South Fork Coeur d'Alene River, Bank Protection
Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946
Wallace, Shoshone County, Idaho

Draft Environmental Assessment

October, 2001

Responsible Agency: The responsible agency for this project is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District.

Abstract: This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluates the potential impacts of a proposed floodwall repair by the Seattle District, US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) on the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River, at Wallace, Shoshone County, Idaho under authority of Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946. The proposed project consists of replacing 700 feet of the existing damaged floodwall with either gabions 400 to 600 feet) or concrete wall (100 to 300 feet) depending upon the location and sponsor funding. All new structures will be placed in the existing footprint of the floodwall or landward of that structure. Willows will be planted in the gabion structures to enhance riparian vegetation in the area. The Corps will use best management practices to minimize any potential impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources during construction.

This document is also available online at:
http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/ers/envirdocs.html

Please send questions and requests for additional information to:

Michael Scuderi
Environmental Resources Section
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 3775
Seattle, Washington 98124-3755
michael.r.scuderi@usace.army.mil
(206) 764-7205

COMMENTS DUE BY: November 21, 2001

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In 1996 the floodwall at Wallace, Idaho started to show signs of failure, with caving occurring in small sections. The deterioration of the wall continued and in 1997 the city requested the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District (Corps) assistance in repairing the floodwall. The proposed project, authorized by Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, would consist of removing and replacing 700 feet of floodwall with gabions and new floodwall on the right bank of the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River at Wallace, Shoshone County, Idaho.

In 1997 the Corps began the planning process for repairing the wall. However, the city of Wallace could not secure adequate funding for the project to proceed at that time. Finally in 2000, the city had secured adequate funding and the Corps also was able to secure Section14 money to restart the planning process.

In October 2000, the Corps restarted the planning and design effort to repair the floodwall. The proposed project consists of replacing 700 feet of the existing damaged floodwall with gabions for the majority of the reach (600 feet) with new floodwall (100 feet) at the City Hall. If the local sponsor can secure additional funding, more of the damaged floodwall will be replaced with new floodwall (200 feet) at the County Public Safety Building.

1.2 Authority

Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946 provides authority to the Corps of Engineers to study, adopt and construct emergency streambank and shoreline protection to protect public works.

1.3 Purpose and Need

The primary project purpose is to provide protection for the public buildings in the city of Wallace. Without repair of the floodwall erosion of the material behind the floodwall will eventually occur and the foundations of the buildings adjacent to the river (particularly the City Hall and the County Public Safety Building) will be undermined.

1.3 Project description

The project consists of replacing 700 feet of the existing damaged floodwall with gabions for the majority of the reach with new floodwall at the City Hall (see Appendix A). If the local sponsor can secure additional funding, more the damaged floodwall will be replaced with new floodwall at the County Public Safety Building.

All new structures will be placed in the existing footprint of the floodwall or landward of that structure. Willows will be planted in the gabion structures to enhance riparian vegetation in the area. To accomplish construction in the dry, the river will be diverted towards the left bank for 800 feet using a sandbag barrier. Due to the presence of possible contaminants from mine tailings, the material excavated behind the wall will be tested. If the material is found to be free of contaminants, it will be used as backfill behind the new wall and gabions. If the material is contaminated it will be stockpiled at an EPA designated site until a permanent repository is identified. The Corps will use best management practices (BMPs) (see section 4.5) to minimize any potential impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources during construction.

Access to the construction site will be from the right bank immediately adjacent to the floodwall. The designated fish window for construction is July 15 through October 31. Construction will begin at the beginning of August when the water level is the lowest in the Coeur d'Alene River and there is the least use by fish species. Construction is estimated to take 2 months. Pre-construction activities will consist of placing the temporary sandbag diversion structure to divert the flow the left bank area. Once the construction area on the right bank of the river is dried out work will begin on reinforcing the foundation of the City Hall. The existing floodwall will be removed. In the area around City Hall (100 feet) a new cast in place concrete wall will be built. The remaining bank 700 feet upstream of the City Hall will be cut back at a 1:1 slope. The excavated material will be tested for contaminants. If the material is contaminated it will be stock piled in an EPA designated site for future disposal in a permanent repository. If the material is clean it will be stockpiled adjacent to the site to be reused as backfill. Twelve foot gabion baskets will be stacked five baskets high at a 6:1 angle sloping landward. Mirafi fabric will be placed on the landward side of the baskets and the sloped area will be backfilled with clean material. Willow cuttings will be placed between the basket layers to enhance riparian vegetation. Upon completion of construction, the temporary sandbag diversion structure will be removed and the material in the sandbags will be deposited in an upland area.

1.5 Project location

The project is located on the right bank of the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River at the city of Wallace, Idaho in Shoshone County. The project area is approximately 80 miles upstream of Coeur d'Alene Lake.


VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE
LIBBY
COEUR D' ALENE
PROJECT
MISSOULA
MOSCOW
WASHINGTON
MONTANA
N
NEW MEADOWS
IDAHO
BOISE
MOUNTAIN HOME
IDAHO FALLS
POCATELLO
SHOSHONE
TWIN FALLS
NEVADA
UTAH

2.0 ALTERNATIVES

In order to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), CEQ rules, and Corps regulations, Seattle District performs an analysis of potential alternatives to meet the purpose and need of the project. For this project they include the following:

2.1 No action alternative

Under the existing condition the floodwall would continue to deteriorate leading to a total collapse and subsequent erosion of the bank material behind the wall. Buildings adjacent to the river would have their foundations undermined and could collapse. The majority of these buildings have historic value and are part of the existing historic district. In addition to the possible loss of structures, there is a possibility that there could be a release of contaminated material into the river due to the erosion of material that might be composed of mine tailings.

2.2 Alternatives not considered in detail

These alternatives were considered during the planning process but were eliminated from detailed consideration due to technical or budgetary constraints.

Replacing the entire floodwall with a new floodwall

This alternative would consist of removing the existing floodwall and building an entire new floodwall. This alternative was eliminated from further detailed consideration because local funding is not available for replacement of the entire wall.

Replace the wall with a riprapped bank

The alternative would consist of removing the floodwall, grading back the bank to a 2:1 slope and placing riprap armor on the bank.. This alternative was considered but was eliminated from detailed planning because due to the proximity of existing buildings to the riverbank there is not sufficient real estate to build this type of structure.

Move the river more to the left bank.

The alternative would consist of moving the channel to the north to reduce pressure on the floodwall and allow construction of a riprapped bank. This alternative was considered but was eliminated from detailed planning because the river cannot be moved to the left bank because the supports for the I-90 roadbed would be undermined.

2.3 Action Alternatives

This alternative was carried into the detailed feasibility study phase of the project:

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building).

This alternative consists of replacing 700 feet of the existing damaged floodwall with gabions for the majority of the reach (600 feet) with new floodwall at the City Hall (100 feet). If the local sponsor can secure additional funding, more of the damaged floodwall (200 feet) will be replaced with new floodwall in stead of gabions at the County Public Safety Building. All new structures will be placed in the existing footprint of the floodwall or landward of that structure. Willows will be planted in the gabion structures to enhance riparian vegetation in the area.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Climate

Due to its northern latitude location, Wallace has a definite four-season climate. The winters are cool and wet, while the summers are warm and relatively dry. The annual temperature is approximately 48 ^{o} F. The mean high temperature is approximately 66^{o}F, with winter lows of approximately 27^{o}F.

The growing season in and around Wallace has an average length of 126 days, with an annual precipitation of approximately 40.5 inches. Seventy percent of the annual precipitation falls in the period October through March.

3.2 Air Quality/Noise

Air quality in the area is fair to good. The close proximity to Interstate 90 results in more hydrocarbons being present than would be expected in a more natural setting. In the wintertime, particulate levels will be higher due to the use of wood stove. Due to its urban setting and close proximity to I-90, noise levels in the project vicinity are usually high during the day.

3.3 Visual/esthetic environment

Wallace is located in a narrow valley containing the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and is surrounded by high mountains. The city of Wallace is comprised mainly of turn of the century historic buildings and is aesthetically pleasing to most observers. However, the river channel is highly altered, devoid of riparian vegetation and channelized and is not aesthetically pleasing to most observers.

3.4 Physical environment

The project is in Northern Idaho, at the city of Wallace Idaho in Shoshone County. Reference figure 1 for a vicinity map. Just downstream of Wallace the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River Valley narrows significantly creating a floodplain less than one across. The city of Wallace occupies several alluvial fans coming down from the surrounding mountains. The river occupies a limited area on the north side of the valley between the alluvial fan on the south side of the valley and the mountain slope on the north side of the valley.

The river has been relocated due to construction of the city and the subsequent construction of I-90. Through the city, the river is channelized with a floodwall on the right bank and riprap on the left bank. The river is high gradient in this area and the channel is armored. The area is highly urbanized and devoid of native vegetation.

3.5 Hydrology/Water and sediment quality

The South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River has elevated levels of heavy metals due to runoff from mine tailings and mining operations. In the vicinity of Wallace due to the coarse sediment high gradient present in the channel it is not anticipated that a significant buildup of heavy metals has occurred in the channel sediments. Live-box bioassays with hatchery rainbow trout fingerlings in the South Fork did not show acute mortality at Wallace. Downstream of Wallace acute mortality was observed.(EPA, 1986). Because of the high gradient of the river, dissolved oxygen remains at or near saturation. Temperature standards exceedance is not a problem on the river.

As mentioned above, in the project area the river has been highly channelized. This has resulted in a significant loss of instream habitat and riparian cover.

Peak stream runoff occurs in April, May, and June as a result of melting snowpack. Flows decrease throughout the summer with the lowest flows occurring during September and October. Flows increase with the onset of fall-winter precipitation. The area is prone to flooding in December and January when warm rains fall on snow.

3.6 Biological resources

3.6.1 Fish

There are no population estimates for native, non-game, or exotic species. However, due to the high gradient and armored bank and riverbed, few fish are expected to be resident in the river reach at Wallace. Cutthroat and kokanee are expected to migrate through the reach. Upstream of Wallace is a viable cutthroat fishery. Other species that area expected

to be found in the general vicinity are rainbow trout, brook trout, chinook salmon, northern squawfish, and sculpin.

Bull trout are not expected to be in this reach but main occur downstream (Donaldson, USFWS, per comm. 2001).

3.6.2. Other aquatic organisms

Ellis (1940) investigated the biological resources of the Coeur d'Alene basin. He found that downstream of Wallace the river was virtually devoid of aquatic life, including benthic macroinvertebrates. Above Wallace, a rich bottom fauna was found, with large numbers of caddisfly larvae (Trichoptera) encrusted upon submerged stones in the streams, and an abundance of stonefly larvae (Plecoptera) and mayfly nymphs (Ephemeroptera). All types of bottom aquatic life expected in clear, cold water were found in quantity. Siltation and heavy metals concentrations were believed to be responsible for decreased macroinvertebrate populations below Wallace. Subsequent investigations revealed that while downstream populations increased they still remained below the levels found in reference areas above Wallace and the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River (Holland et al., 1994).

3.6.3. Wildlife

Since the project is located partially under I-90 and adjacent to the city of Wallace there is probably limited use by wildlife. It is likely to be used or inhabited by species that are typically associated with riparian areas and have a high tolerance for human disturbance.

Wildlife is limited in the project area due to the lack of riparian vegetation and suitable habitat. No perch trees are located within the project area. Furbearers, rodents, and other small mammals may be found on the riverside of the floodwall.

3.6.4 Flora

The banks of South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River are almost entirely devoid of vegetation due to the presence of the floodwall on the right bank and well maintained riprap on the left bank. The open areas above the riverbanks on the left and right banks are mainly gravel areas.

3.6.5 Threatened and endangered species

In July 2001 the Corps of Engineers requested that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service provide a list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in the project area. On September 6, 2001 the Service responded with a finding that no listed, proposed, or candidate species, or designated or proposed critical habitat , occurs in the immediate

vicinity of the project area or are likely to be adversely affected by the proposed project (Appendix B).

3.7 Cultural resources

According to the administrator of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), Wallace is among "just a handful" of towns that are listed on the NRHP in their entirety (Shull personal communication October 4, 2001). This rare status speaks to the integrity of Wallace's structures and settings and their ability to convey the town's rich and colorful history. Owing to this historic significance, Corps cultural resources staff have been closely coordinating with the Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS), Idaho Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), ISHS architectural historian, and the Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Officer. Two outstanding issues are: 1) the historic significance of the existing floodwall and 2) how to monitor the demolition of the existing wall and construction of the gabion barrier to avoid or minimize adverse effects to buried prehistoric and historic cultural materials and standing historic structures.

When the nomination for the town to be listed on the NRHP was written it was not uncommon to limit the description to historic buildings and standing structures. The town's infrastructure and landscape elements were not addressed (i.e., it was not determined if the existing floodwall is a contributing element to the historic district). The Corps in currently consulting with the ISHS to determine if the wall is a contributing element and has provided photographic documentation to ISHS to facilitate the final determination of the wall's status.

Tribal peoples undoubtedly used the Wallace area. It is unlikely, however, undisturbed prehistoric cultural resources will be encountered during construction due to previous earth disturbance and filling in the area of the existing floodwall, although this possibility cannot be discounted. Fill behind the existing floodwall is likely to contain historic refuse, some of which be contained in concentrations within the area that will be excavated immediately adjacent to the wall. Some of the fill material may include mine tailings containing hazardous and toxic materials and testing for these substances will occur during construction. The Corps is currently consulting with ISHS to determine the best approach to determine the effects of the project on cultural materials that may exist behind the floodwall (possibly co-located with toxic materials). At the time of writing, it appears the best approach will involve having a professional archaeologist monitor the testing/construction activities rather than undertake a cultural resources subsurface testing program prior to the hazardous and toxic materials testing.

3.8 Recreation

The project area is not considered a recreational area, but a bikepath is being established on. the left bank along the abandoned railroad right of way..

3.9 Socioeconomics

Wallace was founded as a mining town. With the decline in the mining industry and other extractive industries, a greater portion of the city's economy has become devoted to tourism. The area along the right bank of the river has two public buildings, the City Hall and the County Public Safety Building. In addition there is one private structure and a parking lot.

4.0 EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES

4.1 CLIMATE

No action alternative

Under this alternative climate would not be affected.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall

Under this alternative climate would not be affected.

4.2 AIR QUALITY/NOISE

No action alternative

Under this alternative air quality or noise would not be affected

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

Under this alternative there will be a temporary and localized reduction in air quality due to emissions from equipment operating during excavation and disposal. Ambient noise levels will increase slightly while equipment is operating. Emissions will not exceed EPA's *de minimis* threshold levels (100 tons/year for carbon monoxide and 50 tons/year for ozone).

Ambient noise levels may increase slightly while construction equipment is operating. However, these effects will be temporary and localized, and occur only during daylight working hours. As a result, impacts are anticipated to be minor.

4.3 VISUAL/ESTHETIC ENVIRONMENT

No action alternative

Under this alternative the visual/esthetic environment would not be affected in the short term. However, if erosion is not stopped, there could be a significant undermining of the riverbank and associated collapse of adjacent buildings thereby altering the visual environment.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

Under this alternative, there would be a temporary disturbance to the visual esthetics of the area. After construction, the bank would look different due to the placement of the gabion walls and the addition of some riparian vegetation. However, the project would have no long term significant effects on visual esthetics of the area.

4.4 PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGIC ENVIRONMENT

No action alternative

Under this alternative, the physical and geologic environmental would not be affected.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

Under this alternative, the physical and geologic environmental would not be affected. The river channel would not be altered by the construction

4.4 WATER AND SEDIMENT QUALITY

No action alternative

Under this alternative the water and sediment quality could be affected by increased erosion of the bank and possible release of contaminated materials into the river.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

Under this alternative water quality is expected to be temporarily degraded because river flow will be diverted to the left bank by construction of a temporary sandbag barrier. The foundation of the sandbag barrier will be evacuated in the river cobble casuing some release of sediment. Degraded water quality includes, suspended sediments and lower

dissolved oxygen. Construction will be done in the dry. Any contaminated materials will be excavated in the dry and stockpiled in a repository isolated from the river.

The following management actions would be implemented during construction activities. These conditions are included in project contracting specification documents; a Corps inspector would be on-site to ensure that contractors abide by these requirements.

1. Riparian and wetland areas will be avoided as staging or refueling areas.
2. Equipment will be stored, serviced, and fueled away from aquatic habitats or other sensitive areas.
3. The project will use clean material to minimize the release of fines into the aquatic environment.
4. Existing roadways or travel paths will be used for access to project sites.
5. Excavation and transport equipment machinery will be limited in capacity, but sufficiently sized to complete required activities.
6. All garbage will be removed from the project site and disposed of properly.
7. Will isolate the work area from the open water to prevent sediment delivery and turbidity in the river.
8. Work will be accomplished during low flow conditions (July 15 through October 31).
9. Any underground water collected at the construction site will be filtered before discharge into the river.

4.5 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.6.1 Fish

No action alternative

Under this alternative the fish present in the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River would not be affected.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

Under this alternative the fish present in the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River would not likely be affected. No significant habitat changes to the channel will occur due to construction. Work will be accomplished during the "fish window," July 15 to October 31 to minimize short term impacts to resident fish.

4.6.2. Other aquatic organisms

No action alternative

Under this alternative the aquatic organisms would not likely be affected.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

River substrate and channel morphology will not be affected by the proposed construction. Benthic populations are not anticipated to change either.

4.6.3. Wildlife

No action alternative

Under this alternative the wildlife would not be affected.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

Wildlife will not be significantly impacted by this alternative. A few small mammals and small birds may temporarily lose a small amount of low quality habitat. Any improvements in vegetation will be of some benefit to wildlife.

4.6.4 Flora

No action alternative
Under this alternative the flora would not be affected.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

There will be almost no loss of riparian vegetation in this alternative due to the highly urbanized nature of the project area.

4.6.5 Threatened and endangered species

No action alternative

Under this alternative, threatened and endangered species would not be affected.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

Under this alternative, threatened and endangered species would not be affected.

4.7 CULTURAL RESOURCES

No action alternative

Under this alternative cultural resources could be affected by the undermining of historic structure's foundations.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

It is unlikely undisturbed prehistoric cultural resources will be encountered during construction due to previous earth disturbance and filling in the area of the existing floodwall, although this possibility cannot be discounted. Fill behind the existing floodwall is likely to contain historic refuse, some of which be contained in concentrations within the area that will be excavated immediately adjacent to the wall. Some of the fill material may include mine tailings containing hazardous and toxic materials and testing for these substances will occur during construction. The Corps is currently consulting with ISHS to determine the best approach to determine the effects of the project on cultural materials that may exist behind the floodwall (possibly co-located with toxic materials). At the time of writing, it appears the best approach will involve having a professional archaeologist monitor the testing/construction activities rather than undertake a cultural resources subsurface testing program prior to the hazardous and toxic materials testing.

4.8 RECREATION

No action alternative

Under this alternative recreation would not be affected.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

This alternative would not likely impact public use or recreation.

4.9 Socioeconomics

No action alternative

Under this alternative socioeconomics would not be affected.

Replace the existing floodwall with a gabion structure, with a replacement floodwall being built only at City Hall (with possible floodwall at the Public Safety Building)

Under this alternative socioeconomics would not be affected

4.10 Cumulative effects

Numerous sites on the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River has been identified as Superfund cleanup areas. Currently the town of Wallace is not in the Superfund cleanup area but is being evaluated for inclusion. It is not anticipated that the floodwall repair project at Wallace will impact cleanup efforts downstream or Superfund status. No other major actions in the project area are anticipated.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

5.1 Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979

The Corps is coordinating with the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office to obtain concurrence that the proposed project will not affect the historic properties adjacent to the work area.

5.2 Clean Air Act, as amended

The clean air act required states to develop plans, called state implementation plans (sip), for eliminating or reducing the severity and number of violations of national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) while achieving expeditious attainment of the NAAQS. The act also required federal actions to conform to the appropriate sip. An action that conforms with a sip is defined as an action that will not: (1) cause or contribute to any new violation of any standard in any area; (2) increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any standard in any area; or (3) delay timely attainment of any standard or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones in any area.

The Corps' determination is that emissions associated with this project will not exceed EPA's *de minimis* threshold levels (100 tons/year for carbon monoxide and 50 tons/year for ozone).

5.3 Clean Water Act, as amended

It was determined that work for this project qualified for a nationwide permit 3, repair, rehabilitation or replacement of a serviceable structure, and nationwide permit 33 temporary construction, access and dewatering. A section 401 Water Quality Certification is not required from the state of Idaho. However, BMPs for water management and sediment control are being solicited from the state.

5.4 Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended

The coastal zone management act of 1972, as amended, requires federal agencies to carry out their activities in a manner which is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the approved state coastal zone management program. This law

has been determined to be not applicable, as the project does not occur in an area regulated under this act.

5.5. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended

In accordance with section 7(a)(2) of the endangered species act of 1973, as amended, federally funded, constructed, permitted, or licensed projects must take into consideration impacts to federally listed or proposed threatened or endangered species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that no listed, proposed, or candidate species, or designated or proposed critical habitat , occurs in the immediate vicinity of the project area or are likely to be adversely affected by the proposed project

5.6 Estuary Protection Act

This law has been determined to be not applicable, as the project does not occur in an area regulated under this act.

5.7 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 usc 470) requires that wildlife conservation receives equal consideration and is coordinated with other features of water resource development projects. The Corps has consulted with the US Fish and Wildlife Service at the beginning of the planning process.

5.8 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended

The Corps has determined the project to be in full compliance.

5.9 National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended

The environmental assessment incorporated within this report is in partial fulfillment of NEPA requirements. This EA has been made available for review by the agencies for 30 days. All comments received will be incorporated into the Final EA.

5.10 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended

The Corps will fully comply with this act. David Grant will conduct an archaeological reconnaissance of the project area and The Corps will also coordinate with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and obtain a concurrence from ISHPO. The Corps' anticipates that the proposed project will have no adverse effect on properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

5.11 Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended

Under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, a project can not obstruct navigable water of the United States. The Corps has determined that the project is in full compliance. The proposed work would not obstruct navigable water of the United States.

5.12 Wild and Scenic River Act, as amended

The Corps has determined the project to be in full compliance. This project would not have any direct and adverse effect on the values for which a river was established as a designated component of the national wild and scenic river system. Cherry Creek is not designated a Wild and Scenic River.

5.13 Section 904 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act

Section 904 of the 1986 water resources development act requires that the plan formulation and evaluation process consider both quantifiable and unquantifiable benefits and costs of the quality of the total environment, and preservation of cultural and historical values. This project is in full compliance.

5.14 Section 307 of the 1990 Water Resources Development Act

Section 307 of the 1990 Water Resources Development Act establishes, as part of the water resources development program, an interim goal of no overall net loss of the nation's remaining wetlands, and a long-term goal of increasing the quality and quantity of the nation's wetlands. The recommended plan is in full compliance.

5.15 E.O. 11988, Floodplain Management

The study is in full compliance. The considered alternatives support avoidance of development in the flood plain, continue to reduce hazards and risks associated with floods and to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and restores and preserves the natural and beneficial values of the base flood plain.

5.16 E.O. 11990, Protection of Wetlands

The project is in full compliance.

5.17 E.O.12898, Environmental Justice

Executive order 12898 requires the federal government to achieve environmental justice by identifying and addressing disproportionately high adverse effects of its activities on minority and low-income populations. It also requires the analysis of information such as the race, national origin, and income level for areas expected to be impacted by environmental actions. The project will not negatively affect low-income or minority

populations. It is not likely that the proposed work will have a significant effect on Native American fishery rights or resources.

6.0 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

No federal resources will be irreversibly and irretrievably committed to this project until the "finding of no significant impact" (FONSI) is signed.

7.0. REFERENCES.

Donaldson, Rick, US Fish and Wildlife Service, personal communication 2001.

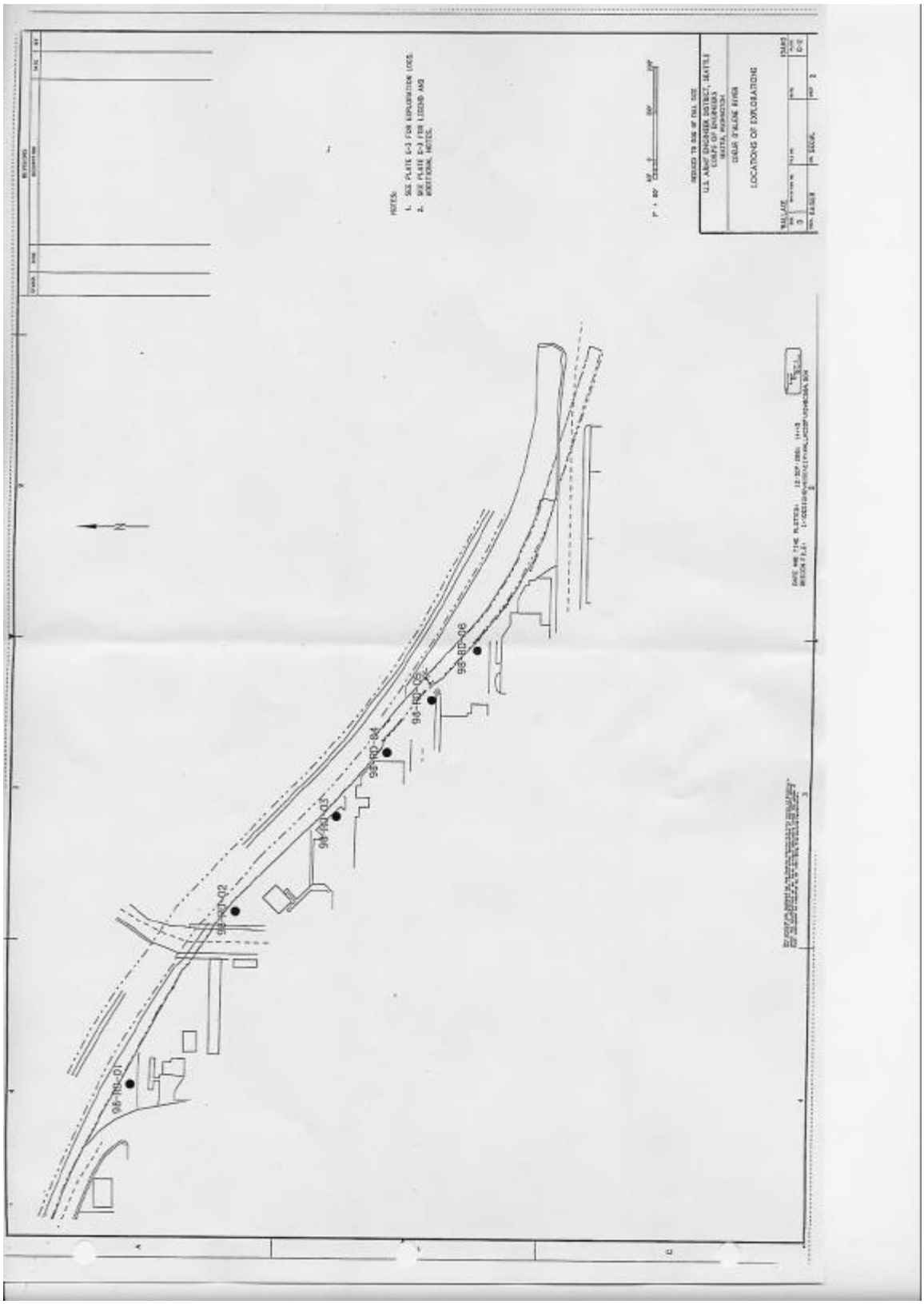
Ellis, M.M. 1940. Pollution of the Coeur d'Alene River and Adjacent Waters by Mine Wastes. Report to U.S. Bureau of Fisheries. 61 p.

EPA. 1986. Coeur d'Alene Basin - EPA Water Quality Monitoring (1972-1986). Draft Final. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10.

Holland, W.K., F.W. Rabe, and R.C. Biggam. 1994. Recovery of Macroinvertebrate Communities From Metal Pollution in the South Fork and Mainstem of the Coeur d'Alene River, Idaho.

APPENDIX A -Plates

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Seattle District
COEUR D'ALENE RIVER
BANK PROTECTION
WALLACE, IDAHO
VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE
PROJECT
MONTANA
IDAHO
WASHINGTON
FY01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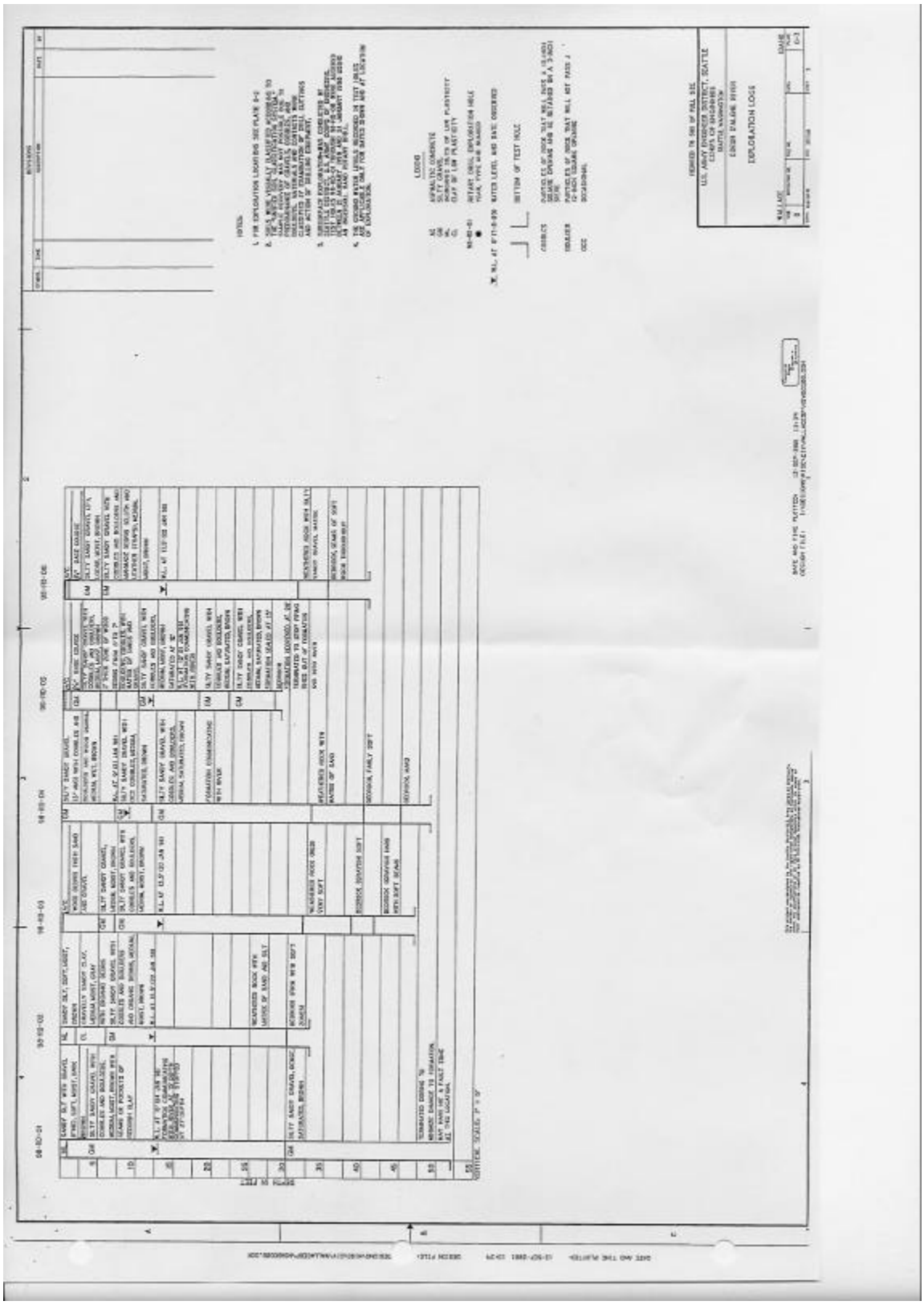
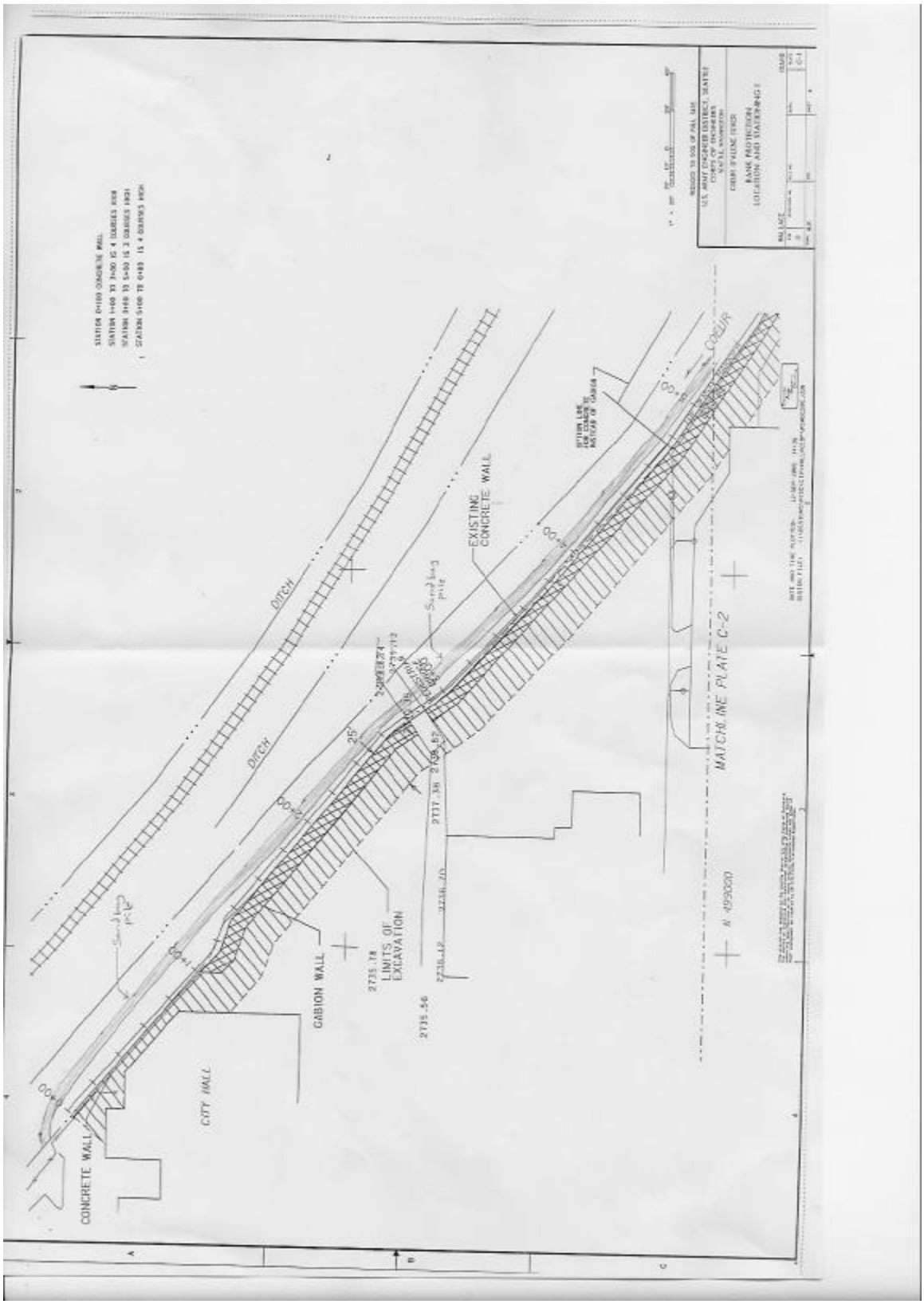
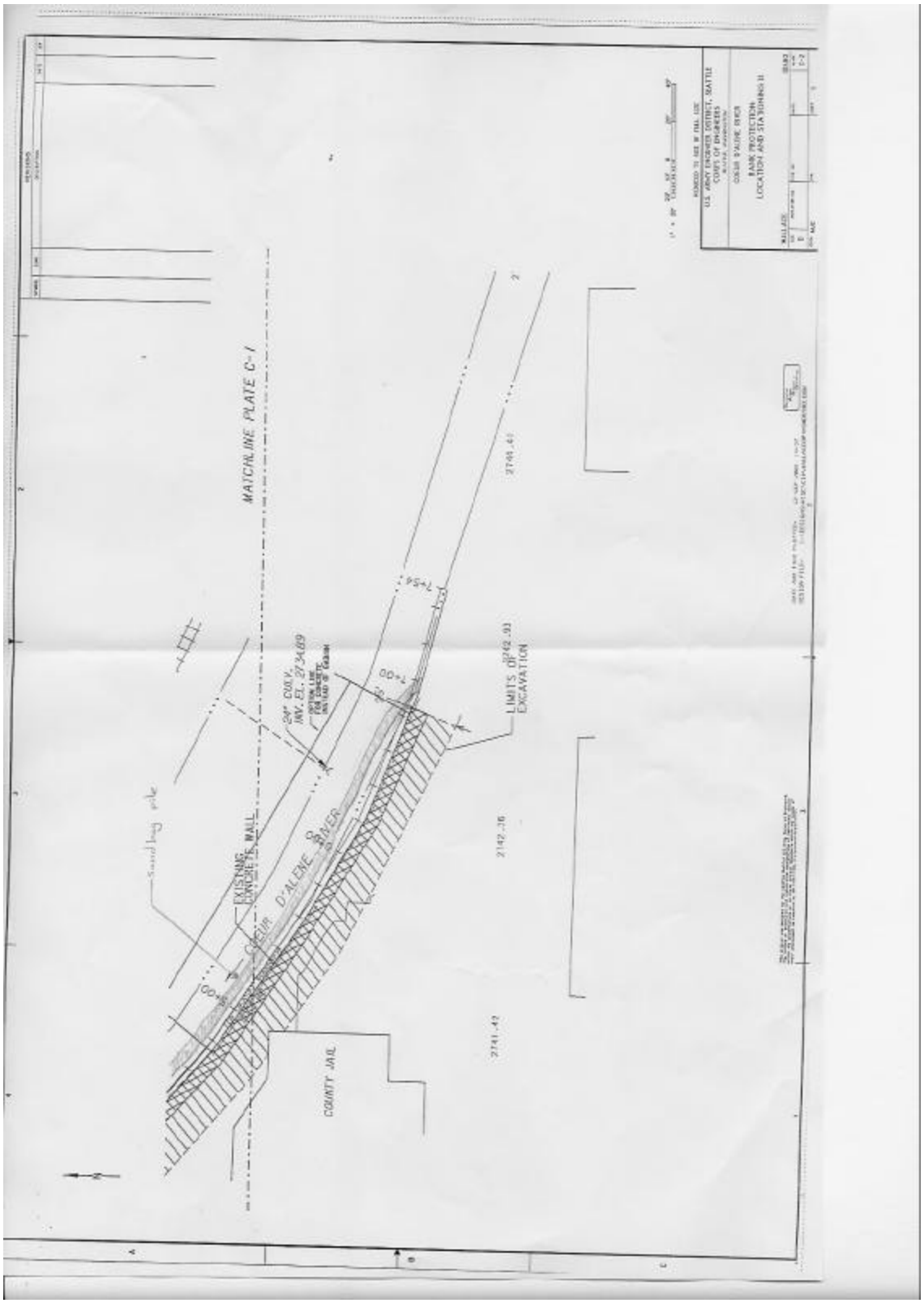
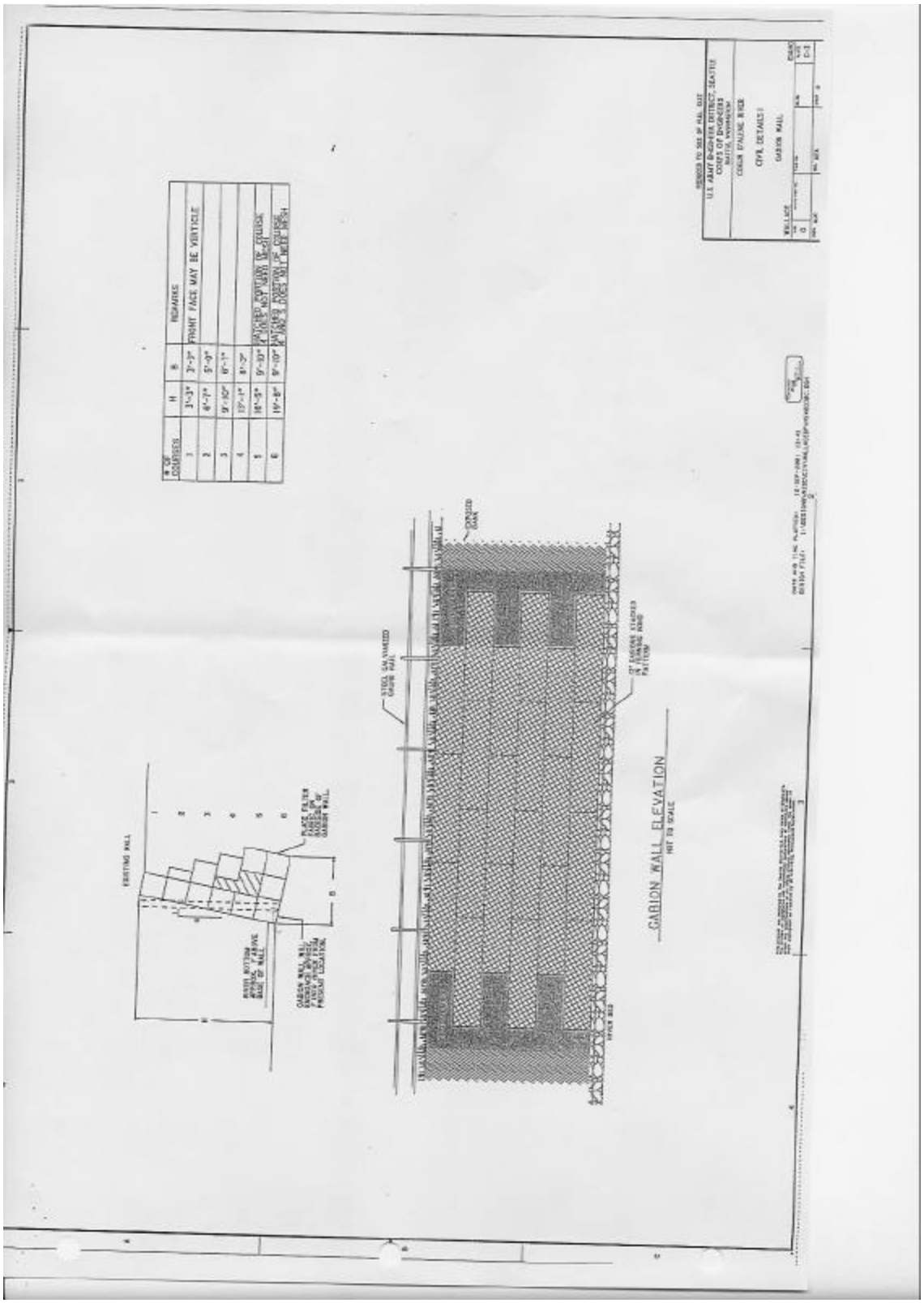
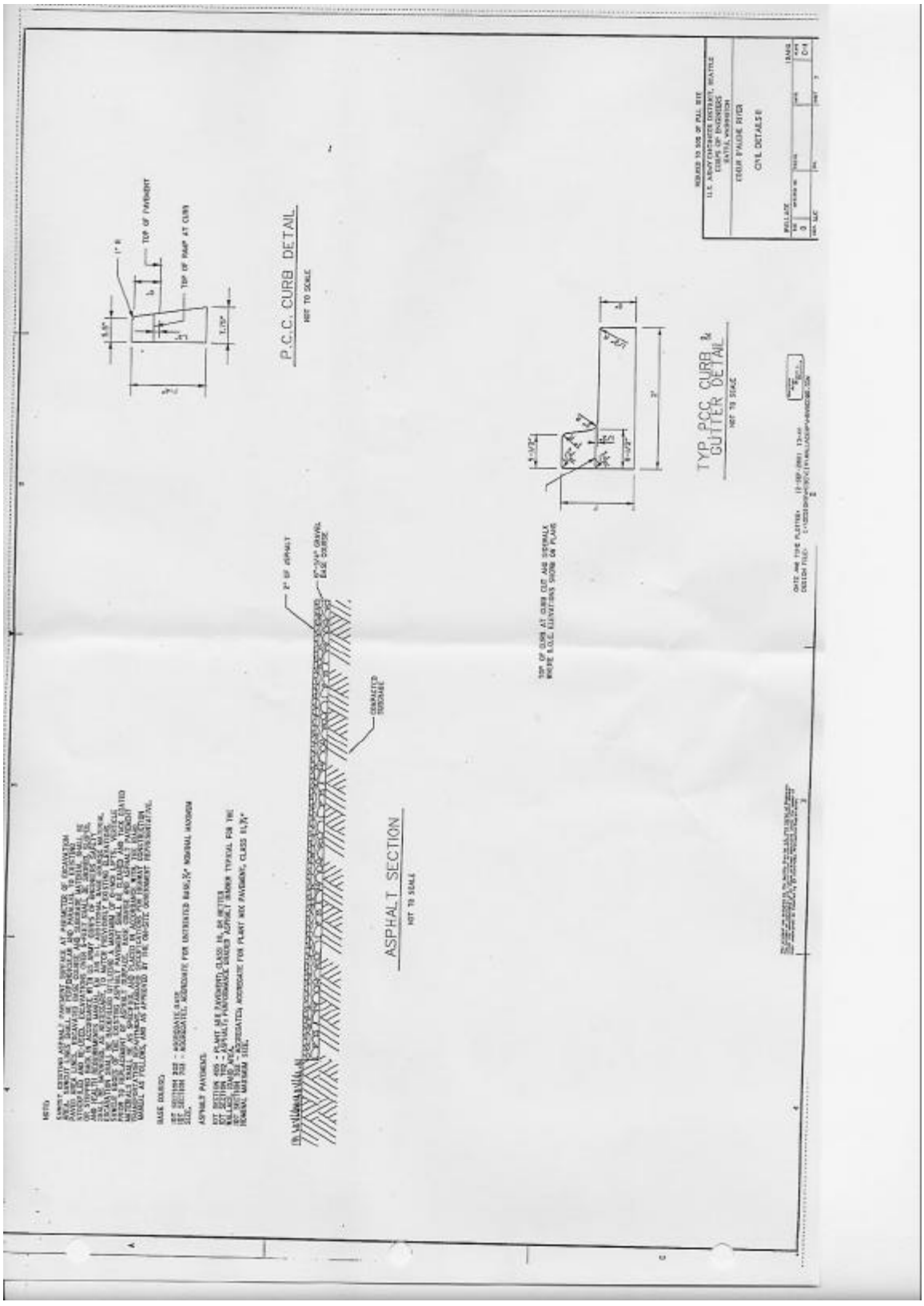
98-RD-02
98-RD-03
98-RD-04
98-RD-05
98-RD-06

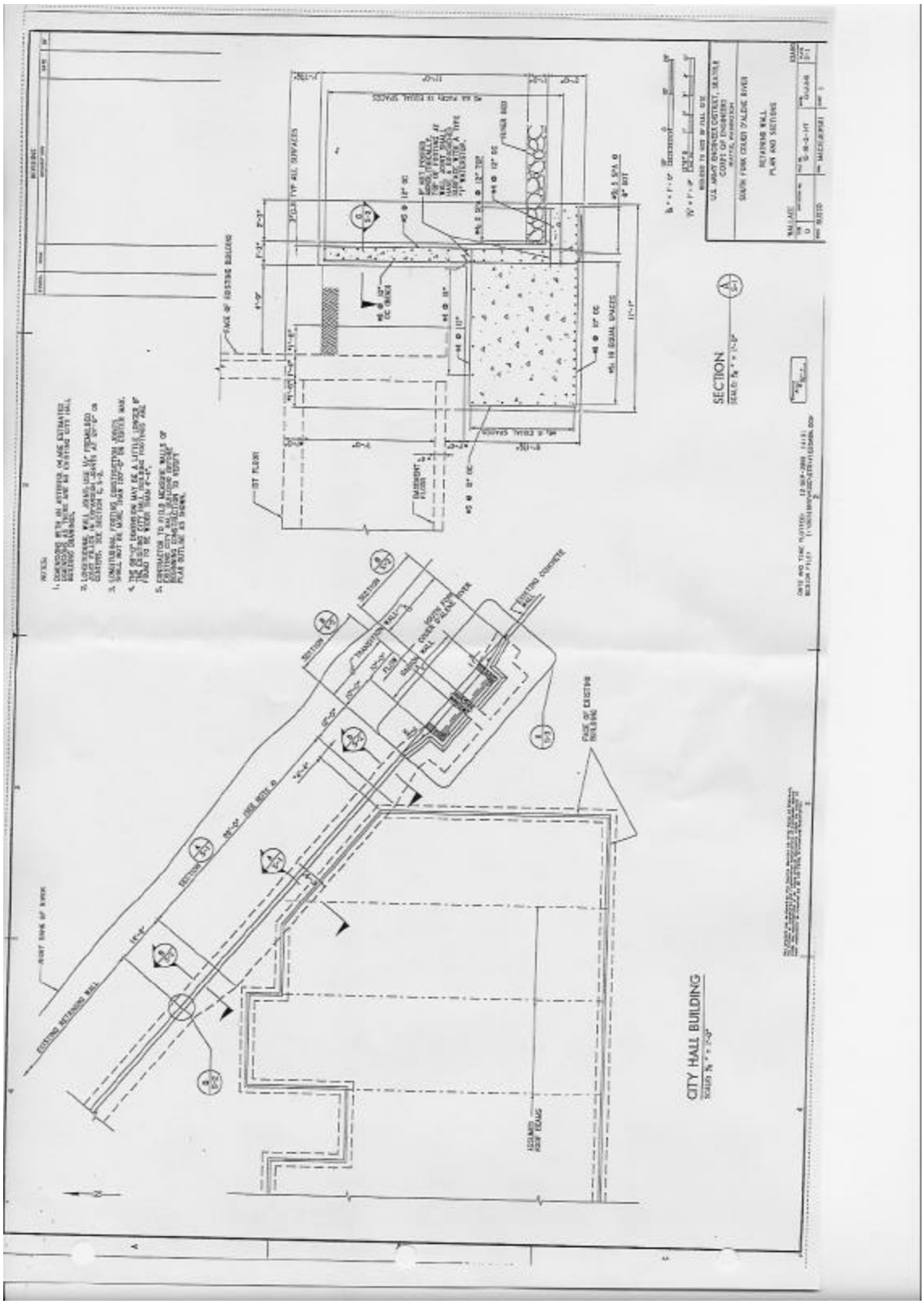


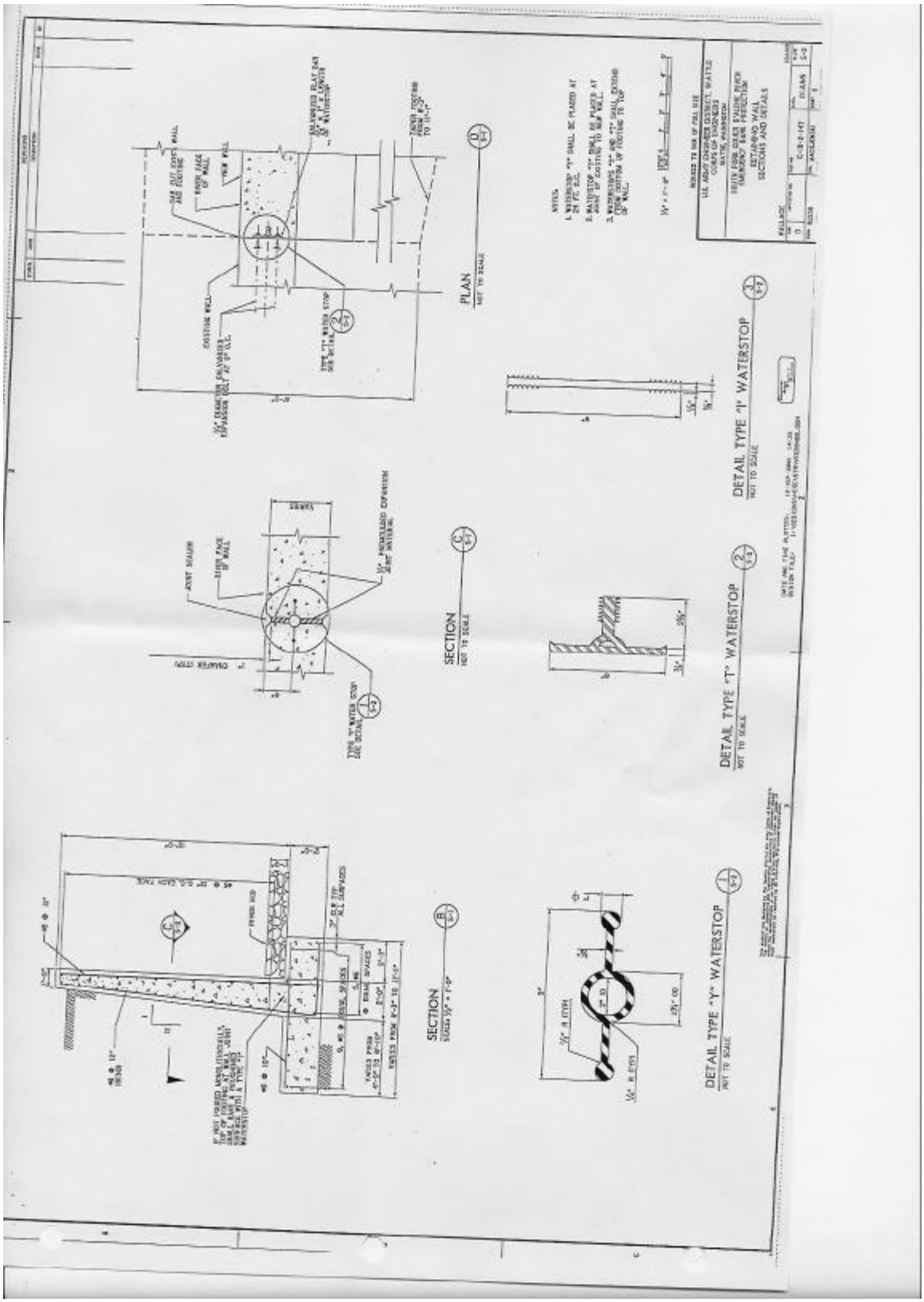

DITCH
DITCH
EXISTING CONCRETE WALL
MATCHLINE PLATE C-2
LIMITS OF EXCAVATION
GABION WALL
CITY WALL
CONCRETE WALL
N 459000
COEUR

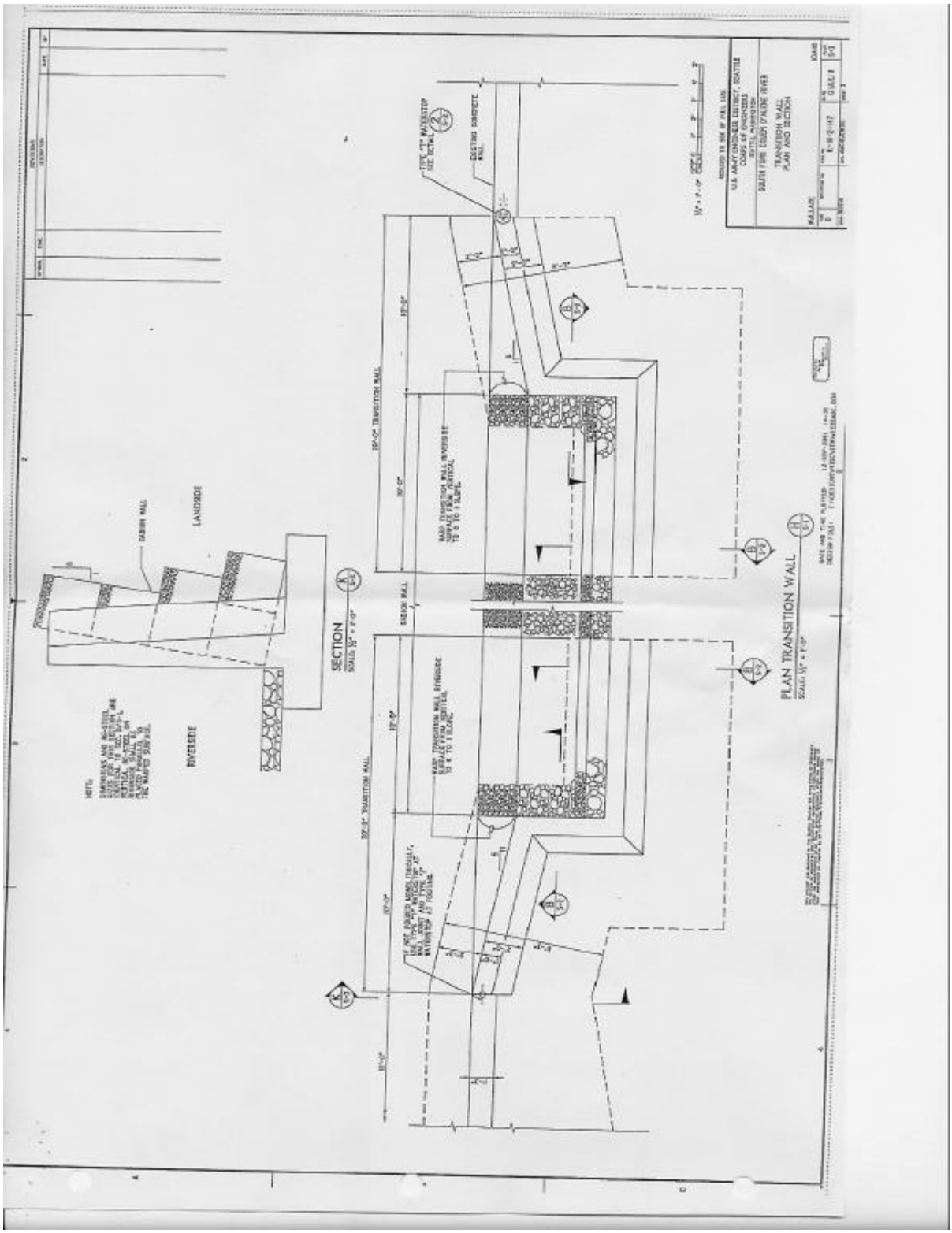

MATCHLINE PLATE C-1
EXISTING CONCRETE WALL
COEUR D'ALENE RIVER
COUNTY JAIL
LIMITS OF EXCAVATION
24" CORR. INV. EL. 2734.69
2748.41
2742.93
2742.76
2741.42
BANK PROTECTION
LOCATION AND SITE PLAN


GABION WALL ELEVATION


P.C.C. CURB DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE
TOP OF PAVEMENT
TOP OF RAMP AT CURB
ASPHALT SECTION
NOT TO SCALE
TYP. PCC. CURB & GUTTER DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE
CIVIL DETAILS

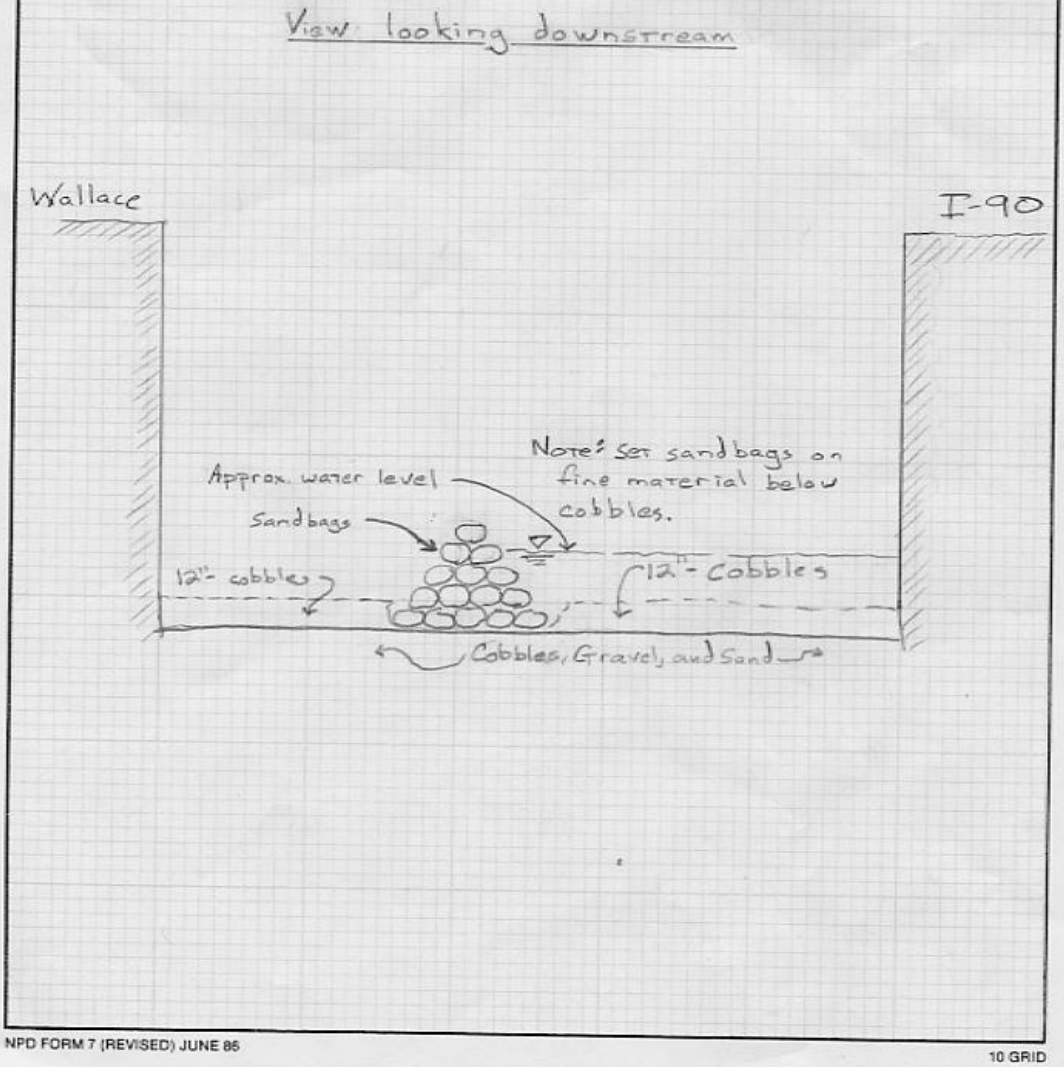

SECTION
CITY HALL BUILDING
EXISTING RETAINING WALL
EXISTING CONCRETE WALL
TRANSITION WALL
SOUTH FORK COEUR D'ALENE RIVER
RIGHT BANK OF RIVER
FACE OF EXISTING BUILDING
ASSUMED NEW GRADE
1ST FLOOR
BASEMENT FLOOR
SOUTH FORK COEUR D'ALENE RIVER
RETAINING WALL
PLAN AND SECTIONS


PLAN
NOT TO SCALE
SECTION
NOT TO SCALE
DETAIL TYPE "T" WATERSTOP
NOT TO SCALE
DETAIL TYPE "T" WATERSTOP
NOT TO SCALE
SECTION
DETAIL TYPE "Y" WATERSTOP
NOT TO SCALE


PLAN TRANSITION WALL
SECTION
LANDSIDE
RIVERSIDE
TRANSITION WALL
PLAN AND SECTION

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS OFFICE SYMBOL:

PROJECT:	COMPUTED BY:	DATE:
SUBJECT:	CHECKED BY:	SHT. OF PART:



NPD FORM 7 (REVISED) JUNE 85 10 GRID

APPENDIX B – Endangered Species Coordination

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SEATTLE DISTRICT. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 3755
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98124-3755

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

JUL 14 2001

CENWS-PM-PL-ER

Ms. Susan Martin
Field Supervisor
Upper Columbia River Field Office
11103 East Montgomery Drive, Suite 2
Spokane, Washington 99206

Dear Ms. Martin:

The Seattle District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is proposing to conduct emergency repair work on the floodwall at Wallace, Idaho as part of our authority under Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act. The proposed work involves replacing 800 feet of damaged floodwall with either gabions or concrete wall depending upon the location and sponsor funding. The project site is identified in the attached drawings and is located in Township 48 North, Range 4 East, Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35.

As required by Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), we request a list of proposed and listed endangered and/or threatened species that may be present in the project area. We would appreciate receiving a list of any candidate species in the project vicinity which are presently being reviewed by your service for consideration to propose and list as endangered or threatened.

If you need additional information regarding this project, please contact Michael Scuderi at (206) 764-7205. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Cyrus M. McNeely

Mark T. Ziminske, Chief for
Environmental Resources Section

Attachment

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Upper Columbia Fish and Wildlife Office
11103 E. Montgomery Drive
Spokane, WA 99206

September 6, 2001

Mr. Mark T. Ziminske, Chief
Environmental Resources Section
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 3755
Seattle, Washington 98124-3755

Subject: Species List for the Wallace Floodwall Repair Project

Reference Number: 1-9-01-SP-603 (File #: 341.0000)

Dear Mr. Ziminske:

This is in response to your July 14, 2001, request for a list of threatened and endangered species that may occur in the area of the Wallace Floodwall Repair Project. We understand that the project involves replacing 800 feet of damaged floodwall, with either gabions or concrete wall, within the city of Wallace, Shoshone County, Idaho. We provide the following information in response to your request. Please use the above reference number in all future correspondence regarding this project.

We have reviewed the information you provided. Due to the scope and location of the project, we have concluded that no listed, proposed, or candidate species, or designated or proposed critical habitat, occur within the immediate vicinity of the project or are likely to be adversely affected by it.

This letter fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Should the project be significantly changed, or if the project is delayed more than 90 days, you should request an update to this response.

Thank you for your efforts to protect our nation's species and their habitats. If you have any questions concerning the above information, please contact Chris Warren at (509) 893-8020.

Sincerely,

Susan B. Martin

Supervisor

APPENDIX C – DRAFT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

CENWS-EN-PL-ER

DRAFT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

SOUTH FORK COEUR D'ALENE RIVER, BANK PROTECTION SECTION 14 OF THE FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1946

WALLACE, SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO

The Seattle District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, proposes to replace 700 feet of the existing damaged floodwall on the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River, at Wallace, Shoshone County, Idaho under the authority of Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946. Replacement would be with either gabions (400 to 600 feet) or concrete wall (100 to 300 feet) depending upon the location and sponsor funding. All new structures will be placed in the existing footprint of the floodwall or landward of that structure. Willows will be planted in the gabion structures to enhance riparian vegetation in the area. The Corps will use best management practices to minimize any potential impacts to aquatic and terrestrial resources during construction.

The attached environmental assessment provides an evaluation of the proposed floodwall replacement and its effects on the existing environment. No significant adverse impacts to fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, air quality, noise, esthetics, cultural resources, or the social or economic environment are anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

For the reasons described above, I have determined that construction of this levee rehabilitation project will not result in significant adverse environmental impacts. The proposed work is not a major Federal action with significant impacts on the environment and, therefore, does not require an environmental impact statement.