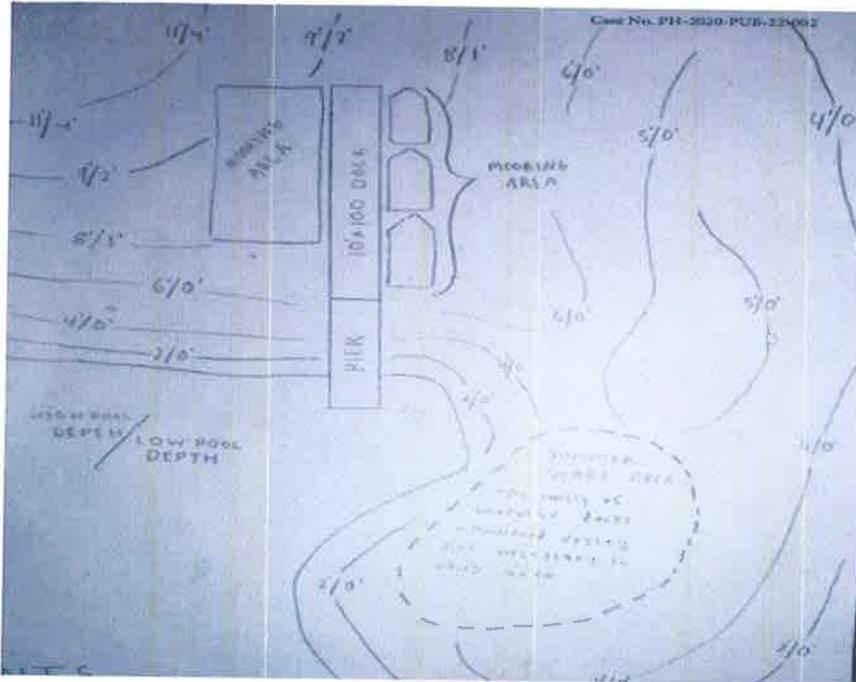
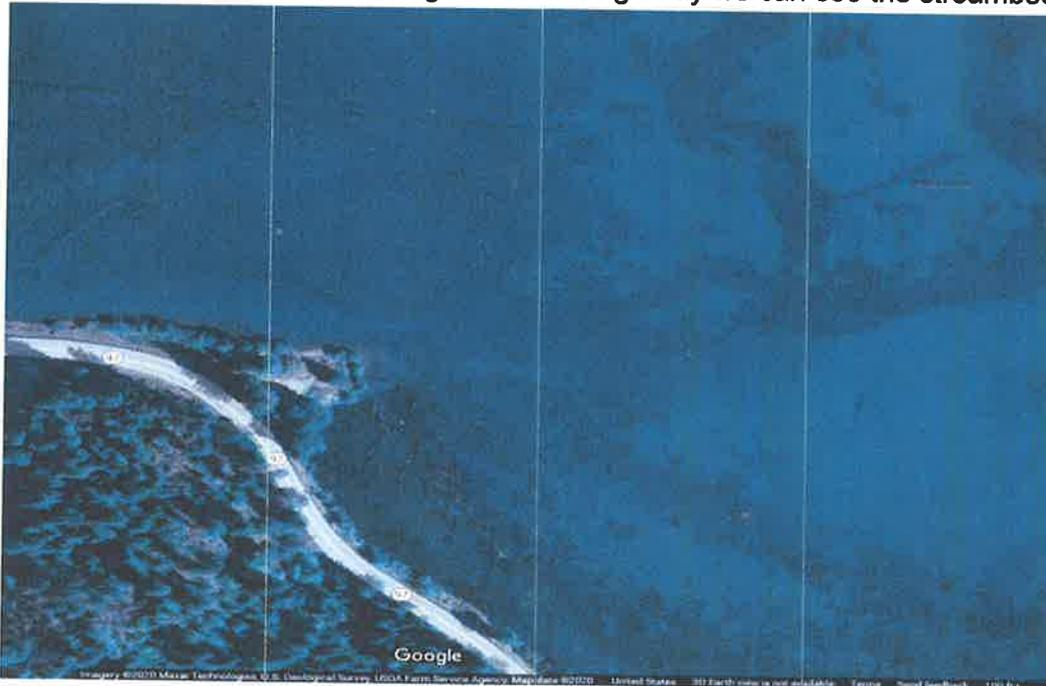


Alahna Harrison

I'd like to direct your attention to file Case No. PH 2020-PUB-22-002. In the diagram Mr. Condon gives you a rough illustration of where the pier and floating dock, as well as a summer dock construction area, are going to be located.



Now, if we look at a satellite image of Wolf Lodge Bay we can see the streambed flowing into lake at the spit:



This can also be clearly seen from a picture of where the creek flows during the winter.



From these images we find that the pier and floating dock are within the mouth of Wolf Lodge Creek. This type of construction and activity interferes with the Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act. According to the Idaho Department of Water Resources website, "In general terms, the Stream Channel Protection Act applies to any type of alteration work, including recreational dredge mining, done inside the ordinary high water marks of a continuously flowing stream ... A stream channel alteration is defined as any activity that will obstruct, diminish, destroy, alter, modify, relocate or change the natural existing shape or direction of water flow of any stream channel. This includes taking material out of the channel or placing material or structures in or across the channel where the potential exists to affect flow in the channel."

There are a few things I want to point out:

- 1) Wolf Lodge Creek is a continuously flowing stream. Therefore, it is protected under the Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act
- 2) Mr. Condon is planning to obstruct, modify, and change the natural existing shape of the water flow and is "placing material or structures in or across the channel where the potential exists to affect flow in the channel" by building his pier and a bulkhead and doing work in the work area indicated. Thus, he is in violation of the Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act
- 3) According to the website, "IDWR [Idaho Department of Water resources] must approve in advance any work being done within the beds and banks of a continuously flowing stream." My question is has Mr. Condon and North Idaho Maritime completed the appropriate paperwork for the Idaho Department of Water Resources? Thus far in the process we have not seen any permits from the IDWR and Mr. Condon cannot begin construction until he has the required permits
- 4) Because the proposed construction violates the Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act Mr. Condon and North Idaho Maritime should not receive the required permit. Therefore, he cannot operate out of the property in question.

Moving on.

In previous hearings, Mr. Condon has appealed to past evidence to support his position. I would like to do the same. In 1989 James Bellatty, the Senior Water Quality Specialist, wrote to the Kootenai County Technical Services Division concerning Wolf Lodge Creek. He said,

"Idaho Water Quality Standards (Appendix) specify that Wolf Lodge Creek shall be protected for its beneficial use as a domestic water supply (drinking water), as an agricultural water supply, for its cold water biota, for salmonid spawning purposes, and for primary contact recreation. Wolf Lodge Creek is also classified as a Special Resource Water, identified by at least one of the following characteristics:

- 1) The water is of outstandingly high quality, exceeding both the criteria for primary contact recreation and cold water biota; or
- 2) The water is of unique ecological significance; or
- 3) The water possesses outstanding recreational or aesthetic qualities; or
- 4) Intensive protection of the quality of the water is of paramount interest of the people of Idaho; or
- 5) Intensive protection of the quality of the water is necessary to maintain an existing, but jeopardized beneficial use

These designations and concerns still apply today. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality released a file, IDAPA 58.01.02 – Idaho Water Quality Standards Effective November 21, 2019, that lists Wolf Lodge Creek as a Cold Water Communities, Salmonid Spawning, Primary Contact Recreation, and Domestic Water Supply.

As a cold water tributary, recreational hotspot, and drinking water source any and all proposed changes that affect Wolf Lodge Creek **must** receive the most **severe analysis**. That has not happened yet and I would ask that Mr. Condon's proposal not be accepted until it does.

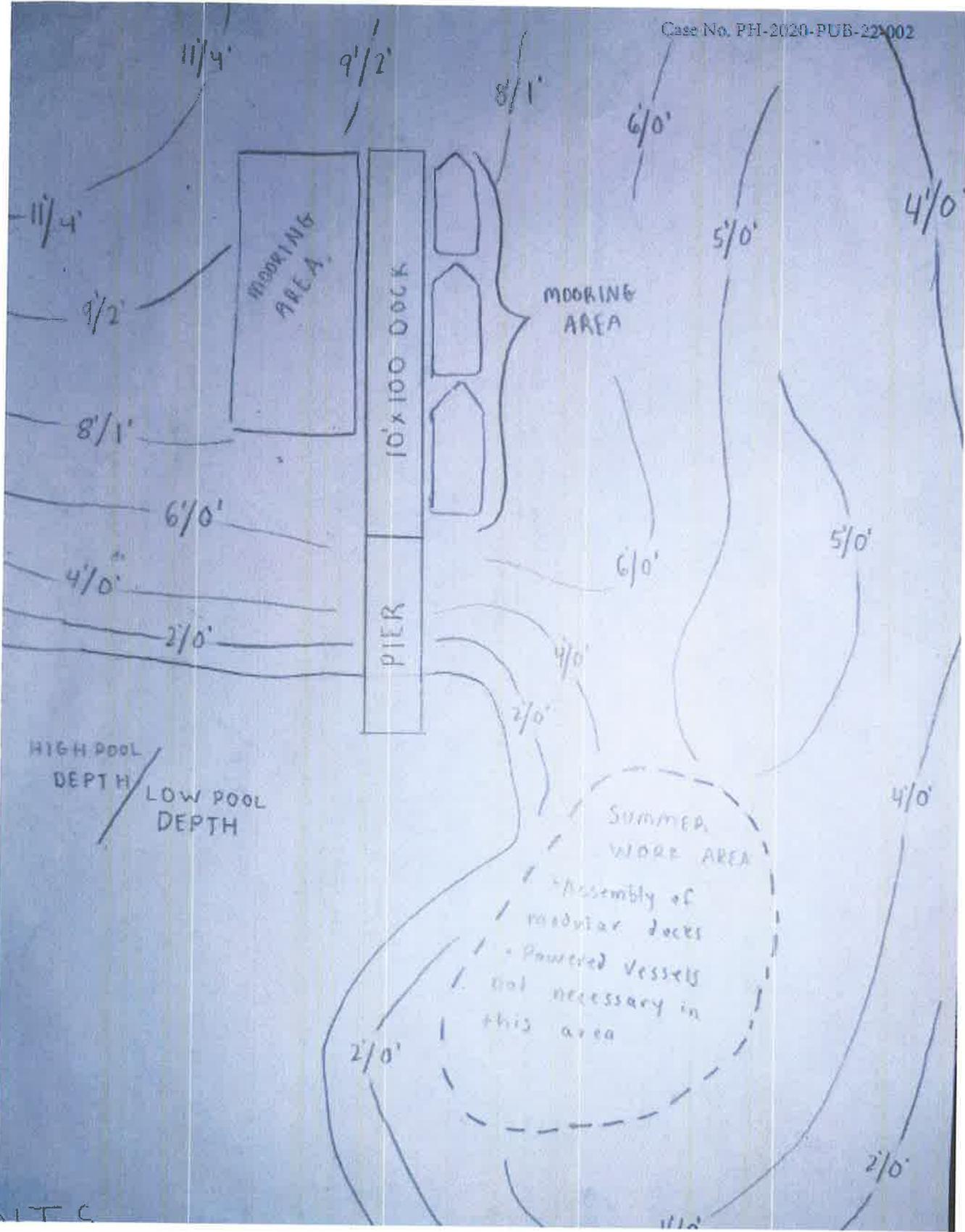
Another concern I have pertaining to Wolf Lodge Creek is equipment leakage and oil spills in our lake. My grandfather was a logger in Kellogg and Pinehurst and owned numerous pieces of equipment including a crane. I know how much that equipment leaks fluids and we don't want those parked in the mouth of Wolf Lodge Creek.

Back in the day loggers would dump logs into the bay and tug boats would pull logging booms into Coeur d'Alene saw mills. These boats were no summer cruise boats. These were smoke belching, diesel guzzling, oil spilling giants who worked hard and left a mess in their wake when the lumber industry moved to roads and semi-trucks.

It has taken a century for Wolf Lodge Bay and Wolf Lodge Creek to recover from the abuse.

And now, Mr. Condon is proposing to return the creek and the bay to its logging "glory" days. We cannot allow this. Not only would potential leaks harm wildlife, but it will damage the drinking water safety of Wolf Lodge Creek including our well which is located alongside.

I understand that Coeur d'Alene used to be a logging town, but since then the industry that sustains our town has changed from logging and saw mills to recreation and tourism. This is the industry we must build. And Wolf Lodge Bay and Wolf Lodge Creek cannot contribute to that goal if it is full of construction and is converted to industrial use. That would be one step forward, two steps back.







**PROPOSED PIER/FLOATING DOCK WILL
INTERFERE WITH THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK**



IDWR offices are open to the public and following the CDC guidelines for wearing masks and observing social distancing. For in-person visits, we encourage you to **call ahead for an appointment**.

[Home](#) [Streams](#)[External link](#)

Stream Channel Protection Program

[Overview](#)[Alteration Permits](#)[Recreational Mining Permits](#)[Map](#)[Contacts](#)

OVERVIEW

The Idaho Stream Channel Protection Act requires that the stream channels of the state and their environment be protected against alteration for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, aquatic life, recreation, aesthetic beauty, and water quality. This means IDWR must approve in advance any work being done within the beds and banks of a continuously flowing stream.

What is Covered by the Act?

In general terms, the Stream Channel Protection Act applies to any type of alteration work, including recreational dredge mining, done inside the ordinary high water marks of a continuously flowing stream.

The Act requires that you first get a stream channel alteration permit from IDWR before you begin any work that will alter the stream channel.

A stream channel alteration is defined as any activity that will obstruct, diminish, destroy, alter, modify, relocate or change the natural existing shape or direction of water flow of any stream channel. This includes taking material out of the channel or placing material or structures in or across the channel where the potential exists to affect flow in the channel.

Permit Information & Forms

- > [Stream Channel Alteration Permits](#) - To alter a stream channel, file a joint-agency stream channel alteration permit.
- > [Recreational Mining Permits](#) - Get your permit before looking for gold.



State of Idaho
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
Division of Environmental Quality

CECIL D. ANDRUS
Governor
RICHARD P. DONOVAN
Director

2110 Ironwood Parkway
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
(208) 667-3524

RECEIVED AUG 8 1989

August 7, 1989

Sandy Cobb, Planner
Kootenai County Technical Services Division
501 Government Way
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

RE: Wolf Lodge Creek

Idaho Water Quality Standards (Appendix) specify that Wolf Lodge Creek shall be protected for its beneficial use as a domestic water supply (drinking water), as an agricultural water supply, for its cold water biota, for salmonid spawning purposes, and for primary contact recreation. Wolf Lodge Creek is also classified as a Special Resource Water, identified by at least one of the following characteristics:

1. The water is of outstandingly high quality, exceeding both the criteria for primary contact recreation and cold water biota; or
2. The water is of unique ecological significance; or
3. The water possesses outstanding recreational or aesthetic qualities; or
4. Intensive protection of the quality of the water is of paramount interest of the people of Idaho; or
5. Intensive protection of the quality of the water is necessary to maintain an existing, but jeopardized beneficial use.

Significant land use changes or development proposals for the Wolf Lodge Creek drainage should be considered, based on their ability to meet the

Celebrate
IDAHO
1890 • CENTENNIAL • 1990

Sandy Cobb
RE: Wolf Lodge Creek

August 7, 1989
Page 2

Idaho Water Quality Standards and the criteria necessary to protect these designated beneficial uses from nonpoint sources of pollution (e.g. sediment or excess nutrients). The Special Resource Water classification emphasizes the fact that Wolf Lodge Creek as a unique and sensitive resource, worthy of special attention.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the status of Wolf Lodge Creek.

Sincerely,


James M. Bellatty
Senior Water Quality Specialist

cc: Ed Tulloch, IDEO-CFO
Ned Horner, IDFG

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-19	Hardy and Hayden Gulch and Whitman Draw Creeks Complex - source to mouth			
P-20	Fourth of July Creek - source to mouth			
P-21	Rose Lake			
P-22	Killarney Lake			
P-23	Swan Lake			
P-24	Blue Lake			
P-25	Thompson Lake			
P-26	Carlin Creek - source to mouth			
P-27	Turner Creek - source to mouth			
P-28	Beauty Creek - source to mouth			
P-29	Wolf Lodge Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-30	Cedar Creek - source to mouth			
P-31	Marie Creek - source to mouth			
P-32	Fernan Creek - Fernan Lake to mouth	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-33	Fernan Lake	COLD SS	PCR	DWS
P-34	Fernan Creek - source to Fernan Lake			

(3-29-12)

11. **St. Joe Subbasin.** The St. Joe Subbasin, HUC 17010304, is comprised of sixty-nine (69) water body units.

¹Effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions have been approved.
²Not effective for CWA purposes until the date EPA issues written notification that the revisions have been approved.
Docket No. 58-0102-1703 (DWS)

Unit	Waters	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Other
P-1	Chatcolet Lake			
P-2	Plummer Creek - source to mouth	COLD SS	SCR	
P-3	Pedee Creek - source to mouth			
P-4	Benewah Creek - source to mouth			
P-5	St. Joe River - St. Maries River to mouth	COLD	PCR	
P-6	Cherry Creek - source to mouth			



Wolf Lodge Creek Assessment

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) retained RDG to complete a watershed-scale assessment and restoration prioritization plan for Wolf Lodge Creek, a tributary to Lake Coeur d'Alene in northern Idaho. Goals of the assessment were to provide a quantitative inventory of stream corridor condition in Wolf Lodge Creek and tributary streams, and to develop a restoration prioritization plan to address sediment and temperature impairments in the watershed. The final report and plan provided an overall assessment of existing watershed conditions and identified geomorphic, biologic, and aquatic habitat limiting factors. The restoration plan identified restoration opportunities to address the sources of impairment with the goal of reducing sediment contributions and lowering stream temperatures while increasing community resilience to flooding and erosion. RDG is in the process of assisting IDEQ with implementation of high priority restoration projects.

RDG PROJECT MANAGERS

John Muhlfeld
Ryan Richardson

CLIENT

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

LOCATION

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

PROJECT ELEMENTS

Geomorphic assessment and departure analysis
Historical channel migration analysis
Riparian vegetation assessment
Bank erosion modeling and sediment quantification
Stream crossing evaluation
Restoration prioritization and cost estimating



Periphyton Response to a Gasoline Spill in Wolf Lodge Creek, Idaho

Article in *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 44(9):1669-1673 · April 2011 with 32 Reads

DOI: 10.1139/f87-205

 Cite this publication



Kurt W. Pontasch



Merlyn A. Brusven

Abstract

A post-impact study on a 94438-L unleaded gasoline spill into Wolf Lodge Creek in northern Idaho was undertaken to determine the temporal and spatial response of periphyton following the spill. Periphytic biomass and chlorophyll a concentrations were determined above and below the spill. Downstream areas were mechanically agitated to release substrate-trapped hydrocarbons 35 d after the spill. Periphyton samples taken 26 d after the spill indicated that periphytic biomass, especially of the heterotrophs, was greater in the impacted than unimpacted areas; the Autotrophic Index was up to 30 times greater in the impacted reach. Two months after the spill and 1 mo after stream cleaning, the Autotrophic Index was approximately the same in reference and impacted areas.