

DRAFT Environmental Assessment for New Construction of a State Veterans Home in Post Falls, Idaho



November 2019

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Executive Summary and Conclusions

This draft environmental assessment (EA), identifies, analyzes, and documents the potential physical, environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic impacts associated with new construction of a State Veterans Home in Post Falls, Idaho. This proposed project would cover approximately 7.3 acres located in the Riverbend Commerce Park-Phase IV on South Clearwater Loop in Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho. The new 64-bed Home will be approximately 84,000 gross square feet consisting of one neighborhood subdivided into 4 household wings. Each household will support 16 private resident rooms, dedicated dining, kitchen, den, sitting lounges, living and outdoor patio.

The **purpose** of this Proposed Action is to continue to enable the IDVS to provide eligible Veterans and their families with a home atmosphere that is comfortable, inviting and encourages well-being. The philosophy of the design emphasizes strong connections to nature and a simplicity of form to create tranquil settings for meaningful life.

The Proposed Action is **needed** to meet the IDVS' mission of providing eligible Veterans with high quality long-term care.

Two alternatives are analyzed in this EA:

- The **Proposed Action** is for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to award a grant providing partial funding to the State of Idaho to build a new State Veterans Home for northern Idaho Veterans in Post Falls, Idaho.
- The **No Action** alternative is for VA to not award the federal grant, which would prevent the state from proceeding to build the new home. This alternative would continue to negatively impact our Veterans in our northern Idaho rural communities as they will go without the services IDVS can provide, and they deserve.

The potential environmental impacts of the **Proposed Action** and **No Action** are summarized in the following table:

Table: Summary of Impact Analysis

| Resource / Issue | Proposed Action | No Action |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Meets Purpose of and Need for Action | Yes | No |
| Aesthetics | Minor temporary impact from presence of heavy equipment and unfinished work during construction. Following completion, the building placement will optimize mountain views, minimize impact to and complement the adjacent residential properties and optimize site circulation. | None |
| Air Quality | Particulate emissions during construction are below the <i>de minimis</i> threshold level. Emissions would comply with all permit requirements and regulations. No significant impact. | None |
| Cultural Resources | The Proposed Action would not directly affect any historic properties. | None |

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| Geology and Soils | Minor short-term potential for erosion and sedimentation during construction; impacts would be minimized through best management practices and conformance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit requirements. | None |
| Hydrology and Water Quality | Minor short-term potential for erosion and sedimentation during construction; impacts would be minimized through best management practices and conformance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit requirements. Water supply would be sited and operated in consultation with appropriate contractors and regulatory agencies to ensure minimal impacts on existing users. | None |
| Wildlife and Habitat | Not likely to adversely affect protected species; less than significant impact to local general wildlife and habitat. | None |
| Noise | Minor short-term adverse noise impacts during construction. Continued minor, intermittent, long-term adverse noise impacts during operation from deliveries and grounds maintenance equipment. However, to minimize noise the homes' entrance will be designed facing residential neighborhood with deliveries on the backside of the building facing the industrial zoned properties. | None |
| Land Use | No adverse impact. | None |
| Floodplains, Wetlands, and Coastal Zone Management | No significant impact. | None |
| Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice | No adverse impact. Possible short-term localized beneficial impact to employment during construction as well as a positive workforce development and employment opportunities following completion. | None |
| Community Services | Beneficial impact by providing nursing care services for Veterans and their families. Provides for large volunteerism opportunities, | None |
| Solid and Hazardous Materials | Solid waste generated during construction and operation would be typical of similarly sized projects and residential facilities. Would comply with all regulations. No significant impact. | None |
| Transportation and Parking | Short-term adverse impact from construction traffic, less than significant. | None |
| Utilities | No adverse impacts. | None |
| Potential for Generating Substantial Controversy | None identified. | None identified |

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ABSTRACT

LEAD AGENCY: IDAHO DIVISION OF VETERANS SERVICES for U.S. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

COOPERATING AGENCIES: IDAHO DIVISION OF PUBLIC WORKS

TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION: New Construction of State Veterans Home in Post Falls, Idaho

AFFECTED JURISDICTION: Kootenai County, Idaho

POINT OF CONTACT: Ms. Tracy Schaner, Deputy Chief Administrator, Idaho Division of Veterans Services, 351 N. Collins Road, Boise, Idaho, 83702; 208-780-1320; tracy.schaner@veterans.idaho.gov

PROPONENT: Idaho Division of Veterans Services

DOCUMENT DESIGNATION: Draft Environmental Assessment

This environmental assessment (EA) identifies, analyzes, and documents the potential physical, environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic impacts associated with a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs for constructing a new State Veterans Home in Post Falls, Idaho. This proposed project would cover approximately 7.3 acres located in the Riverbend Commerce Park-Phase IV on South Clearwater Loop in Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho. The new 64- bed Home will be approximately 84,000 gross square feet consisting of one neighborhood subdivided into 4 household wings. Each household will support 16 private resident rooms, dedicated dining kitchen, den, sitting lounges, living and outdoor patio.

The purpose is to continue to enable the Idaho Division of Veterans Services (IDVS) to provide eligible Veterans and their families with a home atmosphere that is comfortable, inviting and encourages well-being. The philosophy of the design emphasizes strong connections to nature and a simplicity of form to create tranquil settings for meaningful life.

The Proposed Action is needed to meet the IDVS' mission of providing eligible Veterans with high quality long-term care.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|------------------|---|
| ASEL | A-weighted sound exposure level |
| BMP | best management practice |
| CEQ | Council on Environmental Quality |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| dBA | A-weighted decibel |
| EA | environmental assessment |
| EIS | environmental impact statement |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FONSI | finding of no significant impact |
| FWS | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| L _{MAX} | A-weighted maximum sound level |
| NAAQS | National Ambient Air Quality Standards |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NOA | notice of availability |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| NRCS | Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| IAC | Idaho Administrative Code |
| IDVS | Idaho Division of Veterans Services |
| PM | particulate matter; PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ have average diameter less than 2.5 and 10 micrometers, respectively |
| SHPO | state historic preservation office |
| SIP | state implementation plan |
| SO ₂ | sulfur dioxide |
| USACE | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| VA | U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs |
| VOC | volatile organic compound |

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INTRODUCTION

The Idaho Division of Veterans Services (the "IDVS") is dedicated to serving Idaho's Veterans and their families by delivering superior long-term care and enhanced quality of life for residents in its State Veterans Homes. Residency in the Idaho State Veterans Homes is available to honorably discharged Idaho Veterans and their spouses. Skilled nursing care is available to Idaho Veterans, and their spouses, who are certified as needing such care by a licensed physician. The Homes are certified for Medicare, Medicaid, and VA Service-Connected programs. The Boise Home accommodates 122 skilled nursing care and 36 domiciliary residents. The Pocatello and Lewiston Homes each accommodate 66 skilled nursing care residents.

The Idaho Division of Veterans Services' FY2014 budget included funding for a statewide needs assessment of our veterans' home capacity. The contractors (Insight Architects, P.A. and NBBJ) presented IDVS with a Statewide Facility Assessment dated March 2015. This assessment recommended that Idaho construct a fourth State Veterans Home in Northern Idaho. The Post Falls community and leaders expressed considerable interest in hosting this fourth home and helped identify the land to be used for this project. This proposed project will cover approximately 7.3 acres located in the Riverbend Commerce Park-Phase IV on South Clearwater Loop in Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho. This site is located in Post Falls, Idaho between a light industrial area and a residential development and has convenient access to the freeway. Figures 1.1 and 1.2 reflect the general location and site boundary of the Post Falls property to be used for this Proposed Action.

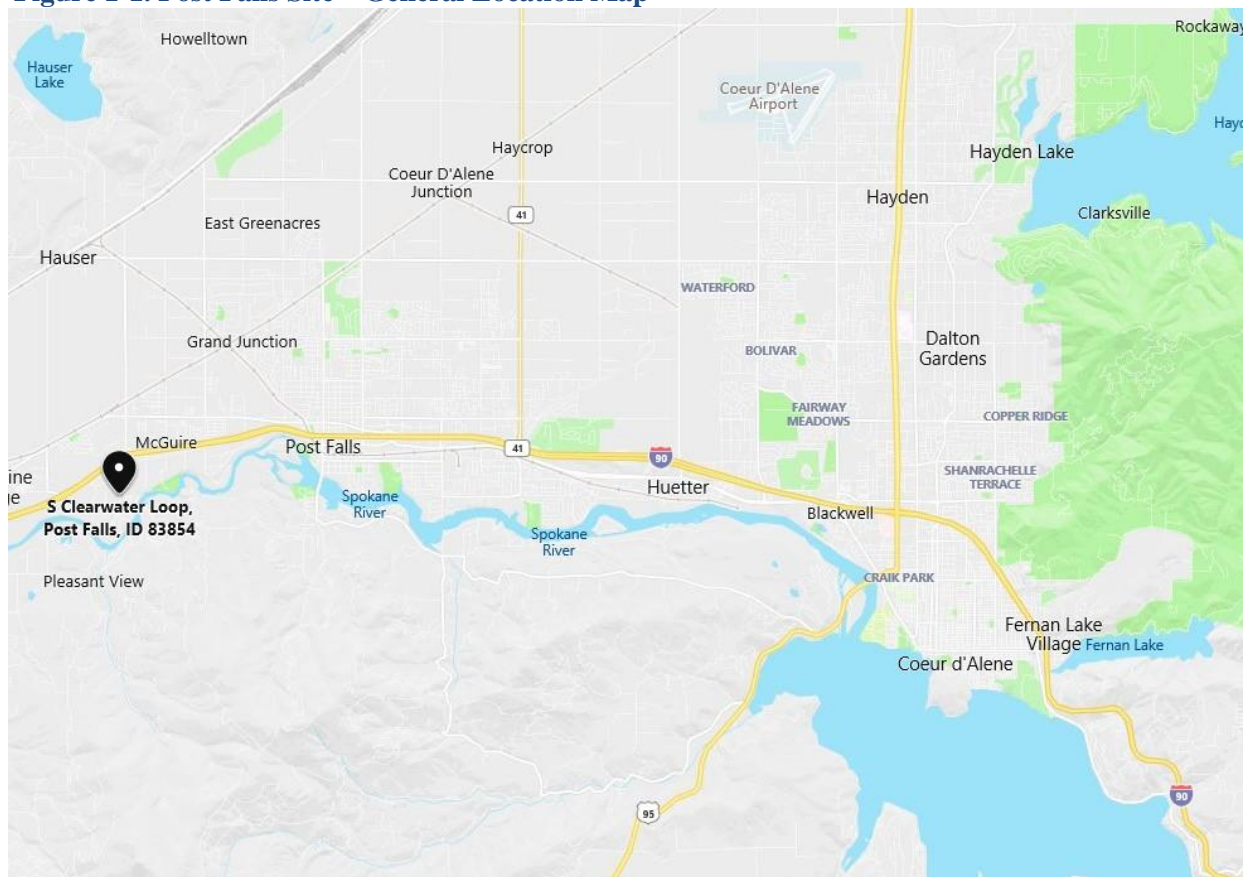
In this environmental assessment (EA), IDVS identifies, analyzes, and documents the potential physical, environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic impacts associated with VA awarding a grant to support new construction of a State Veterans Home in Post Falls, Idaho. This proposed project would cover approximately 7.3 acres located in the Riverbend Commerce Park-Phase IV on South Clearwater Loop in Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho. The new Veterans Home will be approximately 84,000 gross square feet consisting of one neighborhood subdivided into 4 household wings. Each household will support 16 private resident rooms, dedicated dining kitchen, den, sitting lounges, living and outdoor patio.

Two alternatives are analyzed in this EA:

- The Proposed Action for VA to award a grant that provides partial funding for IDVS to build a new State Veterans Home for northern Idaho Veterans in Post Falls, Idaho.
- The No Action alternative to not award the federal grant, which would prevent the state from proceeding to build the new home. This alternative would negatively impact our Veterans in our northern Idaho rural communities as they will go without the services IDVS can provide, and they deserve.

This site-specific analysis is conducted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 United States Code 4321 et seq.), the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) "Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA" (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500–1508), VA's NEPA regulations titled "Environmental Effects of the Department of Veterans Affairs Actions" (38 CFR Part 26), and VA's NEPA Interim Guidance for Projects (VA 2010). These requirements specify that VA must evaluate the potential environmental impacts of VA facilities, operations, and related funding decisions prior to taking action. IDVS must apply the NEPA review process and use the information to make an informed decision prior to undertaking a proposed action. An EA provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether an action would cause significant environmental impacts (requiring an EIS) or the agency can issue a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) (40 CFR 1508.9). A FONSI is a decision document that briefly presents the reasons why an action would not have a significant effect on the human environment (40 CFR 1508.13). As required by NEPA and the implementing regulations from CEQ and VA, the alternative of taking no action is evaluated, providing a baseline for comparison of potential impacts from the action alternative(s).

Figure 1-1. Post Falls Site – General Location Map



Base map source: Bing Roads 2019



Figure 1-2. Post Falls Site – Site Boundary



This EA presents the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action and the project background (Chapter 1), provides details of the alternatives (Chapter 2), and describes the affected environment and evaluates the potential environmental consequences (Chapter 3). The remainder of the document provides a summary of agency coordination and public involvement (Chapter 4), best management practices and monitoring (Chapter 5), a list of preparers (Chapter 6), references (Chapter 7), and a glossary (Chapter 8).

1.1 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of this Proposed Action is to continue to enable the IDVS to provide eligible Veterans and their families in Northern Idaho with a home atmosphere that is comfortable, inviting and encourages well-being. The philosophy of the design emphasizes strong connections to nature and a simplicity of form to create tranquil settings for meaningful life. The Proposed Action is needed to meet the IDVS' mission of providing eligible Veterans with high quality long-term care.

1.2 Project Background and Existing Site

The Idaho Division of Veterans Services' FY2014 budget included funding for a statewide needs assessment of our veterans home capacity. The contractors (Insight Architects, P.A. and NBBJ) presented IDVS with a Statewide Facility Assessment dated March 2015. This assessment recommended that Idaho construct a fourth State Veterans Home in Northern Idaho. The Post Falls community and its leaders expressed considerable interest in hosting this fourth home and helped identify the land to be used for this project. This proposed project will cover approximately 7.3 acres located in the Riverbend Commerce Park-Phase IV on South Clearwater Loop in Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho. This site has been acquired by the State of Idaho and is in Post Falls, Idaho between a light industrial area and a residential development and has convenient access to the freeway.

1.3 Decision-Making

This EA has been prepared to identify, analyze, and document the potential physical, environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic effects associated with VA's proposed grant to support IDVS' construction of a new State Veterans Home in Post Falls, Idaho.

IDVS is required to incorporate environmental considerations into its decision-making process for the actions it proposes to undertake. This is done in accordance with the regulations and guidance identified in Section 1.0. This EA:

- informs the public of the possible environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and its considered alternatives, as well as methods to reduce these effects
- provides for public, state, inter-agency, and tribal input into IDVS' planning and evaluation
- documents the NEPA process
- supports informed decision-making by IDVS

The decision document for this proposed state undertaking also identifies the actions to which IDVS, as a condition of grant award, would commit to minimize environmental effects, as required under NEPA, its implementing regulations from CEQ (40 CFR 1500–1508) and VA (38 CFR Part 26), and VA's NEPA guidance (VA 2010).

The decision to be made is whether—having considered the potential physical, environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic effects—VA should implement the Proposed Action of grant award including, as appropriate, measures IDVS would implement to reduce adverse effects.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES

This chapter provides information on the Proposed Action and No Action, as well as design alternatives that were identified but not considered in detail. NEPA, and the regulations of CEQ and VA for implementing NEPA, require all reasonable alternatives to be rigorously explored and objectively evaluated.

2.1 Development of Alternatives

The new construction evaluated under the Proposed Action are within the boundary of the property evaluated in the 2019 Phase I Environmental Survey. Working with an architecture- engineering consultant, IDVS considered options within the boundary areas for layout of the site elements, identifying an efficient design on within the available area and complemented the existing aesthetics of the Riverbend Commerce Park as well as provided a good transition between the residential and industrial zones properties surrounding the site.

2.2 Alternatives

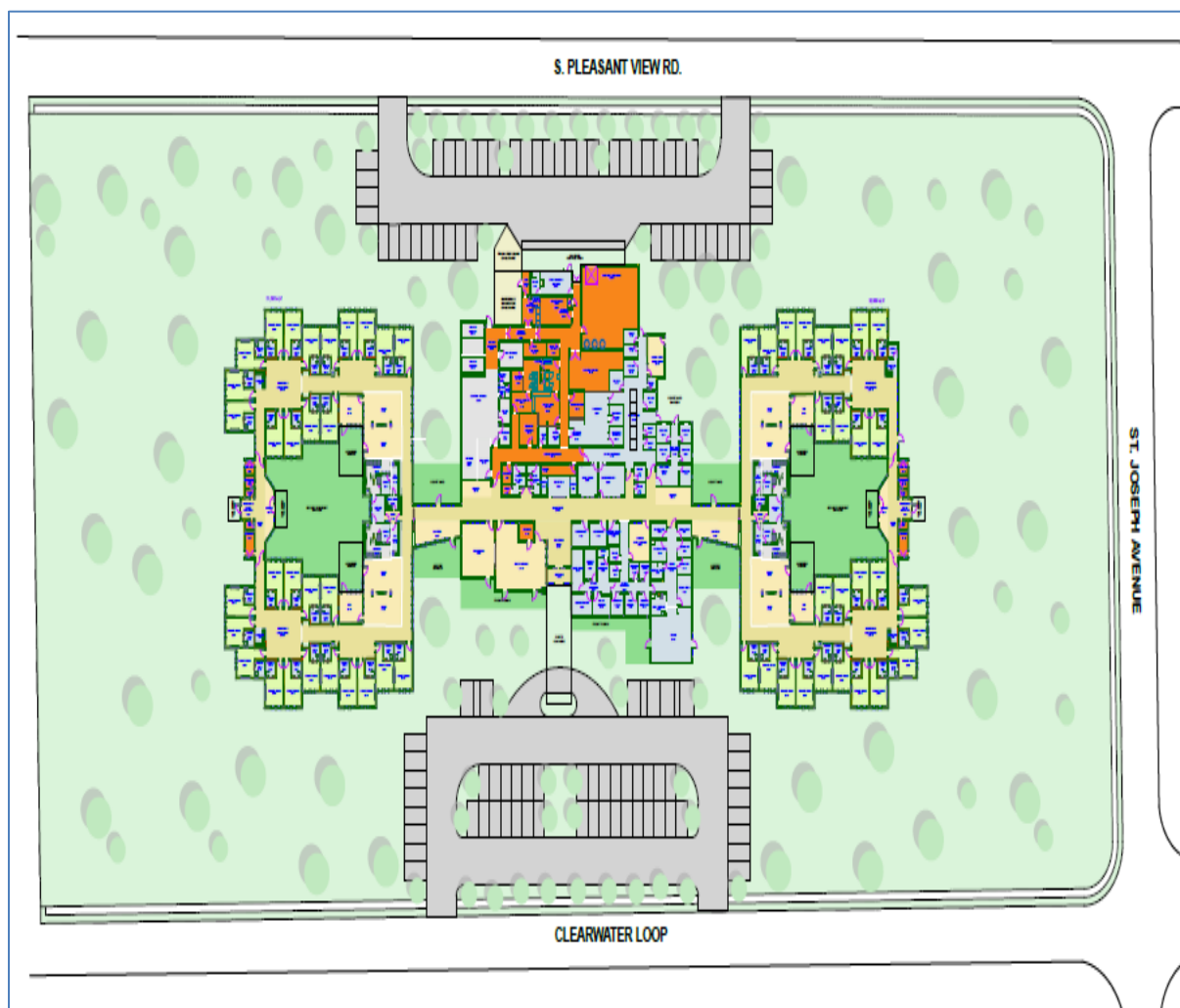
The alternatives evaluated in this EA are the Proposed Action and No Action.

2.2.1 Proposed Action: New Construction –Property Location

Under the Proposed Action, the Idaho Division of Veterans Services would be constructing a new 64 bed State Veterans Home in Post Falls, Idaho. The majority of development would occur in the southern portion of the property, leaving enough space to expand in future years in the northern portion of the project property. The project is designed to maximize the potential of the relatively compact site in Post Falls. Building placement will optimize the mountain views, minimize impact to the adjacent residential properties and optimize site circulation. The proposed new construction includes the following:

- A 64-bed State Veterans Home that will be approximately 84,000 gross square feet consisting of one neighborhood subdivided into 4 household wings.
- Each household will support 16 private resident rooms with private bathrooms and will share a dedicated dining kitchen, den, sitting lounges, living and outdoor patio.
- Each household will have direct access to the main community center, which will include a chapel, barber/beauty shop, bistro, activities and multipurpose room, sports club, and therapy room.
- The home will also include a central food preparation area, laundry facility, maintenance and supply and administrative office area.
- The new design will incorporate the VA small home design guidelines where possible, while also meeting the state's nursing home regulations and the Code of Federal Regulations.
- A temporary construction access road would be constructed near the northwestern property boundary to minimize traffic impacts to the current residential neighborhood. Signage would be placed throughout the new construction project area as appropriate.
- The site would be landscaped in keeping with the overall appearance, for visual aesthetics and to provide a sound barrier.
- The style and character will be elegantly understated with clean lines and simple ornamentations. The color palette and finish materials will reflect the natural environment through earth tones and rich accents.

Figure 2-1 Conceptual Layout of the Proposed Action.



2.2.2 No Action

For this project, No Action is defined as VA not awarding the grant for IDVS to construct the State Veterans Home in northern Idaho.

The No Action alternative, resulting in not proceeding to build the new home, will continue to negatively impact our Veterans in our northern Idaho rural communities as they will go without the services we can provide, and they deserve and, therefore, would not meet the purpose of and need for action. Veterans and their families residing in northern Idaho would be underserved in the future; in many cases, this would require Veterans and their families to acquire services from private nursing facilities or go without the nursing care and services they may require. Furthermore, the No Action alternative would create hardships for the families visiting their loved veteran or eligible veteran spouse residing in other State Veterans Homes because of the distances needed to travel. If Veterans and their families must resort to private facilities, they are deprived of the honor and privilege bestowed upon them by a grateful nation for their service to their country.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This chapter describes the environmental conditions at the proposed project site and vicinity and potential impacts that would occur as a result of the Proposed Action and the No Action Alternative. The existing conditions provide a baseline for analyzing potential impacts. The analysis considers direct, indirect, short-term or long-term, adverse or beneficial impacts. Where applicable, best management practices and mitigation measures that would minimize or eliminate adverse impacts are identified.

3.1 Aesthetics

Aesthetics include the physical (natural and manmade) and biological features of the landscape that contribute to the visual character or scenic quality of the area. Scenic quality is a measure of the visual appeal of the landscape, which is subjective and varies among observers.

3.1.1 Existing Environment

The project site consists of 7.3-acres of undeveloped land. The south 4.1-acre portion of the Project Area is open agricultural land. The north 3.2-acre portion of the Project Area is a homogenous mature stand of spruce trees. The Project Area is bounded by three roads: S Clearwater Loop to the west, St. Joe Avenue to the south, South Pleasant View Road to the east, and an empty agricultural field to the north. Features surrounding the project site that contribute to the visual character of the area include roads, commercial buildings to the south and west, open space to the north, and residential homes to the east. The project site is visible to drivers on South Pleasant View Road and South Clearwater Loop, to the residences east of South Pleasant View Road and the commercial buildings to the west and south.

3.1.2 Environmental Consequences

3.1.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, most construction activity would occur within an area that is currently undeveloped. Heavy equipment would be used for grading and for the initial stages of building the structures. The heavy equipment phase of construction is expected to require no more than a total of approximately 60 days and would not necessarily be one continuous period. The presence of heavy equipment and unfinished stages of site preparation and construction would temporarily impact the visual quality of the area. Impacts on visual quality would change over the course of construction, progressing toward negligible in the later stages. To the extent possible, construction activities would be limited to daylight hours to minimize impacts from equipment lights. All areas disturbed during construction, including temporary staging and disturbance areas, would be restored, at a minimum, to their pre-existing condition.

The Veterans Home would more closely resemble a residential development as opposed to a commercial facility or multi-story hospital. The buildings would be consistent with the County-and approve planned use of this parcel. The structures would create a noticeable long-term difference compared to the existing open space landscape and because aesthetics is objective, to some the impacts may be adverse, but to others the addition of the Veterans Home may result in neutral feelings related to aesthetics or may improve the visual quality of the area. The new Veterans Home is not anticipated to result in significant adverse changes to the aesthetics.

3.1.2.2 No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the project site would not be used for the Veterans Home and there would be no construction or operational impacts to aesthetics. Although IDVS would not own or develop the site under the No Action Alternative, the project site would likely be developed for commercial and/or industrial use; future development would have similar impacts to aesthetics as the Proposed Action.

3.2 Air Quality

The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) define the maximum allowable concentrations of pollutants that may be reached but not exceeded within a given time period to protect human health with a reasonable margin of safety. The ambient standards are for the criteria pollutants of carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, lead, particulate matter (PM), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). Particulate matter is further defined by size – less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM₁₀) and less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM_{2.5}). While ozone is a regulated pollutant, it is not emitted directly from sources but is formed by a combination of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) reacting with sunlight in the atmosphere. Exceeding any of the NAAQS constitutes nonattainment of the standard in the area. A federally enforceable state implementation plan (SIP) is required for areas of nonattainment, and an EPA-approved maintenance plan is required when an area is reclassified from nonattainment to attainment.

3.2.1 Existing Environment

The project area is in an attainment area for all criteria pollutants (EPA 2016a); therefore, a General Conformity (40 CFR Part 93, Subpart B) analysis is not needed.

3.2.2 Environmental Consequences

3.2.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the construction activities would generate particulate emissions from grading the ground surface for site preparation, excavating (e.g., for installing utilities and building foundations), operation of heavy equipment and driving construction vehicles on unpaved and paved roads at the project site. During construction, the construction contractor would be required to minimize fugitive dust by implementing dust control measures such as application of water to suppress dust and washing down construction vehicles and paved roadways immediately adjacent to the construction site. Fuel combustion in construction vehicles would temporarily result in increased emissions of VOCs, NO_x, SO₂, PM_{2.5} and CO. The construction contractor would implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as use of compressed natural gas as fuel and minimizing idling of construction and delivery vehicles to the extent practicable to minimize impacts. Construction workers would use privately owned vehicles to travel to and from the project site during the construction, which would also result in temporary emissions. Construction activities at the project site would not significantly adversely affect air quality.

IDVS would install and operate stationary air emission sources, including HVAC systems at the proposed facility, which would result in long-term, less-than-significant effects to local air quality during facility operations. Potential air quality impacts would be minimized by implementing the requirements for protection of air resources including compliance with federal air quality regulations and standards, and control of particulate matter, carbon monoxide emissions, and odors. Emissions associated with hazardous air pollutants (e.g. formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acrolein, methanol, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, volatile organic carbons, CO, NO_x, and PM) are regulated in the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; IDVS would comply with the emission limitations, operating limitations, and other requirements detailed in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ (§63.6605). Overall, short-term and long-term air

quality impacts from construction and operation would be less than significant under the Proposed Action.

3.2.2.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the project site would not be used for the Veterans Home and there would be no construction or operational impacts on air quality. Although IDVS would not own or develop the site under the No Action Alternative, the project site would likely be developed for commercial and/or industrial use; future development would have similar impacts on air quality as the Proposed Action.

3.3 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, as well as historic structures in the built environment. This impact analysis focused on sites and structures listed in, or eligible for nomination to, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) for implementing Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966.

Cultural resources include both archaeological resources and historic structures in the built environment. The NHPA of 1966 (Public Law 89-665; 16 USC §470 *et seq.*) as amended, outlines Federal policy to protect historic properties and promote historic preservation in cooperation with States, Tribal governments, local governments, the public and other consulting parties. The NHPA established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and designated the Idaho State Historical Preservation Office (ISHPO) as the entity responsible for administering State-level programs in the state of Idaho. Section 106 of the NHPA outlines the procedures that Federal agencies follow to take into account the effect of their actions on historic properties. The Section 106 process applies to a Federal undertaking that has the potential to affect historic properties, defined in the NHPA as those properties (i.e., archaeological sites, buildings, structures, historic districts, and objects) that are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. For state projects or activities on state lands, ISHPO is afforded an opportunity to review and comment on: (1) the demolition of state property; (2) major state projects requiring an Environmental Impact Report; (3) archaeological investigations on state-controlled land; (4) projects that involve a landmark listed in the Idaho Landmarks Register; (5) the sale or lease of surplus state property; (6) exploration and recovery of underwater historic properties; and (7) excavation or removal of archaeological or historic features from caves.

Although buildings and archaeological sites are most readily recognizable as historic properties, a diverse range of resources are listed in the NRHP, including roads, boundary markers, shipwrecks, trolley cars, battlefields and landscapes. Under Section 106, Federal agencies are responsible for identifying historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for an undertaking, assessing the effects of the undertaking on those historic properties, if present, and considering ways to avoid, minimize, and mitigate any adverse effects of its undertaking on historic properties. The APE is the geographic area within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist.

3.3.1 Existing Environment

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) (referred to hereafter as Project Area) is approximately 7.3-acres; 886 feet (ft) (270 meters [m]) north/south x 374 ft (114 m) east/west. The Project Area is located within Township- 50 North, Range 05 West, Sections 6, 7, Boise Meridian, Kootenai County, Idaho. The physical property address is 1116 S Clearwater Loop, Post Falls, Idaho 83854. The Visual Area of Potential Effect toward the single story proposed complex with the unaided eye is approximately 0.5 miles (mi) (0.8 kilometers)] in circumference.

The proposed development is a National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Project which

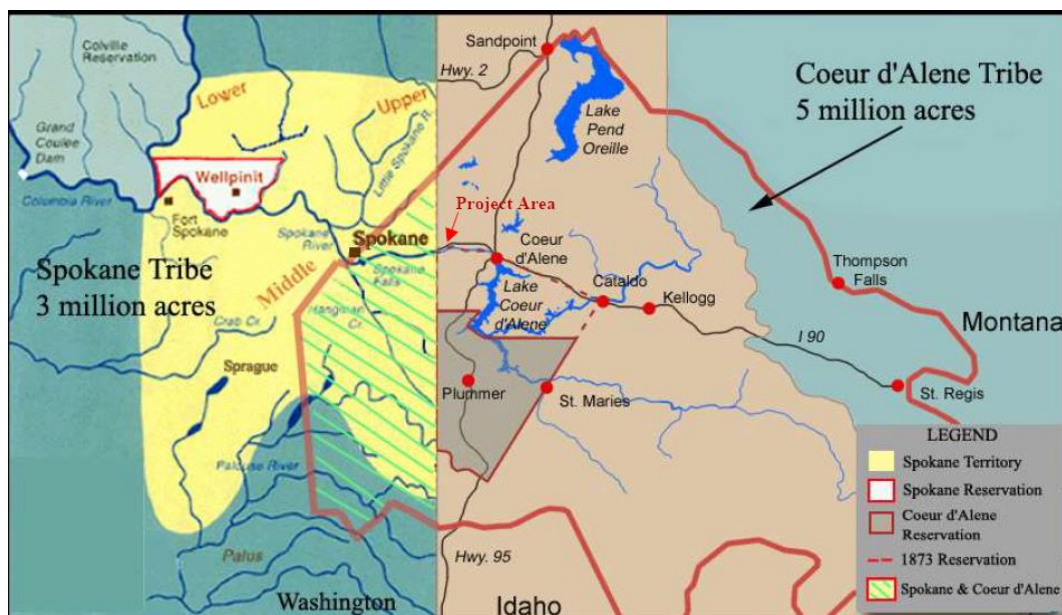
received comment by the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recommending an archaeological survey. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe also recommended a cultural resources survey. ALLWEST contracted A CRM Consultant to complete the archaeological survey. An Archaeological Survey performed by A CRM Consultant dated June 23, 2019 was submitted to SHPO and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe for review. The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office issued a letter dated June 28, 2019 stating the proposed project will have **no effect** to historic properties. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe also responded with findings of **no effect** to tribal properties. The A copy of the Idaho SHPO letter is provided in Appendix A.

Figure 3-1 Archeological Survey – Area Potential Effect (APE)



Figure 3. Area of Potential Effect (Project Area) location depicted on ortho imagery.

Figure 3-2 Coeur d' Alene Tribe Aboriginal Territories and Contemporary Reservation Boundaries



3.3.2 Environmental Consequences

3.3.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, the construction of the new Veterans Home would not adversely affect any historic properties. The Section 106 Criteria for Adverse Effect (36 CFR 800.5) defines an undertaking (action) as having an adverse effect on historic properties if the undertaking would alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics that qualify a property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The analysis considers potential effects to cultural resources located in and within view of the project area.

3.3.2.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the project site would not be used for the Veterans Home and there would be no construction or operational impacts on cultural resources. Although IDVS would not own or develop the site under the No Action Alternative, the project site would likely be developed for commercial and/or industrial use; future development would have similar impacts on as the Proposed Action.

3.4 Geology and Soils

Geology and soils include the physical surface and subsurface features and landforms of the project site. The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) (7 USC §4201 et seq.) states that Federal agencies must “minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses...” (NRCS 2013). Resources protected by the FPPA include prime and unique farmland. However, according to the FPPA, farmland does not include land that is already in or committed to urban development (NRCS 2013). The definition of farmland already in urban development includes lands identified as “urbanized areas” on the U.S. Census Urban Area Reference Maps.

3.4.1 Existing Environment

The 7.3-acre project site is generally level; elevation ranges from approximately 2,120-feet above mean seal level in the northern part of the site to 2,095-feet in the southern portion (NRCS 2019). The project site soil is characterized as Garrison gravelly silt loam with 0 to 7 % slopes. Soils at the project site are classified as Prime Farmland if irrigated, Farmland of Statewide Importance, and Prime Farmland if Drained (NRCS 2019). However, the project site is located in an urbanized area as designated by the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB 2010), therefore the FPPA does not apply.

Figure 3-3 depicts the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS 2019).

Figure 3-3 Post Falls Site Survey Map



3.4.2 Environmental Consequences

3.4.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, minor short-term adverse erosion and sedimentation impacts would be possible during both the construction and operational phases of the project. Construction activities (including vegetative clearing, adjustments to site grading, new roadway construction, and construction of small structures) would disturb and expose subsurface soils, increasing susceptibility to wind and surface runoff erosion. Wind erosion could temporarily increase airborne particulate matter in the area, resulting in short-term health, visibility, and aesthetics impacts. Temporary increases in sedimentation in stormwater drainages could occur as a result of surface runoff erosion. Soils generated during excavation would be reutilized in areas requiring fill material or transported offsite. Site topography would not be substantially altered. Drainage changes resulting from changes to site topography are anticipated to be minimal and would be monitored for erosion potential through routine site stormwater management practices.

IDVS would minimize potentially adverse impacts from erosion by implementing best management practices and conformance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. IDVS, under the direction and oversight of the Idaho Division of Public Works would implement a site-specific E&SC plan prior to initiating ground-disturbing activities and would obtain a General Construction Permit. IDVS would implement the E&SC plan, including erosion control BMPs, during and after construction to stabilize soils. Excavated soil would be managed in accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations. If contaminated materials are discovered during construction activities, work would cease until the appropriate procedures could be implemented. These minimization opportunities are described in Section 5.0. Under the Proposed Action, the construction of the

new Veterans Home would not adversely affect the geology or soils.

3.4.2.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the project site would not be used for the Veterans Care Center and there would be no impacts on geology, soils or topography. Although IDVS would not own or develop the site under the No Action Alternative, the project site would likely be developed for commercial and/or industrial use; future development would likely have similar impacts as the Proposed Action.

3.5 Hydrology and Water Quality

Hydrology addresses surface and stormwater drainage patterns, whereas water quality addresses the control of stormwater runoff to protect the quality of receiving waters, and the presence and quality of groundwater. The CWA (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.), as amended in 1977, established the basic framework for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States (WOUS). The CWA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (33 U.S.C. §1342) requires permits for stormwater discharges associated with construction activities. EO 11990 Protection of Wetlands requires Federal agencies to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on wetlands. EO 11988 *Floodplain Management* requires Federal agencies to avoid direct or indirect support of development within the 100-year floodplain whenever there is a practicable alternative. The Federal Emergency Management Agency uses Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) to identify the regulatory 100-year floodplain for the National Flood Insurance Program. Regulations require E&SC and stormwater management plans, coverage under the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction activities, and preparation of a SWPPP.

3.5.1 Environmental Consequences

3.5.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, construction activities would expose soils at the ground surface to erosion from stormwater runoff, which could result in temporary adverse impacts on water quality. Potential impacts would be minimized with implementation of a SWPPP and associated erosion and sediment control BMPs for soil stabilization as required in the Construction General Permit that would be required for the Proposed Action.

An increase in impervious surfaces at the project site due to new buildings, roads, and parking lots would result in an increase in the quantity and rate of stormwater discharge from the site. IDVS would obtain an industrial permit for operation of the facility and would prepare and implement a SWPPP that would include measures to avoid and minimize impacts from stormwater runoff. Stormwater discharge would be managed through a new underground storm sewer system constructed as part of the Proposed Action. Under the Proposed Action, the construction of the new Veterans Home would not adversely affect the hydrology or water quality.

3.5.2.2 No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the project site would not be used for the construction and operation of a Veterans Home, and no construction or operational impacts to hydrology or water quality would occur. Although IDVS would not own or develop the site under the No Action Alternative, the project site would likely be developed for commercial and/or industrial use; future development would likely have similar impacts as the Proposed Action.

3.6 Wildlife and Habitat

The ESA (16 USC 1531-1544) provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and their habitats. Under Section 7 of the ESA, all Federal agencies, in consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service, are required to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of federally-listed threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitats. DCR's Division of Natural Heritage maintains a statewide database for conservation planning and project review, protects land for the conservation of biodiversity, and protects and manages the natural heritage resources of Idaho. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) is responsible for managing and conserving the state's animal species.

3.6.1 Existing Environment

The Project Area falls within the Spokane Valley Outwash Plains Ecoregion of the Northern Rockies Region. The area is characterized as gently rolling plains that include the southern end of the Purcell Trench, Rathdrum Prairie, and the Spokane Valley. In the southern Spokane Valley, more arable soils occur that developed from glacial lake sediment. Local native vegetation is characterized as open- canopied ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), common snowberry, woodlands with a grassy understory, and fescue-wheatgrass (Nuclear Regulatory Commission 1998; USDA Plants Database 2017). Forests, wildlife habitat, pastureland, rangeland, cropland, logging, home sites, grazing, recreation, small grain, and hay farming currently characterize the general area.

According to IDFG website, wildlife likely to use the project site include species primarily adapted to low-height grasslands/old field habitats and developed areas such as grey squirrels, shrews, chipmunks, rabbits, voles, mice, white-tail deer, raccoon, and feral house cats. Birds would include a mixture of forest, forest edge, and open habitat species, including migratory grassland species and songbirds, many of which are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Some raptors, shore birds, and waterfowl may occasionally use the site.

The USFWS identified no federally listed endangered or threatened species on this parcel (Appendix A).

3.6.2 Environmental Consequences

3.6.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, there would be short-term direct and indirect adverse impacts on wildlife and habitat during construction. Direct impacts would occur due to the removal of habitat during clearing and site grading. Construction activities would displace common wildlife that inhabit or use the project site for nesting, foraging, or cover and potentially cause direct mortality of less mobile subterranean species, such as moles. The typical terrestrial wildlife species that could be impacted are widely distributed; thus, loss of some individuals and habitat would not measurably impact population abundance or distribution throughout their range. The establishment of non-native plants or noxious weeds would not occur, because turf and some paved surfaces would be installed in all disturbed areas as part of the Proposed Action. There are no federal wilderness areas, wildlife refuges, or designated critical habitat within the vicinity of the project area (FWS 2015). The bald eagle is found near estuaries, large lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and some seacoasts with a good food base, perching areas, and nesting sites. In winter, the birds congregate near open water in tall trees for spotting prey and night roosts for sheltering. The project site offers no habitat with these characteristics, and thus would be expected to see only transitory presence of bald eagles, if any at all. Therefore, the proposed project is not likely to adversely affect the bald eagle or its habitat. Impacts to

wildlife and habitat from the Proposed Action would be less than significant.

3.6.2.2 No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, IDVS would not construct a new Veterans Home on the site and there would be no changes to wildlife and habitat at the site and no impacts to wildlife habitat or invasive species would occur. However, future development of the project site by others would have similar impacts as the Proposed Action.

3.7 Noise

The Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 USC 4901 et seq.) directs Federal agencies to comply with applicable Federal, State, interstate, and local noise control regulations. Noise is considered to be undesirable sound that interferes with normal activities or otherwise diminishes the quality of the environment. It may be intermittent or continuous, steady or impulsive, stationary or transient.

The EPA and other Federal agencies consider outdoor, 24-hour, energy-averaged noise levels exceeding 55 dBA to be unacceptable for noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residences, day cares, hospitals). The local noise ordinance in Fauquier County (Ordinance Number 15-1, 6-11-15, in Chapter 13.5 of the Fauquier County Code of Ordinances) prohibits noise that “unreasonably interferes with the working or activities” near residences, schools, hospitals, libraries, or courts in the county. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulates noise impacts on workers with limits to ensure that workers are not exposed to an 8-hour, time-weighted average of 90 dBA or noise levels for any duration higher than 115 dBA. Exposure to impulsive or impact noise (i.e., loud, short duration sounds) is not to exceed 140 dB peak unweighted sound pressure level.

3.7.1 Existing Environment

The project site is located in a residential and commercial area with housing developments to the east and commercial development to south and southwest. Noise sensitive receptors include the residences located east of the project site; no other noise-sensitive receptors such as schools, churches, or hospitals are located within a 1-mile radius of the project site. The most commonly occurring noise at the project site is from vehicular traffic. Other sources of noise include sounds from adjacent properties such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems; landscape maintenance (mowing); and other general maintenance activities. None of these sources produce excessive noise levels.

3.7.2 Environmental Consequences

3.7.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, Construction of the Veterans Home would cause an increase in ambient noise in the areas surrounding the site including residences located approximately 300 feet east of the project site. Increases in noise levels would occur from the operation of heavy equipment (such as bulldozers, backhoes, etc.), haul/dump/concrete trucks, and sawing for tree removal. Noise associated with different construction phases can vary greatly depending on the equipment being used; most construction heavy equipment (bulldozers, dump trucks, excavators) operate at a noise level of 80-90 dBA; however, noise levels depend on type and model of equipment, the operation being performed, condition of the equipment, and length of time the equipment is operated. Noise levels from construction sites measured approximately 90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet from the center of a site (CERL 1978). Sites in flat-lying areas with minimal vegetation experience noise attenuation at a rate of 6 dBA for each doubling of distance (100, 200, 400, 800 feet) between the noise source and the receptor, and a further reduction of 5 to 10 dBA if there is dense vegetation or a break in the line of sight between source and receptor (CERL 1978). A receptor located between 400

and 800 feet from the center of a construction site could hear intermittent construction noise levels between 72 and 66 dBA (with no attenuation), which are comparable levels to heavy traffic at 300 feet, a commercial bus area, or a lawn mower at 100 feet. The intermittent increase in noise would likely be an annoyance but would not exceed typical noise thresholds; thus, impacts would not be significant.

The daily commute of construction workers and deliveries of construction materials to the project site would also add to traffic noise in the area.

To mitigate construction-related noise impacts:

- Construction activities would take place during normal business hours to the maximum extent practicable;
- Equipment and machinery used at the project site would meet all local, State, and Federal noise regulations;
- No work would occur on Federal holidays or Sundays; and
- Personnel exposed to noise levels exceeding OSHA limits from heavy equipment during construction would be required to wear appropriate hearing protection and practice safety BMPs in accordance with OSHA regulations.

3.7.2.2 No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the project site would not be used by the Idaho Division of Veterans Services for a Veterans' Home and no construction or operational noise impacts would occur. However, future development of the project site could have similar impacts on the ambient noise environment of the area as the Proposed Action.

3.8 Land Use

Land use is described by land activities, ownership, and the governing entities' management plans. Local zoning defines land use types and regulated development patterns.

3.8.1 Existing Environment

The project site consists of 7.3-acres of undeveloped land. The south 4.6-acre portion of the Project Area is open agricultural land. The north 3.2-acre portion of the Project Area is a homogenous mature stand of spruce trees. The Project Area is bounded by three roads: S Clearwater Loop to the west, St. Joe Avenue to the south, South Pleasant View Road to the east, and an empty agricultural field to the north. Features surrounding the project site that contribute to the visual character of the area include roads, commercial buildings to the south and west, open space to the north, and residential homes to the east.

3.8.2 Environmental Consequences

3.8.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, Construction activities would have no impacts on land use or zoning. The project site would temporarily be a construction site.

3.8.2.2 No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, land use at the project site would not change from existing conditions. Although IDVS would not own or develop the site under the No Action Alternative, the project site would likely be developed for commercial and/or industrial use; future development would have similar impacts as the Proposed Action.

3.9 Floodplains, Wetlands, and Coastal Zone Management

The CWA (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.), as amended in 1977, established the basic framework for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States (WOUS). The CWA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (33 U.S.C. §1342) requires permits for stormwater discharges associated with construction activities. EO 11990 Protection of Wetlands requires Federal agencies to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on wetlands. EO 11988 Floodplain Management requires Federal agencies to avoid direct or indirect support of development within the 100-year floodplain whenever there is a practicable alternative. The Federal Emergency Management Agency uses Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) to identify the regulatory 100-year floodplain for the National Flood Insurance Program.

3.9.1 Environmental Consequences

3.9.1.1 Proposed Action

The parcel location is designated as Zone X – Area of Minimal Flood Hazard on the FIRM. There are no wetlands on the parcel. Under the Proposed Action, construction activities would not occur within the FEMA designated flood zones or wetlands, causing no adverse impacts.

3.9.1.2 No Action

Under the No Action Alternative, the project site would not be used for the construction and operation of a Veterans Home and no impacts to floodplains or wetlands would result. Although IDVS would not own or develop the site under the No Action Alternative, the project site would likely be developed for commercial and/or industrial use; future development would have similar impacts as the Proposed Action.

3.10 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

The socioeconomic environment includes demographics, employment and income, and housing. The environmental health risks and safety risks to children were also considered, as required by EO 13045 Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks.

The goal of environmental justice from a Federal perspective is to ensure fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and economic situations with regard to the implementation and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, and Federal policies and programs. EO 12898 Federal Action to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations (and the February 11, 1994, Presidential Memorandum providing additional guidance for this EO) requires Federal agencies to develop strategies for protecting minority and low-income populations from disproportionate and adverse effects of Federal programs and activities. The EO is “intended to promote non-discrimination in Federal programs substantially affecting human health and the environment.”

3.10.1 Environmental Consequences

3.10.1.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, construction activities would make a slight contribution to the local economy by using local construction labor and through the possible use of local construction materials and supplies. Operation of the facility would likely provide a few long-term employment opportunities for residents in the surrounding region. Indirect benefits to local businesses would occur from spending by employees, patients, and visitors to the new facility. New businesses could open in the vicinity to support the users of the new care facility, providing additional indirect economic and employment benefits. There would be long-term benefits to veterans in the region by reducing the distance they would need to travel to obtain nursing care from a facility dedicated to veterans.

3.10.1.2 No Action

Under No Action, the project site would not be used for the Veterans Home and there would be no construction or operational impacts to socioeconomic conditions or environmental justice. Although IDVS would not own or develop the site under the No Action Alternative, the project site would likely be developed for commercial and/or industrial use; socioeconomic and environmental justice conditions from future development would likely be similar to the Proposed Action.

3.11 Community Services

Community services include police protection, fire protection, emergency services, schools, health care, and parks and recreation.

3.11.1 Existing Environment

The project site is in an area where community services include police protection, fire protection, emergency services, schools, health care, and parks and recreation. Police, fire, and other emergency services are provided by Kootenai County and nearby localities. There are no parks, public recreation areas, schools or hospitals on or adjacent to the project site.

3.11.2 Environmental Consequences

3.11.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, no additional load is expected to be placed on the fire or police departments, and changes are not expected in use of or access to other public or community services as a result of the construction of the new Veterans Home.

3.11.2.2 No Action

Under No Action, the project site would not be used for the Veterans Home and there would be no construction or operational impacts on community services. Although IDVS would not own or develop the site under the No Action Alternative, the project site would likely be developed for commercial and/or industrial use; community impacts from future development would likely be similar to the Proposed Action.

3.12 Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials

Hazardous substances are defined as any solid, liquid, contained gaseous, or semi-solid waste, or any combination of wastes that pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health and the environment. Hazardous substances are primarily generated by industries, hospitals, research facilities, and the government. Improper management and disposal of hazardous substances can lead to pollution of groundwater or other drinking water supplies, and the contamination of surface water and soil. The primary Federal regulations for the management and disposal of hazardous substances are the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA; 42 USC sections 6901 et seq.).

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) is responsible for meeting Idaho's federal obligations under the RCRA and CERCLA. The IDEQ also administers those laws and regulations governing Petroleum Storage Tanks, including Aboveground Storage Tanks and Underground Storage Tanks. Solid wastes generated during the Proposed Action would be regulated by IDEQ.

3.12.1 Existing Environment

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the project site was completed in June 2019 (ALLWEST Testing & Engineering Inc. 2019). The results of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment did not identify any existing “recognized environmental conditions” (RECs) as defined by 40 CFR Part 312 and ASTM E1527-13.

3.12.2 Environmental Consequences

3.12.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, construction-related activities would result in the potential for short-term adverse impacts due to the increased presence and use of petroleum and hazardous substances during construction (such as oil, gasoline, antifreeze, solvents, paints, etc.). Proper handling and storage of hazardous materials would minimize the risk of impacts from a spill. Solid wastes generated during construction would be managed and disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations; no construction-related solid wastes would remain at the project site once construction activities are complete. Spill prevention and control measures that would be contained within the E&SC plan and SWPPP would also help to minimize potentially adverse impacts. Construction-related activities under the Proposed Action have the potential to generate solid waste. However, solid waste generation from these activities is anticipated to be a minor contributor to overall solid waste generation in the region and would not result in adverse impacts.

Operation of the proposed Veterans Home would generate solid waste, medical waste, and small amounts of hazardous wastes. Waste generation activities and management including handling, storage, transportation and disposal, would be done in compliance with federal state and local regulations. Adherence to these regulations and proper management of solid and hazardous wastes should minimize the risk of accidental releases or environmental degradation. Therefore, IDVS anticipates that there would be no significant long-term impacts from solid and hazardous materials/wastes from the Proposed Action.

3.12.2.2 No Action

Under No Action, the project site would not be used for the Veterans Home and there would be no construction or operational solid waste and hazardous material generation. However, future development of the project site by others could have similar impacts as the Proposed Action.

3.13 Transportation and Parking

Transportation and parking address the roadway network and physical structures that move a population throughout a specific area. The availability of transportation infrastructure and its capacity to support growth are generally regarded as essential to an area’s economic growth.

3.13.1 Existing Environment

Access to the project site is provided from South Pleasant View Road which forms the eastern site boundary, and South Clearwater Loop, which forms a portion of the western site boundary. Vehicle traffic along South Pleasant View Road is typically associated with personal travel by area residents. South Pleasant View Road is also the access road for the commercial development to the south of the project site. South Clearwater Loop also provides access to commercial development south and west of the project site.

IDVS has requested a total of 102 spaces. The total parking count is 102, with 2 parking spaces for buses located in the garage at the back of the community center. The parking is separated into three lots. There are 89 regular and 13 ADA parking spaces located near the front entrance of the building. This parking will

be used primarily for visitors and some of the executive staff. There are spaces located next to the Veterans services offices on the north west of the site. These spaces will be used primarily for the service staff and veterans' services. A garage in the back of the community center is for 2 busses and separated from the parking for the Veterans Services Offices by a loading dock and receiving area. Signage for parking and traffic will be included in the design to help direct vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

Fire lanes will be striped for no parking and additional signage will be included in the design to prevent parking along restricted spaces.

3.13.2 Environmental Consequences

3.13.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, construction-related activities would result in a short-term adverse impact to the transportation network in the immediate project vicinity. During construction, an increase in the number of vehicles (including both trucks and personal vehicles) would occur. Construction-related activities could be scheduled to avoid local impacts during peak travel times. A dedicated temporary construction access would be created on the northwestern boundary. Sufficient parking would be provided onsite so that no on-street parking would be required. Although the Proposed Action would result in increased traffic levels to the area, there would be no changes in local traffic patterns and the addition of visitor, worker, delivery truck and ambulance trips is not anticipated to result in significant adverse impacts to the roads in the surrounding community.

3.13.2.2 No Action

Under the no action alternative, the project site would not be used for a Veterans Home, and no construction or operational impacts to transportation would occur; however, traffic conditions around the project site would not remain the same as existing conditions, as the surrounding area is planned for future development. Future development on the project site by others could have similar impacts as the Proposed Action.

3.14 Utilities

Utilities include municipal water, natural gas and electricity supply systems, sanitary sewer, stormwater discharge receiving system and telecommunications.

3.14.1 Existing Environment

Water and Sanitary Sewer Utilities

The subject site is served with water from the City of Post Falls system located in the adjacent right-of-way. The water system will be utilized for domestic, fire suppression, and irrigation water service. Water mains are located adjacent to the project site in Clearwater Loop (to the west), St Joe Avenue (to the south), and Pleasant View Road (to the east). The 12-inch main located in Clearwater Loop has multiple 2-inch water services and a single 8-inch water service stubbed to the west side of the subject site. The 8-inch water stub may be utilized for the fire suppression service. It is anticipated that a new tap with a larger service line will be required for the domestic water service. Existing fire hydrants are located near the northwest, southwest, and southeast corners of the site. A fire flow test will be requested to determine the flow and pressure available at the site. IDVS will coordinate with the fire department to determine if an additional fire hydrant will be required near the northeast corner of the site. A remote fire department connection will be provided adjacent to the right-of-way. Backflow prevention will be provided in accordance with the City of Post Falls standards. The subject site is served with sanitary sewer from the City of Post Falls system located in the adjacent right-of-way. Sanitary sewer mains are located adjacent to the project site in Clearwater Loop (to the west) and Pleasant View Road (to the east). The City requested

the sanitary sewer be connected to the main line in Clearwater Loop. The 12-inch sewer main located in Clearwater Loop has multiple sanitary sewer services stubbed to the west side of the subject site. The size of the services needs to be verified with the City. It is anticipated a 1,000-gallon grease trap will be required for the service line from the kitchen.

Dry Utilities

Several 2-inch natural gas service lines and other utility conduits have been stubbed to the west side of the subject site. Dry utility capacity and availability will be determined with the survey verification and requested service letters will confirm service availability to the facility.

Storm Water Management

Based on the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service web soil survey for the subject site, the soils appear to consist of Garrison gravelly silt loam. These soils are typically suitable for the use of drywells. The typical profile associated with these soils as noted by the soil survey are gravelly ashy silt loam (0 to 12 inches), over very gravelly loam (12 to 28 inches), over very gravelly sandy loam (28 to 38 inches), over very gravelly coarse sand (38 to 60 inches). These preliminary findings will be verified with a site geotechnical investigation.

It is anticipated the proposed facility will utilize multiple Erosion and Sediment Controls, Low-Impact Development Techniques, and Permanent Storm Water Controls for stormwater management, conveyance, and treatment. The proposed storm water management improvements will be sized to provide adequate treatment and storage volume for the design storm events required by the City of Post Falls. Storm water runoff from the proposed hardscape improvements will be directed to shallow, vegetated, bio-swales with overflow to drywells to enhance infiltration into the subsurface soils. Roof runoff will be collected by roof drains, tight-lined to storm drain lines, and connected directly to drywells for discharge to the subsurface soils. Storm water runoff from the interior courtyard areas will be collected in catch basins and piped to drywells on the exterior of the building. The interior courtyard system will be designed for the 100-year storm event to ensure adequate collection and conveyance without flooding the building.

Best management practices (BMPs) from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (Catalog of Stormwater Best Management Practices for Idaho Cities and Counties) will be utilized for the proposed facility. Each drywell will be registered with the Idaho Department of Water Resources as a shallow injection well.

3.14.2 Environmental Consequences

3.14.2.1 Proposed Action

Under the Proposed Action, new utility connections and some temporary connections would transition to permanent ones as construction progresses would be installed. The construction contractor would likely use temporary sources of power and services, such as generators for electricity, water trucks for potable water supply, and portable toilet facilities. The construction contractor would determine the location of existing lines prior to excavation or ground disturbance. There would be no impacts on utilities during construction. Utilities needed to support operation of the Veterans Home would be designed in accordance with applicable industry standards and regulations and would also be designed to achieve sustainable design standards and minimize energy consumption. All existing utilities/systems have sufficient capacity to meet the demands from operation of the Veterans Home. Stormwater discharges from the new Veterans Home property would be directed into shallow, vegetated, bio-swales with overflow to drywells to enhance infiltration into the subsurface soils. No adverse impacts on utilities are expected as a result of the Proposed Action.

3.14.2.2 No Action

Under the No Action alternative, the project site would not be used for a Veterans Home, and no construction or operational impacts to utilities would result. However, future development of the project site by others could have similar impacts as the Proposed Action.

3.15 Cumulative Impacts

This section addresses the cumulative impacts of the Proposed Action. Cumulative impacts are defined by the CEQ in 40 CFR 1508.7 as “impacts on the environment which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time” (40 CFR 1508.7). This EA considers past, present, and reasonably foreseeable short-term and long-term future effects from implementing the Proposed Action. Planned foreseeable development and projects in the vicinity of the proposed State Veterans Home include development of the vacant parcels to the north, northeast, and southwest of the project site. Although IDVS is not aware of any specific plans for development of those areas at this time, it is reasonable to assume that development would occur since they are included in the area planned for conversion into commercial and/or residential use per approved zoning requirements. The predominant land use in the area is vacant with laboratory (ALK) to the west and a manufacturing building to the south of the subject site. To the east is a combination of incorporated residential and vacant Kootenai County land. Potential actions that could contribute to cumulative impacts would primarily include new construction in these areas surrounding the project site and would likely result in cumulative effects on several resources, which are described below. However, as described below, none of these cumulative effects would be considered significant.

Aesthetics: The proposed Veterans Home is being designed to maintain the aesthetics and character of the surrounding area. The addition of new buildings and the associated landscaping and lighting, when combined with existing and future development in the surrounding areas would contribute to long-term impacts on nighttime visual resources. However, because the project site is in a surrounding zoning district where the bulk of the area is zoned industrial and where to the east is the Majestic View neighborhood zoned as single family (R1) residential, cumulative impacts from the Proposed Action would be insignificant. The Veterans Home at this location will instead serve as a buffer (approximately 450 feet) from the residential neighborhood to the east and future industrial development to the west.

Land Use: IDVS has requested approval for a Special Use Permit authorizing the use of single story, 64 bed, skilled nursing facility on the project site in an Industrial zone. The Planning & Zoning Commission must conduct a public hearing and determine if the proposed skilled nursing facility project meets the approval criteria contained in Municipal Code Section 18.20.070(B). Generally, if the proposal meets the approval criteria, the proposal is approvable. Per the purpose statement of the Industrial Zone [PFMC Section 18.16.0109C)], the Industrial Zone permits light industrial uses such as warehousing, assembly, processing and light manufacturing as permitted uses. Residential use of industrial property shall be subordinate and accessory to primary use (on site security, etc.) and shall be permitted by special use permit. The Post Falls Municipal Code Title 18:20:030: Land Use Table and the Zoning Ordinance further expands on this matter and has established that a residential care facility is an allowable use and may be permitted in the Industrial Zoning Designation through issuance of a Special Use Permit. The proposed state operated Veterans Home has every intent to meet all local, state and federal requirements including building and fire codes. A skilled nursing facility at this location will serve as a good buffer (approximately 450 feet) from the residential neighborhood to the east and future development to the west. No offsite land uses would be affected, and no adverse cumulative impacts would occur.

Air Quality (and Climate Change): The increase in air pollutant emissions associated with the Proposed Action construction and operations would result in negligible additions of air quality pollutants including greenhouse gas emissions at a local and regional scale. Therefore, IDVS does not anticipate any significant impacts on air quality or climate change under the Proposed Action when combined with other reasonably foreseeable actions. Compliance with State and Federal permitting requirements would ensure cumulative air quality effects do not exceed the threshold of significance.

Cultural Resources: The Proposed Action would result in ground disturbing activities and minor changes in the viewshed for above-ground historic properties. As stated by the Idaho State Historical Preservation Office, the project would have no effect to historic properties. Therefore, there would be no adverse cumulative impacts on cultural resources. In the event that cultural material is inadvertently encountered during the implementation of this project, work will be halted in the vicinity of the finds until they can be inspected and assessed by the appropriate consulting parties.

Soils: Ground-disturbing activities during construction of the Proposed Action and other reasonably foreseeable actions would result in short- and long-term potentially adverse impacts on soils from removal of topsoil and from erosion. Compliance with construction best management practices (BMPs) for all on-site construction projects, in accordance with erosion and sediment control plan, would ensure that individual and cumulative effects are not significant.

Water Resources: With implementation of construction and permanent stormwater management BMPs, including Best management practices (BMPs) from the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (Catalog of Stormwater Best Management Practices for Idaho Cities and Counties) will be utilized for the proposed facility. As such, there would be no adverse impacts on offsite water quality and quantity from stormwater runoff, and therefore no cumulative impacts to surface waters would be anticipated. Some groundwater dewatering may be required during construction, but dewatering BMPs would be implemented and IDVS does not anticipate adverse impacts on groundwater, and therefore there would be no significant cumulative impacts on groundwater when combined with other reasonably foreseeable actions in the surrounding areas.

Vegetation and Wildlife: Loss of vegetation and wildlife habitat, and noise and light disturbances to wildlife during construction and operation are likely to result in short- and long-term minor adverse impacts on vegetation and wildlife. The Proposed Action, coupled with other reasonably foreseeable actions, would continue to result in development of the area. Due to the industrial and residential zoning of the area, any cumulative impacts are not expected to be significant.

Noise: Currently this zone is not highly trafficked or populated to engage in mitigating the effects of noise, light and traffic created by typical industrial and commercial uses on nearby single-family development. Construction projects in the surrounding areas are likely to occur at different times than the construction of the Proposed Action and be spaced out geographically so that multiple projects, and therefore multiple noise sources, would not occur simultaneously for noise receptors such as the residential community east of the project site, thus reducing the potential for short-term adverse cumulative impacts from increased noise levels during construction. Over the long term, the activities and operations when combined with reasonably foreseeable noise sources would cumulatively significantly adversely affect the local noise environment.

Socioeconomics: During construction, the Proposed Action would make a slight contribution to the local economy by using local construction labor and through the possible use of local construction materials and supplies, but the impact when combined with other potential foreseeable projects would be negligible to minor. Operation of the facility would provide employment opportunities and result in indirect benefits to local businesses, which may result in minor beneficial cumulative impacts in the surrounding communities.

Transportation: The proposed project is not anticipated to produce impacts that would adversely impact the adjoining transportation systems. The existing roadway network has capacity to handle the proposed land use. Although access and traffic would likely be affected during various construction, IDVS would implement mitigation measures, such as appropriate signage and safety measures for construction areas and lane closures, to manage these effects to reasonable levels. Construction projects in the surrounding areas are likely to occur at different times and be spaced out geographically so that multiple projects would not affect the roads immediately surrounding the project site simultaneously, thus reducing the potential for short-term adverse impacts from changes in access and an increase of construction-related vehicles on local roads. Over the long term, no activities or operations are proposed or reasonably foreseeable that would cumulatively adversely affect the local traffic conditions.

Summary: Based on the above analysis, cumulative impacts attributable to the Proposed Action in combination with potential foreseeable actions would not be significant. IDVS would ensure that the Proposed Action follows the permits and regulations, Idaho Stormwater Management Regulations, Idaho Erosion and Sediment Control Law, and County Ordinance, along with other local, state and federal regulations.

3.16 Potential for Generating Substantial Public Controversy

As discussed in Section 4, IDVS has solicited input from various federal, state, local, and tribal entities regarding the Proposed Action. None of the input has identified opposition or controversy related to the Proposed Action. IDVS is publishing and distributing this Draft EA for a 30-day public comment period. Public comments will be considered and addressed in the Final EA.

4.0 AGENCY COORDINATION AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

4.1 Agency and Tribal Coordination

IDVS coordinated with the following agencies to request review and provide comments on the Proposed Action (agency coordination is provided in Appendix A).

State Agencies

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (ISHPO)

- Letter to Idaho State Historic Preservation Office & Archaeological Survey
- Request for concurrence with no adverse effect
- Response letter from Idaho State Historic Preservation Office: Concurrence with no historic properties affected

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ)

- Email from Idaho Department of Environmental Quality with no records identifying concerns associated with the property

Idaho Panhandle Health Department (IPHD)

- Letter from Idaho Panhandle Health District with no environmental concern records

Native American Tribes

Coeur d' Alene Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)

- Correspondences with tribes requesting advice and comment: Coeur d' Alene

Federal Agencies

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (automated reply from IPaC system)

- Letter from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service identifying no federally listed species at project location.

4.2 Public Involvement

The Idaho Division of Veterans Service is acting for VA as the lead agency for conducting the NEPA compliance process for the Proposed Action. It is the responsibility of the lead agency to ensure that NEPA documents are responsive to the needs of the community while complying with all NEPA provisions. The Division of Veterans Services will notify the public of the availability of this EA for review through publication of a Notice of Availability on November 11, 2019 in the Coeur d' Alene Press.

This EA is available for public review online on the Idaho Division of Veterans Services website at www.veterans.idaho.gov. Comments may be submitted until the close of the 30-day public comment period on December 11, 2019 via email to Tracy.Schaner@veterans.idaho.gov or by mailing them to:

Tracy Schaner, Deputy Chief Administrator
Idaho Division of Veterans Services
351 Collins Road
Boise, ID 83702

The document is also available by request from:

Idaho Division of Veterans Services
Tracy Schaner, Deputy Chief Administrator
tracy.schaner@veterans.idaho.gov
Phone: (208) 780-1300
Fax: (208) 780-1301

A hard copy of the EA is available at the following location:

Post Falls Community Library Network
821 N Spokane St, Post Falls, ID 83854.
(208) 773-1506
Monday thru Thursday 10-8, Friday 10-6 and Sunday 12-5.

5.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND MONITORING

The best management practices, impact minimization techniques, and monitoring opportunities to maintain the impacts of the Proposed Action at acceptable levels are described below.

Aesthetics

Short-term impacts could be minimized through implementation of the following:

- Conduct construction activities with a sensitivity toward maintaining the respect of the community and residential neighborhood to the east.
- To the extent possible, construction activities would be limited to daylight hours to minimize impacts from equipment lights.
- All areas disturbed during construction, including temporary staging and disturbance areas, would be restored, at a minimum, to their pre-existing condition.

Air Quality

Short-term air quality impacts could be minimized through implementation of the following:

- Use appropriate dust control methods during construction activities. Dust control methods include water sprays, chemical soil additives, and wheel washers.
- Suspend construction activities during periods of high winds.
- Reduce vehicle speeds to reduce dust generated by vehicles and equipment on unpaved surfaces.
- Quickly re-vegetate exposed soils following completion of construction activities.
- The construction contractor would implement BMPs such as use of compressed natural gas as fuel and minimizing idling of construction and delivery vehicles to the extent practicable to minimize impacts.

Cultural Resources

As requested by SHPO, the Idaho Division of Veterans Services will notify SHPO if new or additional effects or historic properties are identified.

Geology and Soils

Short-term erosion and sedimentation impacts could be minimized through implementation of the following:

- Minimize the amount of exposed soils at any given time during construction activities. Quickly re-vegetate disturbed areas following completion of activities.
- Develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, consistent with the requirements of the NPDES general permit.
- IDVS would minimize potentially adverse impacts from erosion by implementing best management practices and conformance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.
- IDVS, under the direction and oversight of the Idaho Division of Public Works would implement a site-specific E&SC plan prior to initiating ground-disturbing activities and would obtain a General Construction Permit.

- IDVS would implement the E&SC plan, including erosion control BMPs, during and after construction to stabilize soils.
- Excavated soil would be managed in accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations. If contaminated materials are discovered during construction activities, work would cease until the appropriate procedures could be implemented.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Short-term erosion and sedimentation impact on hydrology and water quality could be minimized through implementation of the best management practices listed above for Geology and Soils. Additional impacts could be minimized through implementation of the following:

- Potential impacts would be minimized with implementation of a SWPPP and associated erosion and sediment control BMPs for soil stabilization as required in the Construction General Permit that would be required for the Proposed Action.
- Utilize native vegetation and drought-resistant vegetation for area landscaping to reduce irrigation requirements.
- Route stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces to stormwater retention and drainage areas.
- Implement spill and leak prevention and response procedures, including maintaining a complete spill kit at the project area, to reduce the impacts of incidental releases of vehicle fluids.

Noise

Short-term and long-term noise impacts could be minimized through implementation of the following:

- Schedule construction activities for normal business hours, attempting to minimize impacts to the residential homes to the east.
- Maintain mufflers and sound shielding on construction equipment and routine maintenance equipment.
- Minimize equipment idling and shut down construction equipment when not in use.
- Construction activities would take place during normal business hours to the maximum extent practicable;
- Equipment and machinery used at the project site would meet all local, State, and Federal noise regulations;
- No work would occur on Federal holidays or Sundays; and
- Personnel exposed to noise levels exceeding OSHA limits from heavy equipment during construction would be required to wear appropriate hearing protection and practice safety BMPs in accordance with OSHA regulations

Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials

Impacts involving solid waste and hazardous materials would be minimized through implementation of the following:

- Continue proper vehicle maintenance and inspection to reduce the potential for incidental releases of vehicle fluids.
- Proper handling and storage of hazardous materials would minimize the risk of impacts from a

spill.

- Solid wastes generated during construction would be managed and disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
- Spill prevention and control measures that would be contained within the E&SC plan and SWPPP would also help to minimize potentially adverse impacts.
- Waste generation activities and management from operation of the proposed Veterans home would comply with federal state and local regulations. Adherence to these regulations and proper management of solid and hazardous wastes should minimize the risk of accidental releases or environmental degradation.

Transportation and Parking

Short-term transportation impacts during construction activities could be minimized through implementation of the following:

- Schedule construction activities such that traffic increases do not coincide with typical morning and evening periods of increased traffic.
- Route transportation of construction equipment (namely truckloads of excess soils) to minimize impacts on neighboring communities.
- A dedicated temporary construction access would be created on the northwestern boundary.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

| |
|---|
| Idaho Division of Veterans Services |
| Idaho Division of Veterans Services Tracy Schaner Deputy Chief Administrator |
| Contractor Staff (ALLWEST Testing and Engineering, Inc.) |
| ALLWEST Testing and Engineering, Inc. Brett Zimmerman Environmental Professional |
| A CRM Consultant (subcontractor) Jennifer DeRose, M.A.,RPA Archaeologist |

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8.0 GLOSSARY

Aesthetic resources: The components of the environment as perceived through the visual sense only. Aesthetic specifically refers to beauty in both form and appearance.

Affected environment: A portion of the NEPA document that succinctly describes the environment of the area(s) to be affected or created by the alternatives under consideration. Includes the environmental and regulatory setting of the proposed action.

Alternative: A reasonable way to fix the identified problem or satisfy the stated need.

Attainment area: An area that the Environmental Protection Agency has designated as being in compliance with one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and particulate matter. An area may be in attainment for some pollutants but not for others.

Conformity analysis: The *Clean Air Act* requires the Environmental Protection Agency to promulgate rules to ensure that federal actions conform to the appropriate state implementation plans (SIP) for air quality. Two sets of rules (one for transportation and one for all other actions) developed by EPA establish the criteria and procedures governing the determination of this conformity. A conformity analysis follows these criteria and procedures to quantitatively assess whether a proposed federal action conforms with the SIP.

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ): Established by Congress within the Executive Office of the President as part of the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969*, CEQ coordinates federal environmental efforts and works closely with agencies and other White House offices in the development of environmental policies and initiatives. The Council's Chair, who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, serves as the principal environmental policy adviser to the President. The CEQ reports annually to the President on the state of the environment, oversees federal agency implementation of the environmental impact assessment process, and acts as a referee when agencies disagree over the adequacy of such assessments.

Criteria pollutant: An air pollutant that is regulated by National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Criteria pollutants include sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and two size classes of particulate matter, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. New pollutants may be added to, or removed from, the list of criteria pollutants as more information becomes available.

Cumulative effect (cumulative impact): The impact on the environment that results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Decibel (dB): A unit for expressing the relative intensity of sounds on a logarithmic scale from zero for the average least perceptible sound to about 130 for the average level at which sound causes pain to humans. For traffic and industrial noise measurements, the A-weighted decibel (dBA), a frequency-weighted noise unit, is widely used. The A-weighted decibel scale corresponds approximately to the frequency response of the human ear and thus correlates well with the loudness perceived by people.

Effects: Effects and impacts, as used in NEPA, are synonymous. Effects include ecological (such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health, whether direct, indirect, or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions that may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect would be beneficial. There are direct effects and indirect effects. Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. Indirect effects are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

Endangered species: Plants or animals that are in danger of extinction through all or a significant portion of their ranges and that have been listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service following the procedures outlined in the *Endangered Species Act* and its implementing regulations.

Environmental assessment (EA): A concise public document for which a federal agency is responsible that serves to briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) or a finding of no significant impact; aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no environmental impact statement is necessary; or facilitate preparation of an EIS when one is necessary. Includes brief discussions of the need for the proposal, of alternatives, of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives, and a listing of agencies and persons consulted.

Environmental impact statement (EIS): A detailed written statement required by Section 102(2)(C) of NEPA, analyzing the environmental impacts of a proposed action, adverse effects of the project that cannot be avoided, alternative courses of action, short-term uses of the environment versus the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and any irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources.

Environmental justice: The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic groups, should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies. Executive Order 12898 directs federal agencies to make achieving environmental justice part of their missions by identifying and addressing disproportionately high and adverse effects of agency programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations.

Finding of no significant impact (FONSI): A public document issued by a federal agency briefly presenting the reasons why an action for which the agency has prepared an environmental assessment has no potential to have a significant effect on the human environment and, thus, would not require preparation of an environmental impact statement.

Floodplain: The lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including flood-prone areas of offshore islands, including at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Fugitive emissions: Emissions that do not pass through a stack, vent, chimney, or similar opening where they could be captured by a control device. Any air pollutant emitted to the atmosphere other than from a stack. Sources of fugitive emissions include pumps; valves; flanges; seals; area sources such as ponds, lagoons, landfills, and piles of stored material (such as coal); and road construction areas or other areas where earthwork is occurring.

Hazardous material: Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Hazardous materials are typically toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

Historic property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

Impacts: see Effects.

Impervious surface: A hard surface area that either prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil or causes water to run off the surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow. Common impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, rooftops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots, storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, and gravel roads.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): Standards defining the highest allowable levels of certain pollutants in the ambient air (i.e., the outdoor air to which the public has access). Primary standards are established to protect public health; secondary standards are established to protect public welfare (for example, visibility, crops, animals, buildings).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): A provision of the *Clean Water Act* that prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a special permit is issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, a state, or, where delegated, a tribal government on an Indian reservation.

National Register of Historic Places: The nation's inventory of known historic properties that have been formally listed by the National Park Service (NPS). The National Register of Historic Places is administered by the NPS on the behalf of the Secretary of the Interior. National Register listings include districts, landscapes, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that meet the set of criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4.

No action alternative: The alternative where current conditions and trends are projected into the future without another proposed action.

Particulate matter (PM), PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}: Any finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined (that is, pure) water. A subscript denotes the upper limit of the diameter of particles included. Thus, PM₁₀ includes only those particles equal to or less than 10 micrometers (0.0004 inch) in diameter; PM_{2.5} includes only those particles equal to or less than 2.5 micrometers (0.0001 inch) in diameter.

Proposed action: In a NEPA document, this is the primary action being considered. Its impacts are analyzed together with the impacts from alternative ways to achieve the same objective and the required no action alternative, which means continuing with the status quo.

Runoff: The portion of rainfall, melted snow, or irrigation water that flows across ground surface and is eventually returned to streams. Runoff can pick up pollutants from the air or the land and carry them to streams, lakes, and oceans.

Scope: Consists of the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an environmental analysis. The scope of an individual statement may depend on its relationships to other statements.

Scoping: An early and open process for determining the extent and variety of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action (40 CFR §1501.7). The scoping process helps not only to identify significant environmental issues deserving of study, but also to deemphasize insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the NEPA process accordingly, and for early identification of what are and what are not the real issues (40CFR §1500.5(d)). The scoping process identifies relevant issues related to a proposed action through the involvement of all potentially interested or affected parties (affected federal, state, and local agencies; recognized Indian tribes; interest groups, and other interested persons) in the environmental analysis and documentation.

Significantly: As used in NEPA, requires considerations of both context and intensity. Context—significance of an action must be analyzed in its current and proposed short- and long-term effects on the whole of a given resource (for example, affected region). Intensity—refers to the severity of the effect

Solid waste: Non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex and sometimes hazardous substances. Solid wastes also include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues. Technically, solid waste also refers to liquids and gases in containers.

Wetlands: Those areas that are inundated by surface water or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do, or would support, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Jurisdictional wetlands are those wetlands protected by the *Clean Water Act*. They must have a minimum of one positive wetland indicator from each parameter (vegetation, soil, and hydrology). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers requires a permit to fill or dredge jurisdictional wetlands.

APPENDIX A: AGENCY AND TRIBAL CORRESPONDENCE

| | |
|---|-----|
| • Letter to Idaho State Historic Preservation Office & Archaeological Survey | |
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GEOTECHNICAL | ENVIRONMENTAL
MATERIALS TESTING | SPECIAL INSPECTION

AN EMPLOYEE-OWNED COMPANY

June 10, 2019

Ms. Ashley Brown
Historic Preservation Review Officer
State Historic Preservation Office
Idaho State Historical Society
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

Ms. Brown,

ALLWEST is submitting this cover letter, at the request of Elaine M. Hill, Project Manager with the Idaho Division of Public Works (DPW), and in conjunction with Tracy Schaner, Deputy Administrator, with the Idaho Division of Veterans Services (IDVS), to initiate the formal National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. 470f) Section 106 consultation and review process with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

ALLWEST is requesting SHPO review this cover letter and attachments for the proposed new construction of the Idaho State Veterans Home to be located in Post Falls, Idaho. The proposed project site is undeveloped, open pasture and partially forested land, encompassing the following six Kootenai County parcels and their respective street addresses: P-K119-001-001-0 (1224 S Clearwater Loop), P-K119-001-002-0 (1204 S Clearwater Loop), P-K119-001-003-0 (1180 S Clearwater Loop), P-K119-001-004-0 (1158 S Clearwater Loop), P-K119-001-005-0 (1136 S Clearwater Loop) and P-K119-001-006-0 (1116 S Clearwater Loop). The site is bounded by a vacant lot to the north, W St. Joe Avenue to the south, S Pleasant View Road to the east and S Clearwater Loop to the west. A Site Vicinity Map is included as Figure A-1 and a Site Diagram is included as Figure A-2 in Appendix A.

A Phase I ESA, dated January 23, 2019, was performed by ALLWEST on the proposed project site. According to information provided in the Phase I ESA, the proposed project site is a mix of open pasture and partially forested land which has been historically undeveloped with no structures up to present day. Based on this information ALLWEST understands the following:

- This project is NOT located on Federal or Tribal lands and is NOT associated with Idaho Transportation Department (ITD).
- Historic landscapes will NOT be affected.
- There are NO cultural resources known to exist in the immediate area surrounding the proposed project area.

690 W. Capstone Ct., Hayden, ID 83835
Phone: (208) 762-4721 • Fax: (208) 762-0942
Hayden, ID • Lewiston, ID • Meridian, ID • Spokane Valley, WA • Missoula, MT
www.allwesttesting.com

Proposed Idaho State Veterans Home
SHPO Review
Post Falls, Idaho

ALLWEST Project No. 118-430E1
Page 2

- There are NO buildings, structures or objects that will be involved, altered, or removed during project construction. Therefore, work on this project will NOT affect the physical characteristics of buildings and structures more than 45 years old and their sites.

The proposed project site encompasses six parcels of undeveloped, open pasture and partially treed land totaling approximately 7.27 acres. The six parcels will be combined into a single property prior to permitting and construction. The proposed Veterans Home will be constructed on the southern and central portions of the site. The northern portion of the site will remain largely undeveloped to allow for potential future growth and to preserve the large grove of trees in that area. The project site has a gentle sloping grade to the east, dropping approximately 9 to 11 feet in elevation. The majority of the site is open grass field with a large congregation of pine trees covering the north end of the site. There are NO indications of past construction (graded lots, paved streets, etc.) or heavy equipment work (bulldozer, excavator, etc.) within the project area. Current photographs of the project site are located in the Appendix B.

The proposed Veterans Home campus will have a community building (32,800 sq. ft.) at its core, a neighborhood building (49,519 sq. ft.), and mechanical penthouse (3,162 sq. ft.) to the south. The neighborhood building will be further subdivided into four household wings each supporting 16 private resident rooms, dedicated dining, kitchen, den, sitting lounges, living and outdoor patio areas. The campus will consist of single-story, and single-story with mezzanine structures. The campus structures combined footprint will be approximately 85,481 gross sq. ft. The existing roads and the addition of a second service access drive will provide both fire department and service access around the entire facility. Dedicated parking and walkways will serve the entry to each residential household as required by the VA's small house design guidelines.

New construction of the proposed Veterans Home campus will include typical ground disturbance activities associated with structural foundations and civil site improvements including new utility trenches to accommodate new municipal water, sanitary sewer, and natural gas and power lines. The site grading will be designed in accordance with ADA and the State of Idaho requirements for accessibility. An earthwork analysis will be performed with the intent of balancing cut/fill quantities. It is anticipated the proposed project will utilize multiple Erosion and Sediment Controls, Low-Impact Development Techniques, and Permanent Storm Water Controls for stormwater management, conveyance, and treatment. The proposed project site is served with water and sanitary sewer from the City of Post Falls systems. The water system will be utilized for domestic, fire suppression, and irrigation water service. Water mains and sanitary sewer mains are located adjacent to the project site in Clearwater Loop (to the west), St Joe Avenue (to the south), and Pleasant View Road (to the east). In addition, several 2-inch natural gas service lines and other utility conduits have been stubbed to the west side of the project site.



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Post Falls, Idaho

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There are no planned borrow sources or disposal areas on the project site or adjacent properties. Staging areas will be located on different portions of the project site depending on the phase of construction. Perimeter fencing will be provided during construction as well as coordination with local government officials and adjacent property owners on staging construction activities to limit noise and proximity of heavy equipment from the residential subdivision to the east of the project site.

ALLWEST, DPW and IDVS are NOT aware of any previous NHPA (16 U.S. C. 470f) Section 106 reviews of the project or earlier projects in the same location. It is our understanding that NO previous cultural resource survey report has been conducted.

Please feel free to contact me at any time with questions or if additional information is needed. If more detailed, project-specific project questions arise please contact Elaine M. Hill, Project Manager, with DPW at 208-332-1925.

Prepared by:



Brett A. Zimmerman
Environmental Professional
ALLWEST
690 W Capstone Ct.
Hayden, Idaho 83835



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Post Falls VA Home
Post Falls, Idaho

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| APPENDIX B | Site Photographs |
| APPENDIX C | Section 6 Checklist Architectural Plans Government Correspondence |
| APPENDIX D | Credentials |



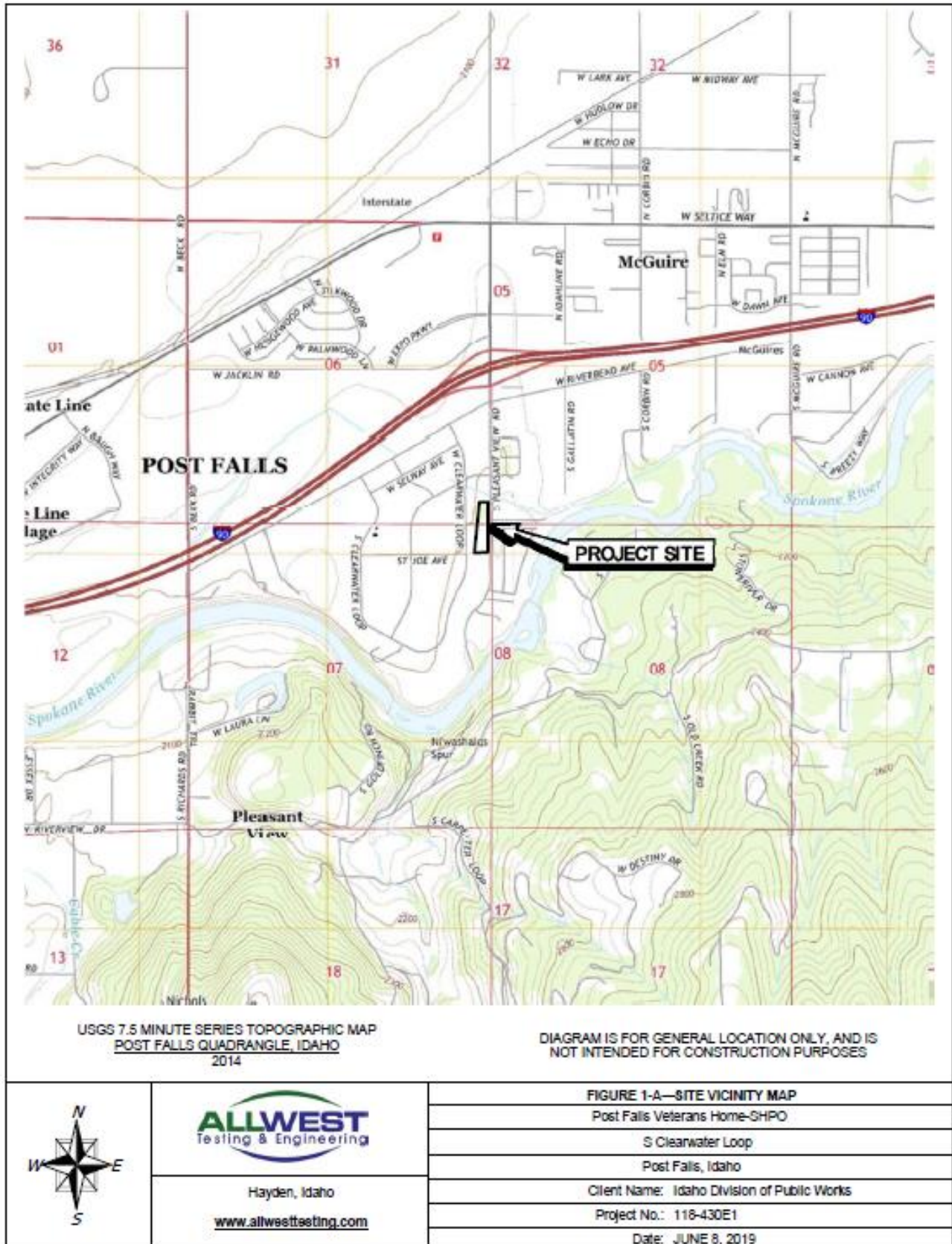
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APPENDIX A

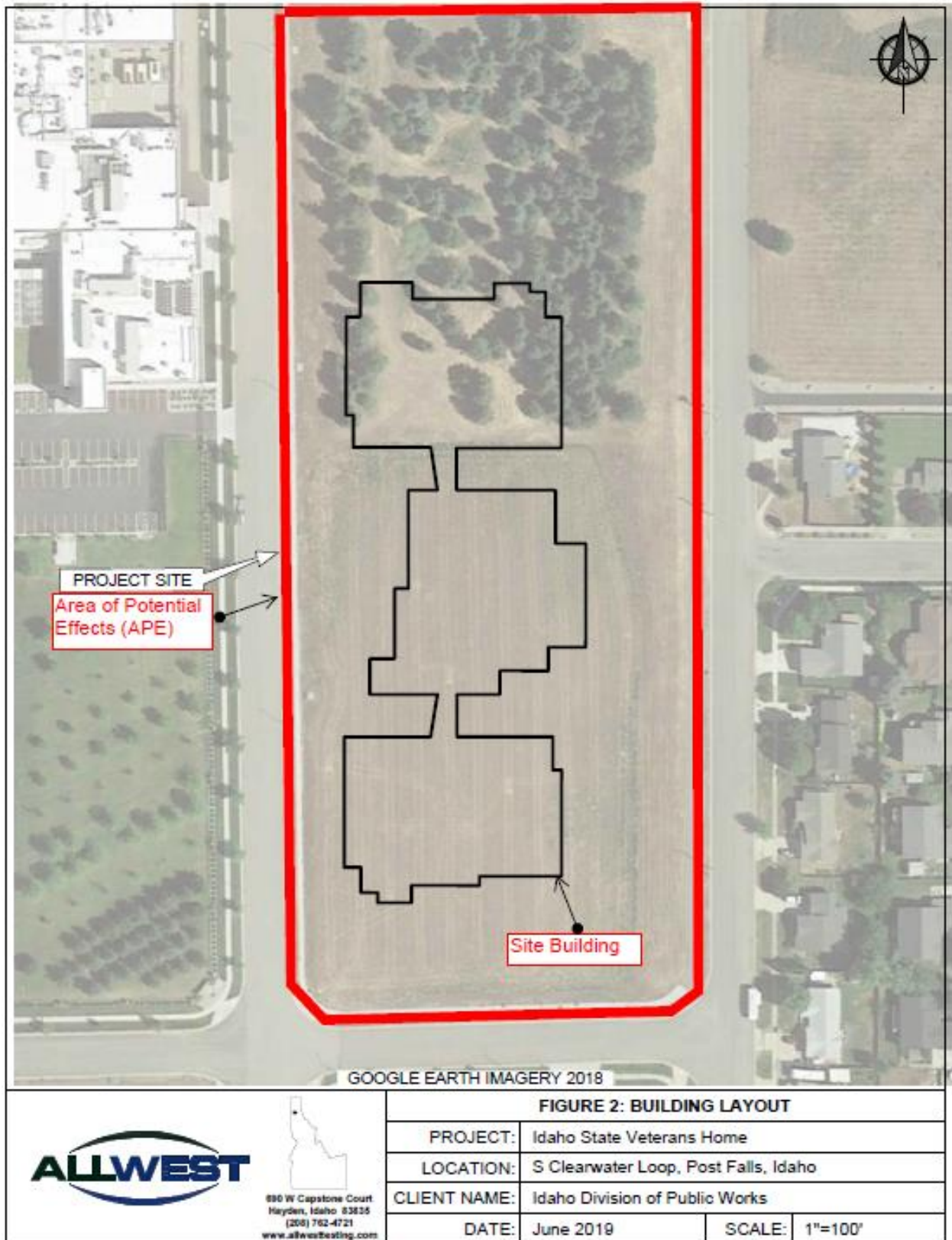
**Figure 1 – Site Vicinity Map
Figure 2 – Site Diagram**



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APPENDIX B
Site Photographs



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Site Photographs

Site Name: Post Falls-VA Home

ALLWEST Project No. 118-430E

Date Taken: April 25, 2019



Photo #1 View looking north at the Site from W St. Joe Ave.



Photo #2 View looking northwest at the site from Pleasant View Road.



Photo #3 View looking west at the center portion of the site from Pleasant View Road.



Photo #4 View looking northwest at the site from the corner of St Joe Ave. and Pleasant View Road.



Photo #5 View looking at the southern adjoining property from the site.



Photo #6 View looking west from the Site at the southwest adjoining property.



Site Photographs

Site Name: Post Falls-VA Home

ALLWEST Project No. 118-430E

Date Taken: April 25, 2019



Photo #7 View looking southeast from the Site at the southern adjoining property.



Photo #8 View looking east from the Site at the northeastern adjoining property.



Photo #9 View looking south at the northern adjoining property from Pleasant View Rd.



APPENDIX C

Section 6 Checklist Architectural Plans Government Correspondence



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CHECKLIST FOR SECTION 106 SUBMISSION

INFORMATION FOR THE IDAHO SHPO

Below is a sample checklist for information required by the Idaho SHPO to respond to a request for review under the Section 106 process. Users of a checklist like this should first be familiar with the more detailed description of each item provided in Consulting with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

COVER LETTER

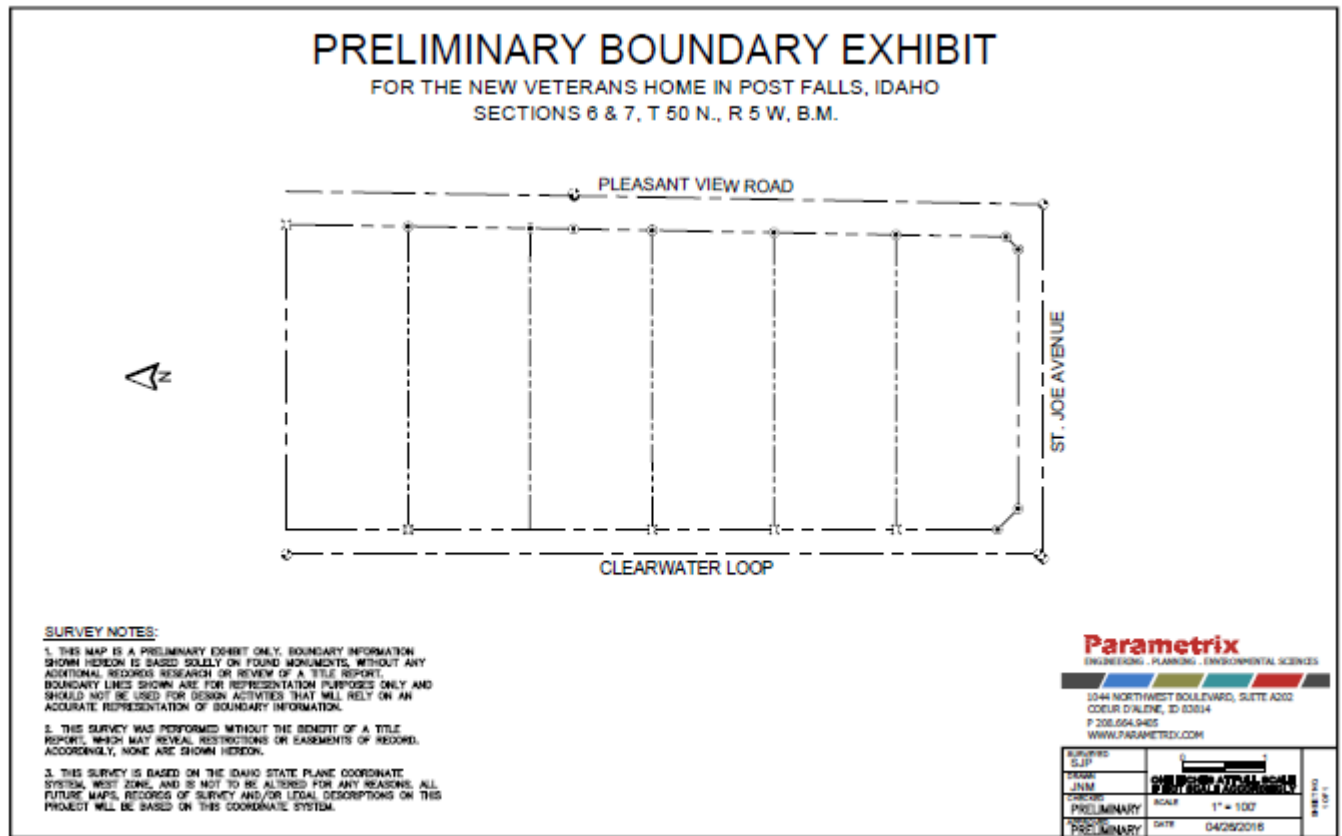
| | |
|---|--|
| ✓ | Name and contact information of Federal agency or agencies involved. |
| ✓ | Project description including information about work that will affect historic buildings and structures, sites, objects, and landscapes including anticipated ground disturbance. (NO on-site structures) |
| ✓ | Legal description (township, range, and section) or street address where project will take place. |
| ✓ | Brief description of the ground surface conditions. |
| ✓ | Brief description of any buildings or structures that will be affected. (NO on-site structures) |
| ✓ | Information on cultural resources known to exist in the surrounding area. (NO known cultural resources) |
| ✓ | Summary of any previous 106 Reviews of the project or of any other projects at the same location. (no known previous 106 reviews) |

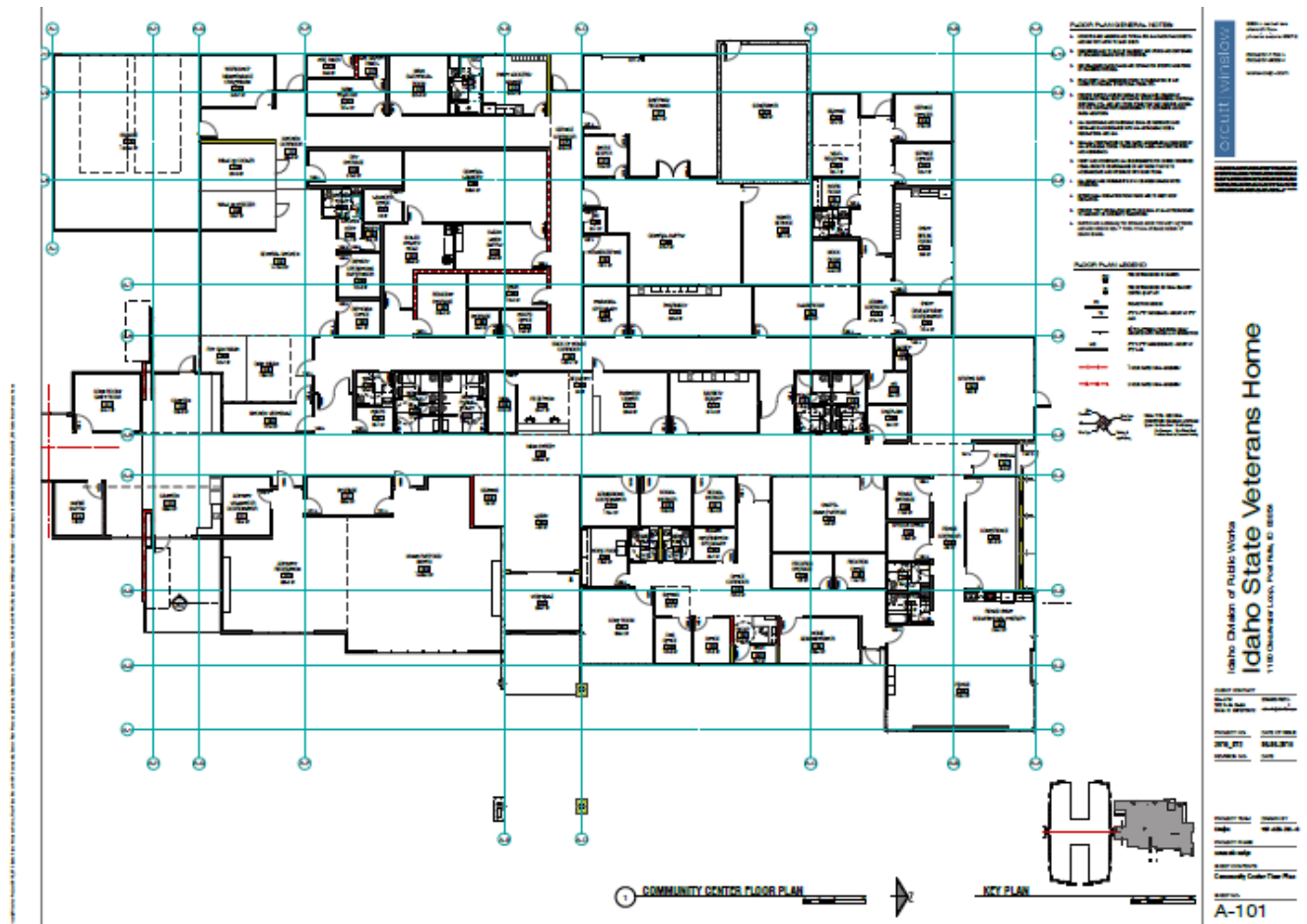
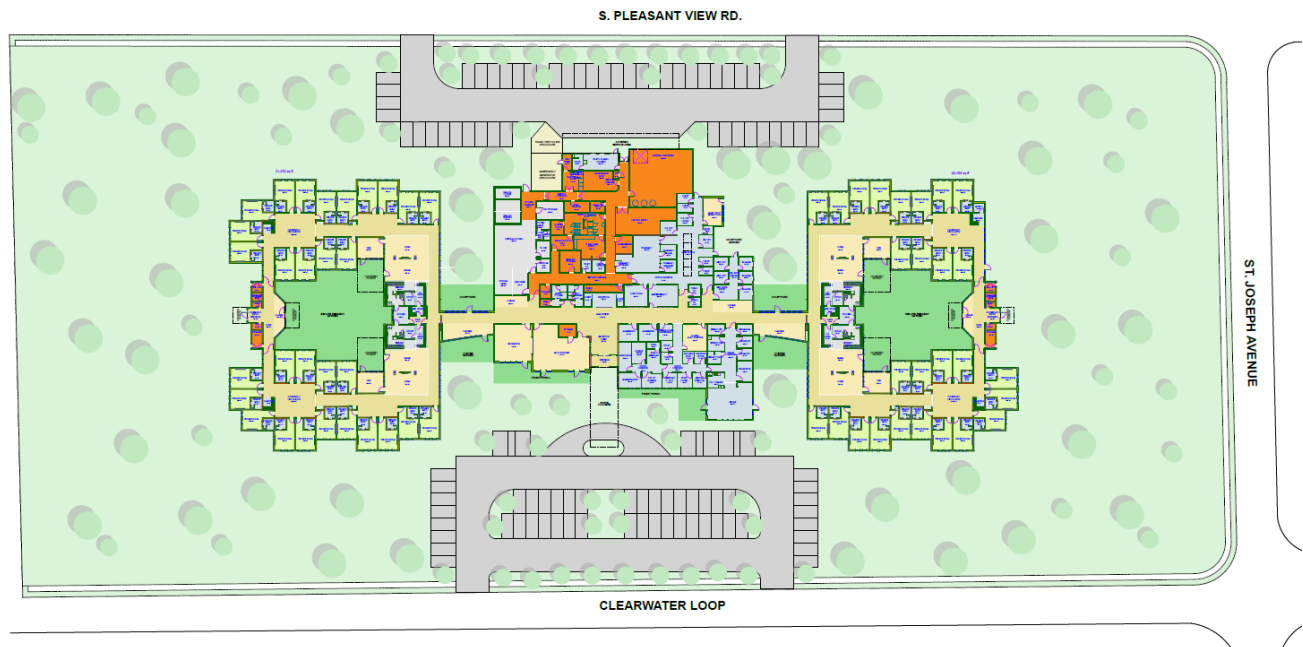
ATTACHMENTS

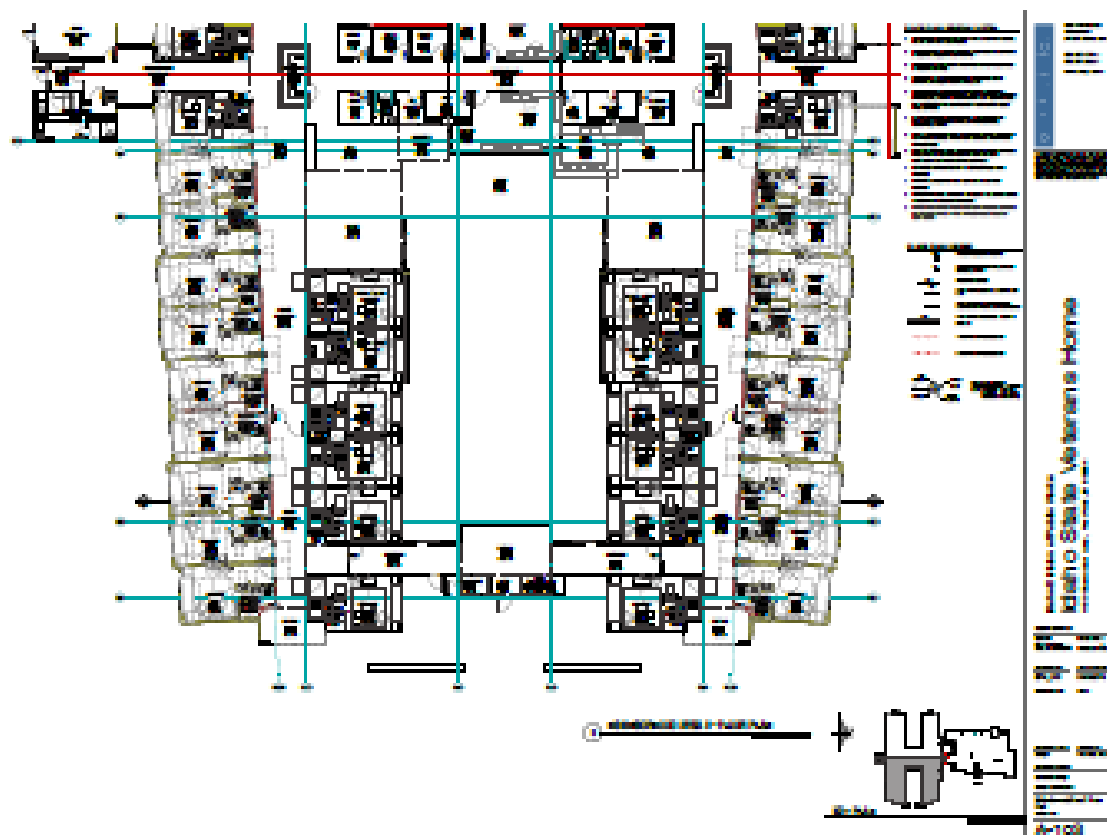
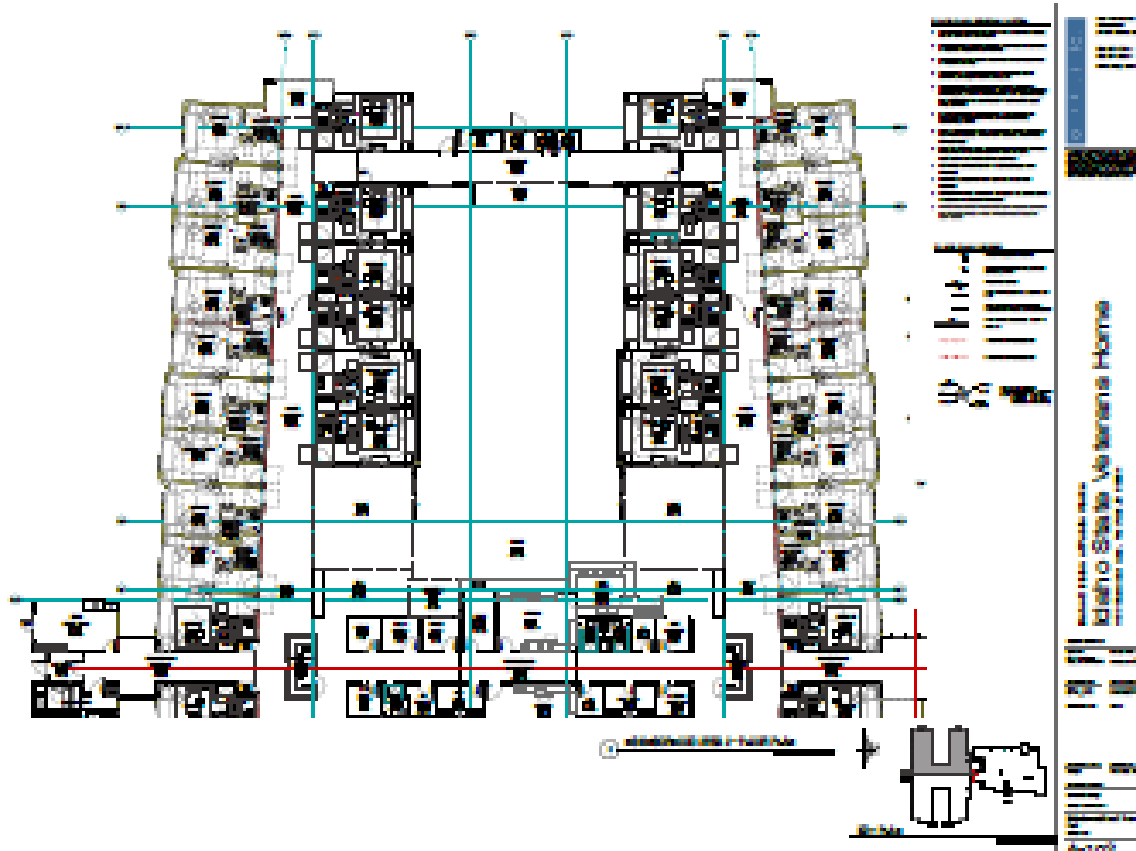
| | |
|-----|--|
| ✓ | USGS 7.5' topographic maps and/or formal city map. Aerial photos may be submitted as supplementary maps to the USGS. |
| ✓ | General photographs of the project area (minimum 2). Photology - Appendix B |
| N/A | Specific photographs of the building elements that will be affected by the project. (NO on-site structures) |
| ✓ | Architectural plans, drawings, or elevations, as necessary. Appendix K C |
| N/A | Idaho Historic Sites Inventory (HSI) form for any buildings or structures that will be affected. |
| N/A | Archaeological Site Inventory (ASI) form for any archaeological sites that will be affected. |

SURVEY REPORT

| | |
|-----|--|
| N/A | Archaeological or historical survey report, if a survey has already been completed. One copy of the survey report and associated site records must be submitted. |
| N/A | Digital Copy (CD or DVD) of Survey Report and site records including maps and photographs. |
| N/A | GIS shapefile of surveyed area and cultural site boundaries |









November 20, 2018

ALLWEST Testing & Engineering
690 W. Capstone Ct.
Hayden, Idaho 83835

RE: Records Request

Dear Mr. Brett Zimmerman,

We have reviewed the Public Records Request for the properties on South Clearwater Loop in Post Falls, Idaho, Kootenai County. Parcels: P-7530-008-001-0, P-7530-008-002-0, P-K119-001-0, P-K119-001-002-0, P-K119-001-003-0, P-K119-001-004-0, P-K119-001-005-0 and P-K119-001-006-0, we do not have any records of environmental concerns regarding solid and/or hazardous waste permits, flammable contents permits, storage tank registrations, investigation and/or violations for these sites or adjacent/adjoining properties.

If you have any other questions/concerns regarding environmental concerns about these properties, please feel free to reach out to me directly. Thank you for working with Panhandle Health District in our efforts to protect the sole source Spokane-Rathdrum-Prairie Aquifer.

Sincerely,

Cody Rawlings
Environmental Health Specialist
Panhandle Health District
crawlings@phd1.idaho.gov
Office: (208) 415-5207
Cell: (208) 818-3788



Hayden –
Kootenai County
8500 N. Atlas Rd.
Hayden, ID 83835

Sandpoint –
Bonner County
2101 W. Pine St.
Sandpoint, ID 83864

Kellogg –
Shoshone County
35 Wildcat Way
Kellogg, ID 83837

Bonn timer Ferry –
Boundary County
7402 Caribou St.
Bonn timer Ferry, ID 83805

St. Maries –
Benewah County
137 N. 8th St.
St. Maries, ID 83861

www.PanhandleHealthDistrict.org

Brett Zimmerman

From: Faye.Beller@deq.idaho.gov
Sent: Wednesday, November 14, 2018 11:46 AM
To: Brett Zimmerman
Cc: Faye.Beller@deq.idaho.gov; Kristie.McEnroe@deq.idaho.gov; Jennifer.Shafer@deq.idaho.gov; Gary.Stevens@deq.idaho.gov
Subject: Subject: Public Records Request #181523—Phase I ESA - properties located on South Clearwater Loop in Post Falls, Idaho

Dear Mr. Zimmerman:

On November 8, 2018, the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) received a public records request from you regarding Phase I ESA - properties located on South Clearwater Loop in Post Falls, Idaho. At this time, we do not have any information associated with this request in our files.

Please contact me at (208) 666-4601 with any questions.

Sincerely,



Faye Beller
Department of Environmental Quality
2110 Ironwood Parkway
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
(208) 666-4601
Fax: (208) 667-5129
faye.beller@deq.idaho.gov

Dance as if no one were watching, sing as if no one were listening, and live each day as if it were your last.

APPENDIX D

Credentials



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Geotechnical Engineering
Environmental Consulting
Non-Destructive Testing
Welder Certification



Brett Zimmerman
Environmental Specialist

Mr. Zimmerman has 13 years experience in the construction industry including three years of SWPPP writing and water sampling for lab analysis. Mr. Zimmerman has specialized in field and laboratory testing of soils and asphalt and currently is one of our Environmental Professionals providing Environmental Site Assessment Services and SWPPP services.

EDUCATION:

University of Idaho
Moscow, Idaho
B.S. Environmental Science
Minor in Geology

CERTIFICATIONS:

ACI (Certification #01106214)
Concrete Field Testing Technician Grade I
WAQTC (Certification #22284)
ACI Concrete Field Technician Grade I
In-Place Density Testing Technician
Embankment & Base Testing Technician
NWCEL - Proprietary Anchors
OSHA (Certification #2884884)
Hazwoper Certification
AHERA (Certification #BI20161008-01)
Certified Building Inspector
INWAGC (Cert #INWAGC-092016-1420)
Certified Erosion & Sediment Control Lead
Panhandle Health District (Cert #CL14-29)
Institutional Controls Program
Stormwater & Erosion Education Program
40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations and
Emergency Response Training
NRC Radiation Safety & Use of Nuclear
Gauge

CONTACT INFORMATION:

ALLWEST Testing & Engineering, LLC
890 W. Capstone Court
Hayden, Idaho 83835

bzimmerman@allwesttesting.com

208-762-4721 Office
208-762-0942 Fax

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

• **Millers Food City, Spirit Lake, Idaho (2016)**

Performed Phase I Environmental Site Assessment services for this project including the adjacent lots in Kootenai County, Idaho. This site was previously developed with five buildings, a paved parking lot as well as a vacant treed lot. This project was undertaken to satisfy the due diligence requirements for one of the three Landowner Liability Protections (LLP's).

• **Silver Mountain Resort, Kellogg, Idaho (2016)**

Performed Phase I Environmental Site Assessment services for this project including eight adjacent/surrounding lots in Kellogg, Idaho. This project was undertaken to assess the potential existence of petroleum products or hazardous materials on the site or the adjoining properties.

• **6th Avenue Extension Project, Bonner County, ID (2016)**

This project, undertaken in sequence of phases within two construction seasons, included the improvement/extension of Sixth Avenue from Larch Street to Chestnut Street. ALLWEST provided services for this project under the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

• **Auto Alley, Ponderay, Idaho (2016)**

Performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for this project to satisfy due diligence requirements for one of the three Landowner Liability Protections (LLP's) that limits the CERCLA liability. This site is approximately 12.7 acres encompassing two parcels that have been used as a wrecking yard since at least 1950 and has had various buildings on the site over that period of time.

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Brad Little
Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore
Executive Director
State Historic
Preservation Officer

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

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

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

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

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

HISTORY.IDAHO.GOV

12 June 2019

Brett A. Zimmerman
Environmental Professional
ALLWEST
690 West Capstone Court
Hayden, Idaho 83835

**Re: Proposed Idaho State Veterans Home, Post Falls, Idaho /
SHPO# 2019-724**

Dear Mr. Zimmerman:

Thank you for consulting with our office on the above referenced project. We understand the scope of work includes the construction of the Idaho State Veterans Home on a parcel between South Pleasant View Road and Clearwater Loop in Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho.

After reviewing the project submittal, our office is concerned the proposed project actions have the potential to affect historic properties. Given the presence of previously identified artifacts in the vicinity, as well as the proximity to the Spokane River and the historic river crossing, SHPO recommends a cultural resources inventory be conducted of the area of potential effects (APE). This survey should be conducted by a qualified individual or firm meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for archaeology. A list of professional consultants can be found at this link: https://history.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Idaho_HP_Constultants_List.pdf

If you have any questions or the scope of work changes, please contact me via phone or email at 208.488.7463 or ashley.brown@ishs.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ashley Brown'.

Ashley Brown
Historical Review Officer
Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Preserving the past, enriching the future.



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June 8, 2019

Ms. Ashley Brown
Historic Preservation Review Officer
State Historic Preservation Office
Idaho State Historical Society
210 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

**Re: Archaeological Survey Proposed Idaho State Veterans Home, Post Falls
SHPO# 2019-724**

Ms. Brown,

ALLWEST is pleased to submit the results of the Archaeological Survey, as requested by SHPO for the proposed Idaho State Veterans Home to be located in Post Falls, Idaho.

ALLWEST contracted Ms. Jennifer De Rose, A CRM Consultant to complete the archaeological survey. The survey was performed on June 15, 2019. The Area of Potential Effect (APE or Project Area) is approximately 7.8-acres; 886 feet (ft) (270 meters [m]) north/south x 374 ft (114 m) east/west. The Project Area is located within Township-50 North, Range 05 West, Sections 6, 7, Boise Meridian, Kootenai County, Idaho.

The Archaeological Survey report and the Site Inventory Form are attached.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brett A. Zimmerman".

Brett A. Zimmerman
Environmental Professional
ALLWEST, Inc.
690 W Capstone Ct.
Hayden, Idaho 83835
Office: 208-762-4721
Cell: 208-819-1963
bzimmerman@allwesttesting.com

2720 N. Palmer St., Unit A, Missoula, MT 59808
Phone: 406.206.5911 • Fax: 208.762.0942

Hayden, ID • Lewiston, ID • Meridian, ID • Spokane Valley, WA • Missoula, MT
www.allwesttesting.com

ACRM201901

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IDAHO
SITE INVENTORY FORM

Part A-Administrative Data

State No.:

1. Link or State No.: ACRM201901

2. Agency No.:

3. Temporary No.: ACRM201901

4. Site name(s):

5. County: Kootenai

6. Class: ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Traditional cultural property ☐ Undetermined

7. Land owner: Private

8. Federal admin. unit: Idaho State Veterans Division

9. Project: Idaho State Veterans Home

10. Report No.:

11. Recorder(s): Jennifer DeRose

12. Organization: A CRM Consultant

13. Date: 6/15/2019

14. Attachments and associated records:

☒ Topographic map (required)

☐ Stratigraphic profiles

☒ Site map (required)

☐ Rock art attachment

☒ Photos with labels/log (required)

☐ Historical records

☐ Artifact illustrations

☐ Assoc. IHGI form(s):

☐ Feature drawings

☒ Other attachments:

1930, 1959 Metaskers maps

15. Elevation(site datum): 2090 (ft)

16. Site dimensions: 90 m x 110 m Area: m²

17. UTM at site datum: Zone 11 499776 m Easting 5283217 m Northing using the North American Datum of 1983.

18. UTM source: Corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error)

19. Legal description:

20. USGS 7.5' map reference:

| Tshp | N/S | Rng | E/W | Sec | 10acre1/4 | 40acre1/4 | 160acre1/4 |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 50N | | 5W | | 6SE | | SE | SE |

| Map | Code |
|--------------|---------|
| LIBERTY LAKE | 4717-41 |

21. Access:

From Interstate 90 take Exit 2 toward South Pleasant View Road. Proceed 0.6 miles south down Pleasant View Road. The site will be to the right (west). The tree stand is easily discernible as it is the only one in the area.

22. Site description:

The site is approximately 2.8-acres in size and associated with a 3.2-acre tree stand (Figure A-B). The stand is largely composed of spruce (Picea) planted by either A.R. Denmon (circa 1959) or Jacklin Land Company (circa 1970s). The east side of the stand has approximately 30 circular and linear holes; six of which have remnants of unsuccessful transplanted trees. The tops of the root balls have visible wire baskets or twine and were never backfilled. The tops of the root balls occur at an unusual depth; approx. 2-3 ft below ground surface. They appear to be hand dug and have little spoils associated for use as backfill.

The west side of the tree stand has an approximate 10-ft wide road clearing connecting a 30-ft diameter clearing near the northeast and southwest extent of the stand. The west side road was used to access and store aggregate stock and spoils from the 2003 / 2004 neighborhood road, sidewalk, and utility construction activities. Clean sorted gravel piles and intermixed spoils piles occur adjacent segments of the loop road and associated clearings.

The circa 1970s holes appear to be associated with tree transplanting activities associated with either Jacklin Land Co (Jacklin Land Co) or A.R. Denmon (1959) activities. Figures C and D depict previous land owners from 1930 and 1959. Large diameter granite rock occurs sporadically amidst the holes. While the location seemed to have been used as a tree farm, the absence of spoils suggests materials were being taken off site and the location possibly used as a small quarry source. There are however heavily overgrown dump piles at the northeast and southeast extent of the site that could be the removed spoils. The excessive disturbance is reminiscent of mine test pits.

ACRM201901

23. Site type:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic building | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/cave | <input type="checkbox"/> Mortuary | <input type="checkbox"/> Faunal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic structure | <input type="checkbox"/> Stacked/placed rocks | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock art | <input type="checkbox"/> Culturally modified trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic object | <input type="checkbox"/> Quarry/lithic source | <input type="checkbox"/> Feature(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>Tree transplanting</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric residential | <input type="checkbox"/> Linear | <input type="checkbox"/> Artifact(s) | |

24. Specify themes and time periods:

- | Themes | | Time Periods | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric archaeology | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric-general | <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement: 1855-1890 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian | <input type="checkbox"/> Phase 1 statehood: 1890-1904 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic-general | <input type="checkbox"/> Phase 2 statehood: 1904-1920 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civ. Conservation Corps | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Interwar: 1920-1940 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Public land management | <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Premodern: 1940-1958 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation/tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Modern: 1958-present |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Culture and society | <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Late Prehistoric-general | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hist/Mod-general |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Timber industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Protohistoric/Contact | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/fur trapping | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Native American | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <u>Forest Incentive</u> | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration: 1805-1860 | |

25. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation (subject to review by SHPO):

- ☐ Individually eligible ☐ Contributing in a district ☒ Not eligible ☐ Insufficient information to evaluate

26. NRHP criteria used: ☐ A: Event ☐ B: Person ☐ C: Design and construction ☐ D: Information potential

27. Comments on significance:

The Jacklin Land Co has owned the site since the 1970s; having been acquired from A.R. Denmon (per 1959 Metters map). Surviving spruce trees comprise a healthy mature stand concealing the holes. Many of these trees may have been planted by Jacklin Seed when they acquired the land. Arden Jacklin founded Jacklin Seed Company in 1936. Jacklin started growing peas and beans, incorporated grass seed, and eventually Kentucky Blue Grass thirty years ago. In 1977, Jacklin moved their main headquarters to Post Falls; approximately 1.0 mi (1.6 km) west of the Project Area. In 1997, Jacklin sold the business to J.R. Simplot of Boise. In 2013 it was announced that the Jacklin Seed Co Post Falls location was closing and relocated to a new headquarters in Washington. Jacklin and Simplot are major names that provide farming and landscaping products and supplies to national consumers.

28. If not eligible, explain why:

The holes indicate abandonment of what appears to have been a tree farm or similar activity enacted during the 1970s. The exact purpose of the holes and 1970s modifications is unclear and appears unfinished. While the site appears to be intact and possess location and setting the achieved design appears unmet. As such, the materials and workmanship are limited in providing additional information about the site. The dead tree root balls and numerous vacant holes produce a feeling of hardship and loss; an outcome likely not intended. The aforementioned attributes do not provide enough information to convey integrity of association.

29. Condition (prehistoric component): _____ Condition (historic component): Poor

30. Impact agents:

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural use | <input type="checkbox"/> Development project | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining/quarrying | <input type="checkbox"/> Road/highway | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building alteration | <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion | <input type="checkbox"/> No information | <input type="checkbox"/> Rodent damage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deflation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grazing | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation use | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural decay | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolished | <input type="checkbox"/> Looting | <input type="checkbox"/> Research excav. | <input type="checkbox"/> Timber harvest | |

Comments on impacts:

The circa 1970s holes remain open and have become littered with duff. Transplanted tree root balls indicate an abandoned activity. The location is being used for a different purpose; a modern rock stock and spoils sump site from neighborhood development.

31. Surface Collection: None

32. Sediments: 0-20 cm

Explain how determined: 30 cm average depth able to screen before hitting hard pan and dense gravel

33. Excavation status: ☐ Unexcavated ☐ Auger/probe ☐ Test unit ☐ Backhoe, etc.
☐ Surface scrape ☒ Shovel test ☐ Block excavation

Describe collection/excav.:

50 cm x 50 cm probes were excavated with space shovel. Soils were screened in 10 cm arbitrary levels. Average maximum depth was 30 cm below surface. Four STPs associated with site contained modern-era materials. No materials were collected.

34. Excavation volume (indicate liters or cubic meters): 0.4 m3/ probe Screen mesh: 1/8

ACRM201901

35. Additional comments:

ACRM201901

Part B-Environmental Data

36. Distance to permanent water: 315 m
37. Water source: ☐ Spring, seep ☒ River/stream ☐ Lake ☐ Other: Spokane River
38. On-site vegetation (estimate percentage of total vegetation for each class and identify species):
- Trees: 80 % Species: Spruce (Picea), fir (Abies)
- Shrubs: 10 % Species:
- Forbs: % Species:
- Grasses: 5 % Species:
- Lichens/mosses: 5 % Species:
- Describe vegetation: The site is comprised primarily of mature spruce trees; space somewhat dense (est. 4 per 11-foot plot). The tree limbs have stifled understory brush. The dry hardpan soil, shade, and duff accumulation has limited grass, forbs, and moss growth.
39. Visible surface area: 51-75%
40. Landform (Describe, including lithology, form, and soil, using locally or regionally appropriate terms):
- The site is associated with a circa 1970s Spruce tree stand located on a flat adjacent open agricultural land at an elevation of 2,090 ft AMSL. The soil is Garrison gravelly silt loam, 0 to 7% slopes. Tested soils (0-30 cmbs) are predominantly 10-30% silt loam with 90-70% 0.5-10 cm diameter granitic and quartzite rock.

Part D-Historic Sites

50. Cultural affiliation: EuroAmerican
51. Oldest Date: 1959 Recent Date: 2004
52. How determined: Jacklin Land Co (farm & landscape supplier) has been the land owner since circa 1970s. A.R. Denmon was the previous land owner per 1959 Metskers map. Location also used for modern extraneous rock storage.
53. Maximum artifact density: 1 m²
54. Individual artifacts:
- | Count | Category | Description |
|-------|-------------------|---|
| 1 | concrete | sawed off metal fence post in concrete conglomerate |
| 1 | metal | rebar length |
| 1 | glass | clear bottle glass frag |
| 1 | metal | 3.5 ft hollow metal rod |
| 1 | wood | cut sign post with metal 4 in x 4 in sign backing |
| 1 | couch | broken 1990s couch frame with white floral cushioned upholstery |
| 2 | horizontal stakes | 2 horizontal stakes nailed to spruce tree with 6 wire nails; approx 4 ft above ground |
| 3 | wagon/wagon part | 3 3 to 3.5 ft long millicut 2x4 boards near linear rock pattern |
| 1 | metal | approx 15 ft long 8 gauge wire |
| 2 | metal | approx 12 to 14 in diam metal strap |
| 1 | metal | 24 in x 10 in x 1 in metal panel with aluminum sides |
| 1 | glass | blue bottle glass frag (apothecary) |
| 1 | glass | brown glass bottle frag (alcoholic) |
| 1 | glass | 0.25 inch diameter ball |
| 1 | asphalt | asphalt frag; road construction refuse |

55. Additional description:

19 surface artifacts are distributed approximately 15-100 feet apart. Screened subsurface artifacts from STP4-STP7 include: STP 4, blue glass frag (0-5 cmbs); STP 5, brown glass bottle frag and 0.25-inch diameter green plastic ball (0-1 cmbs); STP 6, metal frag (0-5 cmbs); STP 7, asphalt frag (2-4 cmbs). These are included above.

Two surface clusters were recorded. Their age is quite recent so are not included in the list above. A linear rock s-pattern / landscape feature composed of approx 32, 3-15 inch diameter granitic rocks placed in a curvature at the base of two spruce trees. One 12x24 inch granitic rock is positioned east of the rock pattern.

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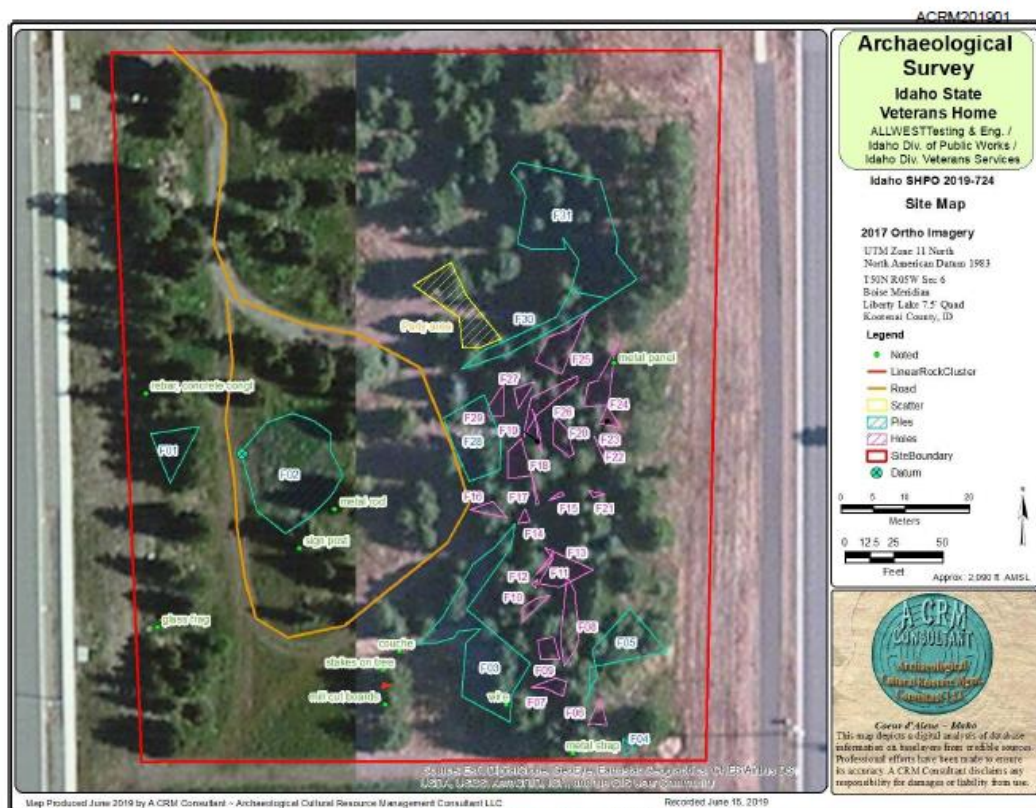
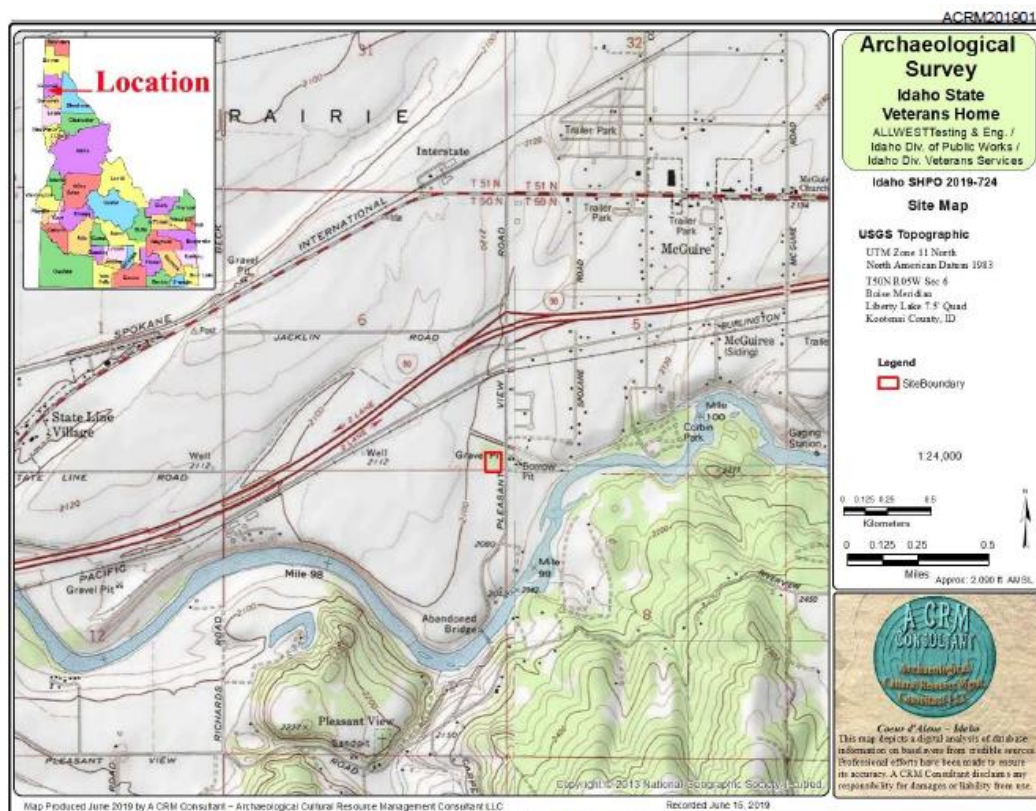
A 45 ft n/s x 25 ft e/w party use area is position at the north extent of the site composed of (1) deflated Intex raft; (1) brown blanket; (1) futon cushion; (3) >30 inch diameter granite rocks, (2) 10 inch diameter rocks with no discernable red spray paint markings; (1) tractor tire; (1) clear glass bottle frag; (1) brown glass bottle frag (alcoholic) and a garbage scatter.

56. Features:

| Count | Category | Description |
|-------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | Road/dirt | Two-wheel track dirt road with 10 ft wide clearing |
| 1 | Spoils pile & hole | Modern |
| 2 | Rock dump | 2004 neighborhood leftovers |
| 1 | Rock & spoils dump | 2004 neighborhood leftovers |
| 1 | Asphalt dump pile | Modern |
| 1 | Spoils dump & boulders | 1970s |
| 18 | Hole | 1970s |
| 4 | Linear hole | 1970s |
| 6 | Holes with root balls | 1970s |
| 1 | Spoils dump | Modern |
| 1 | Spoils dump | 1970s |

57. Additional description:

Approximately 37 features were recorded. Please see attached Table 1 for individual feature descriptions.



ACRM201901



Figure C. Site location depicted on 1930 Metskers map.



Figure D. Site location depicted on 1959 Metsker map.

Table 1. Feature descriptions

| Feature No | Type | Description | Photo No | Direction Toward |
|------------|-----------------------|---|------------|-------------------------|
| F01 | spoils pile & hole | A 6 ft diameter x 3.5 ft tall waste pile is positioned north of 8 ft diameter x 3.5 deep hole | F01a, F01b | SE NE |
| F02 | rock dump | A 60 ft diameter concentration of 15 dump truck loads of road base | F02a | NE |
| F03 | rock & spoils dump | An approx 150 ft long dump pile of various aggregate; SE pile is native waste; S is concrete with cut fence post; central is large gravel; NW is roadbase; N is lava rock | F03a-F03g | NW, NE, N, NW, S, SW, N |
| F04 | asphalt dump | An 8 ft diameter x 2.5 high asphalt dump pile | F04 | NE |
| F05 | 1970s boulders & dump | Approx 20 >30 in diameter granite boulders atop 35 ft diameter overgrown dump pile | F05 | NE |
| F06 | hole | A 20 ft diameter x 5 ft deep hole; no associate waste | F06 | NW |
| F07 | hole | A 20 e/w x 5 ft n/s hole with 5 ft depth; a 2.5 x 3.5 particle board lying at center | F07 | W |
| F08 | linear hole | A 5 ft wide x 30 ft long x 4 ft deep trench; 6 large granite boulders atop; dead xmas tree | F08 | N |
| F09 | linear hole | A 15 ft nw / se x 25 ne/sw x 6 ft deep linear hole with a 2x4 board frag, and a dead christmas tree; adjacent shallow dirt spoils piles nw of feature | F09 | N |
| F10 | 2 holes, root balls | The westernmost is 5 ft e/w x 10 ft n/s with wire cage root ball; the easternmost is 8 ft diameter x 3-4 ft deep with corded root ball | F10a-F010d | NE, S, SE, W |
| F11 | linear hole | A linear 10 ft ne/sw x 5 ft wide x 2 ft deep hole with some adjacent spoils | F11 | N, s |
| F12 | hole | A 4 ft diameter x 4 ft deep hole | | <Null> |
| F13 | hole | A 20 ft diameter x 5-6 ft deep hole | | <Null> |
| F14 | hole with root ball | An 8 ft diameter hole with a root ball | F14 | NW |
| F15 | hole | An 8 ft ne/sw x 4 ft nw/se x 4 ft deep hole | F15 | N |
| F16 | hole | 15 ft e/w x 10 ft n/s x 3 ft deep hole filled with 40 2x4 in gray brick concrete, 50 6 in x 6 in concrete frags | F16 | E |
| F17 | hole with root ball | A 10 ft diameter oblong x 4 ft deep hole. The top of a root ball is exposed at 4 ft depth. An approximate 2 ft long 2x4 in board is screwed to a 2 ft long fence board | F17 | W |
| F18 | linear hole | A 20 ft n/s x 8 ft e/w x 3 ft deep hole | F18 | N |
| F19 | hole with root ball | A 25 ft n/e x 8-15 ft n/w x 4-6 ft deep hole. The top of a transportable root ball, is visible at 3 ft depth. A 12 inch diameter x 1 ft long cut wood pole. | F19 | NE |
| F20 | 2 holes | An 8 ft diameter x 5-6 ft deep hole is positioned north of a 20 ft e/w x 8 ft n/s x 4-6 ft deep hole | F20 | E |
| F21 | hole | An 8 ft diameter x 3-4 ft deep hole | F21 | S |
| F22 | hole | An 8 ft diameter x 4 ft deep hole | F22 | N |
| F23 | hole | An 8 ft diameter x 4 ft deep hole | F23 | N |
| F24 | 3 holes | 3, 8-10 ft diameter x 3-65 ft deep holes with 4 large granite rocks to south | F24 | SW NE |
| F25 | 2 holes | 2 8 ft diameter x 3-5 ft deep holes concealed by tree thicket | | <Null> |
| F26 | hole with root ball | A ft 20 n/e x 8-15 ft n/w hole. The top of an exposed rootball sits approx 2 ft below surface. 1 15 ft long piece of landscape edging. | F26 | W |
| F27 | hole | A 6 ft diameter x 3 ft deep hole with 2 wood stakes | F27 | NE |
| F28 | rock dump | A 45 ft n/s x 25 ft e/w quartzite rock and concrete conglomerate waste dump | F28 | W |
| F29 | hole/ concealed | A 6 ft diameter x 3 ft deep hole with 1 red sleeping bag, 1 windshield sunscreen, 1 metal duct. 2 black plastic tarps cover the hole to conceal it | F29 | E NE |
| F30 | spoils dump | An 80 ft ne/sw long x 10 ft nw/se waste dump area | F31 | E SW W |
| F31 | 1970s spoils dump | An 80 ft crescent shaped waste dump area; 1 dishwasher drawer, 1 landscape edging; a bike and foot path trail traverses the north extent accessing the use area to the west | F31 | E SW W |

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Figure 1. View toward south of north/south two-track road threw middle of the site.
Photo: Veterans06_15_2019_R001a_S.



Figure 2. View toward southwest of linear cluster or rock pattern at base of trees. Photo: C01a_linearrock.

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Figure 3. View toward south of N01 wood fence post inset in concrete pour. Photo: N01a_concretepour.



Figure 4. View toward east of N01 rebar length. Photo: N01b_rebar.



Figure 5. N02 clear glass bottle frag. Photo: N02_glassfrag



Figure 6. View toward northwest of N03 metal rod length. Photo: N03_rod_NW

ACRM201901



Figure 7. View toward southeast of N04 wooden signpost with metal placard frag. Photo: N04_signpost.



Figure 8. View toward east of N05 1990s couche frame and white floral cushioned upholstery.
Photo: 15_2019_N05_couche.



Figure 9. View toward north of N06 two horizontal stakes nailed to tree with six wire nails; near the rock pattern. Photo: N06_stakesN.



Figure 10. View toward west of N07; 2, 2x4 inch mill cut boards. Photo: N07_boards_W.



Figure 11. View toward northeast of N08 wire length. Photo: N08_wire_NE.



Figure 12. View toward north of N09 crushed barrel metal strap frag. Photo: N09_metal_N.

ACRM201901



Figure 13. View toward west of a N10 metal plate with chrome trim. Photo: N10_metalplate_W.



Figure 14. View toward northeast of F001 hole and associated spoils pile positioned at west extent of site. Photo: F001b_NE.

ACRM201901



Figure 15. View toward northeast of modern spoils dump (F002) inside the loop road. Photo: F002a_NE.



Figure 16. View toward northwest of various modern dump piles (F003) positioned near south extent of the site. Photo: F003g_N.



Figure 17. View toward north of (F003) modern cobble and gravel dump piles at the south extent of the Project Area. Photo: F003c_N.



Figure 18. View toward south of F003 modern dump piles and spoils. Photo: F003e_S.



Figure 19. View toward F004 of asphalt dump pile at the south extent of the site.
Photo: F004_asphdump_NE.



Figure 20. View toward north of F005 overgrown spoils dump and associated granite boulders. Photo: F005_dump_NE.

ACRM201901



Figure 21. View toward northwest of F006 hole. Photo: F006_Hole_NW.



Figure 22. View toward west of F007 hole. Photo: F007_Hole_W.

ACRM201901



Figure 23. View toward the south of F008 linear trench. Photo: F008_trench.



Figure 24. View toward the north of F009 linear hole and dead Christmas tree. Photo: F009_trench.



Figure 25. View toward the east of F010 numerous holes. Photo: F010a_holes.



Figure 26. View toward the east of a transplanted root ball associated with F010 hole; note the cordage.
Photo: F010c_rootball.



Figure 27. View toward the east of a transplanted root ball with metal cage associated with F010.
Photo: F010d_rootball.



Figure 28. View toward north of F011 hole. Photo: F011_hole.



Figure 29. View toward the northwest of a root ball in F014 hole. Photo: F014_holeball_NW.



Figure 30. View toward the north of F015 hole. Photo: F015_hole_N.

ACRM201801



Figure 31. View toward the east of F016 hole filled with modern concrete dump pile.
Photo: F016_holeconcrete_E.



Figure 32. View toward the west of F017 hole with root ball and mill cut boards.
Photo: F017_holerootball_W.



Figure 33. View toward the north of F018 hole. Photo: F018_hole_N.



Figure 34. View toward the north of F019 hole. Photo: F019_hole.



Figure 35 View toward the east of F020 holes. Photo: F020_holes_E.



Figure 36. View toward the south of F021 hole and large granite boulders. Photo: F021_hole_S.



Figure 37. View toward the north off F022 hole. Photo: F022_hole_N.



Figure 38. View toward north of F023 hole. Photo: F023_hole_N.



Figure 39. View toward southwest of F024 holes. Photo: F024_hole_SW.



Figure 40. View toward west of F026 hole and root ball. Photo: F026_holerootball_W.

ACRM201901



Figure 41. View toward the northeast of F027 hole. Photo: F027_hole_NE.



Figure 42. View toward the west of F028 rock dump piles. Photo: F028_dump_W.

ACRM201901



Figure 43. View toward F029 hole concealed by two black plastic tarps. A red sleeping bag, windshield visor are in the hole. Photo: F029a_hole_E.



Figure 44. View toward the east of a party area and refuse scatter. Tractor tire in foreground. Photo: F030a_tire_E.

ACRM201901



Figure 45. View toward the southwest of two large granite rocks exhibiting no discernable red graffiti, and a 16 oz Pabst bottle. Photo: F030c_rockgraf_SW.



Figure 46. A blanket associated with the party area. Photo: F030e_blanket_N.

ACRM201901



Figure 47. View toward the south of the deflated Intex rubber raft and futon cushion in the background.
Photo: F030e_raft_S.



Figure 48. View toward the east of a heavily vegetation spoils dump at the northeast extent of the site.
Photo: F031_dump_E.

ACRM201901



Figure 49. View toward the west of a foot path / bike trail over the overgrown spoils pile at the northeast extent of the site. Photo: F031_traildump_W.

Archaeological Survey for the Idaho State Veterans Home Project, Kootenai County, Idaho

SHPO 2019-724

Prepared For
ALLWEST Testing & Engineering
690 W Capstone Court
Hayden, Idaho 83835

Prepared By
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A CRM Consultant
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June 23, 2019

ABSTRACT

Idaho Division of Public Works (DPW) in collaboration with Idaho Division of Veterans Services (IDVS) are proposing to build an approximate 85,481 ft² veterans campus and complex in Post Falls, Idaho. The proposed development is a National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Project which received comment by the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recommending an archaeological survey. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe also recommended a cultural resources survey. ALLWEST contracted A CRM Consultant to complete the archaeological survey. The Area of Potential Effect (APE or Project Area) is approximately 7.8-acres; 886 feet (ft) (270 meters [m]) north/south x 374 ft (114 m) east/west. The Project Area is located within Township-50 North, Range 05 West, Sections 6, 7, Boise Meridian, Kootenai County, Idaho.

A background documents review, record search, pedestrian survey, and archaeological shovel testing were conducted. The Project Area resides within the Coeur d'Alene Tribes aboriginal landscape; in specifically the Spokane River / Coeur d'Alene Lake Division ancestral grounds utilized for subsistence gathering and habitation by the Tribe for millennia. There are 14 named villages and 11 TCPs within a ten-mile radius of the Project Area. None are visible from the Project Area. Spokane Crossing (Bridge), Q'Emiln (Post Falls), and the Spokane River are primary named TCP locations within the vicinity. During the early 1800s, the Project Area was likely used by Tribal families for horse pastureland; and eventually cattle free range during the mid-1800s. The 1861 Mullan Military Wagon Road and 1858 Wrights Campaign Trail occur approximately one-mile north of the Project Area.

Idaho SHPO Record search review inventory results indicate six previously recorded historic-era structures and three linear historic-era sites within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. Nineteen cultural resource surveys were conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. None of the sites or surveys occur within the Project Area.

No pre-contact archaeological materials were observed during intensive pedestrian survey or shovel testing of 21 STPs. One Historic-Era Property was identified within the Project Area during field activities comprised of surface isolates and features. Four STPs associated with the site contained modern-era materials. The Historic-era Property is not recommended NRHP eligible. A finding of No Adverse Effect is recommended. A CRM Consultant recommends that ALLWEST continue SHPO and THPO consultation to address report findings concurrence and any additional concerns. It is recommended that an Inadvertent Disturbance Plan be implemented during Project activities.

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.

June 23, 2019

Signature of Principal Investigator Date Jennifer DeRose M.A., R.P.A.



KEY INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME

Archaeological Survey of the Idaho State Veterans Home Project, Kootenai County, Idaho

PROJECT NUMBER

SHPO 2019-724

LOCATION ADDRESS

S Clearwater Loop, Post Falls, Idaho

USGS QUADS

Liberty Lake 7.5' Quad

LEGAL LOCATION OF SURVEY

Township 50 North, Range 05 West, Sections 6, 7, Boise Meridian

PROJECT AREA

7.8 Acres; 886 feet (270 meters) north/south x 374 feet (114 meters) east/west

AREA SURVEYED

7.8 Acres Intensive Survey (10 feet [5 meter]) transect spacing

AREA TESTED

21 Shovel Test Probes (4) Positive (17) Negative; STPs 4-7

PROJECT DATA

- 9 Previously recorded historic-era structures / sites within one-mile radius
- 0 Previously recorded archaeological sites within one-mile radius
- 19 Previous cultural resource surveys conducted within one-mile radius
- 0 New potential traditional cultural property associated with the Project Area
- 1 New site located within the Project Area; historic / modern-era circa 1970s

AUTHORS

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A CRM Consultant – Archaeological Cultural Resource Management Consultant LLC

STATE / FEDERAL MANAGING AGENCY

Idaho Division of Public Works / Idaho Division of Veterans Services / NHPA Section 106

REPORT PREPARED FOR

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REPOSITORY

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (Idaho SHPO)

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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DATE OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

June 15-16, 2019

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Idaho Division of Public Works (DPW) in collaboration with Idaho Division of Veterans Services (IDVS) are proposing to build an approximate 85,481 ft² veterans complex and campus within a 7.8-acre lot located within Post Falls, Idaho (Figures 1-3). DPW and IDVS are required to conduct the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 review process. DPW in coordination with ALLWEST Testing & Engineering (ALLWEST) are overseeing the NHPA Section 106 requirement. ALLWEST completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for DPW January 23, 2019. The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) requested that an archaeological survey¹ be conducted prior to Project commencement (Appendix A). ALLWEST contracted A CRM Consultant to complete the archaeological survey.

The new Veterans Home campus (Figure 4) will consist of three structures, cement walkways, and two service roads with parking pads accessing the Clearwater Loop, and S Pleasant View roads, respectively. Three single-story, and single-story with mezzanine buildings will be constructed. The 49,519 ft² Neighborhood Area 2 (A-102) (Figure 5) will be constructed at the north extent; the 32,800 ft² Community Center (A-101) (Figure 6) will be constructed at center; and a 32,800 ft² Neighborhood Area 3 (A-103) (Figure 7) at the south extent. The neighborhood buildings will be subdivided into four household wings each supporting 16 private resident rooms with dedicated dining, kitchen, den, sitting lounges, living, and outdoor patio areas.

The campus and complex will be constructed on open agricultural land and approximately 0.6-acres of a conifer stand. The remaining 2.6-acre conifer stand at the north extent of the project may be thinned and aesthetically improved, rock dumps removed, and the existing road used by heavy equipment. Anticipated ground disturbing activities include large scale excavation, utility trenches for municipal water, sanitary sewer, and natural gas and power lines will connect to existing street hookups; tree removal, grading / leveling, install, and tree plantings. There are no planned borrow sources or disposal areas on location or adjacent properties. Staging areas will occur throughout the Project Area during different phases of construction. Perimeter fencing will be installed and used during construction. Coordination with local government officials and adjacent property owners will occur during Project activities to communicate activities; whereby limit noise and visual effects generated by large equipment within the general area.

The *Area of Potential Effect (APE)* (referred to hereafter as Project Area) is approximately 7.8-acres; 886 feet (ft) (270 meters [m]) north/south x 374 ft (114 m) east/west. The Project Area is located within *Township-50 North, Range 05 West, Sections 6, 7, Boise Meridian, Kootenai County, Idaho*. The physical property address is 1116 S Clearwater Loop, Post Falls, Idaho 83854. The *Visual Area of Potential Effect* toward the single story proposed complex with the unaided eye is approximately 0.5 miles (mi) (0.8 kilometers [km]) in circumference.

¹ An "archaeological survey" entails completion of historic documents review, pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, reporting, etc., per Idaho SHPO cultural resource reporting guidelines.

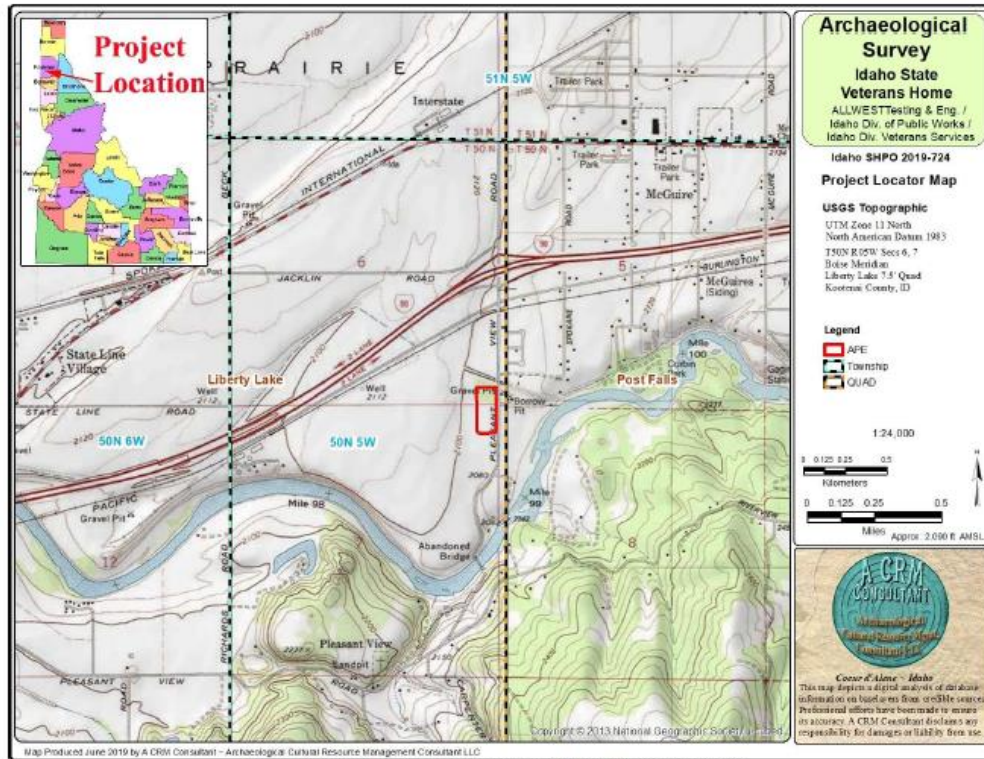


Figure 1. Area of Potential Effect (Project Area) location depicted on topographic map.

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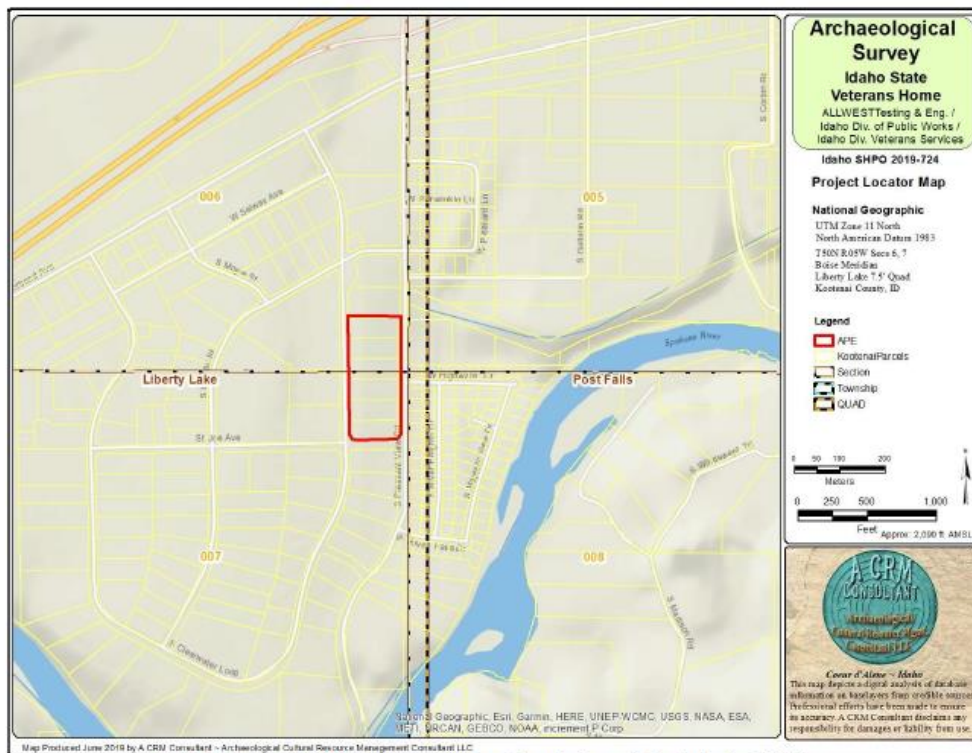


Figure 2. Area of Potential Effect (Project Area) location and parcel land ownership depicted on shaded relief map.

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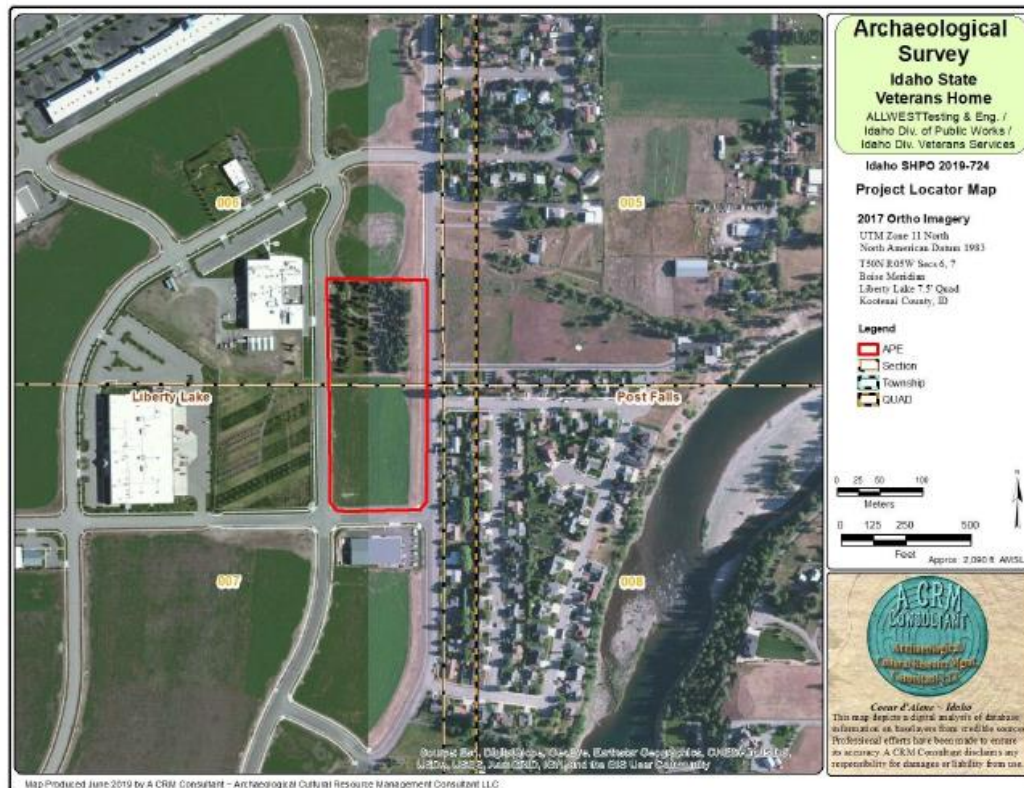


Figure 3. Area of Potential Effect (Project Area) location depicted on ortho imagery.

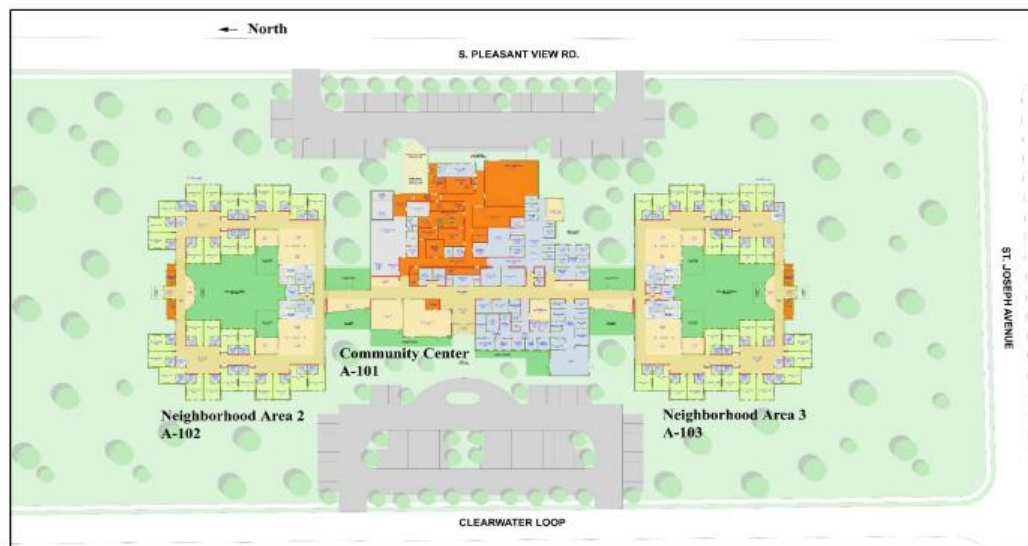


Figure 4. Idaho State Veterans Home Project Design Plan.



Figure 5. Neighborhood Area 2 Floor Plan A-102. The north building.

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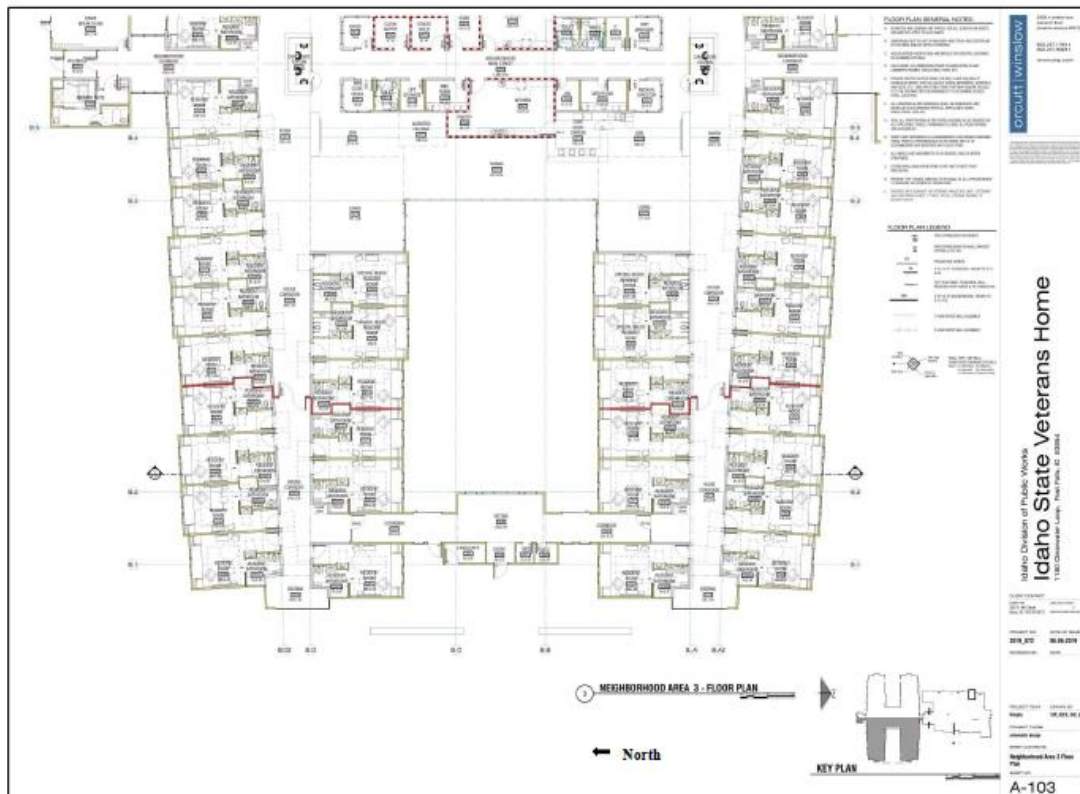


Figure 7. Neighborhood Area 3 Floor Plan A-103. The south building.

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STATEMENT OF SURVEY OBJECTIVES

A CRM Consultant will help ALLWEST Testing & Engineering (ALLWEST), the Idaho Division of Public Works (DPW) and Idaho Division of Veterans Services (IDVS) satisfy the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 guidelines. Project investigations will implement Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) consultation to assist in identifying and evaluating historic properties (archaeological, historic-era, traditional-cultural), assessing, and resolving adverse effects according to SHPO reporting guidelines which address the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); the Code of Federal Regulations Title 36, Parks, Forests, and Public Property Part 800 (U.S. Department of Interior 2000); the National Park Service's, Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (U.S. Department of Interior 1983), and all applicable National Park Service bulletins and local laws.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Area is located within the Post Falls city limits of Kootenai County within the panhandle of North Idaho, approximately 1.8 miles (mi) (2.9 kilometers [km]) east of the Washington/ Idaho border, and 0.3 mi (0.5 km) southeast of Interstate-90. Major nearby cities include: Coeur d'Alene, 9.0 mi (14.5 km) east; Spokane, 16.0 mi (25.7 km) west; and Spokane Valley (comprised of Greenacres, Dishman, Opportunity, Trentwood, and Veradale), 5.0 mi (8.0 km) west of the Project Area. Nearby communities include: State Line Village / Spokane Bridge, 1.6 mi (2.6 km) west; Liberty Lake, 2.5 mi (4.0 km) southwest; Otis Orchards, 5.2 mi (8.4 km) west; Newman Lake, 4.1 mi (6.6 km) northwest; and Rathdrum, 8.5 mi (13.7 km) northeast of the Project Area.

The 7.8-acre Project Area is currently owned by Jacklin Land Company and comprised of six parcels PK1190010010 (1224 S Clearwater Loop), PK1190010020 (1204 S Clearwater Loop), PK1190010030 (1180 S Clearwater Loop), PK1190010040 (1158 S Clearwater Loop), PK1190010050 (1136 S Clearwater Loop) and P-K1190010060 (1116 S Clearwater Loop). These parcels will be combined into one during the permitting process.

The south 4.6-acre Project Area extent (Figures 8-9) is open agricultural land. The north 3.2-acre Project Area extent (Figures 10-11) is a homogenous mature stand of spruce (*Picea*). The Project Area is bounded by three roads: S Clearwater Loop to the west, St. Joe Avenue to the south, S Pleasant View Road to the east, and an empty agricultural field to the north. A 2.5-acre borrow and gravel pit (Reinland Living Trust) is depicted on the 1982 USGS map opposite Pleasant View Road; east of the 3.2-acre tree stand.



Figure 8. View toward northeast of the Project Area from the southwest corner of the Project Area.
Photo: Veterans06_15_2019_ViewNE.



Figure 9. View toward northwest from the southeast corner of the Project Area.
Note Green Mountain in background. Photo: Veterans06_15_2019_ViewNW.



Figure 10. View toward southeast of the Project Area from the northwest corner of the Project Area.
Note Shasta Butte & Kramer Hill in background. Photo: Veterans06_15_2019ViewSEStand.



Figure 11. View toward southwest of the Project Area from the northeast extent.
Photo: Veterans06_15_2019ViewSWStand.

Landscape

The Project Area is positioned along the south margin of the flat broad 4.0 mile (mi) (6.4 kilometer [km]) wide north / south Spokane Valley Outwash Plains at an elevation of 2,090 feet (ft) Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL). The conifer forested Selkirk Mountain Range and Mica Peak ranges (northern Rocky Mountains) rise to 5,000-ft elevations to the north and south of the valley, respectively. Northern Idaho Hills and low relief mountains are positioned to the east. Holocene and Pleistocene-era Loess (silt and loam) Islands form the landscape to the south and west (Environmental Protection Agency 1998).

The approximate 111 mi (179 km) long west flowing Spokane River dissects the Spokane Valley and is approximately 150 meter (m) (492 feet [ft]) southeast of the Project Area. The 4.0 mi (6.4 km) north flowing Skalan Creek drains the north face of Shasta Butte intercepting with the Spokane River 0.6 mi (1.0 km) southwest of the Project Area. The Spokane River drainage basin is approximately 6,240 mi² (16,200 km²) and includes the headwaters of the Coeur d'Alene Lake basin (Coeur d'Alene, St Joe, and St Maries rivers); and the Little Spokane River and Latah Creek (Hangman) tributaries of the Spokane River. The Spokane River is formed at the north extent of Coeur d'Alene Lake (9.4 mi [15.1 km] east), and empties into the Columbia River at Roosevelt Lake. Currently, six hydroelectric dams constructed circa 1900 obstruct the Spokane River channel. The approximate 35 mi (56 km) long Little Spokane River flows into the Spokane River north of Nine Mile Falls; approximately ten-miles northwest of Spokane. The 60-mi (96.6-km) long Latah Creek (Hangman) drains into the Spokane River west of Spokane Falls near the west side of Spokane, 21 mi (33.8 km) west of the Project Area. Hangman is formed on the west aspect of West Dennis Mountain, 2.5 mi (4.0 km) southeast of Sanders, Idaho and continues northwesterly toward the towns of DeSmet, Idaho; Tekoa, Washington; Latah, Washington; and Waverly, Washington.

Named mountains visible from the Project Area include: Antoine Peak, rising to 3,075 ft, 7.8 mi (12.6 km) northwest; Green Mountain, rising to 3,803 ft, 9.5 mi (15.3 km) northeast; Blossom Mountain rising to 4,408 ft, 3.6 mi (5.8 km) southeast; Shasta Butte, rising to 4,852 ft, 4.8 mi (7.7 km) south; Idaho-Mica Peak rising to 5,241 ft, 5.4 mi (8.7 km) south; Kramer Hill, 2.8 mi (4.5 km) southwest; the base of Cable Peak rising to 4,952 ft, 5.2 mi (8.4 km) southwest. Cable Peak links Idaho Mica Peak to Washington Mica Peak (not visible from Project Area) which rises to 5,157 ft, 9.6 mi (15.5 km) southeast.

Local lake bodies include Saltese Flats (formerly Saltese Lake) 7.7 mi (12.4 km) southwest; Liberty Lake approximately 5.3 mi (8.5 km) southwest; Newman Lake, 5.6 mi (9.0 km) northwest; Hauser Lake, 4.7 mi (7.6 km) north; Hayden Lake, 11.8 mi (19.0 km) northeast; and Coeur d'Alene Lake, 8.4 mi (13.5 km) east of the Project Area.

Physiographic Environment

The Project Area falls within the Spokane Valley Outwash Plains Ecoregion of the Northern Rockies Region. The area is characterized as gently rolling plains that include the southern end of the Purcell Trench, Rathdrum Prairie, and the Spokane Valley. In the southern Spokane Valley, more arable soils occur that developed from glacial lake sediment. Local native vegetation is characterized as open-canopied ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), woodlands with a grassy understory, and fescue-wheatgrass (Nuclear Regulatory Commission 1998; USDA Plants Database 2017). Forests, wildlife habitat, pastureland, rangeland, cropland, logging, home sites, grazing, recreation, small grain, and hay farming currently characterize the general area.

Common wildlife currently inhabiting the general area and anticipated to contribute to the faunal record include: elk (*Cervus elaphus nelson*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus ochroaurus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus hemionus*), moose (*Alces alces shirasi*), squirrels (Sciuridae Family), North American porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), rabbits and hares (*Lepus*

Sp.), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) (Whitaker 1990; National Geographic 2001). Some introduced farm mammals include cattle (*Bos Taurus*), horses (*Equus ferus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), goats (*Capra aegagrus hircus*).

The annual precipitation average for the Spokane regional airport weather station (457938) between the years of 1881-2016 is 16.13 inches (in) (41 centimeters [cm]). Winter and summer average temperatures for the same corresponding years are 38° Fahrenheit (F) (3.3° Celsius [C]) and 57.9° F (14.4° C), respectively. Average snowfall is 41.5 in (105 cm) (Western Regional Climate Center 2019).

The Project Area soil is characterized as Garrison gravelly silt loam with 0 to 7% slopes (Table 1) (NRCS 2019).

Table 1. Project Area Landscape / Physiographic Matrix

| Landscape | Soil Profile | Description |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Northern Rocky Mountain valleys <i>Elevation:</i> 1,400 to 2,800 ft <i>Mean annual precipitation:</i> 15-25 in <i>Mean annual air temp.:</i> 46-50°F <i>Frost-free period:</i> 120-170 days</p> <p><i>Depth to water table:</i> >80 in <i>Frequency of flooding:</i> None <i>Frequency of ponding:</i> None</p> <p><i>Local Flora:</i> ponderosa pine / common snowberry (CN170)</p> | <p>Garrison gravelly silt loam, 0 to 7% slopes <i>0 to 12 inches:</i> gravelly ashy silt loam (A) <i>12 to 28 inches:</i> very gravelly loam (Bw) <i>28 to 38 inches:</i> very gravelly sandy loam (C1) <i>38 to 60 inches:</i> very gravelly coarse (C2)</p> <p>Parent material: Volcanic ash and loess over outwash</p> | <p>Landform: Outwash terraces Prime farmland if irrigated</p> |

Note: Information derived from NRCS 2019.

The local geology is Pleistocene (2.5 million years ago- 12,000 years ago) gravel deposited by Glacial Lake Missoula catastrophic flood events and terrace gravels overlain in the south by lacustrine (lake) sediments with Tertiary (35 mya- 2.5 mya) quartz monzonite outcrop.

Two million years ago, cooling temperatures created numerous ice ages that caused the growth of the northern hemispheric Cordilleran and Laurentide glacial ice sheets. During the most recent Wisconsin Glaciation Ice Age (85,000-10,000 years ago) the southeast extent of the Cordilleran ice sheet expanded southward toward Coeur d'Alene forming the Purcell Trench Lobe. The lobe of large ice dam blocked the mouth of the Clark Fork River near Sandpoint Idaho. As a result, a 2,000 ft deep, 200-mile long, Glacial Lake Missoula was formed in northwest Montana (Alt and Hyndman 1989:43).

The ice dam broke and reformed an estimated 40 times over an estimated 2,500 years and 100 times within the last 15,000 to 12,000 years. Each Lake Missoula flood moved at a rate 10 times the combined flow of all the rivers in the world. Flood waters surging at the rate of 65-miles per hour would have drained Lake Missoula in 48 hours. The water and ice fragments stripped sediment and bedrock hundreds of feet deep forming coulee canyons and channeled scablands across Washington and Oregon (USGS 1985). Floods contributed deposits of moderately well-sorted, massive too thick bedded, stratified boulders, cobbles, pebbles, and sand to the Spokane Valley. Subrounded to angular clasts of diverse lithologies are as large as three-meters in diameter. Spokane Valley deposits are several hundred feet thick and dominated by boulder and cobble-gravel. The Little Spokane River drainage received less extensive flooding; deposits there are dominated by pebble-gravel and coarse-grained sands with local boulder and cobble-gravel. Due to its high porosity and permeability it is an outstanding aquifer (Johnson et al 1998).

CULTURAL SETTING

The following subsections provide a background summary of information generated during research of documents, available databases, and State & Federal records applicable to the general Project Area. The precontact and protohistoric setting provides information about the local aboriginal landscape before and at the time of European contact and settlement; pulling from the archaeological and ethnographic records. The transitional / historic-era setting draws upon historic documents pertaining to the local aboriginal and EuroAmerican ethnic use of the landscape during the last two centuries of EuroAmerican colonization.

PreContact-Archaeological Record

The Project Area is positioned within the physiographic province characterized as part of the southeast extent of the aboriginal Eastern Plateau Culture Area. The Plateau is a geographic region drained by the Snake and Columbia rivers (southern British Columbia, Washington, north Idaho, Oregon, and western Montana) of which the Plateau peoples share similar cultural (socio-subsistence) patterns and material culture. The Eastern Plateau encompasses five rivers, the Kootenai, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Clearwater, and Salmon (Roll and Hackenberger 1998:120). There are approximately 40 documented Tribes that have inhabited the Plateau culture area for at least 12,000 years; or according to aboriginal oral tradition, since time immemorial.

The Coeur d'Alene are an eastern Plateau Tribe that have numerous archaeological and ancestral sites across the landscape. They have spoken a similar dialect of the Salishan language for thousands of years which has embedded their ethnic heritage within the landscape. Oral tradition provides origin and creation stories that state the Tribe was here since time immemorial. Archaeological remnants near Pend Oreille Lake (within Coeur d'Alene aboriginal territory) date to at least 10,000 years in age (Roll and Hackenberger 1998:120); archaeological dates recovered from Coeur d'Alene River villages date to at least 6,000 years in age.

The *Kootenai-Pend Oreille Region* (Roll and Hackenberger 1998:120) archaeological chronology provides a general description of site habitation materials organized by date for locations within aboriginal Coeur d'Alene territory. Four classification time periods characterize shifts in tool technology. The PaleoIndian (circa 9,230-8,000 BCE) clovis, folsom, plano, midland, and cascade points; Prehistoric (8,000-5,000 BCE) metamorphic siltstone and cryptocrystalline lanceolate, Lower Clark Fork, Pend Oreille, Lower Kootenai Agate Basin, Frederick, and Lusk point types; Middle Prehistoric (5,000 BCE to 500 CE) Bitterroot and Salmon River side notch, triangular side-notched, lanceolate unnotched, large, dart-sized, side-notched, and corner-notched projectile points morphologically similar to the Plateau, Northwest Plains, and Great Basin. Late Prehistoric (500-1750 CE) small side and corner notched points used for arrow technology and morphologically close to Northwest Plains points.

ProtoHistoric-Ethnographic Record

The Project Area and surrounding landscape resides within the Coeur d'Alene² (*Schitsu'umsh*) aboriginal territory. Although, many families residing along the Spokane River were multi-Tribal affiliation having intermarried with Spokane. Figure 12 illustrates the aboriginal territory extent of the Spokane as documented by Ross (1998) and as recognized by the Coeur d'Alene Tribe (Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2019).

² The Coeur d'Alene Lake Division used the area more predominantly than the other Tribal bands.

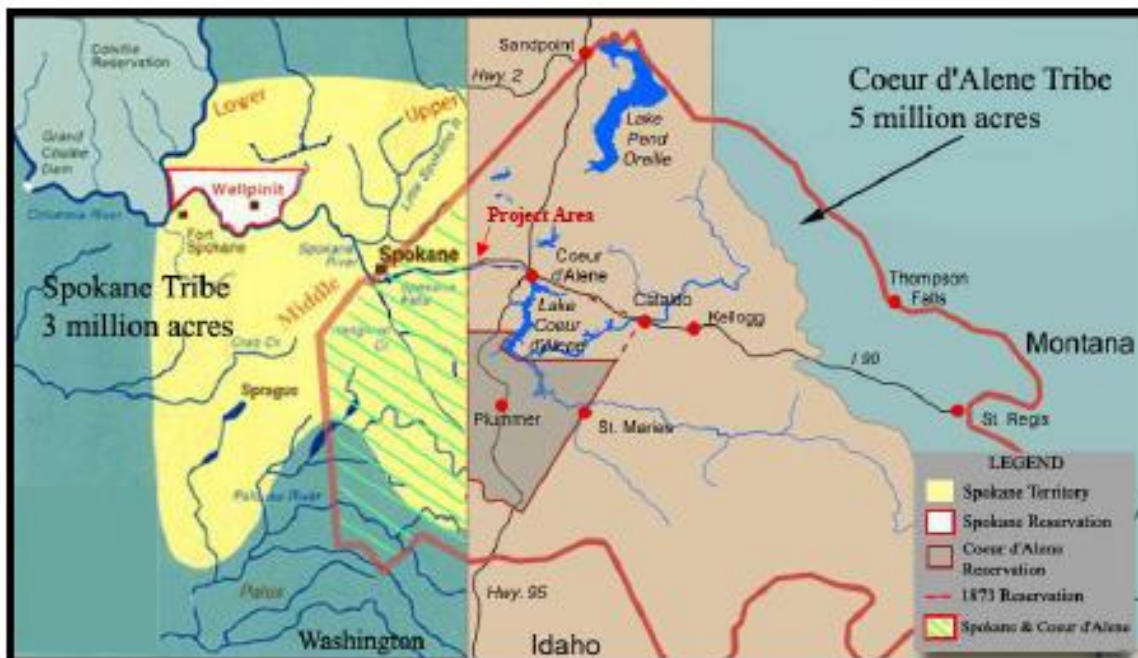


Figure 12. Spokane (*Si'x l'axt*) and Coeur d'Alene (*Schitsu'umsh*) aboriginal territories and contemporary reservation boundaries.

The Coeur d'Alene³ or *Schitsu'umsh* "Discovered People" (Nicodemus 1975:117) territory encompassed over five-million acres of land centered on Coeur d'Alene Lake, *Schitsu'umsh* *Slag'itkawe'*, the heart of the Tribe and center of the Coeur d'Alene River Basin. Coeur d'Alene Lake is 8.4 mi (13.5 km) east of the Project Area. Territory stretched eastward to the Bitterroot Mountains (Boas & Teit 1930:1) and Clarks Fork River, Montana (St Regis); southeastward to the headwaters of the Clearwater River; westward to Hangman Creek (Boas & Teit 1930:1), Steptoe Butte (Frey 2001:7), and Spokane Falls (Boas & Teit 1930:1); and northward toward Lake Pend Oreille (Palmer 1998:314).⁴ Territory included Palouse prairie grasslands, forested hills, river/lake basin valleys, and Rocky Mountain Range foot hills. The *Schitsu'umsh* were neighbored by the Kalispel to the north, the Pend d' Oreille to the east, the Nez Perce to the south, and the Spokane to the west.

During the early twentieth-century ethnographers discerned three to four divisions or bands of *Schitsu'umsh* and approximately 38 remembered ethnographic villages⁵. The Coeur d'Alene River division (12 villages) were centered on the Coeur d'Alene River; the Spokane River and Coeur d'Alene Lake division (17 villages) were centered on the Spokane Plains (modern-day Greenacres to Coeur d'Alene) Spokane River, Coeur d'Alene Lake, and northern lakes landscape; the St. Joe River division (9 villages) were centered on the St. Joe, St. Maries river drainages (Palmer 1998:314); the Hangman Creek, Tekoa, Washington camps were centered on the Hangman Creek drainage and may be a fourth division

³ The name *Coeur d'Alene* "Heart of an Awi" was used by the early French-Canadian fur traders to describe various individuals' sharp advanced bartering skills and methods (Seltice 1990:306, 307). The name was likely meant to be spiteful because the traders were unable to manipulate or manage the bartering (Joset NWM 32:703). The *Schitsu'umsh* knew that *hine gignin hine wiiwim*, "they [traders] smelled the value of minerals [gold]" (Aripa 2014). During the time of the traders, the *Schitsu'umsh* called themselves the *Schizur*; a location on the south bank of Chatcolet Lake (Joset NWM32:706).

⁴ Various ethnographic and historic-era texts describe and/or illustrate differing territorial boundary extents.

⁵ Boas & Teit (1930), Palmer (1998:314), Palmer et al (1987), Ray (1936:130-133), and Spier (1936:7). Ray and Spier offer named villages which are largely duplicate to Boas & Teits (1930). The number of recalled and reported ethnographic villages grew over time from 33, to 34, to 38.

associated with the St Joe River band (Spier 1936:7). Each of these bands also had a vast number of campsites distributed amidst village locations.

The Spokane⁶ or *Si'x l'axt* "Children of the Sun" territory encompassed well over three-million acres of land centered on the Spokane River drainage. *Si'x l'axt* territory stretched northwestward to the Colville River; northeastward to the Little Spokane River; southeastward toward the Hangman Creek and Palouse River watersheds; southwestward toward the Crab Creek drainage.⁷ During the early twentieth-century ethnographers discerned three divisions or bands of Spokane (Ross 1998: 271). The Upper Spokane, "*Snxo'me*," the Salmon Trout People, centered on the Little Spokane River; the Lower Spokane "*Strekasts'i*," (derived from the Little Falls of the Spokane) centered on the Lower Spokane River between Spokane Falls and the Columbia River; the Middle Spokane, "*Sntutuu'li*," the Muddy Creek People (i.e. contemporary Hangman Creek), centered on Hangman Creek and the upper Spokane River (i.e. Spokane Falls to Post Falls) (Spier 1936:8-9). Note, the Upper and Middle Spokane considered themselves one division (Elmendorf 1935; Ross 1998:271). Neighbors included: the Colville to the west, Palus to the south, Kalispel to the north, and Coeur d'Alene to the east.

Village Distribution

Of the 17 remembered *Schitsu'umsh* ethnographic village locations associated with the Spokane River and Coeur d'Alene Lake division, 12 were associated with the Spokane River drainage. Travel via the Spokane River between *Chatnwaqhi'ipm*, the western-most documented village to *Hnch'mqinkwe'* at the head of Coeur d'Alene Lake is approximately 18 miles. There are 14 named or remembered villages / camps within ten-miles of the Project Area. Table 2 provides a listing of village names by author with translation and distance from the Project Area. One known village is reported less than one-mile from the Project Area; *Hinsaq'e'ipEns*.

Table 2. Known villages reported by Palmer (1998) and Palmer et al (1987) within ten-miles of the Project Area.

| Teit (1930) | Palmer et al (1987) | Palmer 1998 | Translation | Landmark & Distance From Project Area |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Hinsaq'e'ipEns</i> | <i>Hnts'ag'ilpench</i> | <i>Hencagilpenc</i> | Fir on the mountainside / Red Fir ⁸ | Spokane River / Spokane Bridge, 0.7mi SW |
| <i>Ntsetsakwolsa'ko</i> | <i>Hnts'agwtsagw</i> | <i>Ntsetsakwolsakwo</i> | | Spokane River, 3 mi W |
| <i>Nesxwa'xwe</i> | <i>Ne'sqhwaghw</i> | <i>Nesxwaxwe</i> | | Spokane River, 4 mi W |
| <i>Mu'ic</i> | <i>Mu'ish</i> | <i>Mu'is</i> | Cottonwood or Concave / Protected by the hills ⁹ | Saltese & Liberty ¹⁰ lakes 5 mi SW |
| <i>Nesli'xum</i> | <i>Ne'sliqhwum</i> | <i>Neslixum</i> | Where it is swift | Spokane River, 5-6 mi W |
| <i>Tcanokwa'kEn</i> | <i>Chnak'wa'qn</i> | <i>Chnakwa'qen</i> | One on the head | Saltese Lake spring, 6 mi W |
| <i>Tcatenwa'xelpEm</i> | <i>Chatnwaqhi'ipm</i> | <i>Catenwaxi'ipem</i> | Flat by the dogwoods | Spokane River, 6-7 mi W |
| NA | NA | Unknown name (Family Camp) | NA | Cable Peak Spring, 7-8 mi SW |
| <i>Q'ami'len</i> | <i>Q'emiln</i> | <i>Qemilen</i> | Gorge / Throat ¹¹ | Spokane River, Post Falls 2.2 mi E |
| <i>Stathwe'i</i> | <i>Schethwe'</i> | <i>Schethwe'</i> | On the water / Flat water | Spokane River, 4-5 mi E |

⁶ The Coeur d'Alene referred to the Spokane as the *Spog'umsh*. Spier (1936:8) uses the spelling "Spokm."

⁷ The landscape is largely semi-arid basalt plateau with drought tolerant shrubs and stands of conifer (Spier 1998:271)

⁸ Kummosee lived here (Seltice 1990:25).

⁹ Andrew Seltice farmed wheat, oats, and vegetables here (Seltice 1990:308).

¹⁰ Named after Steve Liberty who took up residence at the Lake. He was good friends with Wildshoe & Tecountee who lived at the Lake. He moved with Wildshoe & Tecountee to the Reservation during allotment (Seltice 1990:239).

¹¹ Moses Seltice lived here (Seltice 1990:25).

| Teit (1930) | Palmer et al (1987) | Palmer 1998 | Translation | Landmark & Distance From Project Area |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <i>Nca'rEpt</i> | <i>Hnsharpt</i> | <i>Hensarept</i> | Upstream | Spokane River, 6-7 mi E |
| <i>Tp'o'Ene'IpEm</i> | <i>Tp'u'neipm</i> | <i>Tpu'nilpem</i> | Belching plant / Bubbling | Spokane River, 8-9 mi E |
| <i>SmEIEle'na</i> | <i>Smilene'</i> | <i>Smelelina</i> | Place for resting ear | Spokane River, 9-10 mi E |
| <i>Nic'Emga'ingwa</i> | <i>Hnch'mqinkwe'</i> | <i>Hancamqinkwe</i> | Surface at the head of the water | Spokane River/ Coeur d'Alene, 9-10 mi SE |

Traditional Cultural Properties

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) are named locations or remembered geographic places associated with subsistence gathering, natural features, spiritual events, historic events, etc that retain importance. Identified TCPs are generally associated with the Tribes aboriginal landscape. TCPs are often identified during research and treated as historic-properties. The THPOs typically assess NRHP significance and discern whether they require an in-house listing. Ethnographic literature and Tribal family interviews (oral history) are the primary source for TCPs.

Both the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene had extensive names describing their aboriginal geographic landscape that were never recorded. Seltice's text states that all the hills had names in *Snchitsu'umsh*; but he did not list them as the readers would have too much difficulty with them (1949:236).¹²

The works of Boas and Teit (1930), Frey (1995, 2001), Reichard (1947), and Walker (1980) contain oral traditions (stories and legends) focused on traditional knowledge, material culture, customs, moral teachings, and landmarks associated with the First Animal Peoples (anthropomorphs) and their modification of the Coeur d'Alene landscape (Frey 2001:152). The Walker (1978:63-102) text contains nine stories which are rough summaries of the Reichard (1949) text. Reichard documented and collected 48 stories from various informants between 1927 and 1929. The majority of these stories centralize around the characters and events of the Coeur d'Alene landscape. No reference is made of the general Project Area.

There are (7) TCPs that occur within a ten-mile radius of the Project Area (Table 3). Note that there are (4) named ethnographic villages (mentioned above) within five miles of the Project Area that are also considered TCPs not listed here.

Table 3. Traditional Cultural Properties within Ten-miles of the Project Area.

| Tribe | TCP / Description | Translation | Landform/ Distance From Project Area | Within Viewshed |
|---------------|--|---|--|-----------------|
| Spokane | Spokane River Origin & Subsistence (Clark 1969: 116-117) | | Spokane River drainage; 150 m | No |
| Coeur d'Alene | * <i>Molsh</i> (Seltice 1990:212); <i>Mulsh</i> or <i>Malsh</i> (Seltice 1990:308) | Protected by the hills (Seltice 1946:308) | Saltese Lake / Liberty Lake Landscape; 5 mi SW | No |
| Coeur d'Alene | <i>Yuts'mn</i> ; place of minerals | | Spokane River drainage; 5 mi SW | No |
| Coeur d'Alene | Liberty Lake villagers contributed to Coyotes creation of <i>Q'emiin</i> (Frey 2001) | | Liberty Lake village landscape; 3 mi SW | No |

¹² Andrew Seltice was a subchief of the Saltese-Liberty Lake band; part of the Coeur d'Alene / Spokane River Tribal division. He was Chief of the Schitsu'umsh from 1865-1902. During the mid-1800s Andrew and Joseph Seltice lived in the vicinity of Seltice Lake (now Saltese Flats).

| Tribe | TCP / Description | Translation | Landform/ Distance From Project Area | Within Viewshed |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Coeur d'Alene | Signal Point | | (Cable Peak?) 7 mi S | No |
| Coeur d'Alene | Sgwargwart; Squar-quar (Seltice 1990:236) | Scraped | WA Mica Peak; 9.5 mi SW | No |
| Coeur d'Alene | Q'emijn Origin of Post Falls on the Spokane River | Throat; Swallow-Em (Seltice 1990:215) | Post Falls Dam; 2.3 mi E | No |

*Also associated with an archaeological ethnographic village positioned near Spokane River, Saltese or Liberty lakes & Andrew Seltices ranch.

Mica Peak: Mica Peak, "Squar Quar" (Seltice 1990) or "Sgwargwart" means "scraped" (Nicodemus 1975; Palmer et al 1987). Please note that there is a Mica Peak (5,241 ft) in Idaho 5.5 miles northeast of the Washington Mica Peak. Note that the Washington Mica Peak is only 5,205 ft in elevation and does not have a vegetation-less scraped rock exposure at its pinnacle. The Idaho Mica Peak has a 1.2-mile northeast/southwest by 0.3-mile northwest/southeast vegetation-less basement rock exposure at its pinnacle. Both Peaks comprise the same northeast range that is part of the Selkirk Mountains characterized by mica and billion-year-old metamorphic granite basement rock.

Signal Point: Signal Point (southwest of the Idaho Mica Peak / possibly Cable Peak?) may have been used by the Schitsu'umsh for smoke signaling (Shadduck 1996:133). The 360-degree view from Signal Point and Idaho-Mica Peak is 20 to 40 miles. Most of the Spokane River village locations were likely visible from the Mica Range. Blossom Mountain does however impede the view shed toward villages located on the north aspect of the mountain along the Spokane River.

Liberty Lake Villages: There is one Schitsu'umsh creation story¹³ that mentions the villages of Liberty Lake and Q'emijn; both located near but not visible from the Project Area. In the story of Coyote and the Woman, Coyote brings salmon to the rivers in Nez Perce and Colville country. But, when Coyote asks the village inhabitants of Liberty Lake, Coeur d'Alene Lake, and the St Joe River for a wife, he is denied. Coyote responds by blocking the movement of salmon into Coeur d'Alene Lake by creating a natural dam obstruction, Q'emijn (current site of Post Falls). Each time Coyote is denied he tells the salmon to stay away. The Coeur d'Alene eventually decide to make a deal; but Coyote is discovered dead elsewhere. The dam blockage was never removed (Frey 2001:123-124).

Subsistence Gathering & Traditional Use

The Coeur d'Alene have been semi-sedentary, seasonal round (i.e. gathering from known locations across the aboriginal landscape) hunter-gatherers for 99% of their existence; millennia. The Spokane River, valley plains, and nearby forested mountains provided an abundance of aquatic life, wildlife, roots, berries, and hardwoods to facilitate procurement of meat, fruits, vegetables, and manufacture constructs. The resource rich procurement areas contributed to long term habitation manifest in the local diverse archaeological sites as camps, burial grounds, sacred sites, etc (Ross 1998:272).

The Spokane River was an important fishing and trading hub for both the Schitsu'umsh and Sl'x l'axt; bringing various unique goods and wares (furs, roots, manufactures, etc.) from aboriginal territory to trade with the Plains, Upper Chinook, and Western Columbia River Sahaptin Tribes (Anastasio 1972:155; Teit 1930:356). Long established foot and later pack trails traversed the local landscape accessing these hubs.

The Spokane River landscape was used throughout the year by many Schitsu'umsh and Sl'x l'axt families during their individualized seasonal round. Both Tribes had families that inhabited the long-established permanent winter villages positioned near the Spokane River. Sl'x l'axt winter lodges were conical semi-

¹³ First Peoples (the First Animals) prepared the landscape for the Schitsu'umsh

subterranean pit houses covered in layered tule mats; or permanent double-apsidal lodges with inverted v-pole construction covered in course tule mats (Ross 1998:272). The Schitsu'umsh constructed double lean-to lodges, conical, and oblong winter lodges (Palmer 1998:318). Winter village locations served as a key mid-point during annual rounds and were the primary means to facilitating community gatherings and winter guardian spirit ceremonies.

Families from both Tribes also had summer fishing villages and camps on the Spokane River. The smaller, temporary villages were comprised of multiple families interspersed near favored seasonal resource areas. Small temporary tule mat and or cedar bark single lean-to lodge structures were used for summer villages and camps (Ross 1998:272; Palmer 1998:318).

Spokane Falls was a major salmon fishing site for both Tribes (Palmer 1998:316). Some Schitsu'umsh families gathered at the mouth of the Spokane River and traveled down the Spokane River to Spokane Falls for summer salmon, to meet with Sl'x l'axt family relations, and to trade (Palmer 1998:315). They would hunt deer and elk alongside the River (Palmer 1998:316). Some families continued southwest to Davenport to gather bitterroots (Palmer 1998:316).

Both Tribes had similar seasonal rounds patterns. Winters were spent in the lowland water drainages hunting, trapping fish, and ice fishing. Springtime was spent gathering anadromous fish and early roots. Fishing commenced at major fisheries on the Spokane River after a First Salmon ceremony in May. Steelhead trout and chinook (i.e. coho, pink, and chum) salmon, trout, whitefish, lamprey, chub fish, sturgeon, and suckers were taken (Palmer 1998:313-315; Ross 1998:274). Both Tribes were skillful fisherman that employed artful techniques used with angling, gaffing, spearing, fish traps, weirs, and netting (long nets, bag nets) equipment (Palmer 1998:316). Both Tribes fabricated and used watercraft transport, though the Schitsu'umsh are recognized as having the largest variety of watercraft among the Plateau culture area (Palmer 1998:275; Sprague 2005:41).

Summers were spent digging camas in the upstream meadows. Fall was spent picking berries, huckleberries, hunting deer, and trapping in the uplands. Both Tribes were sustainable horticulturalists that timed their gathering activities; burned to increase species growth; pruned to encourage healthy growth; and regulated access and land use by surrounding bands (Ross 1998:271; Palmer 1998:315). Carrying, digging, and scraping stone, bone, antler, and woody tool manufactures were employed while gathering, preparing, storing, and transporting collected berries, roots, nuts, seeds, tree sap, cambium, camas, lichen, wild onion, and couse foods (Palmer 1998:316).

Both Tribes made high quality sinew backed straight wood bows and arrows; however, the Schitsu'umsh were renowned for their wide flat bows (Ross 1998:274; Teit 1930:308). They were also recognized for their skill as warriors, employing lances, armor, fortifications, and seven types of clubs (Teit 1930:79-82).

Ethnographic estimates for Tribal population during the late 1800s was around 2,000 to 5,000. Smallpox was the primary foreign introduced diseases that decimated three-quarters of the populations with outbreaks occurring during the late 1780s, early 1800s, 1830-1831, 1850s, and 1870s (Frey 2001:57; Felsman 1981a:4).

Pastoral / Agriculture

The interior, Spokane Valley / Rathdrum Prairie were very important to Tribal families raising horses and became one of the most important Tribal centers in North America for raising horses (Burns 1966:199; Seltice 1990:308). The first mustang horse, *Equus ferus*, is said to have arrived with a Kalispel rider near DeSmet in 1730 (Frey 2001:50). The mustang facilitated longer distance travel of late summer hunting parties to western Montana buffalo grounds (Palmer 1998:273). Spokane and Coeur d'Alene families

often traveled together. Horses became a big component in traditional history. Coeur d'Alene Tribal horses grazed the grasslands by the thousands (LaSarte & George 1971:7). By the 1800s, many Coeur d'Alene families had horse herds by the hundreds and later cattle herds (Seltice 1990:65). The Spokane River Valley (Spokane Falls to Coeur d'Alene Lake) prairie had as many as 10,000 wild horses grazing on the native grasses (Seltice 1990:129-131). Horses were in great demand and brought in \$40-\$100 a piece (equivalent to \$800-\$1,997 today). Horse racing became a favorite past time with neighboring Tribes and the Palouse given the vast pasture grounds for horses (Palmer 1998:315).

The Seltice, Wildshoe, Tecomtee, Quinmosee, Alexis, Qualshalkin families raised cattle and horses within the vast Spokane / Coeur d'Alene / Rathdrum Valley. In 1854, the Seltice family had 800 cattle and 800 horses and was farming wheat, oats, and vegetables (Seltice 1990:308). Many Tribal families had gardens¹⁴ on small plots of land growing corn, potatoes, wheat for flour, oats for milk cows, etc (Seltice 1990:158). Oxen were raised to work the wheat fields; horses were used to stomp the wheat and separate the shaft from the seed (Seltice 1990:159).

During the Reservation-era (1850s-1910s) the Coeur d'Alene Tribe was one of the wealthiest dry-agricultural crop producers (wheat, oats, barley, rye, peas, lentils, and soybeans) in the northwest.¹⁵ The Tribes forced cession of the Saltese-Liberty lakes landscape to retain some homeland was a grave loss.

Transitional / Historic Era

During the early 1800s, the northwestern United States was considered Unclaimed Territory by the U.S. Government. At this time, the Canadian fur traders are the first documented EuroAmericans to reside within Coeur d'Alene territory. The Spokane and Pend Oreille River drainages were explored by individuals from three fur trading companies. In 1809, Kullyspell House (David Thompsons Northwest Co.) and Saleesh House (Thompson & McMillans Northwest Co.) were built near East Hope; approximately 45-miles northeast and near Thompson Falls, 82-miles east of the Project Area, respectively. In 1810, Spokane House (British Canadian Northwest Co.) was constructed near the mouth of the Little Spokane and Spokane rivers approximately 25-miles west of the Project Area. In 1825, Fort Colville (Hudsons Bay Company) trading post was operating at Kettle Falls, 80-miles northwest of the Project Area (Bischoff 1974:203; Seltice 1990:64).

Spokane Valley

Many Coeur d'Alene traveled to Kullyspell and Spokane House to trade their muskrat, beaver, and otter pelts (Seltice 1990:306; Palmer 1998:316). The traders and Tribes used Chinook, a similar language to communicate. Traders were traveling to and likely trading at Spokane Crossing (later Spokane Bridge), 2.1 mi (3.4 km) west of the Project Area (Seltice 1990:64). The early trappers, traders, explorers, miners, missionaries typically passed through the Tribes territory and were generally not seen as a threat. Miners and packers generally threw ramshackle cabins or bark huts together as they never stayed long (Seltice 1990:238).

During the early 1800s there were three Coeur d'Alene families (Seltice, Wildshoe, Tecomtee, and Quinmosee) associated with the Saltese / Liberty Lake band mentioned by Seltice (1990) farming and subsistence gathering within the Spokane Valley near Spokane Bridge.

Quinmosee¹⁶, lived at Spokane Crossing (Spokane Bridge) approximately 2.1 mi (3.4 km) west of the Project Area. He was a private ferryman with a couple of canoes and a couple of log rafts for the pack

¹⁴ In 1842, the Jesuits constructed a Mission and began instructing Tribal families on agricultural practices and cabin building.

¹⁵ The 1907 implementation of the 1887 Dawes Severalty Act¹⁵ on the Reservation destroyed many productive family farms, diminished Tribal title to improved / farmed lands, and devastated the Tribes socio-economy (LaSarte & George 1971:7).

¹⁶ Also spelled Kunmosee (Seltice 1990:25).

trains. Passengers often provided trade goods and money in compensation, though whiskey was preferred. Passengers that insisted on crossing for free were unexpectedly tipped over in the middle of the river; all in good fun and never when women or children were involved. Quinmosee also made a lot of money at horse races and selling his horses and cattle to good-hearted honest folks that didn't steal for a living. A young boy, Pete Vincent, witnessed Quinmosee pulling out his stashed 14-inch x 10-inch x 8-inch cash box full of five, ten, and twenty dollar gold pieces; he wouldn't mix the silver with the gold (Seltice 1990:65, 205-208). Many Tribal youth were at Quinmosee's on Sunday afternoons where he held practice races riding alongside with the youngsters and giving occasional awards (Seltice 1990:66).

During the winter low water of 1864-1865, Joe Herring and Tim Lee built the first bridge over the Spokane River at Spokane Crossing. They were aware of the numerous gold seekers traveling from the Walla Walla to the mines in British Columbia. Chief Garry or the Spokane was present demanding that they pay for the right to build it (Ross 1982:149). In 1872, M.M. Cowley bought the bridge and 13 structures from Charley Kendall and ran a trading post on the north side of the Spokane River at "Spokane Bridge". He learned the language from a young boy and went into business with the Tribes; he shunted all white settlers all the way down to Spokane Falls. The first area post-office and blacksmith shops were here (Ross 1982:166).

In 1867, Quinmosee possessed the largest herd in the valley; 1,000 horses and 1,000 cattle. Quinmosee used a team of oxen and yoke in the springtime to plow (Seltice 1990: 205-208, 248). Quinmosee's herds would have required 3,000-acres to pasture between Liberty Lake and Post Falls. As such, his stock are expected to have pastured within the Project Area.

Andrew Seltice. Andrew¹⁷ was a prominent, intelligent, and influential sub-chief of the Saltese-Liberty Lake band of Coeur d'Alene until their move to the Tribes Reservation during the late 1870s (Seltice 1990:9-10; 230-231). Andrews family had a large farmstead at Molsh which is associated with Saltese Lake (contemporary Saltese Flats) and Greenacres, Washington approximately 6.0 mi (9.7 km) southwest of the Project Area. Seltice gained Tribal favor during the 1858 Steptoe Battle and subsequent Col. Wright Campaign fueled by the Cayuse (1847-1855) and Yakama (1855-1858) wars. Seltice earned Chief status during the petition treaty years (1860s-1890s) having advocated and secured a large portion of traditional Tribal homeland via congressionally approved treaty.

The Seltice family originated in the Spokane Valley and descended from *Emut He Stsum* "Steer Sitting Down" or Pierre Ignace Montesole. Montesole was subchief to Chief Stellam during the first 1842 encounter with Father Pierre-Jean DeSmet S.J. near *Q'emiln* (Post Falls) (Palmer et al. 1987: 23). Andrew was born circa 1819. His father, Moses Seltice lived most of his later years at *Q'emiln*.

Tecomtee, (*T'k'umti*; "lie down and object") the son of *St'la'm* and grandson of Circling Raven was living on the east side of Liberty Lake (approximately 3.0 mi [4.8 km] southwest of the Project Area) with his wife in 1854. Tecomtee was a jockey for Quinmosee during the horse races at Spokane Crossing and often won due to his stature (Seltice 1990:65). Tecomtee's son, Sol Louie eventually jockeyed at the races alongside Peter Vincent. They would race five to seven horses. Tecomtee was very generous in trade negotiations. He continued to sing and pass on the "prophecy songs" of Circling Raven (Seltice 1990:69).

Peter Wildshoe (*We'yilshu*) and his wife Sophie Tecomtee (*T'k'umti*), a very pious woman, lived on the west side of Liberty Lake in 1845 (approximately 6.0 mi (9.7 km) southwest of the Project Area). They were quite a wealthy family owning some 800 cattle and 800 horses. Wildshoe loved to bet on horse races; especially travelers and traders. He was known as the "bully of Spokane Crossing" because he was

¹⁷ Andrew Seltice referred to himself as Andrew Npaapkwist "son of Seltiesh" or Andrew Seltice of Emotes until he was baptized in 1844. His name has numerous variations Saltese, Sal-tize, Seltis, and Soltise (Seltice 1990:306).

always right; also a natural fighter. They were a unique team always working together in the garden, splitting rails, collecting stock in the valley. They contributed to the Steptoe Battle defeat in 1858 in which Peter would fire a rifle and Sophie would load another (Seltice 1990:66). In 1858, Wildshoe started rebuilding the log house and barn that Col. Wrights troops burned down during his Campaign March (Steptoe retribution). It took nearly a decade to complete as the logs were hand planed to a snug fit and the window/door boards were fastened with wooden pegged cedar shakes.

In 1877, the Seltice, Wildshoe and Tecomtee families moved to the Coeur d'Alene Reservation or near vicinity. The Seltice family moved to Tekoa at Hangman and Lovell Creeks; the valley of Nelowah¹⁸ where they had access to year-round water and spring salmon (Seltice 1990:230). Seltice farmed 1,000 acres near Tekoa from 1877 until his death in 1902.

The Wildshoe family moved to a place near Tilma; three-miles up Lovell Creek where two more creeks forked (Seltice 1990:231,241). Wildshoe refused to leave the house and barn he spent nearly a decade rebuilding. He knew better than to leave the house for squatters or for an empty promise of payment. It took nearly ten days to skid the house and barn via horse and oxen 50-miles to Tilma (Seltice 1990:238).

Quinmosee took up residence of the Seltice family farm at Molsh after the family left for the Reservation. The Seltice farm is approximately 6.3 mi (10.1 km) southwest of Spokane Crossing and 8 mi (12.3 km) southwest of the Project Area. June 8, 1888, Quinmosee obtained a government land office patent for 167-acres which he sold some years later. Seltices barn was used by Quinmosee and was still standing in 1898 (Seltice 1990:243).

Oregon Territory

In 1836, the Whitman and Spalding Presbyterian missionaries from the Parkers American Board arrived at Fort Vancouver setting up Missions in Cayuse and Nez Perce country, respectively. The Walker and Eelses setup a Mission in Spokane country in 1838 at *Tshimakain* (Ford Washington) (Ruby and Brown 1982:62-68). In 1847, the Whitman Mission fell into disfavor with the Cayuse; not providing the education promised, treating many disrespectfully, and attracting multitudes of unwanted settlers and associated diseases (Seltice 1994:88). In 1847, a measles epidemic killed half of the Cayuse. As a result, some of the survivors sought retribution by massacring the Presbyterians¹⁹. This started the Cayuse War of 1847-1855; the first major Oregon Territory event stimulating United States military involvement.

In 1848, "Oregon Territory" was incorporated into the United States whereby opening the Tribal territories of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, western Montana, and western Wyoming to colonists. The Cayuse Tribe was one of the first northwestern Tribes to retaliate against the onset of trespassing on their land. The Tribes feared loss of their homeland via colonization and were well aware of the countless numbers of immigrants (the Bostons) that had settled and developed Tribal lands to the east (Ruby and Brown 1982:83).

Washington Territory

March 2, 1853 Washington Territory²⁰ was established which included Spokane and Coeur d'Alene aboriginal lands. Isaac Ingalls Stevens was appointed Territory Governor and Commissioner and

¹⁸ Ancestral village near Andrews Spring. The Sacred Heart Mission at Cataldo was moved to Andrews Spring (DeSmet) in 1877. The Palouse offered more opportune land for farming, though there were many families disinterested in farming that were forced to allot similar lands with implementation of the Dawes Act.

¹⁹ In 1849, the Cayuse handed over five members involved in the massacre (Tiloukault, Tomahas, Klokamas, Isaiachalkis, and Kimasumpkin) who were tried and hung the following June.

²⁰ The territory encompassed a 250 mile north/south by 600 mile east/west boundary that included present day Washington, northern Idaho, and western Montana (Doty 1978:5).

Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The same year, Stevens appointed Lt. Mullan (topographical engineer) and Mr. Sohon (topographical surveyor) to conduct a reconnaissance survey for a military road that linked the Columbia River to the Missouri River. During 1853/1854 the survey team surveyed the Palouse but were denied access to lands northeast of Coeur d'Alene Lake (Mullan 1998:11). During the spring of 1854 the crew explored the Coeur d'Alene Pass (modern day I-90). Aeneas, an Iroquois who lived among the Flatheads knew of the trail and Bassile of the Schitsu'umsh helped guide Mullan over the route from the west (Mullan 1991:11).

In 1854, Congress approved funding for completion of a 25-foot wide, 600-mile long road (Mullan Road) over the Rocky Mountains linking Fort Walla Walla, Washington to Fort Benton, Montana (Mullan 1998:11a). In 1855, Stevens treated with the Yakama, Confederated Warm Springs, Kalapuya, Walla Walla, Cayuse-Umatilla, Nez Perce, Flathead, and Pend Oreille. Both Coeur d'Alene and Spokane requested to treat. June 25, Stevens arrived behind schedule for a pre-council with the Coeur d'Alene at Mission Cataldo. Stevens promised to return²¹ after treating with the Flathead which never happened (Burns 1966:80).

Stevens became consumed in the 1855-1858 Yakama (Palouse) War. The government lacked the ability to enforce Treaty terms and non-natives continued to trespass onto Tribal Reservation lands, largely in pursuit of gold. In 1855, two prospectors were killed by Qualchan (nephew of the Yakama Chief Kamiakin) for raping a Yakama woman (Ruby and Brown 1982:94). May of 1858, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Steptoe led a military march from Walla Walla into Coeur d'Alene and Spokane territory in pursuit of Qualchan and other Yakama warriors (Kamiakin and Owhi) involved in some murders. Coeur d'Alene Chief Bassa Vincent (*Kwipap*) sent a scout party to the Snake River and learned of Lt. Col. Steptoe's march in progress.

May 14, 1858 Andrew Seltice held a dinner²² at Molsh. Chief Vincent was of the opinion that Steptoe was instigating war and as such peace and non-involvement were not options (Seltice 1990:87-88). Chief Vincent and two hundred Coeur d'Alene traveled to a location west of Plaza, 32 mi (51.5 km) southwest of the Project Area where they rallied with the Spokane, Yakama, and Palouse; some 1,200 total. A meeting was held and Lt. Col. Steptoe's 157 men were not granted access into aboriginal territory. May 17, Lt. Col. Steptoe's procession was deflected and *Tohoto'nim'me* or the Battle of Steptoe occurred near Rosalia, Washington 37 mi (59.6 km) southwest of the Project Area. The Coeur d'Alene lost Zachary, Victor, and Jacques. US casualties were: seven killed, one missing, and 13 wounded. That night, the Coeur d'Alene allowed Lt. Col. Steptoe's soldiers to retreat back where they came from whereby leaving two howitzers, horses, mules, and supplies (Seltice 1990:309).

August 1858, Colonel George Wright, 500 soldiers, and militia set out on "Wrights Campaign" march seeking retribution and punishing Tribes for their resistance. From Walla Walla they took what became the 1859 Mullan Road toward Rosalia then diverted northward toward Four Lakes, 32 mi (51.5 km) west of the Project Area. They defeated the Spokane at the Battle of Four Lakes on September 1, 1858 and the Battle of Spokane Plains that occurred five-miles north (the vicinity of modern-day Airway Heights); 30 mi (48.3 km) west of the Project Area on September 5, 1858. Col. Wright's troops then marched east some 20-miles into Coeur d'Alene territory raiding and destroying Tribal property in an effort to render the Tribes powerless (Ruby and Brown 1982:136).

²¹ The Spokane didn't receive Federal acknowledgement of a Reservation until 1881 via executive order. The Coeur d'Alene finally obtained congressional approval of their proposed 1873 Reservation in 1889; not without having lost more land in the process of course.

²² Seltices annual dinners were a big gathering affair consisting of barbecued steers, baked camas, Indian tea, dried fruits, and snailkin

On September 9-10, 1858 Wright camped near Spokane Crossing approximately 2.0 mi (3.2 km) west. Wright placed two divisions on detail rounding up and slaughtering approximately 900 horses north of Grier Lake²³ (contemporary Liberty Lake) along the Spokane River; approximately 4.0 mi (6.4 km) west of the Project Area. The Horse Slaughter site was known by locals as Wright's Boneyard (Ruby and Brown 1982: 137). Most of the horses belonged to Palouse Chief *Tilcoax* (Burns 1966:199). Col. Wright's troops continued burning fields, slaughtering livestock, breaking stone grinding pots/kegs, and destroying stored goods (sacks of wheat, wild hay fenced in split rails) on the way to Mission Cataldo (Seltice 1990:129-131). Peter Wildshoe's, house and barn full of oats were burnt down (Seltice 1990:66). Many families had driven their horses and cattle into the hills; though some horses and cattle were killed (Seltice 1990:145-146).

September 17, 1858 Col. Wright arrived at Mission Cataldo 33 mi (53.1 km) southeast of the Project Area; to negotiate a "Peace Treaty"²⁴. The Tribe returned US military property, agreed to work peacefully with the government, allowed for the construction of the Military road threw their territory, and gave up one chief and four men as hostage. Sept. 22, Col. Wright and representatives from the eastern Washington Territory Tribes met on *Nedhwhuardl* "Pine and Pestle" Nez Perce name for the creek (West Farfield) approximately 24 mi (38.6 km) southwest of the Project Area.

Sept. 25, Qualchan walked into Col. Wright's camp having heard that his father Owhi (Upper Yakama Chief) was held hostage and would be hung. Qualchan was hung within fifteen minutes of his arrival along with six Palouses that evening; they were given no trial. Owhi was killed during his escape a few days later (Beckham 1998:154-155). Wright subsequently named *Nedhwhuardl*²⁵ "Hangman Creek." Col. Wright hung four more Palouse in route to the Snake River. One Palouse, Epseal had taken no part in the hostilities (Ruby and Brown 1982:140). Col. Wright had transported 33 Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, and Palouse hostages to Walla Walla and ended the Campaign on September 30, 1858. June 8, 1859 Captain John Mullan (Lieutenant at the time) arrived in Fort Walla Walla via escort of 100 men from Colonel Wright's third-artillery (Mullan et al. 2011:1).

Trails

By the 1860s there were three trails that linked Spokane Crossing (later Spokane Bridge²⁶) to the Snake River: the Kentucky Trail, the Texas Trail, and what became the Mullan Road. These were all old trails (likely trade & subsistence travel corridors) that pre-date European exploration of the region. The trails were likely upgraded by Coeur d'Alene / Spokane families during the 1840s / 1850s as they began using narrow wooden wheeled carts and eventually wagons. By the early 1860s gold seekers traversed the trails from the Walla Walla / Lewiston area to access the Kootenay, British Columbia mines (Ruby and Brown 1982:149).

The 1,026-mile long Kentucky Trail was named for Kentuckian John Ruark; a packer transporting miners supplies to north Idaho / western Montana during the 1860s. Ruark settled in Walla Walla country around 1859 (Kingston 1950:247). The Trail was entirely unsettled until the 1870s. The Trail passed by four settlements: the Spokane Crossing (Bridge), a ranch seven miles to the south of Spokane Bridge, the 1864 California Ranch five miles beyond, and a farm and store on the Palouse River. The Trail traversed the Spokane River Crossing, Hangmans Creek, Pine Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Palouse River, Union Flat, Well spring, Willow Creek, the Snake River, Too canon (Tucannon), Waitsburg, Dry Creek, and Walla Walla landscapes (Kingston 1950:274). The Mullan Road was 25-miles longer than the Kentucky, and the Texas Trail didn't accommodate wagons.

²³ Col. George Wright named the lake for Major William Nicholas Grier. Grier was assigned to carry out the horse massacre.

²⁴ Wrights "treaties" were surrender terms (Ruby and Brown 1982:138).

²⁵ The Coeur d'Alene name for Hangman Creek is *Sni'ur'u'imbh'w'kw*.

²⁶ During the winter of 1864-1865 Spokane Bridge was constructed by Joe Herring and Tim Lee (Ruby and Brown 1982:149).

Mullan Road

The 1859 Mullan Road traversed the south side of Coeur d'Alene Lake and was completed between June 1859 and September 1860. Capt. Mullan hired over 140 civilian employees and some 90 army men to facilitate construction of the 25-foot wide road (Mullan et al. 2011:5). Within the first year an estimated 20,000 people, 6,000 horses and mules, 5,000 cattle and 83 wagons had used it.

The 1861 Mullan Military Wagon Road (Mullan Road) is depicted on the 1881 plat map²⁷ (Figure 13) traversing the landscape 0.4 mi (0.6 km) north of the Project Area. As mentioned earlier, segments of what became the Mullan Road were aboriginal trails that Col. Wright's troops used during his 1858 "Line of March" or expedition into Coeur d'Alene territory. The march facilitated a reconnaissance effort for the Wagon Road improvements. This segment of the Road is associated with modern-day Interstate 90.

The 1861 Mullan Road was constructed between 1861 and 1862 by Capt. Mullans crew as a link road that traversed the north side of Coeur d'Alene Lake. The road diverted from the 1859 road near Sprague, Washington, traversed the Palouse, and continued north to Plante's Ferry on the Spokane River, then east toward the Mission Cataldo. Both 1859 and 1861 Mullan Roads were not maintained and were known for having steep grades on narrow canyon passes with deep ruts and sections of road that served as rail lines (Shadduck 1996:14).

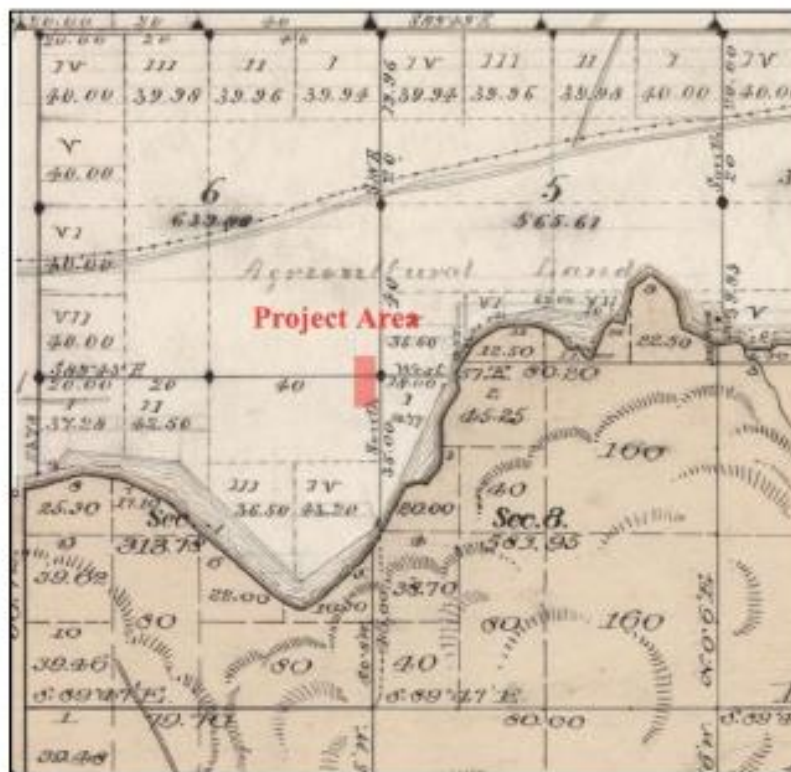


Figure 13. Project Area (red) depicted on 1881 (Chandler) T50N R5W plat map. Note lands south of the Spokane River are an overlay 1893 map. The 1881 map labels the area south of the River as "Coeur d'Alene Reservation."

²⁷ Both maps depict notable natural features, existing trails, and human landscape modifications largely incurred before the Tribe ceded lands to the Federal Government.

The military roads ultimately facilitated access to aboriginal-owned lands and encouraged trespassing. By the late 1860s squatter's intent on settling began developing in the Spokane Valley demanding military protection (Seltice 1990:315). In 1870, the Spokane Valley census reports a population of 29 (Kingston 1950:247-248). Andrew Seltice legitimized some EuroAmerican homesteads via sale of some Coeur d'Alene lands. The Courchaines purchased 640-acres from the Tribe in 1867 and settled across from Chief Andrew Seltice's farm. Today the family has retained 60-acres and the 1878 frame house constructed with lumber hauled from Walla Walla (Courchaine 1990s manuscript).

Project Area Ownership

The 1890s "open agricultural landscape" was subdivided into EuroAmerican property ownership post-1890. No plat map was generated for T50N R5W post-1881. By 1930 (Figure 14) the south extent of the Project Area (agricultural) was documented as being associated with the northeast section of E.G. & H.R. Reynolds property. The north extent (tree stand) of the Project Area was associated with P.C.F. Poteet et al. Pleasant View road paralleled the east side of the Project Area. Note the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (CM&StP), the Spokane International Railway, and the irrigation canal or "Corbin Ditch / flume" north of the Project Area.

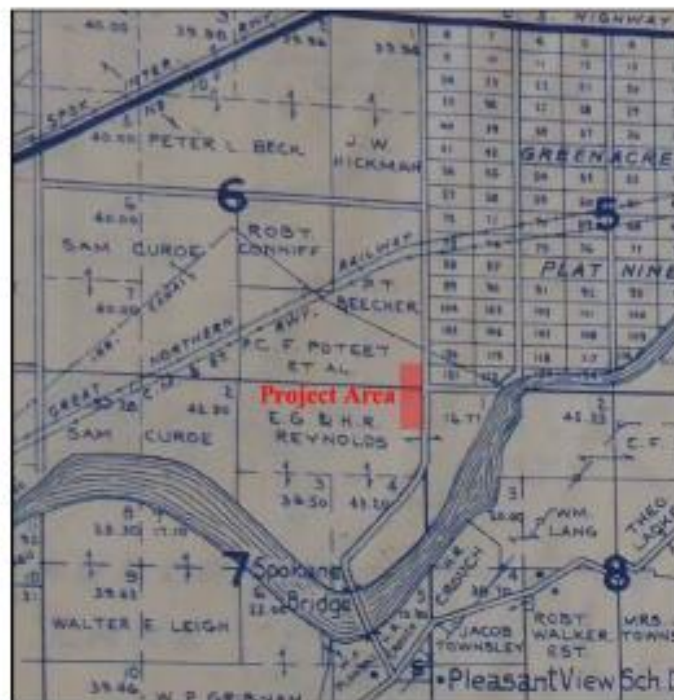


Figure 14. Project Area depicted on 1930 Metskers map (Metskers 1930).

Note the "Spokane Bridge" depicted on the map is the Pleasant View Bridge; it is not the same Spokane Bridge / Spokane Crossing associated with the circa 1800s aboriginal village and trading post linked by numerous trails located 2.1 mi (3.4 km) west of the Project Area.

In 1959 the land ownership for Project Area changed. The south extent of the Project Area (agricultural) became associated with the northeast section of Lee Kennett's property. The north extent (tree stand) became associated with the southeast segment of A.R. Denmon's property (Figure 15).



Figure 15. Project Area (red) depicted within Sections 5, 6 of 1959 map (Metskers 1959).

Circa 1970, Jacklin Land Company purchased the land parcels associated with the Project Area. Arden Jacklin founded Jacklin Seed Company in 1936. Jacklin started growing peas and beans, incorporated grass seed, and eventually Kentucky Blue Grass thirty years ago. In 1977, Jacklin moved their main headquarters to Post Falls; approximately 1.0 mi (1.6 km) west of the Project Area. In 1997, Jacklin sold the business to J.R. Simplot of Boise. In 2013 it was announced that the Jacklin Seed Co Post Falls location was closing and relocated to a new headquarters in Washington. Jacklin and Simplot are major names that provide farming and landscaping products and supplies to national consumers.

Post Falls

The Project Area is currently associated with southwestern Post Falls formerly known as "Marshall" in 1887; but eventually acquired the name Post Falls given the 1871 Post Falls Dam positioned approximately 2.3 mi (3.7 km) east of the Project Area (Shaddock 1996:48).

June 1842, four prophesized²⁸ Black Robes (Father DeSmet S.J., Friar Mengarini, and two lay brothers) finally arrived at Q'emiln and were escorted by Stellam (Twisted Earth), No Hand, and Polatkin to their village in Coeur d'Alene approximately 7.5 mi (12.1 km) east of Q'emiln (9.7 mi [15.6 km] east of the Project Area (Seltice 1949:31). The Jesuits and Catholic priests had set out to meet with the Coeur d'Alene in April of 1842.

Moses Seltice "S'itjs", a Coeur d'Alene, lived at "Q'emiln" or Swallow-em (contemporary Post Falls Dam area) during his later years. Moses and his wife Julia Rose Komshinal, a Spokane, enjoyed living at the Falls. In 1871, Frederick Post a German emigrant, offered Moses \$500 for his 298-acre property and additional for the house and barn. Moses had no need for money or the desire to leave. He considered Posts words to be an empty promise with no intent to pay (Seltice 1990:233). Posts "deal" is inscribed on

²⁸ Chief Circling Raven "ShilichMnächhalqs" a prophetic visionary and affluent spiritual leader of the Coeur d'Alene reported to have ruled for one-hundred years (from 1660 to 1760 CE28) and to have lived for one-hundred fifty years prophesized the coming of the Black Robes (Jesuit Missionaries) (Seltice 1990:13).

a rock face near the falls recognized today as “treaty rock.” Moses was approximately 100-years old and Julia was approximately 74-years old at this time (Seltice 1990:215; Conley 1982:435-437).

Post dammed all three channels of the river with log barriers that elevated the forty-foot-tall falls an additional four feet. A sawmill and gristmill were constructed. In 1877, Frederick Post constructed another grist mill at Spokane Falls approximately 19.6 mi (31.5 km) west of the Project Area. In 1878 Post offered the property to the U.S. Army Camp Coeur d’Alene (Fort Sherman) for \$2,000. The army built their own mill. Post later sold the property to R.K. Neill in 1900; though this date has been listed as 1889. Post had settled at Post Falls, Rathdrum, and eventually Spokane²⁹ (Seltice 1990:315).

In 1900, R.K. Neill (a mine proprietor interested in hydroelectricity³⁰) purchased the Post Falls Dam property from Frederick Post for \$25,000 and 87% of the waterpower rights. Neill looked to General Electric and Westinghouse to help develop a high voltage transmission line to service the Coeur d’Alene Basin mines. They refused as they did not wish to help Washington Water Power (WWP). In 1902, WWP began construction of the 100-mile, 60,000-volt transmission line of cedar poles strung with copper wire from Post Falls to the Coeur d’Alene Basin. The line ran from the Spokane Falls dam toward the south end of Coeur d’Alene Lake, crossing at Beedle Point, continuing northeast toward the Coeur d’Alene River toward Kellogg. The line was operational in 1903 (Conley 1982:435-437).

By 1906 the Post Falls turbine was operational and five generators producing a total of 15,000 k.w. supplied hydroelectricity. The 1906 dam had the potential to raise the water twelve feet and secure an adequate reservoir water supply. Six substations were built in the Coeur d’Alene valley. The transmission lines were replaced in 1926 with 115,000-volt lines; and a second new line 115,000 reenergized line in 1930 (Conley 1982:435-437). In 1998, the WWP board of directors changed their name to Avista Utilities.

Pleasant View

The Pleasant View homestead / village was homesteaded by the William Plonske family in 1892. The homestead is approximately 0.9 mi (1.4 km) south of the Project Area. The homestead was comprised of an 1890s home and circa 1908 mercantile, blacksmith shop, livery, and gas pump. The first burial was in the 1890s at the recently restored Pleasant View cemetery (Shaddock 1996:49). The 1908 Pleasant View bridge provided access over the Spokane River to the village. The bridge was removed circa 1990; though two concrete footings remain. The bridge was a vital year-round link for the community to the highway and rails on the north side of the river. Plonske would make weekly trips to Spokane for supplies which was a two-day journey by hoof power.

Plonske donated land for a school (Shaddock 1996:49). The first Pleasant View school was constructed circa 1900 and decommissioned with the 1907 Pleasant View School II (Osterberg 1985). During the 1930s Great Depression Plonske closed the store. George and Bonnie Nipp (Plonske relatives) sold the land to Mitch and Cammie Lawrence who commissioned the demolition of the 1892 Plonske house in 2016 to make way for a new house. Other structures (mercantile and blacksmith shop) were also demolished (Parrish 2016).

Railroads

The 1890 Burlington Northern (subsequently Coeur d’Alene Spokane Electric Interurban Railway) and the 1941 Chicago Milwaukee St Paul & Pacific share a rail line segment approximately 0.2 mi (0.3 km) north of the Project Area. The Spokane International Railway is 0.9 mi (1.4 km) north of the Project Area.

²⁹ Post died in 1908 (Conley 1982:435-437).

³⁰ Prior to electricity, early underground mining operations within the Coeur d’Alene Basin were powered by wood or coal fired steam boilers; hydroelectricity from the Post Falls Dam changed this.

During the 1880s, Spokane³¹ Rathdrum, and Coeur d'Alene's population grew and expanded as a commercial center fueled by logging and agribusiness that was dependent on three rail lines: the 1881 Northern Pacific Railway, the 1890 Great Northern (successor Burlington Northern), the 1941 Union Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific (successor Spokane International) (Stratton 2005).

PREFIELD RESEARCH

The Molstead library, the Northwest Digital Archives, Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and University of Idaho library databases, and other online databases were searched for literature sources, ethnographic documents, maps, cadastral surveys, geographic imagery, audio/video, photographs, digitized photographs, and other historic resources applicable to the Project Area and general area landscape.

Coeur d'Alene THPO Record Search

The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Historic Preservation Office completed a record search review of internal historic documents and photographs on June 20, 2019. A Project visit was held with the Preservation Officer at the THPO office June 21, 2019.

Idaho SHPO Record Search

An Idaho SHPO cultural resource record file search (Record Search Number 19305) was completed by Cassie Dishman of the Idaho SHPO on June 14, 2019.

Previous Cultural Resources Studies

There are (3) historic-era linear sites (Table 4) and (6) historic-era structures (Table 5) within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. Nineteen cultural resource surveys (Table 6) have been completed within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. There are no previously recorded sites or cultural surveys within the Project Area.

Table 4. Three Previously Recorded Linear Historic-era Structures within One-Mile Radius of the Project Area.

| Property ID | Type/ Description | Eligibility | Recorded | Distance from PA |
|----------------------|---|-------------|----------|------------------|
| 55-18190 | Corbin Ditch / Canal | Eligible | 2014 | 30 m N |
| 10KA392/ 55-18471 | Coeur d'Alene Spokane Electric Interurban Railway | Ineligible | 2016 | 0.2 mi NW |
| 10KA360/ 55-18372 | Spokane International Railway | Eligible | 2018 | 0.9 mi NW |

Table 5. Six Previously Recorded Historic Sites within One-Mile Radius of the Project Area.

| Property ID | Type/ Description | Eligibility | Recorded | Distance from PA |
|-------------|--|----------------------|----------|------------------|
| 55-4947 | Pleasant View Bridge- Demolished | Ineligible | 1995 | 0.5 mi S |
| 55-7687 | Pleasant View School II | NRHP Listed Eligible | 1985 | 0.7 mi S |
| 55-18188 | William Plonske Homestead House 4252 W Plonske Lane | | | 0.7 mi S |

³¹ Spokane's first documented immigrants to obtain land patents are S.R. Scranton, and J.J. Downing in 1871. Downing and his wife and stepdaughter built a cabin and sawmill at Spokane Falls. In 1873, James Glover and Jasper Matheney purchased the sawmill and associated 160-acres anticipating development potential.

| Property ID | Type/ Description | Eligibility | Recorded | Distance from PA |
|-------------|--|-------------|----------|------------------|
| 55-18189 | Pleasant View Store 4252 W Plonske Lane | | | 0.7 mi S |
| 55-18496 | Jacklin Seed by Simplot 5300 W Riverbend Ave | Ineligible | 2011 | 0.8 mi W |
| 55-18559 | Concrete & Rock Retaining Wall with Culvert | Ineligible | 2016 | 0.9 mi S |

Table 6. Nineteen Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys within One-Mile Radius of the Project Area.

| Report No. | Title |
|------------|---|
| 1989/2074 | ARR, Seltice Way-Pleasant View to McQuire Rd. (Gaston 1986a) |
| 1989/2163 | AHSR, McGuire Road Railroad Crossing (Gaston 1986b) |
| 1989/2535 | Idaho Bridge Inventory: Volume 1 History (Herbst 1983) |
| 1990/201 | Class I and Class III Cultural Resource Inventories of AT&T Spokane-Billings Fiber Optic Facilities in Idaho (Jepson et al.) |
| 1990/415 | Cultural Resources Assessment Report PGT-PG&E Pipeline Expansion Project, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California (Moratto 1990) |
| 1992/1203 | Report on the Archaeological Survey and Salvage Activities on Pacific Northwest Natural Gas Distribution System in Washington and Idaho (Pacific Northwest Pipeline Corporation 1992) |
| 2000/924 | Cultural Resources Background Research and Field Inventory for American Tower's Proposed State Line Communications Site, Kootenai County, Idaho (Harder 2001) |
| 2000/939 | A Survey and Cultural Resources Report for the Proposed Construction onto the Phase 1 Building at the U of I Facility at Post Falls, Idaho (Bruce 2000) |
| 2001/540 | Pleasant View Road, Seltice Way to Prairie Ave. (Mausser 1999) |
| 2002/518 | Pleasant View Sand and Gravel Site (Hudson, L., S. Carbonneau Kincaid 2001) |
| 2006/271 | Northwest Pipeline Corporation's Coeur d'Alene Piggings Project (Smits et al 2006) |
| 2008/801 | Beck Substation Service Area, Project 403, Kootenai County (Hudson 2008) |
| 2011/668 | I-90 Beck Road Area Interchange Project (Everhart 2011) |
| 2016/180 | Archaeological and Historic Architecture Records Review for the Union Pacific Railroad Spokane Subdivision Positive Train Control Mile Posts 204.7, 21.97, 23.95, 25.64, 27.71, 30.15, 32.25, 33.68, 37.9 (Boos 2016) |
| 2016/370 | West Riverview Drive, Post Falls Highway District (Nickoloff 2016) |
| 2017/245 | West Riverview Drive, Post Falls Highway District Addendum (Nickoloff 2017) |
| 2018/546 | SH-41, E. Prairie Avenue to Lancaster Road, Kootenai Co.; SH-41, Lancaster Intersection; SH-41, Lancaster Road to Boekel Road, Rathdrum (Gorman 2018) |
| 2019/441 | Post Falls Historic Building Survey. Prepared for Post Falls Historic Preservation Commission (Renk 1995) |
| 2019/442 | Post Falls Historic Building Survey (1996). Prepared for Post Falls Historic Preservation Commission (Renk 1996) |

Expected Cultural Resources

The Project Area is associated with the Coeur d'Alene Tribes aboriginal territory. The Spokane River / Coeur d'Alene Lake Division or band of Coeur d'Alene had numerous traditional villages, trails, and traditional cultural properties (use areas) within the vicinity of the Project Area. Anticipated pre-contact artifact/ feature deposits include: isolate stone manuports, lithic debitage and / or lithic production tools, stone hunting and gathering tools (points, knives, thumb knives), fire altered rock, charcoal lenses associated with prescribed burning or camp / habitation areas.

During the mid-1800s the Project Area landscape was likely used for Tribal pastoral activities in which thousands of horses and eventually thousands of cattle (circa 1850s) grazed. During the 1800s, Tribal families residing within the Spokane Valley landscape integrated their subsistence gathering with EuroAmerican agricultural / ranching practices. As such, the general vicinity of the Project Area was likely cultivated during the mid-1800s by Tribal families growing wheat, oats, peas, or hay.

The subsequent landowner (Jacklin Land Co) cultivated alfalfa hay on the south extent of the Project Area. Prior landowners (P.C.F Poteet et al [circa 1930] and Lee Kennett [circa 1959]) likely cultivated or allowed the land to sit fallow. Anticipated agricultural artifacts / features include burn lenses from prescribed burning, rock piles, fencing remnants (post fragments, cut nails, barbed wire frags), tin can / pail fragments, metal screws and plow / tractor equipment linkages, etc.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

A CRM Consultants Principal Investigator and cultural resource field tech completed an intensive pedestrian survey and excavation of 21 shovel test probes (STPs) over two days. The survey and excavation of STPs 1-13 occurred June 15, 2019; STPs 14-21 were excavated June 16, 2019. Both days were sunny 63 to 83° Fahrenheit. An underground utility inspection (Dig Ticket # 2019240609) was completed June 14, 2019; conducted prior to any field activities.

Methods

Formal parallel transects spaced approximately 10-16 ft (3-5 m) apart were walked east/west across the south 4.6-acre agricultural field (Figure 16). Meandering east / west trending transects spaced 10-30 ft (3-10 m) apart were walked through the spruce tree stand at the north 3.2-acre extent of the Project Area. A Garmin Map64st Geographic Positioning System (GPS) handheld with GLONASS and a Trimble Nomad handheld with ArcPad software were used to record transect tracklogs.

Precalculated ArcMap gps grid coordinates were uploaded onto a Trimble handheld. The Trimble and Kumalong metric/foot measuring tape were used to measure and flag STP locations spaced 131 ft (40 m) apart. STPs 1-9 had numerous obstructions (trees, open holes, new buried utility, compact dirt road, alfalfa hay) and were located away from the obstructions. STPs were dug with spade shovels as 19.6 in (50 cm) by 19.6 in (50 cm) wide holes. Soils were screened in 10 cm (3.9 in) arbitrary levels with rocker baskets lined with 1/8-inch screen mesh positioned over a tarp. A dig bar facilitated loosening of hardpan soil accommodating limited additional depth.

A Panasonic DMC-FT5 Lumix 16.1 megapixel digital camera with 4.6x optical zoom macro capability was used to photograph the shovel test probe locales, profiles, and landscape. A Munsell color chart and pyramidal soil chart was used to describe soil information. Presence/absence of cultural materials or other anomalies, description of materials, and depth provenience was recorded. Profiles were examined to characterize soil information, ascertain soil horizons, archaeological features, inconsistent disturbances, anomalies, etc. Holes were backfilled.

A Project GIS geodatabase (point, line, and polygon feature classes) was created using ESRI ArcMap and uploaded onto the Trimble for use in ArcPad to facilitate spatial field mapping and recordation. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates were used to mark the STP locations, photos, and other notable locales. Post-field data processing entailed downloading GPS generated GPX and SHP files and digital photographs from each device. Files were converted and named as appropriate for final reporting.

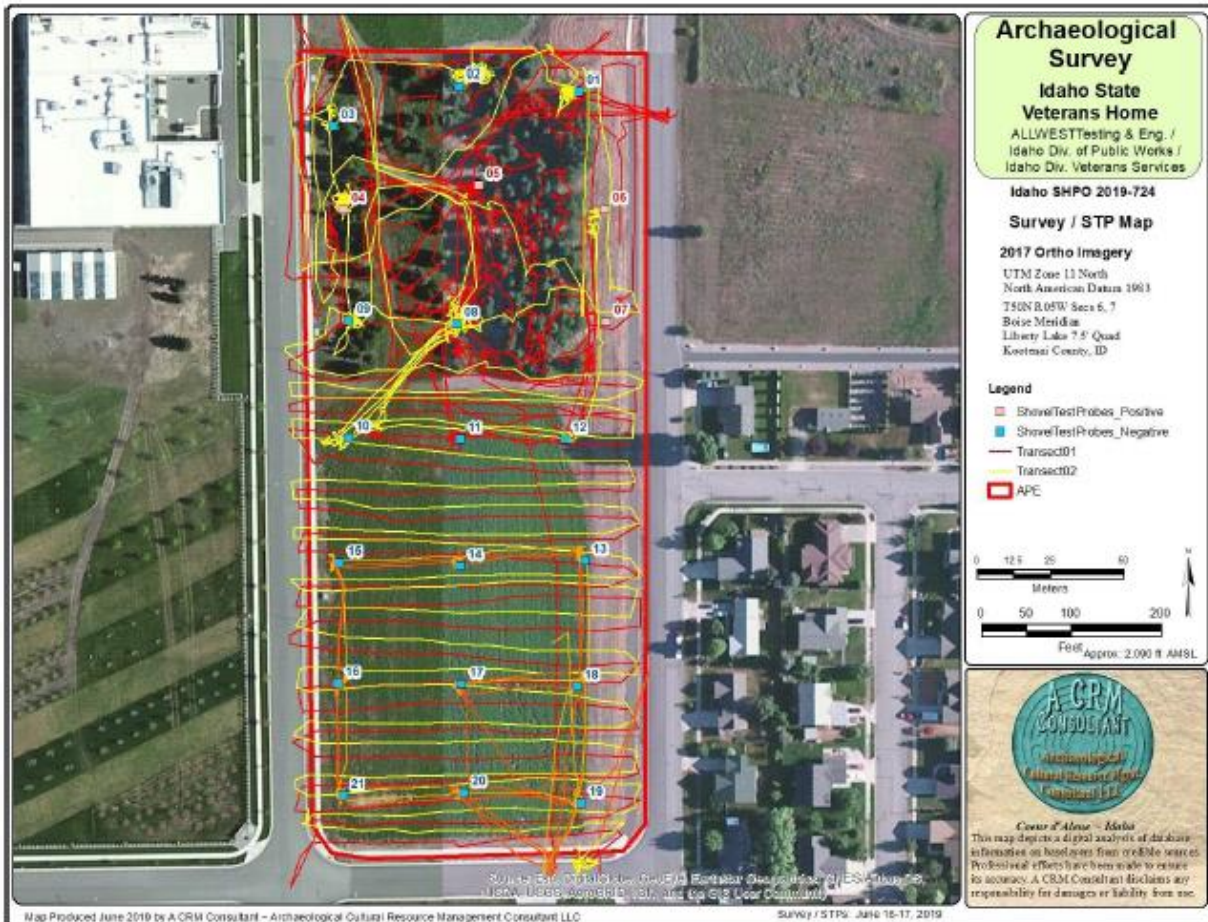


Figure 16. Pedestrian survey transects and shovel test probe locations depicted on orthoimagery.

Findings

The 4.6-acre agricultural field is currently being used to grow alfalfa hay. The alfalfa had recently been cut and left to dry in 6-8 ft wide rows. Ground visibility was generally 75% in cut areas; <25% visibility in where alfalfa lay. No artifacts / features were observed during pedestrian survey of the field.

The 3.2-acre tree stand is largely composed of spruce (*Picea*) planted by either A.R. Denmon (circa 1959) or Jacklin Land Company (circa 1970s). The east side of the stand has approximately 30 circular and linear holes; six of which have some remnants of transplanted trees. The tops of root balls with wire baskets or twine are exposed and were never backfilled. The tops of the root balls occur at an unusual depth; approx. 2-3 ft below ground surface. There are some spoils located adjacent holes, but not much.

The west side of the tree stand has an approximate 10-ft wide road clearing connecting a 30-ft diameter clearing near the northeast and southwest extent of the stand. The west side road was used to access and store aggregate stock and spoils from the 2003 / 2004 neighborhood road, sidewalk, and utility construction activities. Clean sorted gravel piles and intermixed spoils piles occur adjacent segments of the loop road and associated clearings. A *site form* addressing the 1970s excavation activities and modern-era deposits / alterations has been completed.

The average depth of the 21 STPs was 30 cm below surface (cmbs); due to hardpan soil and compact course rock (Figures 17-19). Table 7 provides soil descriptions and findings for all 21 STPs. The screened spoils were largely associated with the shallow plow zone. A soil color change was exhibited in some STPs around 30 cmbs.

Four of the twenty-one shovel test probes (STPs) tested positive for modern to historic-era (circa 1970s/1980s) materials. Materials were recovered from 1-5 cmbs shallow depths and were associated with the 3.2-acre tree stand (Figures 20-22). STP 4 contained a blue apothecary glass frag (0-5 cmbs); STP 5, a brown glass bottle frag (alcoholic) and 0.25-inch diameter green plastic ball (0-1 cmbs); STP 6, a 3-inch long metal strap frag (0-5 cmbs); STP 7, an asphalt frag (2-4 cmbs). All materials were redeposited.

There was a light scatter of recent garbage throughout the tree stand. Observed refuse includes: a Red Hook IPA, chrome nut and bolt, MXD Long Island Ice Tea, bungy cord, concrete conglomerate, black 1-inch diameter plastic piping, plastic measuring cup, cluster of aluminum cans. Refuse associated with dumps or hole features are noted with the associated features.



Figure 17. View toward the north of STP 1 positioned at the northeast corner of the Project Area.
Photo: Veterans06_15_2019STP01a.



Figure 18. View toward northwest of STP 8 positioned near the north extent of the Project Area.
Photo: Veterans06_15_2019STP08a



Figure 19. View toward northwest of STP19 positioned within the agricultural field near the south extent of the Project Area. Photo: Veterans06_16_2019_STP19a.

Table 7. Soils Descriptions for 21 Shovel Test Probes (STPs)

| Depth Below Surface | Description | Cultural Findings |
|---|--|--|
| *STP 1 0-1 cmbs 1-35 cmbs | 499840E 5283269 Grass roots / duff 20% 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam intermixed with 70% pebble, and 10% 1-10 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite). -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| *STP 2 0-5 cmbs 5-28 cmbs | 499800E 5283271N Grass roots, moss, duff 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble, and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| *STP 3 0-5 cmbs 5-34 cmbs 34-35 cmbs | 499757E 5283256N Grass roots, duff 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble, and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) 20% 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown soil intrusion per root system-Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None None None |
| *STP 4 0-5 cmbs 5-35 cmbs | 499763E 5283232N Grass roots, duff 20% 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble, and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | Blue bottle glass frag |
| *STP 5 0-1 cmbs 1-10 cmbs | 499806E 5283236N Grass roots 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble, and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | Brown glass bottle frag, 0.25 inch diameter green plastic ball |
| *STP 6 0-2 cmbs 2-15 cmbs | 499848E 5283227N Grass roots, duff 20% 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble, and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | Metal frag None |
| *STP 7 0-1 cmbs 1-20 cmbs | 499850E 5283188N Grass roots 20% 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble, and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | 2 x 4 inch asphalt frag (2-4 cmbs) |
| *STP 8 0-2 cmbs 2-35 cmbs | 499800E 5283190N Grass roots, moss 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble, and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| *STP 9 0-2 cmbs 2-20 cmbs | 499764E 5283190N Grass roots 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| *STP 10 0-5 cmbs 5-15 cmbs 15-30 cmbs | 499762E 5283151N 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) 20% 10YR 7/2 light grey silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble, and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) - Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None None None |
| *STP 11 0-2 cmbs 2-20 cmbs | 499762E 5283151N Grass roots 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |

| Depth Below Surface | Description | Cultural Findings |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| *STP 12 | 499836E 5283150N | |
| 0-1 cmbs | Grass / weed roots | |
| 1-34 cmbs | 20% 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) | None |
| 34-35 cmbs | 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | |
| *STP 13 | 499842E 5283111N | |
| 0-1 cmbs | Grass roots | |
| 1-12 cmbs | 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| ^STP 14 | 499800E 5283107N | |
| 0-2 cmbs | Alfalfa / grass roots | |
| 2-30 cmbs | 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| ^STP 15 | 499758E 5283107N | |
| 0-1 cmbs | Alfalfa / grass roots | |
| 1-22 cmbs | 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| ^STP 16 | 499758E 5283067N | |
| 0-1 cmbs | Alfalfa / grass roots | |
| 1-18 cmbs | 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite). Large rock at NW / root at NE -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| ^STP 17 | 499801E 5283065N | |
| 0-1 cmbs | Alfalfa / grass roots | |
| 1-20 cmbs | 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite). Large rock at NW / root at NE -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| ^STP 18 | 499840E 5283065N | |
| 0-1 cmbs | Alfalfa / grass roots | |
| 1-25 cmbs | 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite). Large rock at NW / root at NE -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| ^STP 19 | 499841E 5283026N | |
| 0-2 cmbs | Alfalfa / grass roots | |
| 2-25 cmbs | 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite). Large rock at NW / root at NE | None |
| 25-30 cmbs | 20% 10YR 3/6 dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite) -Terminate at compact rock and hardpan | None |
| ^STP 20 | 499800E 5283030N | |
| 0-1 cmbs | Alfalfa / grass roots | |
| 1-30 cmbs | 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite). Large rock at NW / root at NE | None |
| ^STP 21 | 499760E 5283029N | |
| 0-1 cmbs | Alfalfa / grass roots | |
| 1-24 cmbs | 20% 7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown silty loam with 70% pebble and 10% 1-5 cm cobble rock matrix (quartzite, granite). Large rock at NW / root at NE | None |
| *June 15, 2019; ^June 16, 2019 | | |



Figure 20. Blue bottle glass fragment screened from STP4.
Photo: Veterans06_15_2019STP04_glass.



Figure 21. Brown bottle glass frag, and 0.25-inch diameter green glass ball
screened from STP5. Photo: Veterans06_15_2019STP05_glass.



Figure 22. 3-inch long metal strap frag screened from STP6. Photo:
Veterans06_15_2019STP06c_metal.

RESULTS

A CRM Consultant completed an archaeological survey for the Idaho State Veterans Home Project. A background documents review provided information pertaining to previous land use. The Project is associated with Coeur d'Alene Tribes aboriginal territory; utilized for subsistence gathering and habitation by the Tribe for millennia. The Spokane River / Coeur d'Alene Lake Division or band of Coeur d'Alene had 14 named (ethnographic-era documented) villages within a ten-mile radius of the Project Area; one of which is located less than one-mile from the Project Area. There are (11) TCPs that occur within a ten-mile radius of the Project Area; four of which are named ethnographic villages within five miles of the Project Area. None are visible from the Project Area. Spokane Crossing (Bridge), *Q'Emiln* (Post Falls), and the Spokane River are primary named TCP locations. During the early 1800s, the Project Area was likely used by Tribal families for horse pastureland; and eventually cattle free range during the mid-1800s until the 1900s.

The 1861 Mullan Military Wagon Road and 1858 Wrights Campaign Trail are positioned approximately one-mile north of the Project Area. These transportation corridors are based on the Tribes existing aboriginal trails that interconnected the pre-contact Spokane River villages and post-contact Tribal farmsteads (circa 1840s).

Idaho SHPO Record search review inventory results indicate six previously recorded historic-era structures and three linear historic-era sites within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. The resources are associated with EuroAmerican post-1891 modifications and land use activities. Nineteen cultural resource surveys were conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project Area. None of the sites or surveys occur within the Project Area.

No pre-contact archaeological materials were observed during intensive pedestrian survey or shovel testing of 21 STPs. Surface historic-era / modern-era artifacts / features (holes / spoils) were recorded during pedestrian survey of the 3.8-acre tree stand. Circa 2003 rock dump piles associated with neighborhood development were also recorded. Twenty-one shovel test probes (STPs) were excavated in a grid pattern approximately 40-meters apart across the Project Area. Historic / modern-era archaeological materials were screened near the surface of STPs 4-7; which are also associated with the tree stand. The 2.8-acre historic-era site appears to be associated with 1970s tree transplanting activities conducted by either Jacklin Land Co (Jacklin Seed) or A.R. Denmon (post-1959) land ownership activities. Please see the siteform for additional information.

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

One Historic-Era Property was identified within the Project Area during field activities. The Historic-era Property is not recommended NRHP eligible. Project activities will likely backfill and grade the 31 tree transplant holes, associated spoils piles, and conceal the modern-era shallow refuse isolates. Some of the spruce trees that comprise the south extent of the site will also be removed. The 2003 /2004 rock and spoils aggregate piles will be removed. The stand will likely be thinned and some spruce trees retained for an aesthetic buffer between the property to the north. A finding of *No Adverse Effect* is recommended as the site does not possess NRHP eligible characteristics. No additional investigations are recommended.

While no pre-contact archaeological materials were identified during the archaeological field assessment; the background review indicates a vast period of land use associated with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe pertaining to subsistence gathering and circa 1800s pastoral activities within the general area. As such, it is recommended that ALLWEST implement an Inadvertent Disturbance Plan during Project activities. The inadvertent disturbance plan should address the procedures to follow and agencies to contact in the event archaeological and human remains are encountered.

A CRM Consultant recommends that ALLWEST continue SHPO and THPO consultation to address concurrence and any additional concerns associated with the enclosed report findings.

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Brad Little
Governor of Idaho

Janet Gallimore
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28 June 2019

Brett A. Zimmerman
Environmental Professional
ALL WEST, Inc.
690 W. Capstone Court.
Hayden, Idaho 83835

**Re: Proposed Idaho State Veterans Home, Post Falls, Idaho / SHPO
Rev. #2019-724**

Dear Mr. Zimmerman,

Thank you for consulting with our office on the above referenced project. We understand the scope of work includes the construction of the Idaho State Veterans Home on a parcel between South Pleasant View Road and Clearwater Loop in Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800, we have applied the criteria of effect to the proposed undertaking. Based on the information received 24 June 2019, we concur the proposed project actions will have **no effect** to historic properties.

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

If you have any questions or the scope of work changes, please contact me via phone or email at 208.488.7463 or ashley.brown@ishs.idaho.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ashley Brown'.

Ashley Brown
Historical Review Officer
Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

Preserving the past, enriching the future.

Brett Zimmerman

From: Jennifer DeRose <acrmconsultant@gmail.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 23, 2019 3:26 PM
To: Jill Wagner
Cc: Brett Zimmerman; elaine.hill@adm.idaho.gov
Subject: Idaho State Veterans Home - Archaeological Survey Report

Hi Jill,

Please find the archaeological survey report, site form attached, and Project Area shape attached for the Idaho State Veterans Home Project in Post Falls, Kootenai County, Idaho. This is a google drive link. Let me know if it doesn't work.


Brett will be handing off the documents to the SHPO tomorrow. We are estimating a SHPO response by Friday (June 28). The document submission deadline I believe is July; but they are behind in the process.


We look forward to your comment and hope you will consider the time sensitivity and nature of the Project to provide quick review!

Also- let me know if you require any additional shapefiles, photos, siteform dbase, etc!

Thanks Jill

Jennifer DeRose MA, RPA
A CRM Consultant
Archaeological Cultural Resource Mgmt. Consultant LLC
510 N 4th St. Ste. B Coeur d'Alene ID 83814,
208-874-2240
www.acrmconsultant.com
SBA 8(a) | DBE | EDWOSB

 THPO.zip

 THPO.zip

From: Jennifer DeRose <acrmconsultant@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 24, 2019 9:57 AM
To: Jill Wagner <jwagner@cdatribe-nsn.gov>
Cc: Brett Zimmerman <bzimmerman@allwesttesting.com>; Elaine Hill <elaine.hill@adm.idaho.gov>
Subject: Idaho State Veterans Home- Post Falls

Hi Jill,

It was brought to my attention that one-month has flown by since submission of the Idaho State Veterans Home Project Report and Site form for your review.

I just wanted to follow up with you to ensure that you did not have any additional concerns with the report findings, etc. Everyone is hoping that the report meets your satisfaction.

I have reattached all of the documents and shapefiles in case those were never archived.

Thank You!

[THPO_VetsHome.zip](#)

Jennifer DeRose MA, RPA
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On Wed, Jul 24, 2019 at 11:30 AM Jill Wagner <jwagner@cdatribe-nsn.gov> wrote:

Limlemtsh. I sent a message about it being fine. I will find and resend to the government guy I was communicating with.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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



In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 01EIFW00-2020-SLI-0144
Event Code: 01EIFW00-2020-E-00360
Project Name: Post Falls ID SVH

November 04, 2019

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

11/04/2019

Event Code: 01EIFW00-2020-E-00360

2

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

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

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

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (<https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/eagleconservationplanguidance.pdf>). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<https://www.fws.gov/ecologica-services/energy-development/wind/html>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

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

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

Attachment(s):

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

11/04/2019

Event Code: 01EIFW00-2020-E-00360

1

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

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

11/04/2019

Event Code: 01EIFW00-2020-E-00360

2

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 01EIFW00-2020-SLI-0144

Event Code: 01EIFW00-2020-E-00360

Project Name: Post Falls ID SVH

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: VA proposes to award a grant to assist the State of Idaho in constructing and operating a new State Veterans Home.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/47.7017113993391N117.0026054895446W>



Counties: Kootenai, ID

11/04/2019

Event Code: 01EIFW00-2020-E-00360

3

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 0 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Critical habitats

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

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