970.

Building clipping file, Special Collections, Albertson Library, Boise State University.

ATTACH

IHSI#	SITS#	REV#

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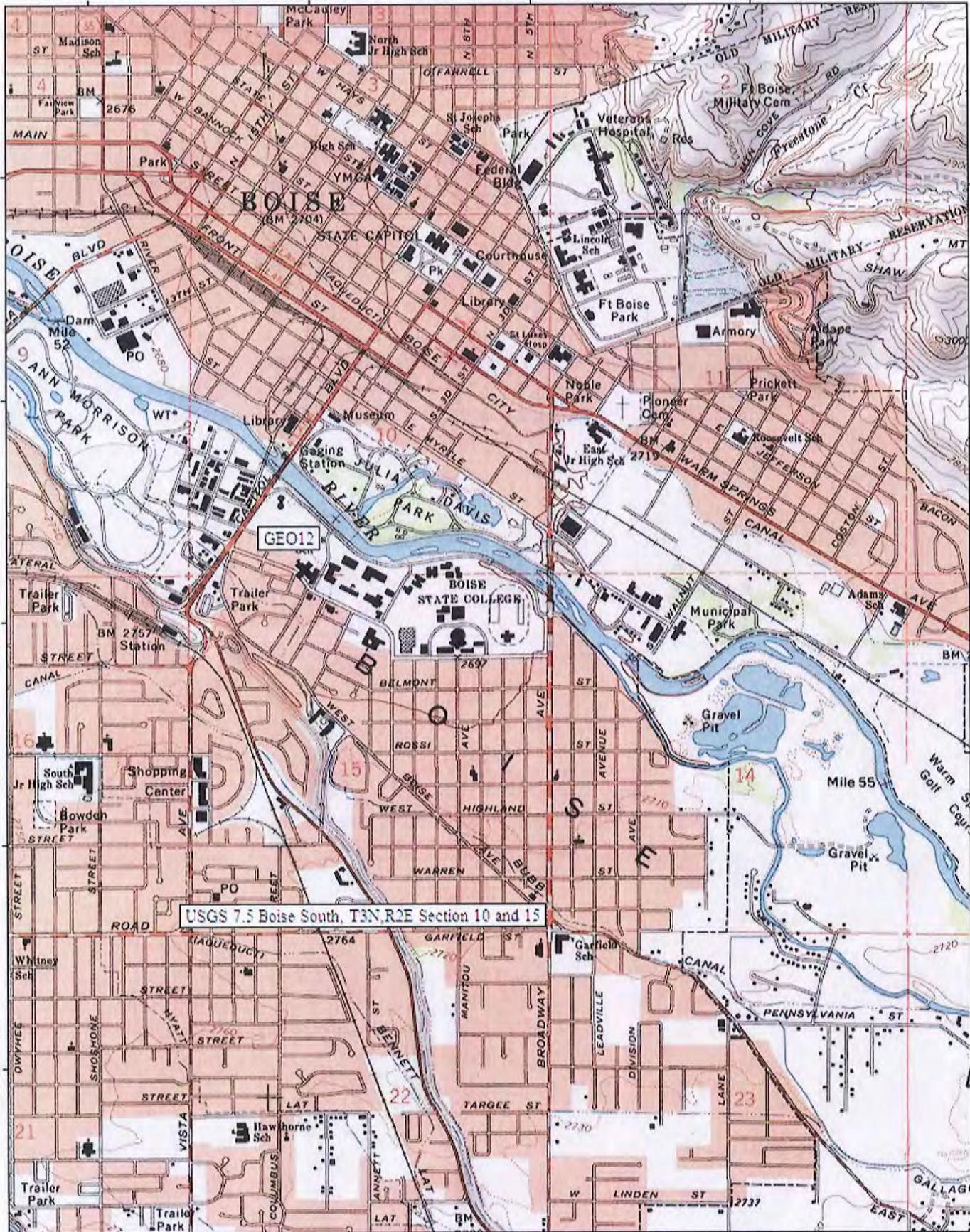
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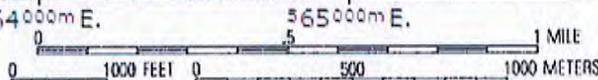
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48 27000m N.

48 26000m N.



USGS 7.5 Boise South, T3N,R2E Section 10 and 15



WGS84 Zone 11T 567000m E.



GE012 Campus School View looking northwest



GE012 Campus School Close up of south facade

Project: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada County



GE012 Campus School View looking southwest



GE012 Campus School Close up of south facade

Project: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada County

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

PROPERTY NAME FIELD#
 STREET RESTRICT
 CITY VICINITY COUNTY CD COUNTY NAME
 SUBNAME BLOCK SUBLOT ACRES LESS THAN
 TAX PARCEL UTMZ EASTING NORTHING
 TOWNSHIP N_S RANGE E_W SECTION 1/4 1/4
 QUADRANGLE OTHERMAP
 SANBORN MAP SANBORN MAP# PHOTO#

PROPERTY TYPE CONST/ACT1 ACTDATE1 CIRCA1
 CONST/ACT2 ACTDATE2 CIRCA2

ASSOCIATED FEATURES TOTAL # FEATURES

ORIGINAL USE WALL MATERIAL
 ORIGSUBUSE FOUND. MATERIAL
 CURRENT USE ROOF MATERIAL
 CURSUBUSE OTHER MATERIAL
 ARCHSTYLE PLAN CONDITION

NR REF # NPS CERT ACTIONDATE FUTURE ELIG DATE
 DIST/MPLNAME1 DIST/MPLNAME2

Individually Eligible Contributing in a potential district Noncontributing Future eligibility
 Not Eligible Multiple Property Study Not evaluated
 CRITERIA A B C D CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A B C D E F G
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COMMENTS

PROJ/RPT TITLE SVY DATE SVY LEVEL

RECORDED BY PH ADDRESS

SUBMITTED PHOTOS NEGS SLIDES SKETCH MAP

SVY RPT # IHSI#
 MS RPT # SITS#
 IHPR # HABS NO. ID- HAER NO. ID- REV#

CS # IHSI# REF NR REF# 2 REV# REF
 SVY RPT# 1 SVY RPT# 2 SVY RPT# 3 MS RPT# 1 MS RPT# 2

ADD'L NOTES
 MORE DATA
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OF PHOTOS NEGBOX# # OF SLIDES SHPO DETER DETER DATE
 INITIALED ENTRY DATE REVISE1 REVISE2 REVISE3

IHSI# SITS# REV#

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - SUPPLEMENT

PROPERTYNAME IHSI#
 OTHER NAME FIELD#
 COUNTY NAME COUNTY CD CITY VICINITY
 UTM REF2 UTM REF3 UTM REF4

OTHER MATERIAL2 CULTAFFIL AGENCYCERT
 SIGNIFDATE SIGNIFPERIOD SIGNIFPERSON
 ARCH/BUILD ARCHPLANS TAXEASE TAXCERT
 OWNERSHIP PROPOWN
 MORE DATA ATTACH

DOCSOURCE

ADD'L NOTES

COMMENTS

PHOTO LOG IHSI# REF INITIALED DATEENTERED

SKETCH

IHSI#	SITS#	REV#

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - ATTACHMENT

PROPERTY NAME IHSI#

FIELD# COMMENTS: COUNTY NAME

The Boise State University heating plant is on University Boulevard east of the Boise Administration Building. The heating plant is a one-story brick building with a 100-foot octagonal ventilation tower. The building is surrounded on all sides by a brick wall. The building has minimal detailing, although the octagonal tower features ornamental stone shields and terra cotta banding.

The history of Boise State University began in 1892 when the Episcopal Church established St. Margaret's Hall, a secondary school for girls. During the Depression, when many students could not afford to attend college far from home, demand grew in Boise for a local college. In 1933, Saint Margaret's became a co-educational Episcopal junior college. The following year, the school became an independent private institution and was renamed Boise Junior College. In 1939, the college was relocated to a new site south of the river. Construction began on the first building, which housed administrative offices and classrooms in March 1940.

The heating plant, one of the first three buildings on campus, was designed in 1940 by Frank Hummel of Hummel, Hummel and Jones, and constructed using Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) funds. Hummel, Hummel and Jones were designated college architects by the Boise Junior College Board of Trustees to insure consistency in the architectural design of the campus.

The plant is eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Boise State University and its importance to the history and culture of the city of Boise and under Criterion C because it represents the work of a master, the Boise architectural firm of Hummel, Hummel, and Jones.

Source: Eugene B. Chaffee, Boise College: An Idea Grows, Syms-York Company, Boise, Idaho, 1970.

ATTACH

IHSI#	SITS#	REV#

TOPO! map printed on 07/29/10 from "Idaho.tpo" and "Untitled.tpg"

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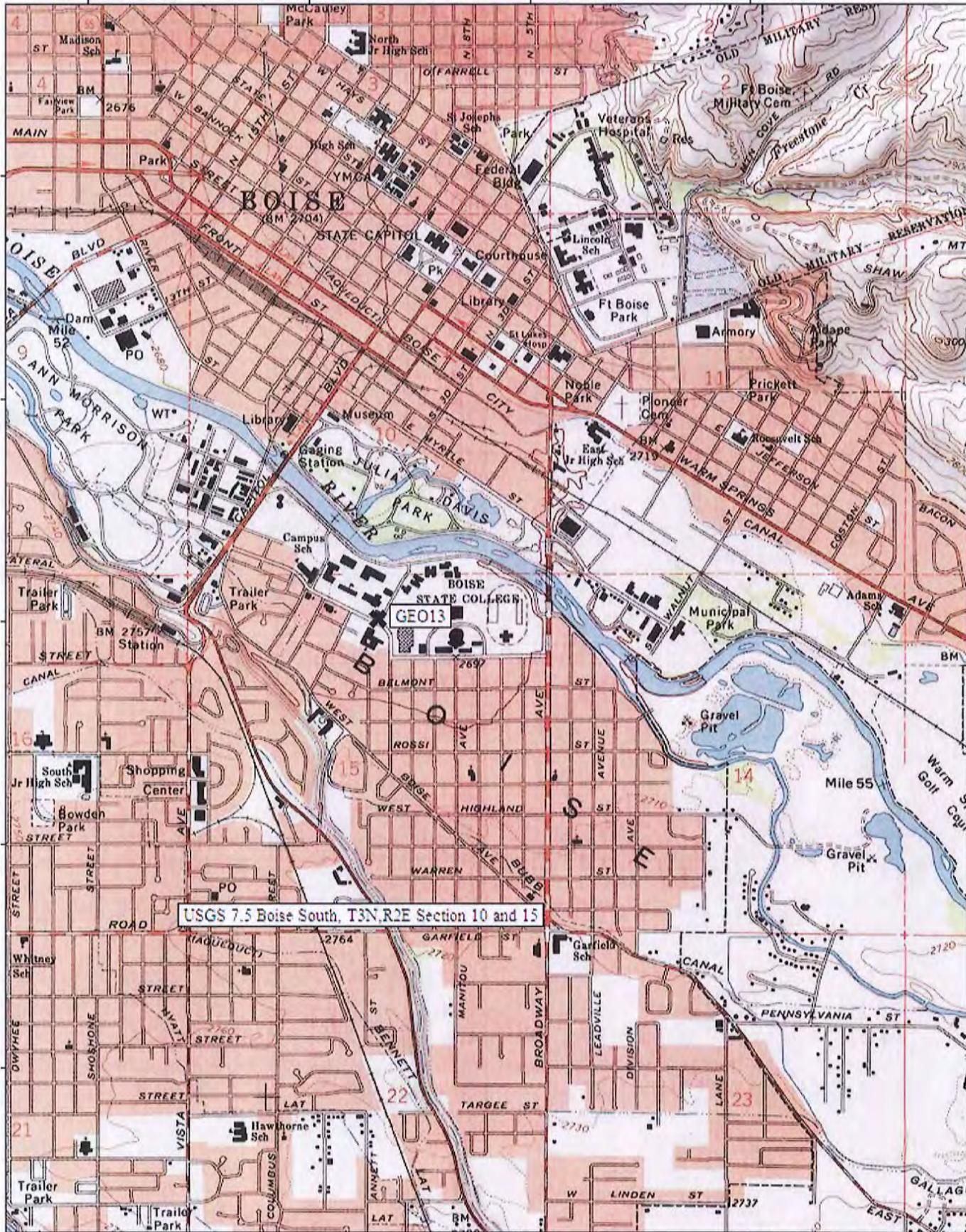
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USGS 7.5 Boise South, T3N,R2E Section 10 and 15

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WGS84 Zone 11T 567000m E.



Map created with TOPO! © 2001 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com topo)



GEO13 Heating Plant View looking west



GEO13 Heating Plant View looking east

Project: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada County

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

PROPERTY NAME FIELD#
 STREET RESTRICT
 CITY VICINITY COUNTY CD COUNTY NAME
 SUBNAME BLOCK SUBLOT ACRES LESS THAN
 TAX PARCEL UTMZ EASTING NORTHING
 TOWNSHIP N_S RANGE E_W SECTION 1/4 1/4
 QUADRANGLE OTHERMAP
 SANBORN MAP SANBORN MAP# PHOTO#

PROPERTY TYPE CONST/ACT1 ACTDATE1 CIRCA1
 CONST/ACT2 ACTDATE2 CIRCA2
 ASSOCIATED FEATURES TOTAL # FEATURES
 ORIGINAL USE WALL MATERIAL
 ORIGSUBUSE FOUND. MATERIAL
 CURRENT USE ROOF MATERIAL
 CURSUBUSE OTHER MATERIAL
 ARCHSTYLE PLAN CONDITION

NR REF # NPS CERT ACTIONDATE FUTURE ELIG DATE
 DIST/MPLNAME1 DIST/MPLNAME2
 Individually Eligible Contributing in a potential district Noncontributing Future eligibility
 Not Eligible Multiple Property Study Not evaluated
 CRITERIA A B C D CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A B C D E F G
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COMMENTS

PROJ/RPT TITLE SVY DATE SVY LEVEL
 RECORDED BY PH ADDRESS
 SUBMITTED PHOTOS NEGS SLIDES SKETCH MAP

SVY RPT # ***** FOR ISHPO USE ONLY ***** IHSI#
 MS RPT # SITS#
 IHPR # HABS NO. ID- HAER NO. ID- REV#
 CS # IHSI# REF NR REF# 2 REV# REF
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ADD'L NOTES
 MORE DATA
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OF PHOTOS NEGBOX# # OF SLIDES SHPO DETER DETER DATE
 INITIALED ENTRY DATE REVISE1 REVISE2 REVISE3

REV#	SITS#	IHSI#

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - SUPPLEMENT

PROPERTYNAME IHSI#
 OTHER NAME FIELD#
 COUNTY NAME COUNTY CD CITY VICINITY
 UTM REF2 UTM REF3 UTM REF4

OTHER MATERIAL2 CULTAFFIL AGENCYCERT
 SIGNIFDATE SIGNIFPERIOD SIGNIFPERSON
 ARCH/BUILD ARCHPLANS TAXEASE TAXCERT
 OWNERSHIP PROPOWN
 MORE DATA ATTACH

DOCSOURCE

ADD'L NOTES

COMMENTS

PHOTO LOG IHSI# REF INITIALED DATEENTERED

SKETCH

IHSI#	SITS#	REV#

IDAHO HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM - ATTACHMENT

PROPERTY NAME IHSI#
 FIELD# COMMENTS: COUNTY NAME

The Science building is located between on the campus of Boise State University between Campus School and the Administration Building on the north side of University Drive. It is a one story, brick building with a flat roof, metal windows and terra cotta detailing.

The history of Boise State University began in 1892 when the Episcopal Church established St. Margaret's Hall, a secondary school for girls. During the Depression, when many students could not afford to attend college far from home, demand grew in Boise for a local college. In 1933, Saint Margaret's became a co-educational Episcopal junior college. The following year, the school became an independent private institution and was renamed Boise Junior College. In 1939, the college was relocated to a new site south of the river. Construction began on the first building, which housed administrative offices and classrooms in March 1940.

The Science Building was designed in 1955 by the Boise architectural firm Hummel, Hummel and Jones. When the college was first established, the Boise Board of Trustees named Hummel, Hummel, and Jones college architects to insure consistency in the architectural design of the campus. The Science Building, like other campus buildings of the 1940s and 1950s, is designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. Collegiate Gothic, which is based on the medieval Gothic style, emerged as a popular style for educational and religious institutions in the 1880s, continuing in popularity through the 1920s. The Science and represents Collegiate Gothic in a more streamlined form that developed during and after World War II. Features of the style include massed forms with wings and towers, large window bays with multi-paned sash and elaborate entrances, flat or low-pitched roofs and smooth exterior walls with raised moldings. The Science building is faced with a type of dark red brick known as Salt Lake brick, and features terracotta detailing in the arched entrance terracotta entrance and on the roof parapet and cast stone ornamentation on all elevations. An addition was made to the west elevation in 1964.

The Science Building is eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with Boise State University and its importance to Boise's culture and history, and under Criterion C because it represents the work of a master, the architectural firm of Hummel, Hummel.

Source: Eugene B. Chaffee, Boise College: An Idea Grows, Syms-York Company, Boise, Idaho 1970.

Glen Barrett, Boise State University: Searching for Excellence, 1932-1984, Boise State University, 1984.

Building clipping file, Special Collections, Albertson Library, Boise State University.

ATTACH

REV#	SITS#	IHSI#

TOPO! map printed on 07/29/10 from "Idaho.tpo" and "Untitled.tpg"

563000m E.

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48 30000m N.

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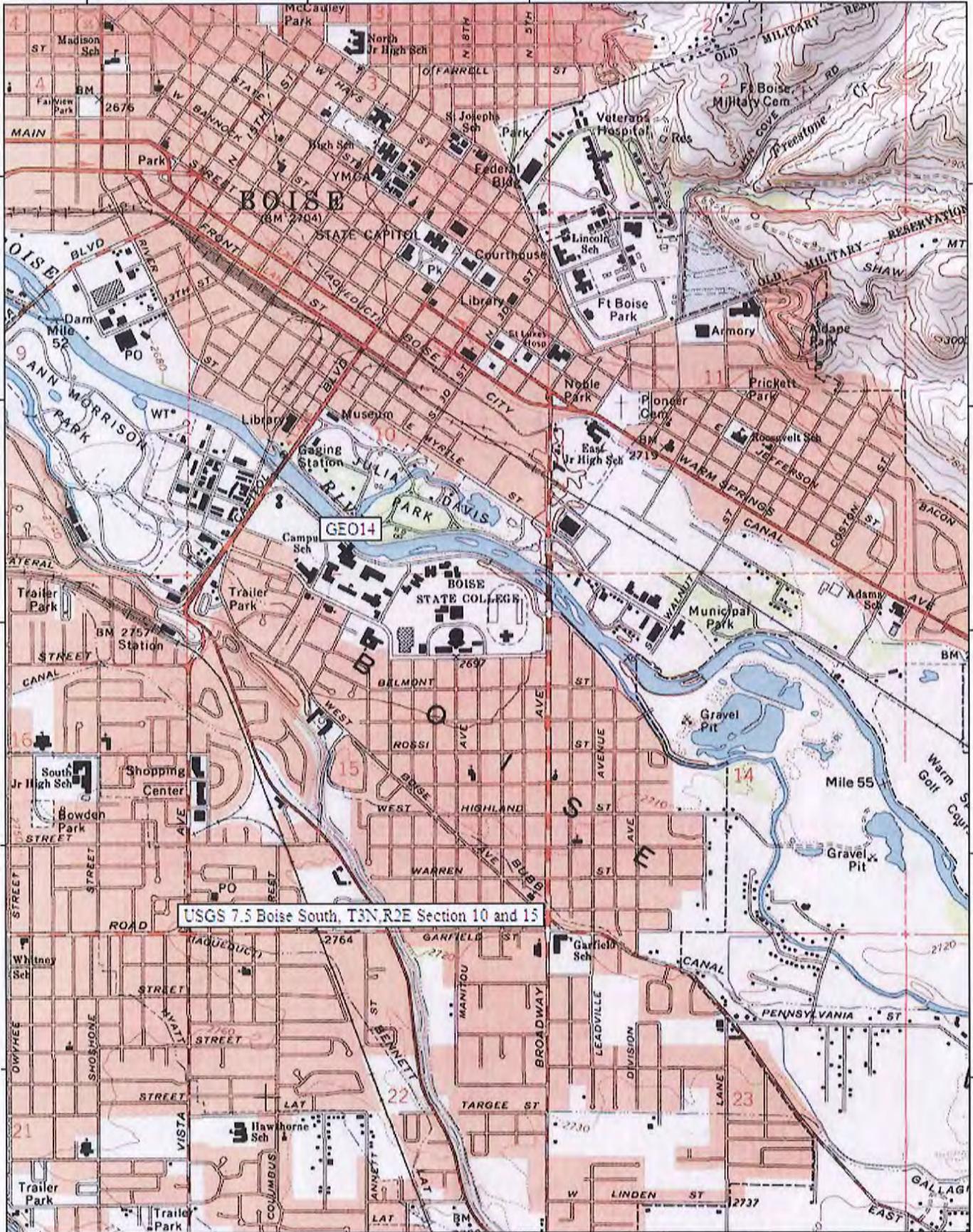
48 30000m N.

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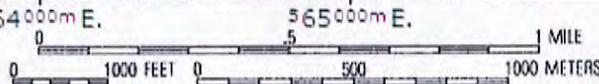
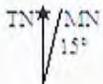
48 28000m N.

48 27000m N.

48 26000m N.



USGS 7.5 Boise South, T3N,R2E Section 10 and 15



WGS84 Zone 11T 567000m E.



GE014 Science Building View looking northeast



GE014 Science Building West elevation looking east

Project: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada County



GE014 Science Building East elevation looking west



GE014 Close up south elevation entrance

Project: Geothermal Expansion to Boise State University, Boise, Ada County

Appendix C

HUD Environmental Requirements

This page is located on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Homes and Communities website at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/review/qa/noise.cfm>.



Noise Hazards

Fact Sheets

- EIS Waiver Documentation Fact Sheet

What are the documentation requirements for an EIS waiver in 24CFR51.104(b)?

Detailed guidance is available in the linked fact sheet

Must the environmental review consider noise hazards that may impact a HUD-assisted project?

HUD environmental procedures at 24 CFR 50.4(k) and 24 CFR 58.5(i) cite environmental criteria and standards in 24 CFR Part 51. For proposed new construction which is to occur in high noise areas, the environmental review must incorporate noise attenuation features to the extent required by Subpart B-- Noise Abatement and Control of 24 CFR 51. This applies to the acquisition of undeveloped land if the land will be used for development.

Standards for High Noise Areas

What is a "high noise area" and how do the standards apply?

High noise areas are those in which the day-night average of exterior noise exceeds 65 decibels.

Approvals in a "normally unacceptable noise zone" (exceeding 65 decibels but not exceeding 75 decibels) require a minimum of 5 decibels additional noise attenuation for buildings having noise sensitive (e.g. residences) uses if the day-night average is greater than 65 decibels but does not exceed 70 decibels, or minimum of 10 decibels of additional noise attenuation if the day-night average is greater than 70 decibels but does not exceed 75 decibels.

In "unacceptable noise zones" (exceeding 75 decibels) the use of HUD assistance is prohibited without the specific approval by the HUD Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development of the noise attenuation measures proposed to be used. It is also possible in such a circumstance that an environmental impact statement would have to be prepared.

Existing Construction and HUD Noise Standards

Do HUD noise standards apply to existing construction?

For major rehabilitation projects and conversions in the "normally unacceptable" and "unacceptable" noise zones, HUD actively seeks to have noise attenuation features incorporated as part of the rehabilitation to be undertaken. For those properties in "unacceptable

-  Information by State
-  Print version

Related Information



Assessment Tools
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Compliance

noise zones" HUD will go even further and strongly encourage the conversion of such properties to land uses more compatible with the high noise levels.

Thresholds for Screening

How does the environmental review screen for noise hazards?

The environmental review must provide either:

- a. a finding that the property proposed for new construction, major rehabilitation, or conversion is not located within:
 - i. 1,000 feet of a major noise source, road, or highway;
 - ii. 3,000 ft of a railroad; or,
 - iii. 5 miles of a civil airport or 15 miles of a military airfield; or
- b. a finding that the property is located within a normally unacceptable or unacceptable noise zone, in which case it must:
 - i. state that the plans for the property proposed for new construction, major rehabilitation or conversion activity incorporates noise attenuation features in accord with HUD environmental criteria and standards contained in Subpart B--Noise Abatement and Control of 24 CFR 51; and
 - ii. provide the plans as evidence and a statement of the anticipated interior noise levels.

Sources of Information

Where does one obtain information on noise hazards?

The local planning agency, the State department of transportation, and the airport agency are sources of noise hazards information.

HUD's Noise Assessment Guidelines provides a basic technical assessment resource for determining noise levels at sites exposed to aircraft, highway and railroad noise.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20410
Telephone: (202) 708-1112 [Find the address of a HUD office near you](#)

Noise Abatement and Control

Checklist for HUD or Responsible Entity

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

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

No: STOP here. The project is not subject to the noise standards. Record and document your determination that the project is not subject to the noise standards in your ERR.

Yes: PROCEED to #2

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

Include and document in the ERR a map that identifies the location of any noise sources.

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

Yes: Assess the noise level using HUD's Noise Guidebook. You must complete a desk calculation for roads, rail, and airports but will need a sound level meter to measure other noise sources. PROCEED to #3

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

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

Is the activity for:

- Construction of new noise sensitive use? PROCEED to 3.a
- Purchase or resale of otherwise acceptable existing buildings (existing buildings are either more than 1 year old or buildings for which this is the second or subsequent purchaser)? Proceed to 3.b
- Modernization? Proceed to 3.c
- Major or substantial rehabilitation (use the definition contained in the specific program guidelines)? Proceed to 3.d

a. New Construction

Is the Day-Night average sound level:

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

b. Purchase or Resale of Existing Building

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

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

c. Modernization

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

- Yes. Encourage noise attenuation features in alterations. Record and document your determination in the ERR.
- No. Record and document your determination in the ERR

d. Major or Substantial Rehabilitation
Is the Day-Night average sound level:

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

DISCLAIMER: This document is intended as a tool to help grantees and HUD staff complete NEPA requirements. This document is subject to change. This is not a policy statement, refer to the 24CFR Part 51 Subpart B and the Noise Guidebook for specific guidance.

This page is located on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Homes and Communities website at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/review/airport.cfm>.



Airport Clear Zones

Potential aircraft accident problems make some types of development incompatible for locations in the immediate vicinity of airports and airfields. If the proposed project is located near an airport or in the immediate area of the landing and approach zones, you need to obtain additional information to determine whether this issue is a concern and

if so, how to mitigate it. For guidance contact, consult the Environmental Contact, in your area, or Mr. James M. Potter at HUD, Washington.

-  Information by State
-  Print version

Did You Know?



HUD Environment Q & A
Answers to frequently asked questions on
Airport Clear Zones

HUD Guidance and Technical Assistance

This section of the hazards discussion is concerned with two specific kinds of hazards which can result in significant risk to HUD-assisted or insured projects and their occupants. The first involves sites located near operations handling conventional fuels or chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature and the other involves sites located in Runway Clear Zones at civil airports and Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones at military airfields. For both types of hazards, HUD has established standards for reducing the risk to persons and property.

Siting of HUD-Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Operations Handling Petroleum Products or Chemicals of an Explosive or Flammable Nature

Both people and property are at significant risk to exposure from explosion and thermal radiation (fire) when projects are located too close to storage containers of hazardous gas and liquids or chemicals of a flammable or explosive nature.

Is the property located within an airport runway clear zone at a civil airport or, within a clear zone or accident potential zone at a military airfield?

Threshold: HUD policy as described in 24 CFR 51, Subpart D, is that assistance for construction or major rehabilitation of any real property located on a clear zone site is prohibited for a project to be frequently used or occupied by people. For properties located within 2,500 feet of the end of a civil airport runway or 8,000 feet of the end of a military airfield runway, the airport operator should make a finding stating whether or not the property is located within a runway clear zone for civil airports or a clear zone or accident potential zone at a military airfield.

For a project not to be frequently used or occupied by people, HUD assistance may be approved only when written assurances are provided to HUD by the airport operator to the effect that there are no plans to purchase the land involved with such facilities as part of a Runway Clear Zone or Clear Zone acquisition program.

Definition: Rehabilitation (including conversion) is "major" or "substantial" when the estimated cost of the work is 75 percent or more of the property value after rehabilitation or, in the case of property in an Accident Potential Zone, when the work changes the use of the facility to a use that is not generally consistent with the recommendations in the Department of Defense "Land Use Compatibility

Guidelines for Accident Potential Zones," significantly increases the density or number of people at the site, or introduces explosive, flammable or toxic materials to the area (24 CFR 51.302(b)(1), (2), and (3)).

HUD financial assistance in a clear zone is allowed for existing properties proposed for acquisition or lease (24 CFR 51.302(c)) with or without minor rehabilitation or repair. Upon HUD approval for acquisition of a property in a clear zone, (a) HUD will give advance written notice to the prospective property buyer in accord with 24 CFR 51.303(a)(3); and (b) a copy of the HUD notice signed by the prospective property buyer will be placed in the property file. The written notice informs the prospective property buyer of: (i) the potential hazards from airplane accidents which studies have shown more likely to occur within clear zones than in other areas around the airport/airfield; and (ii) the potential acquisition by airport or airfield operators, who may wish to purchase the property at some point in the future as part of a clear zone acquisition program. For properties located within the accident potential zone (APZ), HUD shall determine whether the use of the property is generally consistent with Department of Defense "Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Accident Potential Zones."

Documentation: Grantees are to select A_ or B_ for the condition that best describes their project and document the source of the information.

- A. For properties located within 2,500 feet of the end of a civil airport runway or 8,000 feet of the end of a military airfield runway, the grantee provides HUD with a finding from the airport operator stating whether or not the property is located within a runway clear zone at a civil airport, or a clear zone or accident potential zone at a military airfield. For properties that are located within a runway clear zone or a clear zone or accident potential zone, grantees who propose to rehabilitate such a property provide HUD with estimates of: (i) the cost of the proposed rehabilitation, and (ii) the property value after completion of the rehabilitation.
- B. The grantee states that the property is not located within 2,500 feet of the end of a civil airport runway or 8,000 feet of the end of a military airfield runway.

Content current as of 22 September 2009

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Units:

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Total distance:
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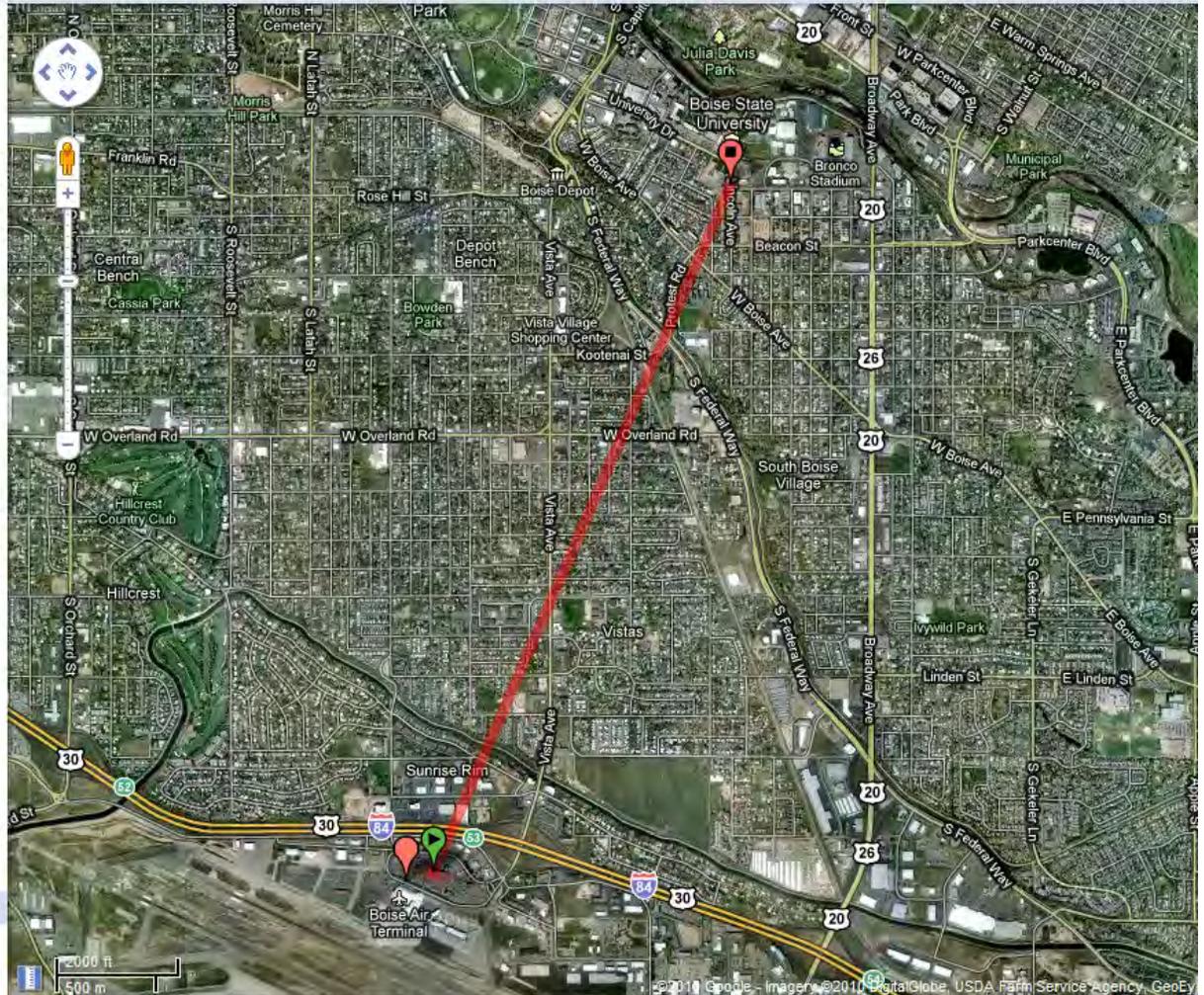
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Distance Measurement Tool

boise airport



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

Checklist for HUD or Responsible Entity

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

1. Is the Project located within 3000 feet of a civil airport or within 15,000 feet of a military airfield?

Maintain in your ERR a map that identifies airports. The regulations only apply to military and civil primary and commercial service airports. The Federal Aviation Administration updates the list of applicable airports annually:

http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/planning_capacity/passenger_allcargo_stats/passenger

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

Yes: PROCEED to #2

2. Is the Project in the CZ or APZ?

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

No: STOP here. Record your determination that the project is not in a CZ or APZ.

Yes: PROCEED TO #3

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

No: STOP here. The project is not subject to the regulations. Record your determination.

Yes: PROCEED to #4

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

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

No: Obtain written assurance from the airport operator to the effect that there are no plans to purchase the land involved with the project as a portion of a Runway Clear Zone or Clear Zone acquisition program. Maintain copies of all of the documents you have used to make your determination

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

DISCLAIMER: This document is intended as a tool to help Region X HUD grantees and HUD staff complete environmental requirements. This document is subject to change. This is not a policy statement. Legislation and Regulations take precedence over any information found in this document.

This page is located on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Homes and Communities website at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/review/hazardous.cfm>.



Hazardous, Toxic, or Radioactive Substances

The location of toxic sites may be found in the U.S. EPA's list of sites declared toxic under CERCLA and RCRA. For other possible polluted sites, site inspections and building and use permit records as well as Sanborn Co. maps show previous land uses which could have left toxic residues.

-  Information by State
-  Print version

Related Information



Assessment Tools
for Environmental
Compliance

- **Explosive Hazards:**

The location of explosive hazards and their potential explosive impact zones may be found in a number of sources including land use maps, special surveys, aerial photos, local use permits, and special local, state, and federal transport permits.

- **Seismic Hazards:**

The U.S. Geological Survey has announced several new products related to the USGS national seismic hazard maps. Many new features have been added to the maps' Internet Web site. For example, users can now look up the seismic hazard in any part of the continental U.S. by zip code, and the Survey has added a custom mapping feature, through which the user can specify latitude and longitude bounds and produce customized hazard maps of the selected area. Additionally, large versions (24"x36") of the national and western U.S. seismic hazard maps can be ordered using forms available from the Web site.

Toxic Hazards

Acceptable Separation Distance Tool (ASD) v1.0

HUD Guidance and Technical Assistance

Is the property contaminated by toxic chemicals and gases or radioactive materials?

Threshold: It is HUD policy, as described in §50.3(i), that "(1)... all property proposed for use in HUD programs be free of hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gasses, and radioactive substances, where a hazard could affect the health and safety of occupants or conflict with the intended utilization of the property. (2) HUD environmental review of multifamily and non-residential properties shall include evaluation of previous uses of the site and other evidence of contamination on or near the site, to assure that occupants of proposed sites are not adversely affected by the hazards..." Sites known or suspected to be contaminated by toxic chemicals or radioactive materials include but are not limited to sites: (i) listed on an EPA Superfund National Priorities or CERCLA List, or equivalent State list; (ii) located within 3,000 feet of a toxic or solid waste landfill site; or (iii) with an underground storage tank.

Documentation: Grantees are to select either A_ or B_ for the condition that best describes their property and document the source of the information.

1. The grantee states the property: (i) is listed on an EPA Superfund National

Priorities or CERCLA list or equivalent State list; (ii) is located within 3,000 feet of a toxic or solid waste landfill site; (iii) has an underground storage tank other than a residential fuel tank, or (iv) is known or suspected to be contaminated by toxic chemicals or radioactive materials. For any of these conditions, the grantee must provide an ASTM Phase I report.

2. The grantee provides HUD with a letter of finding made by the local planning agency that the property: (i) is not listed on an EPA Superfund National Priorities or CERCLA List, or equivalent State list; (ii) is not located within 3,000 feet of a toxic or solid waste landfill site; (iii) does not have an underground storage tank (which is not a residential fuel tank); and (iv) is not known or suspected to be contaminated by toxic chemicals or radioactive materials.

Content current as of 28 December 2009

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Idaho Cleanup Sites

Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Sites

[Indian Land Leaking Underground Storage Tank \(LUST\) Sites](#)
[Idaho Department of Environmental Quality](#)

Brownfields, Oil, RCRA Corrective Action Superfund Sites

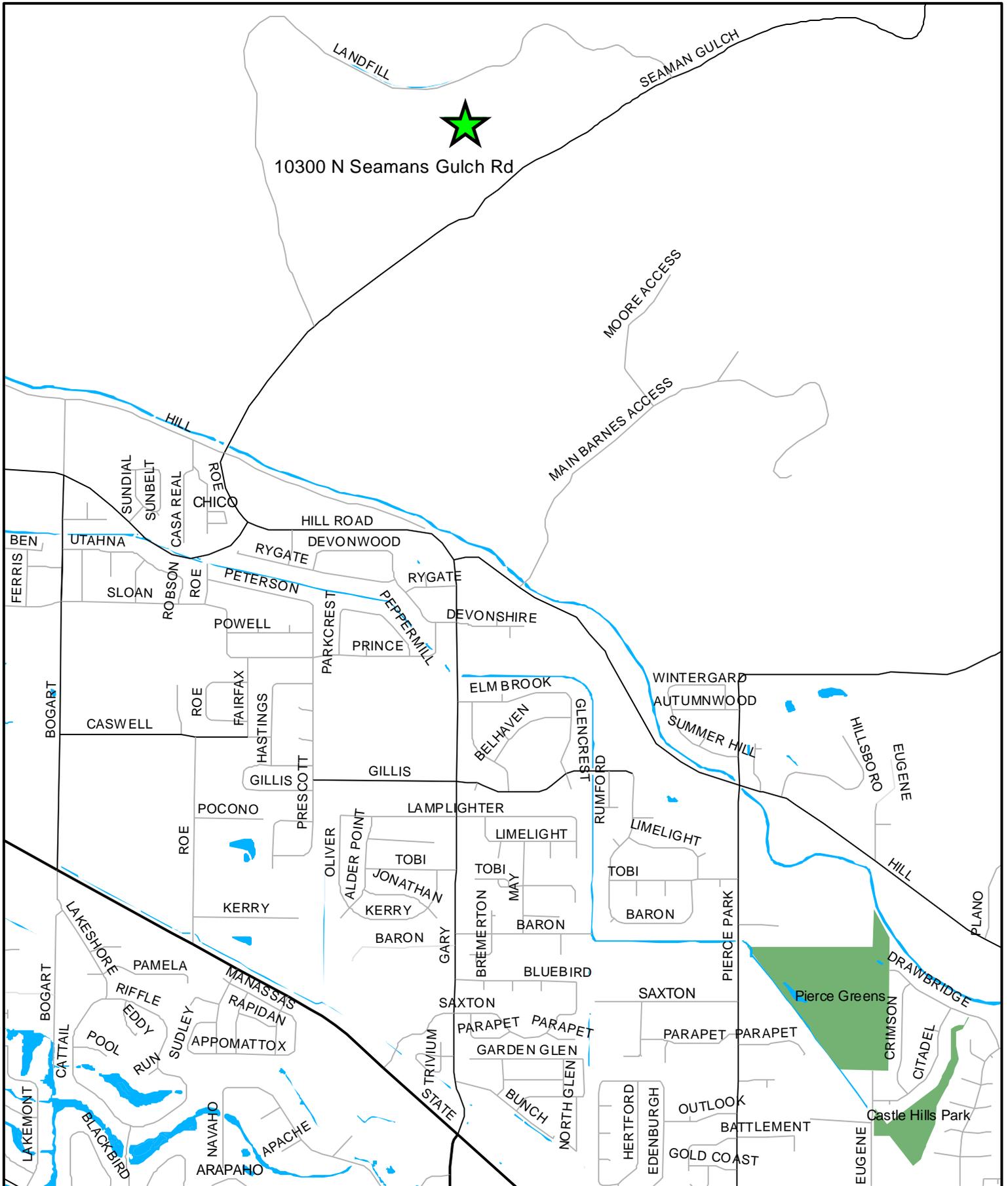
Click on the triangle ▲ near the row heading to re-sort the table. "Type of site" include National Priority List (NPL) and RCRA Corrective Action (RCRA CA) sites. Sites not associated with any particular city will show near the bottom of the list.

State ▲	City ▲	Title ▲	Type of Site ▲
Idaho	Ashton	Ashton Texaco Oil	Oil
Idaho	Atlanta	Talache Mine Tailings	Mining
Idaho	Bellevue	Minnie Moore Mine	Removal
Idaho	Blackfoot	Youngstrom Log Homes, Blackfoot, ID	Archived
Idaho	Boise	Payette River	Removal
Idaho	Bonner County	Idaho Conjecture Mine	Removal
Idaho	Caldwell	Franke's Laundromat	Removal
Idaho	Cataldo	East Mission Flats Repository	Information
Idaho	Cobalt	Blackbird Mine	Proposed NPL
Idaho	Coeur d'Alene	Coeur d'Alene Mercury Release	Response
Idaho	Garden Valley	Alley Fuels	Removal
Idaho	Garden Valley	Silver Creek Plunge	Oil
Idaho	Gem County	Gem County-South Slope Road Oil Spill	Oil
Idaho	Hailey	Triumph Mine Tailings Piles	Removed from NPL
Idaho	Kooskia	Clearwater Spill	Oil
Idaho	Lakeview	Idaho Lakeview Mine	Removal
Idaho	Lakeview	Idaho Lakeview Mine & Mill	Oil
Idaho	Meridian	Victory Road Oil Spill	Oil
Idaho	Mile Post 132 of Highway 12	Keller Transportation	Oil
Idaho	Mountain Home	Mountain Home Air Force Base	NPL
Idaho	Oldtown	Poles, Incorporated Integrated Assesesment	
Idaho	Pocatello	Pacific Hide and Fur Recycling Company	Deleted NPL
Idaho	Pocatello	Union Pacific Railroad Company	Deleted NPL
Idaho	Pocatello	Eastern Michaud Flats Contamination	NPL
Idaho	Pocatello	H&M Oil Site	Oil
Idaho	Rathdrum	ARRCOM (Drexler Enterprises)	Deleted NPL
Idaho	Salmon	Steel & Ranch Supply	Removal
Idaho	Salmon	Hwy 28 Tank Truck Spill	Oil
Idaho	Sandpoint	Northwest Gas and Go	Oil
Idaho	Scoville	Idaho National Laboratory (USDOE)	NPL
Idaho	Smiths Ferry	Idaho Hwy 55 Orr Trucking Spill	Response
Idaho	Soda Springs	Kerr-McGee Chemical Corporation	NPL
Idaho	Soda Springs	Monsanto Chemical Company	NPL
Idaho	Soda Springs	Southeast Idaho Mines	Site Assessment
Idaho	Stibnite	Stibnite-Yellow Pine Mining Area	Proposed NPL
Idaho	St. Maries	St. Maries Creosote	Proposed NPL
Idaho	Wallace	Wallace Yard and Spur Line	Removal
Idaho	Wallace-Mullan	Union Pacific Railroad, Wallace-Mullan Branch, Northern ID.	Removal
Idaho	Yellow Pine	Stibnite Mine Mill Building	Removal
Idaho		Southeast Idaho Phosphorus Slag Program	
Idaho		Brownfields and Idaho	Brownfields
Idaho		RCRA Corrective Action Sites in Idaho	RCRA CA

Idaho	Burley Products Terminal	Oil
Idaho	Sanchez Trucking Henrys Lake Spill	Oil
Idaho	Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical	NPL
Idaho	Bunker Hill Box	Part of NPL site
Idaho	Coeur d'Alene Basin	Part of NPL site

[[Main Cleanup](#) | [Brownfields](#)]
[[Superfund](#) | [FOIA](#) | [Records Center](#)]

Point of contact: Beth Kunz
E-Mail: kunz.beth@epa.gov
Phone Number: (206) 553-2592
Last Updated: 05/07/2008



Hidden Hollow Landfill



Plot Date: 10/20/2008
CM100802



0 0.1 0.2 Miles

This map is made in part from data prepared or compiled by Ada County. Ada County shall not be liable for inaccuracies or misuse of this map or data.

This drawing is to be used only for reference purposes; Boise City is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained.

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- [Brownfield Revitalization](#)
- [Voluntary Cleanup Program](#)
- [Waste Division Inventory](#)
- [Risk Evaluation Manual](#)
- [Site Activities](#)
- [Return to Index Page](#)

For More Information

Waste Programs & Sites:

Joe Nagel
State Response Program Manager
1410 N Hilton
Boise, ID 83706
Ph: (208) 373-0188
Fx: (208) 373-0154
Email: joe.nagel@deq.idaho.gov

Results

Records: 277

Name	Address	Order by:
Wilcomb LLC	200 Broad St BOISE, ID 83702	
WiiTel	1103 W Miller Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Western Martinizing	1503 W Washington Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Wells Fargo	877 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Weber, Noel B	418 S 6th St BOISE, ID 83702	
Water Center	322 E Front Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Washington Mutual	W Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702	
Wagers Properties LLP	1576 W Grove Street BOISE, ID 83702	
WHOLESALE BRAKE SUPPLY	521 AMERICANA BLVD BOISE, ID 83702	
WATKINS & MCDONALD	3277 W MAIN BOISE, ID 83702	
Vacant/Lush Salon	1700 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Vacant-New Construction Planned	1511 W Bannock Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Vacant-Former A-1 Heating and A/C	1214 W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Vacant	508 S 8th Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Vacant	500 S 8th Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Vacant	1201 W River Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Vacant	1218 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702	
VACANT WAREHOUSE	SE CORNER 5TH & GROVE BOISE, ID 83702	
VA MEDICAL CENTER	500 W FORT ST BOISE, ID 83702	
Unknown-Garage/Winco Employee Parking	204 E Myrtle Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Under Renovation	1522 W River Street BOISE, ID 83702	
USPS Post Office	705 W Bannock Street BOISE, ID 83702	
US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	230 COLLINS RD BOISE, ID 83702	
US Bank	101 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702	
US ARMY RESERVE	410 FORT ST BOISE, ID 83702	
UPRR/CAWD WALLACE	1700 RIVER ST BOISE, ID 83702	
UPRR Front Street	Front Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Treasure Valley Institute for Childrens Arts (TriCA)	1406 Eastman BOISE, ID 83702	
The Muse	1317 W Jefferson Street BOISE, ID 83702	
The Front 5 LLC	Broad St BOISE, ID 83702	
The Belgravia	461 E Main Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Tesoro	1522 W State Street BOISE, ID 83702	
TURBO AIR	4000 S ORCHARD BOISE, ID 83702	
THRIFTWAY LUMBER	2619 FAIRVIEW AVENUE BOISE, ID 83702	
TENNYSON TRANSFER & STORAGE	502 BROAD ST BOISE, ID 83702	
TATES RENTS	2923 W IDAHO ST BOISE, ID 83702	
TARGET MITSUBISHI	2618 FAIRVIEW BOISE, ID 83702	
Swinco	110 E Myrtle Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Summer's Funeral Home	1205 W Bannock Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Subway	1106 W State Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Studio 518	518 N Americana BLVD BOISE, ID 83702	
Statell LTD	501 E Main St BOISE, ID 83702	
State Street Auto Repair	1423 W State Street BOISE, ID 83702	
St. Lukes R.M.C. IT (Boise)	316 W. Washington St. BOISE, ID 83702	
Six Shamrocks LLC	401 S 9th St BOISE, ID 83702	
Shows, Ect.	1100 W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702	
Shoreline Office Building	1661 Shoreline Dr BOISE, ID 83702	
Shops	906 W Jefferson BOISE, ID 83702	
Shops	912 W Jefferson BOISE, ID 83702	
Shell	505 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702	
	1423 W Grove Street	

Second Chance Building Materials	BOISE, ID 83702
Second Chance Building Materials	1423 W Grove Street BOISE, ID 83702
Scott's Auto Repair	1414 W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702
Schucks Auto Parts	1407 W State Street BOISE, ID 83702
Salon dv8 Minute Printing	1015 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Safari Motor Inn	1070 W Grove Street BOISE, ID 83702
STINKER STORE #23	2323 MAIN BOISE, ID 83702
STATE STREET PARKING LOT	SWC OF 8TH & STATE ST BOISE, ID 83702
STATE STREET GAS	2703 STATE ST BOISE, ID 83702
STATE STREET AUTO REPAIR	1423 W STATE ST BOISE, ID 83702
SMITH'S CHEVRON	1660 HILL RD BOISE, ID 83702
SINCLAIR STATION	402 MAIN ST BOISE, ID 83702
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO	407 N 13TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
SABALA BROS & CO	415 S 13TH BOISE, ID 83702
S. CAPITOL & GROVE	616 GROVE BOISE, ID 83702
S-Sixteen LLP	1360 W Grand Ave BOISE, ID 83702
S-Sixteen LLP	422 S 14th St BOISE, ID 83702
Rudolf Investments, Inc.	1100 W Bannock St BOISE, ID 83702
Ronald McDonald House	101 E Warm Springs Ave BOISE, ID 83702
Roger's Northside Garage	1170 N 29th St BOISE, ID 83702
Robert Hofbauer	1517 W Main St BOISE, ID 83702
Residence	1216 W State Street BOISE, ID 83702
Rainbow Books	1310 W State Street BOISE, ID 83702
RT Nahas Company	300 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702
RK INVESTMENTS	622 N 8TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
RED LION BOISE DOWNTOWNER	1800 FAIRVIEW BOISE, ID 83702
REACO INC	2700 IDAHO ST BOISE, ID 83702
QWEST-DEER POINT	National Forest Develop Rd 374 (+43.753167 -116.09925) BOISE, ID 83702
QWEST-AMITY	1315 W AMITY RD BOISE, ID 83702
QUIN ROBBINS CO INC	3100 MADISON ST BOISE, ID 83702
Purcell, June E.	1124 W Front St BOISE, ID 83702
Pleasant Valley LTD Partnership	1080 W Front St BOISE, ID 83702
Pleasant Valley LTD Partnership	1000 W Front St BOISE, ID 83702
Plaza Medical Offices	1520 W State Street BOISE, ID 83702
Paved Parking	700 N Americana Blvd BOISE, ID 83702
Parts Plus	312 S 3rd Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking Garage	312 W 9th Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	419 N 9th Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	800 W Jefferson Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1115 W Idaho Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1024 W Bannock BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	983 W State Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1201 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	300 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	113 W 13th Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1080 W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1050 W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	300 S Capitol BLVD BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1031 W Jefferson St BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1301 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1007 W Jefferson Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	415 N 8th Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	509 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	200 W Front BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	S 11th Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1112 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1100 W Bannock Street

Parking	BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	347 W Grove Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1301 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	1023 W State Street BOISE, ID 83702
Parking	802 W Bannock Street BOISE, ID 83702
PETERSON MOTOR CO	1201 MAIN ST BOISE, ID 83702
PETE CENARRUSA BUILDING	450 W STATE ST BOISE, ID 83702
PARKS DEPT FOOTHILLS DIV	512 S 4TH BOISE, ID 83702
P&D Winther Family LTD Partnership	420 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702
Offices-Visual Genesis	1408 W Bannock Street BOISE, ID 83702
Oakley-Moody Service Inc	1375 W Grove Street BOISE, ID 83702
ORIDA INVESTMENT CORP	219 S 13TH BOISE, ID 83702
New Convention Center	850 W Front street BOISE, ID 83702
New Construction	W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702
New Construction	888 Broad Street BOISE, ID 83702
New Construction	415-419 S 8th Street BOISE, ID 83702
New Commercial	1109 W Myrtle BOISE, ID 83702
NORTH END CHEVRON	1470 W STATE BOISE, ID 83702
NATIONAL CAR RENTAL	407 MAIN ST BOISE, ID 83702
Mutual Investments	417 S 6th St BOISE, ID 83702
Misc Shops	560 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
McCarthy Office Building	202 N 9th Street BOISE, ID 83702
Main Street Plaza Offices	1655 W Fairview Ave BOISE, ID 83702
MEADOW GOLD DAIRIES	208 N 17TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
MCGUFFIN FUEL & FEED	1601 FRONT ST BOISE, ID 83702
MAVERIK COUNTRY STORE #205	2710 MAIN ST BOISE, ID 83702
MAVERIK COUNTRY STORE #198	7333 USTICK BOISE, ID 83702
Loveless, Harold Kevin	983 W State St BOISE, ID 83702
Loma's Service	504 W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702
Library Warehouse	705 S 8th Street BOISE, ID 83702
Large Crane	800 W Main BOISE, ID 83702
LBJ BUILDING	650 W STATE ST BOISE, ID 83702
L&B Partnership	1112 W Main St BOISE, ID 83702
L & L FURNITURE	2310 FAIRVIEW BOISE, ID 83702
Kinko's	611 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702
KIDO RADIO TRANSMITTER SITE	11321 W HUBBARD BOISE, ID 83702
KBCI-TV	140 N 16TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
KBCI COMMUNICATION TOWER	DEER POINT BY BOGUS BASIN BOISE, ID 83702
JUNG ENTERPRISES	1522 STATE ST BOISE, ID 83702
JRS Properties III L.P	401 S 10th St BOISE, ID 83702
JRS Properties III L.P	428 S 11th St BOISE, ID 83702
JRS Properties	1315 W Myrtle BOISE, ID 83702
JORDAN-WILCOMB CO	406 S 6TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
JACKSONS FOOD STORES #125	107 BROADWAY AVE BOISE, ID 83702
JACKSONS FOOD STORES #121	5801 FRANKLIN RD BOISE, ID 83702
JACKSONS FOOD STORES #079	2002 BROADWAY AVE BOISE, ID 83702
JACKSONS FOOD STORES #014	2323 BOGUS BASIN RD BOISE, ID 83702
JACKSONS FOOD STORES #002	505 S CAPITOL BOISE, ID 83702
JACKSONS FOOD STORE #36	818 N 8TH BOISE, ID 83702
Ink Visions Tattoo	516 N Americana BLVD BOISE, ID 83702
Independent Idaho Bank	317 N 9th Street BOISE, ID 83702
Idaho State	415 N 8th St BOISE, ID 83702
Idaho State	800 W Jefferson St BOISE, ID 83702
Idaho Linen Supply	516 S 8th Street BOISE, ID 83702
Idaho Historical Society	200 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Idaho Department of Juvenile Correction	954 W Jefferson BOISE, ID 83702
	Pleasant Valley Rd 5 Mi S Gowen Field

Idaho Correctional Facility	BOISE, ID 83702
Idaho Consignment Sales Autos and Trucks	2419 W Fairviews Ave BOISE, ID 83702
IOOF BUILDING	115 1/2 N 9TH BOISE, ID 83702
INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DIST OF BOISE	400 W FORT ST BOISE, ID 83702
IDAHO STATE VETERANS HOME	320 COLLINS RD BOISE, ID 83702
IDAHO POWER CO (4)	1321 MAIN ST BOISE, ID 83702
IDAHO POWER CO (3)	1218 MAIN ST BOISE, ID 83702
Hurlless Brothers Car Service	1320 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Hormaechea LLP	S Pioneer St BOISE, ID 83702
Home Federal	415 N 8th Street BOISE, ID 83702
Holland Realty	516 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702
Hibbard, Mae	602 N 9th St BOISE, ID 83702
HYDE PARK #33	1520 N 13TH 13TH AND EASTMAN BOISE, ID 83702
Glass Works/Neon Rocket	530 E Myrtle Street BOISE, ID 83702
Garage	1360 W Grand Ave BOISE, ID 83702
GREYHOUND LINES TERMINAL	1212 BANNOCK ST BOISE, ID 83702
GOODMAN OIL (H)	1101 GROVE BOISE, ID 83702
GOODMAN OIL (E)	605 AMERICANA BLVD BOISE, ID 83702
GILLINGHAM CONSTRUCTION	301 S 24TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINIST	550 W FORT ST BOISE, ID 83702
Former Winther Music-Vacant	420 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702
Former Udell Property	2501 Fairview BOISE, ID 83702
Former USDA Research Center	316 E Myrtle Street BOISE, ID 83702
Former Litha Ford	3150 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Farmer's Insurance/Parking	602 S 9th Street BOISE, ID 83702
FRONT STREET STATION #22	1600 FRONT BOISE, ID 83702
FAST FILL CORP	2704 W MAIN ST BOISE, ID 83702
FARM STORE	1414 GROVE BOISE, ID 83702
FAIRLY RELIABLE BOBS	2304 W MAIN ST BOISE, ID 83702
F AND M INC	257 N 30TH BOISE, ID 83702
Eyes of the World Imparts	1576 W Grove Street BOISE, ID 83702
Endurance Training and Fitness Center	1114 W Jefferson Street BOISE, ID 83702
Emerald Club	415 S 9th Street BOISE, ID 83702
EVRASION MOTORS	502 FRONT ST BOISE, ID 83702
ELKS REHABILITATION HOSPITAL	204 FORT ST BOISE, ID 83702
Dunkley's Music	410 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702
DICK DONNELLY LINCOLN-MERCURY	2510 FAIRVIEW AVE BOISE, ID 83702
DEER POINT	20 MI NE OF BOISE BOISE, ID 83702
DANIEL HAWKINS	2157 MOUNTAIN COVE RD BOISE, ID 83702
Creamer Heating-Cooling/Tattoo	1744 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Copa Cabana Inn	1618 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Community House/Boise Police Center	1121 W Miller Street BOISE, ID 83702
City of Boise	705 S 8th St BOISE, ID 83702
Chevron	1470 W State Street BOISE, ID 83702
Charles L. Matthiesen	119 S 10th St BOISE, ID 83702
Ceramica/Parking	510 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Casa Nova	1420 W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702
Carpet One/Rug Decor	1501 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Capitol Station	10th and 13th BOISE, ID 83702
Capital Terrace Building	770 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
CRANE CREEK COUNTRY CLUB	500 W CURLING DR BOISE, ID 83702
CONSOLIDATED FREIGHTWAYS	400 S SECOND ST BOISE, ID 83702
CLASSIC SIGNS	412 S 6TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
CIVIC CENTER SERVICE (VOLLMERS)	605 IDAHO ST BOISE, ID 83702
CHAMPION OIL CO	5730 OVERLAND BOISE, ID 83702
Business Interiors of Idaho	176 N Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83702
	301 S 9th Street

Boise Storage	BOISE, ID 83702
Boise Residence	1400 N 25th BOISE, ID 83702
Boise Rescue Mission	520 W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702
Boise Junk Machinery Dept. Used Mining And Irrigation Supplies	2501 W Fairview Ave BOISE, ID 83702
Boise Cold Storage	W Grand Ave BOISE, ID 83702
Boise Cascade	1007 W Jefferson BOISE, ID 83702
Boise Cascade	1024 W Bannock BOISE, ID 83702
Boise Cascade	1031 W Jefferson BOISE, ID 83702
Boise Cascade	1111 W State St BOISE, ID 83702
Boise	1111 W Jefferson BOISE, ID 83702
Bob Rice Ford	1800 W Main BOISE, ID 83702
Blue Sky Bakery	407 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Biz Print	600 W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702
Big City Coffee	1414 W Grove Street BOISE, ID 83702
Barker's Enterprises LLC	504 W Front St BOISE, ID 83702
Bare Ground	1315 W Myrtle BOISE, ID 83702
Bannock Plaza Offices	1450 W Bannock Street BOISE, ID 83702
Bank Of America	1200 W Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
BOISE URBAN STAGES	300 S AVENUE A BOISE, ID 83702
BOISE REPAIR GARAGE (3400)	5114 EMERALD BOISE, ID 83702
BOISE JCST	9 MI SE OF BOISE BLACKS CREEK RD BOISE, ID 83702
BOISE FORESTRY SCIENCES LAB	316 E MYRTLE ST BOISE, ID 83702
BOISE FIRE TRAINING	1050 S 17TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
BOISE FIRE STATION #5	212 S 16TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
BOISE CITY SHOP	825 S 17TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
BOISE BUS CO INC	1107 MYRTLE BOISE, ID 83702
BOB RICE FORD INC	3150 W MAIN ST BOISE, ID 83702
BENGOCHEA'S SERVICE	420 MAIN BOISE, ID 83702
BAIRD'S CLEANERS	902 N 8TH BOISE, ID 83702
Atwell, Marie L.	1100 W Front St BOISE, ID 83702
Art	W Grove Street BOISE, ID 83702
Area of 6th and Idaho	6th and Idaho BOISE, ID 83702
Adecco Employment	500 Broad Street BOISE, ID 83702
Addie's Breakfast	501 E Main Street BOISE, ID 83702
Ada County Lanfill	10300 N. Seaman's Gulch Road BOISE, ID 83702
Ada County Landfill	10300 N. Seaman's Gulch Road BOISE, ID 83702
Ada County Landfill	10300 N. Seaman's Gulch Road BOISE, ID 83702
Ada County Landfill	10300 N. Seaman's Gulch Road BOISE, ID 83702
Ada County Landfill	10300 N. Seaman's Gulch Road BOISE, ID 83702
Ada County Complex	200 W Front Street BOISE, ID 83702
Ada County 3	300 W Front BOISE, ID 83702
AUTOBODY SPECIALISTS	1017 LUSK ST BOISE, ID 83702
AT&T COMMUNICATIONS	218 N CAPITAL BLVD BOISE, ID 83702
AT&T (340010)	619 BANNOCK ST BOISE, ID 83702
ASPHALT PAVING & CONST CO	3206 PLEASANTON AVE BOISE, ID 83702
ANR FREIGHT SYSTEM/WAREMART/WINCO	110 MYRTLE BOISE, ID 83702
ALLSCOTT REAL ESTATE LLC	OLD GRIMES BUICK BLDG 415 N 8TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
ALBERTSON'S ICE CREAM PLANT	2700 REGAN AVE BOISE, ID 83702
ADA COUNTY HIGHWAY DIST	203 WARM SPRINGS AVE BOISE, ID 83702
ADA COUNTY COURT HOUSE	514 W JEFFERSON BOISE, ID 83702
ADA COUNTY 2	3RD & FRONT ST BOISE, ID 83702
ACHD (OLD) URBAN SHOP	828 S 17TH ST BOISE, ID 83702
AAMCO TRANSMISSIONS	217 S 11TH BOISE, ID 83702
8th Street Marketplace	404 S 8th BOISE, ID 83702
7-ELEVEN #12976	2050 STATE ST BOISE, ID 83702
7-11	107 S Broadway Ave BOISE, ID 83702

419 N 9th	419 N. 9th BOISE, ID 83702
1576 W Grove Street	1576 W Grove Street BOISE, ID 83702
13TH STREET STINKER STATION #32	1620 N 13TH ST BOISE, ID 83702

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For More Information

Waste Programs & Sites:

Joe Nagel
State Response Program Manager
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Results

Name	Address	Order by:	Records: 79
broadway cleaners	1217 Broadway Ave #104 BOISE, ID 83706		
ZIEGLER LUMBER CO	145 N CURTIS RD BOISE, ID 83706		
Western Farm Service GENERIC CONSENT ORDER	1410 N Hilton BOISE, ID 83706		
WHITEMAN INDUSTRIES	2255 BRANIFF ST BOISE, ID 83706		
Vacant	2704 S Broadway Ave BOISE, ID 83706		
United Oil-Mossycup	7676 MOSSYCUP BOISE, ID 83706		
UNITED CAMPGROUND	7373 FEDERAL WY BOISE, ID 83706		
UHAUL 71851	1121 ORCHARD ST BOISE, ID 83706		
TERTIARY INC	1220 FRONT ST BOISE, ID 83706		
TENNYSON TRANSFER & STORAGE	4910 IRVING ST BOISE, ID 83706		
TATES RENTS	1502 BROADWAY AVE BOISE, ID 83706		
Stinker Store #30	1607 BROADWAY BOISE, ID 83706		
St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center	1055 N Curtis Rd BOISE, ID 83706		
Sinclair Oil Bulk Plant Corporation	712 N Curtis BOISE, ID 83706		
SYSCO/GENERAL FOOD SERVICES	5710 PAN AM AVE BOISE, ID 83706		
STINKER STORE #31	300 N ORCHARD BOISE, ID 83706		
STINKER STORE #29	16 N CURTIS BOISE, ID 83706		
SPRING SHORES MARINA	LUCKY PEAK RESERVOIR BOISE, ID 83706		
SPIRIT II DISTRIBUTING INC	5656 MORRIS HILL RD BOISE, ID 83706		
SHELL SERVICE STATION	5006 FAIRVIEW AVE BOISE, ID 83706		
SAINT ALPHONSUS REG MED CENTER	1055 N CURTIS RD BOISE, ID 83706		
SAINT ALPHONSUS - LIFE FLIGHT	1011 N LIBERTY BOISE, ID 83706		
RICHARDSON BRO'S FOUR WHE	5901 FAIRVIEW AVE BOISE, ID 83706		
PACIFIC RECYCLING	5120 EMERALD BOISE, ID 83706		
Operator Training Test Site	None BOISE, ID 83706		
Nordling, David Lee	1522 W River St BOISE, ID 83706		
NAGEL BEVERAGE CO INC	5465 IRVING ST BOISE, ID 83706		
Maxim Technology	3380 Americana Terrace BOISE, ID 83706		
MINIT LUBE 1	1200 BROADWAY BOISE, ID 83706		
MICRON TECHNOLOGY	2805 E COLUMBIA RD BOISE, ID 83706		
MAVERIK COUNTRY STORE #175	1909 W BOISE AVE BOISE, ID 83706		
LUCKY PEAK PROJECT	HC 33 BOX 1020 BOISE, ID 83706		
LUCKY PEAK NURSERY	HWY 21 BOISE, ID 83706		
LOUISE NEAL/RUTH MURPHY	1121 MILLER BOISE, ID 83706		
LARRY HANSEN	805 N ORCHARD BOISE, ID 83706		
Koch Materials Co	4303 Gekeler Ln BOISE, ID 83706		
KMART #4078	730 AMERICANA BLVD BOISE, ID 83706		
JIM'S HEATING & COOLING	5300 FAIRVIEW AVE BOISE, ID 83706		
JAMES F HISEL	MAYFIELD STAGE HC 34 BOISE, ID 83706		
JACKSONS FOOD STORES #094	741 N MILWAUKEE BOISE, ID 83706		
JACKSONS FOOD STORES # 41	2127 BROADWAY AVE BOISE, ID 83706		
JACKSONS FOOD STORE #87	2581 BROADWAY BOISE, ID 83706		
JACKSONS FOOD STORE #50	1575 E BOISE AVE BOISE, ID 83706		
JACKSONS FOOD STORE #086	1005 BROADWAY BOISE, ID 83706		
INTERSTATE ELECTRIC INC	415 N PHILLIPPI BOISE, ID 83706		
IDAHO POWER CO (2)	1301 MAIN ST BOISE, ID 83706		
IDAHO POWER BOISE OPERATIONS	10790 FRANKLIN RD BOISE, ID 83706		
IDAHO ARMY NATIONAL GUARD (ORCHARD MATES)	33400 S ORCHARD ACCESS RD BOISE, ID 83706		
HUSKY PIPELINE BOISE TERMINAL	70 N PHILLIPPI BOISE, ID 83706		
HEADQUARTERS HAIR STYLING	1125 BROADWAY AVE BOISE, ID 83706		

GUERDON HOMES	5556 FEDERAL WY BOISE, ID 83706
GEM_STOP #023	420 N CURTIS BOISE, ID 83706
FLEETWAY STATION #3	420 S ORCHARD BOISE, ID 83706
FAIRGROUNDS TEXACO	4920 FAIRVIEW AVE BOISE, ID 83706
ELLIOTT LUMBER TRANSPORT	7031 FEDERAL WY BOISE, ID 83706
DRAKE PLUMBING & HEATING	2500 W BOISE AVE BOISE, ID 83706
DRAKE MECHANICAL INC	1029 MANITOU BOISE, ID 83706
DEAN'S GOODYEAR TIRE CENTER	1515 GROVE ST BOISE, ID 83706
DATS TRUCKING	665 W AMITY RD BOISE, ID 83706
Car Performance Center	1265 S Capitol Blvd BOISE, ID 83706
CROMAN CORP	1625 YAMHILL RD BOISE, ID 83706
CALDWELL DISTRIBUTING	5125 GAGE ST BOISE, ID 83706
C & J SELF SERVE	5161 OVERLAND RD BOISE, ID 83706
Boise Carbide	117 E 35th BOISE, ID 83706
BROADWAY STATION #26	1503 BROADWAY BOISE, ID 83706
BROADWAY CHEVRON	1784 BROADWAY AVE BOISE, ID 83706
BONICO STORE	1899 BOISE AVE BOISE, ID 83706
BOISE WINNEMUCCA STAGES	1105 LAPOINTE BOISE, ID 83706
BOISE TERMINAL CO INC	1004 ROYAL BLVD BOISE, ID 83706
BOISE STATION	1701 EASTOVER TERRACE BOISE, ID 83706
BOISE RIVER WILDLIFE MGMT AREA	HWY 55 BOISE, ID 83706
BOISE IDAHO TERMINAL/CHEVRON	201 N PHILLIPI BOISE, ID 83706
BOISE FOREIGN CAR SERVICE	4709 EMERALD BOISE, ID 83706
BOISE BENCH SUBSTATION	2001 AMITY ST BOISE, ID 83706
BEKINS MOVE & STORAGE CO	970 RIVER ST BOISE, ID 83706
Adams, Henry F Family Trust	204 E Myrtle St BOISE, ID 83706
APPLE STINKER STATION #58	2550 S APPLE ST BOISE, ID 83706
ALBERTSON'S INC	250 PARKCENTER BLVD BOISE, ID 83706
ADA COUNTY 1	914 ROYAL BLVD BOISE, ID 83706



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For More Information

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Results

Name	Address	Order by:	Records: 17
YANKE MACHINE SHOP INC (3)	412 E 41ST ST BOISE, ID 83712		
WARM SPRINGS GOLF CLUB	2495 WARM SPRINGS AVE BOISE, ID 83712		
THE STORAGE PLACE	2570 WARM SPRINGS AVE BOISE, ID 83712		
TABLEROCK PROPERTIES	2223 WARM SPRINGS AVE BOISE, ID 83712		
State Lab	2220 Old Penitentiary Rd BOISE, ID 83712		
PULLMAN BRICK CO INC	5657 WARM SPRINGS AVE BOISE, ID 83712		
PRODUCERS LUMBER CO	3051 WISE WY BOISE, ID 83712		
PRE COTE INDUSTRIES	2929 WISE WY BOISE, ID 83712		
M & W MARKETS	1835 WARM SPRINGS BOISE, ID 83712		
LONG GULCH GUARD STATION	T 3N R7E SEC 31 BOISE, ID 83712		
ID STATE HIST SOCIETY (OLD STATE PEN)	2445 OLD PENITENTIARY RD BOISE, ID 83712		
FOREST RIVER PROPERTY	9TH & W RIVER BOISE, ID 83712		
Curlew Gulch	Old Fort Boise Military Reserve between Cottonwood and Freestone Creeks in the Boise Foothills off Reserve St BOISE, ID 83712		
COTTONWOOD WORK CENTER	T4N R5E SEC 35 BOISE/MERI BOISE, ID 83712		
CM COMPANY	1001 PARK BLVD BOISE, ID 83712		
BOISE FIRE DEPT STATION #1	707 RESERVE ST BOISE, ID 83712		
BOGUS BASIN SKI RESORT	BOGUS BASIN SKI AREA BOISE, ID 83712		

Toxic Chemicals and Radioactive Materials

24 CFR Part 58

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

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

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

Yes: PROCEED to #3 to determine the likelihood of hazardous conditions existing nearby or on the property which could affect the health and safety of proposed occupants.

No: PROCEED to #2

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

No: PROCEED to #3

Yes: The environmental review **must** include the evaluation of previous uses of the site or other evidence of contamination on or near the site, to assure that the occupants of proposed sites are not adversely affected by hazardous materials, contamination, toxic chemicals and gases, and radioactive substances. **For acquisition and new construction projects, HUD strongly advises that the review include an ASTM Phase 1 assessment or equivalent analysis, including an update if the assessment is over 180 days old, in order to meet real estate transaction standards of due diligence.** Your review should also cover the information in the questions below. **PROCEED to #3.**

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

- **Is the property or surrounding neighborhood listed on an EPA Superfund National Priorities, the CERCLA List, or equivalent State list?**

An internet site that may be helpful is www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl.

No Yes

- **Is the property located near a toxic or solid-waste landfill site?**

An internet site that may be helpful is <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/em/>. Maps, site inspections and documentation from the local planning department may also be useful in making your determination.

No Yes

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

For projects in Washington State, visit: www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/ust-lust/tanks.html.

For projects in Oregon, visit: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/lq/tanks/index.htm>

For projects in Idaho, visit: http://www.deq.state.id.us/maps/interactive_mapping.cfm

For projects in Alaska, visit: <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/ipp/tanks.htm>

Consider past uses of the property when making your determination.

No Yes

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

No Yes

HUD's "Choosing an Environmentally 'Safe' Site" provides guidance in considering potential environmental issues: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/library/safesite.pdf>

In considering the site the guidance suggests that you:

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

- Yes to any of the above questions: PROCEED to #4
- No to all questions: The toxic chemicals and radioactive materials review is complete, unless there are other hazards that could affect the health and safety of occupants. Record your determination on the Statutory Worksheet and maintain appropriate documentation in the ERR.

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

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

- Yes: PROCEED to #5.
- No: The toxic chemicals and radioactive materials review is complete, unless there are other hazards that could affect the health and safety of occupants. Record your determination that there are no hazards that could affect the safety of occupants or impact the intended use of the project and maintain appropriate documentation in the ERR.

5. Can the adverse environmental condition be mitigated?

- Yes: Mitigate according to the requirements of the appropriate Federal, State or local oversight agency. Record your determination that there are no hazards that could affect the safety of occupants or impact the intended use of the project and maintain appropriate documentation in the ERR. HUD assistance should be conditioned on completion of appropriate mitigation. Deny HUD assistance if, after mitigation, the property is still determined to be unsafe or unhealthy. For more details please refer to HUD's "Choosing an Environmentally 'Safe' Site."
- No: Do not provide HUD assistance for the project at this site.

DISCLAIMER: This document is intended as a tool to help Region X HUD grantees and HUD staff complete environmental requirements. This document is subject to change. This is not a policy statement. Legislation and Regulations take precedence over any information found in this document.

This page is located on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Homes and Communities website at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/review/explosive.cfm>.



Explosive and Flammable Facilities

There are certain hazards associated with specific hazardous facilities, which store, handle, or process hazardous substances of a flammable or explosive nature. There are inherent potential dangers associated with locating HUD-assisted projects near such hazardous facilities. Project sites located too close to facilities handling, storing or processing conventional fuels (e.g. petroleum), hazardous gases (e.g. propane) or chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature (e.g. benzene) is a matter of concern when conducting an environmental assessment. Calculating the Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) is one of several steps toward determining site suitability for a proposed HUD-assisted project near hazardous facilities. Gathering specific site information using the guidance found in the guidebook "Siting of HUD-Assisted Projects near Hazardous Facilities" and the regulation 24 CFR Part 51 Subpart C, is a requirement for the determination of the ASD between the proposed HUD-assisted project site and the assessed hazardous facility. For further assistance contact the Environmental Contact in your area or Nelson Rivera at HUD Washington.

-  Information by State
-  Print version

Related Information



Assessment Tools
for Environmental
Compliance

Siting of HUD-assisted Projects near Hazardous Facilities

Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) Electronic Assessment Tool

HUD Guidance and Technical Assistance

Is the property located near hazardous operations handling conventional fuels or chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature?

Threshold: Properties that are located near hazardous industrial operations handling fuels or chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature are subject to HUD safety standards (24 CFR 51, Subpart C). In the case of tanks containing common liquid fuels, the requirement for an acceptable separation distance (ASD) calculation only applies to storage tanks that have a capacity of more than 100 gallons.

Documentation: Grantees are to select the condition that best describes the project either A_ or B_ and document the source of the information.

- A. The grantee provides HUD a finding by a qualified data source stating: (1) that the grantee's proposed property is located within the immediate vicinity of hazardous industrial operations handling fuel or chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature; (2) the type and scale of such hazardous operations; (3) the distance of such operations from the proposed property; (4) a preliminary calculation of the acceptable separation distance (ASD) between such operations and the proposed property; and (5) a recommendation as to whether it is safe to use the property in accord with 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart C.
- B. The grantee provides HUD a finding from a qualified data source that the

grantee's proposed property is not located within the immediate vicinity of hazardous industrial operations handling fuel or chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature by citing data used and the maps used.

Content current as of 6 April 2009

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20410
Telephone: (202) 708-1112 [Find the address of a HUD office near you](#)

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Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) Electronic Assessment Tool

The Environmental Planning Division (EPD) has developed an electronic-based assessment tool that calculates the Acceptable Separation Distance (ASD) from stationary hazards. The ASD is the distance from above ground stationary containerized hazards of an explosive or fire prone nature, to where a HUD assisted project can be located. The ASD is consistent with the Department's standards of blast protection (0.5 mi buildings) and thermal

- [Information by State](#)
- [Print version](#)

Providing Feedback & Corrections

After using the ASD Assessment Tool following the directions in this User Guide, users are encouraged to provide feedback on how the ASD

Message from webpage

You have indicated that the container is below ground. Regulation 24 CFR Part 51 applies only to aboveground containers.

Facilities" and the regulation 24 CFR Part 51, Subpart C, Siting of HUD-Assisted Projects Near Hazardous Operations Handling Conventional Fuels or Chemicals of an Explosive or Flammable Nature.

-
- Assessment Tools**
- for Environmental Compliance
- ▶ [ASDs User Guide](#)
 - ▶ [ASD Flow Chart](#)

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

Acceptable Separation Distance Assessment Tool	
Is the container above ground?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is the container under pressure?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Does the container hold a cryogenic liquified gas?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Is the container diked?	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
What is the volume (gal) of the container?	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
What is the Diked Area Length (ft)?	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>

Explosive and Flammable Operations

24CFR Part 58

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

1. Does the project include development, construction, rehabilitation or modernization or conversion? (For modernization and rehabilitation projects, does the work increase residential densities, convert a building for habitation, or make a vacant building habitable?)

No: STOP here. The project is not subject to 24 CFR Part 51 C. Record your determination in your Environmental Review Record (ERR).

Yes: PROCEED to #2

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

Maintain documentation supporting your determination in your ERR. Documentation could include a finding by a qualified data source (i.e. Fire Marshall etc...), copies of pictures, maps, and/or internet data.

TIP: You do not have to consider all tanks at all sizes within 1 mile of your project. Screen further by determining the Acceptable Separation Distance for specific tank sizes and using that information to narrow your search. For instance, the maximum ASD for a 100 gallon tank is 115 feet. You do not need to map 100 gallon tanks farther than 115 feet from your project site. Find the list of ASDs by tank size in Appendix F and G here: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/training/guidebooks/hazfacilities/index.cfm>

No: STOP here. The project is not subject to 24 CFR Part 51 C. Record your determination that there are no storage tanks within one mile of the project site in your ERR.

Yes: PROCEED to #3

3. Is the Separation Distance from the project acceptable based on standards in 24 CFR 51 C?

Use the online tool to calculate ASD: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/asdcalculator.cfm> or use the HUD guidebook, "Siting of HUD-assisted Projects near Hazardous Facilities (HUD-1060-CPD, Sept. 1996)", also available on the web: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/energyenviron/environment/resources/guidebooks/hazfacilities/index.cfm>

Yes: STOP here. Include maps and your separation distance calculations in your ERR.

No: PROCEED to #4

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

No: PROJECT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE-DO NOT FUND

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

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