

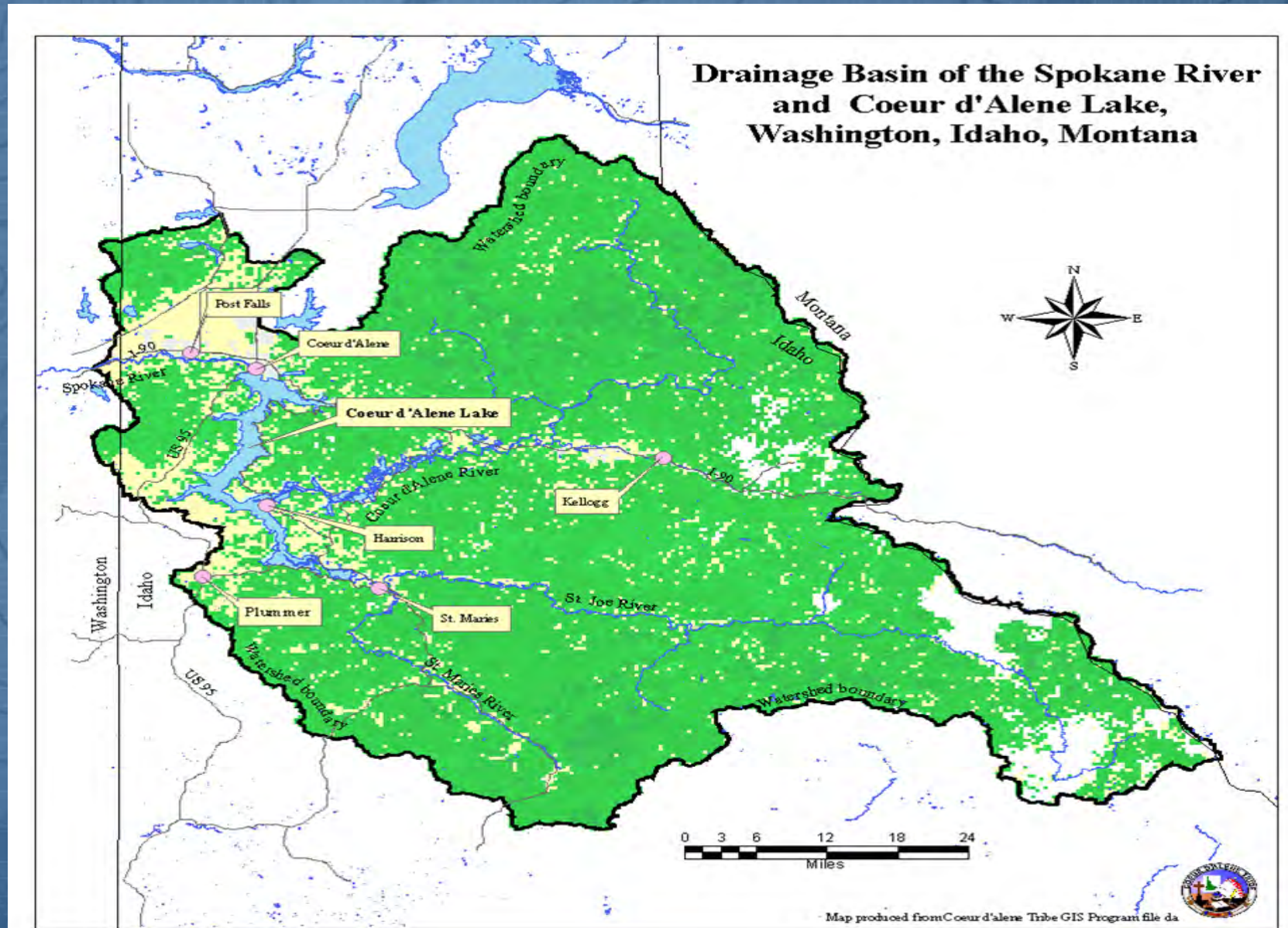
Kootenai County Water & Land: The Surf and Turf of Sealing the Deal



Introduction Part II

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Department of Environmental Quality

Watersheds and Nonpoint Source Pollution



Water quality matters to property value

Water quality attribute	% change at mean property values	Marginal implicit price (in 2010 constant dollars)
<i>Secchi depth (1 meter increase)</i>		
4 meters->5 meters	5.97%	\$27,096
5 meters->6 meters	4.32%	\$22,033
6 meters-> 7 meters	3.64%	\$18,568
7 meters->8 meters	3.15%	\$16,406
8 meters-> 9 meters	2.77%	\$14,127
<i>Invasive species</i>		
Milfoil (presence->no presence)	12.67%	\$64,444

The Most Common Pollutants Impacting Idaho's Water

Sediment
Temperature
Nutrients
Oil and Grease
Hazardous Waste
Invasive Species



Sources of Sediment: Construction



Sources of Nutrients: Fertilizers



A man in a striped shirt and green shorts is standing in a body of water, operating a manual water pump. The pump has a green hopper and a long handle. The background shows a blue sky with white clouds and a distant shoreline. The text "Sources of Nutrients" is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Sources of Nutrients

Fertilizers
Sediment
Animal Waste
Leaching Septic Tanks

Nutrients:

Excessive aquatic plant and algae growth



Blue Green Algae



NOTICE



An algae bloom has made this area potentially unsafe for water contact. People and pets should avoid direct contact with uncharacteristically green water or visible surface scum.

This water currently contains high levels of blue-green algae. Some of these species can produce toxins that may harm humans and animals that drink or have direct contact with the water. Children and pets are particularly susceptible.

Swallowing water should be avoided, as well as skin contact with water by humans or animals. Do not drink the water. The toxins cannot be removed by boiling, filtering or treating the water.

The public will be advised when the concern no longer exists.

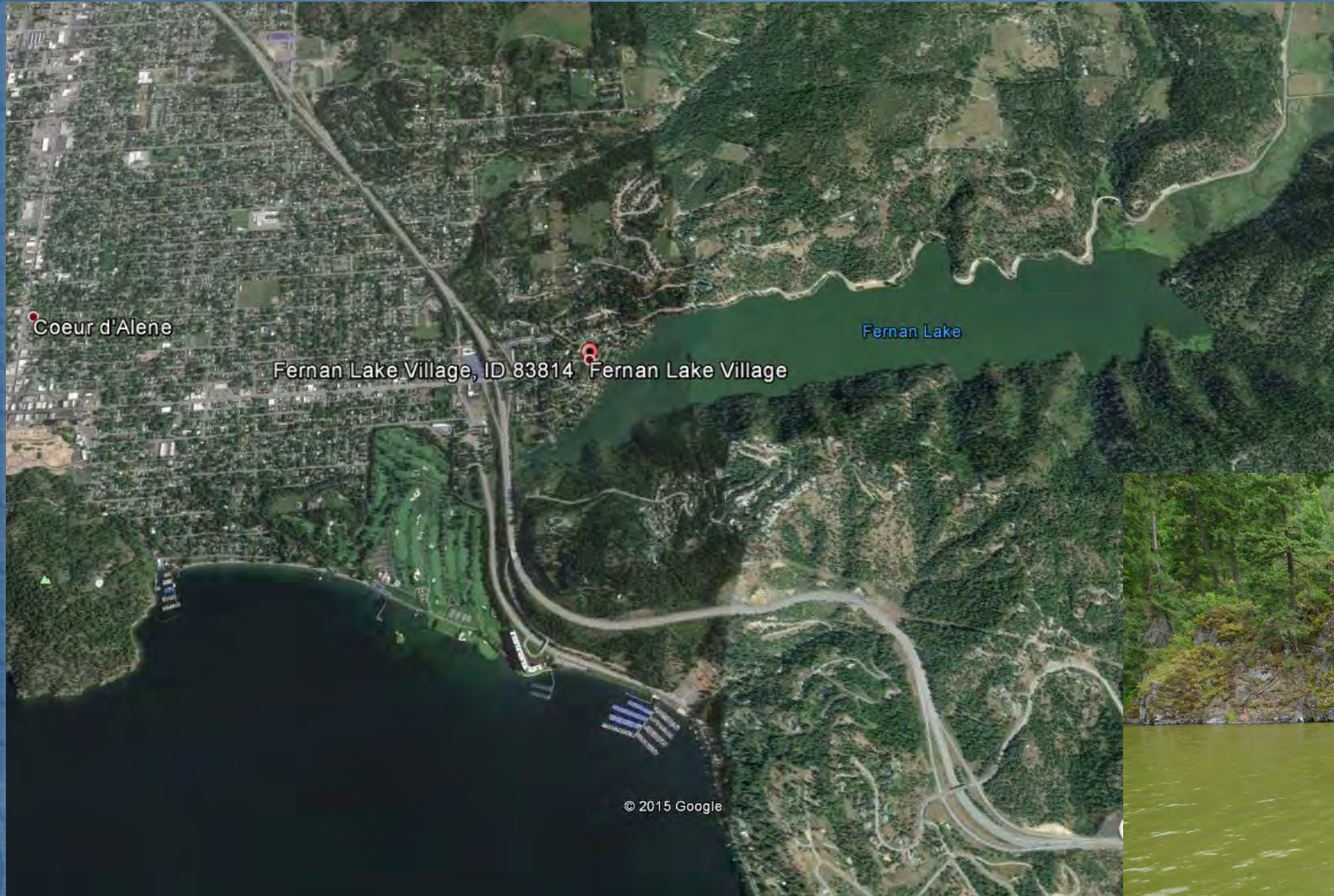
For more information:

Panhandle Health District

(208) 415-5200

Idaho Department Environmental Quality (IDEQ)

(208) 769-1422



Solutions to these Common Issues


- Riparian/Shoreline Vegetation
- Proper Planning
- Nonpoint Source Pollution Prevention
(Best Management Practices)
 - Spills (pesticides, fertilizers, petroleum products, etc.)
 - Stormwater Runoff
 - Soil Erosion
 - Lawn and Garden Fertilizer
 - Animal and Human Waste



Best solution: keep existing vegetation so it doesn't need to be replaced.





The background of the slide is a blue-toned topographic map. It features a grid of white contour lines that represent elevation changes. The lines are more densely packed in some areas, indicating steeper slopes, and more spread out in others, indicating flatter terrain. There are several distinct peaks or valleys represented by concentric contour lines. The overall texture is that of a technical map, with a fine grid pattern overlaid on the contour lines.

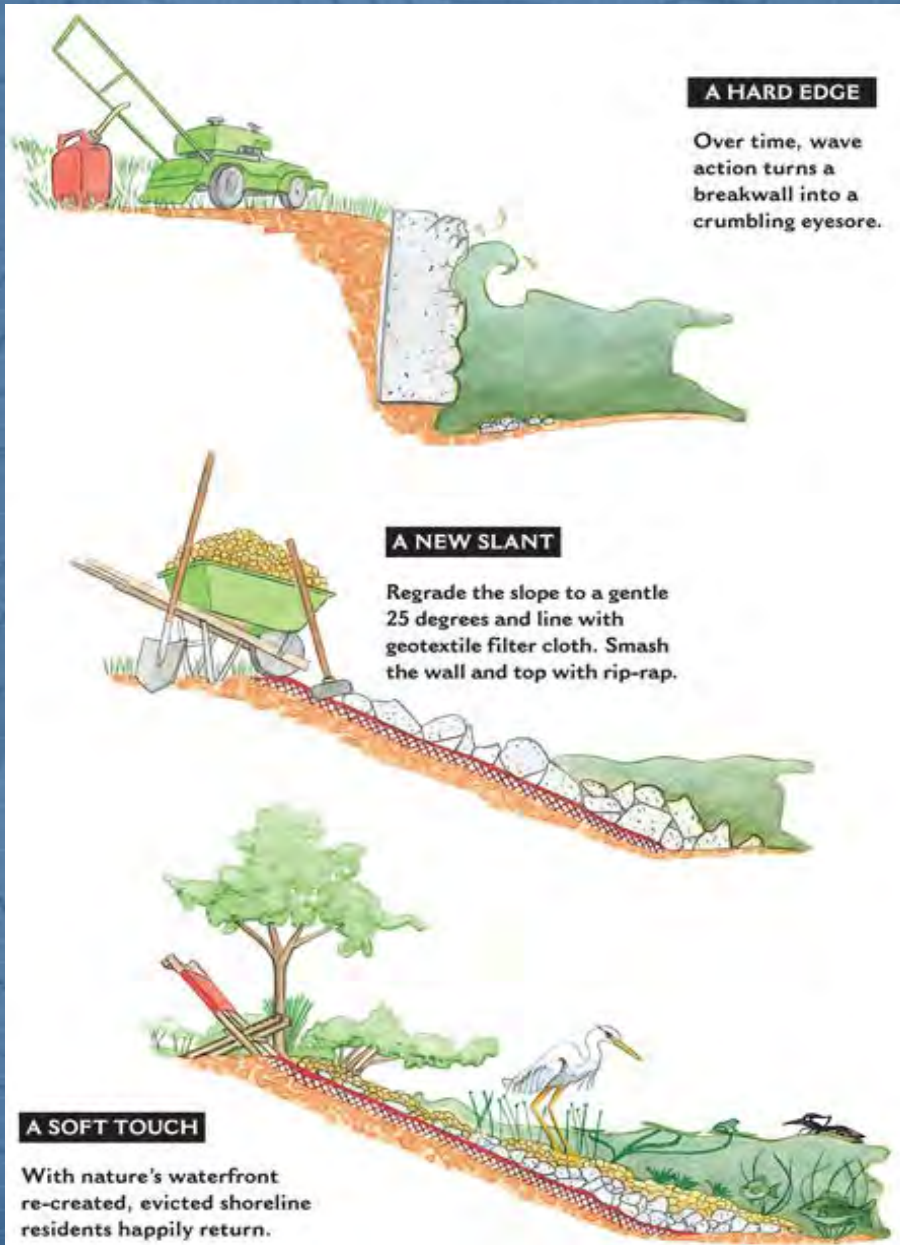
Second best solution:
replace native vegetation that has been lost with
beneficial plan

More privacy
from the inside,
too!



If property has an eroding shoreline, it will cost money to stabilize. Know your numbers \$\$\$





“Seawalls” – not encouraged, rarely permitted unless replacing one built pre 1975. Need to replace with a different stabilization technique.

Rip Rap: \$45/ sq. ft

Some rock may be necessary. Vegetation for “roughness” and wildlife habitat is best. Also approx \$50/ft.



Responsible development will:

- Reduce amount of water entering storm drains and culverts.
- Allow water to infiltrate
- Slow water down

Proper Planning

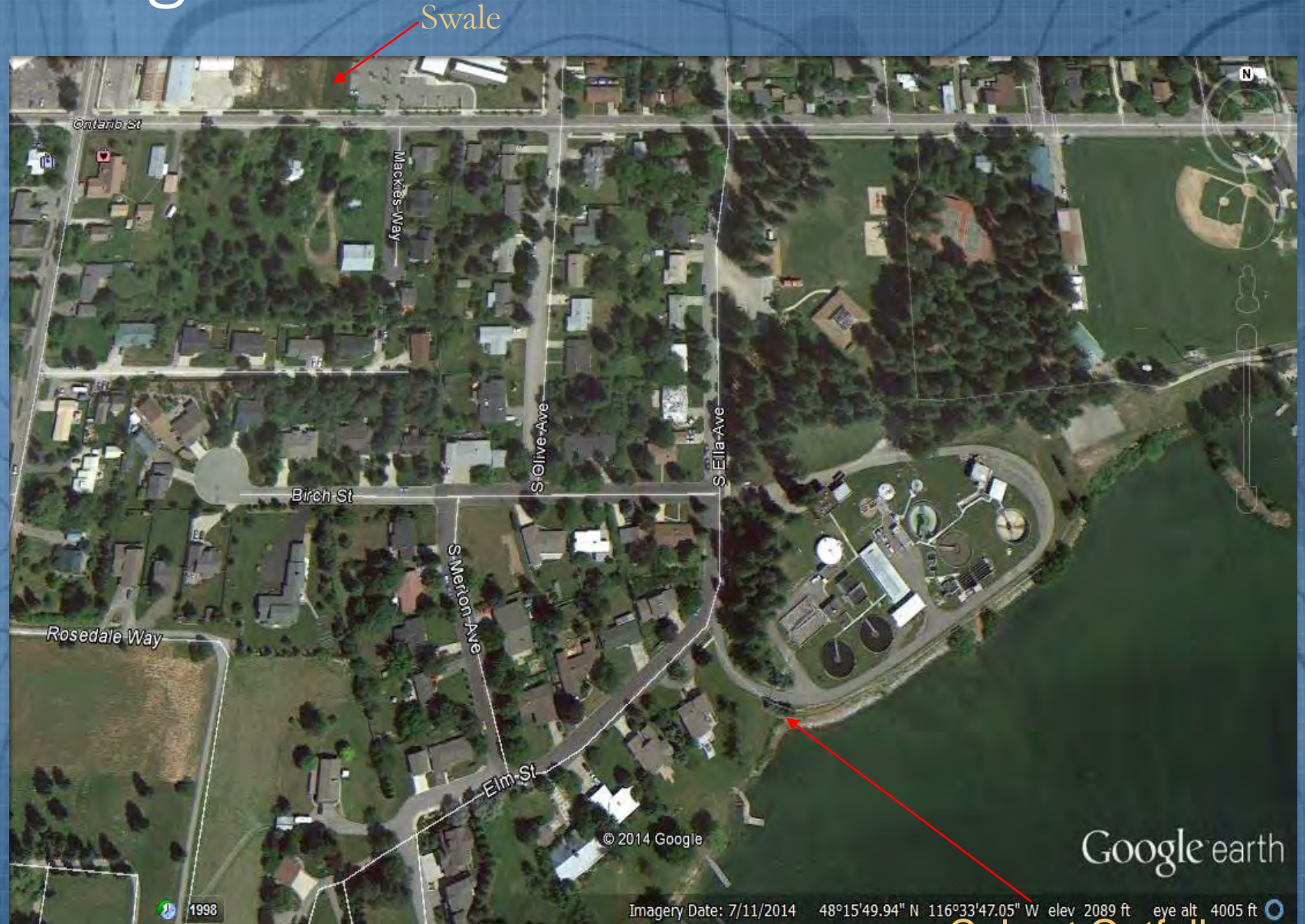


Flooded parking lot (Sandpoint)



Permeable pavers allow water to infiltrate.

Proper Planning



Culvert Outfall

Best Management Practices: Fertilizing Solutions

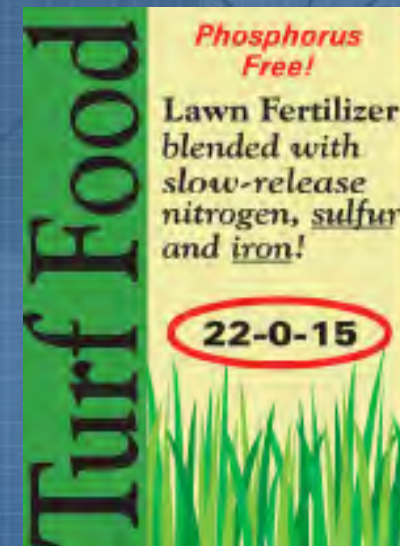
- Fertilize at least 25' from water
- Choose phosphorus free fertilizers
- Get a soil test!
- Know what your lawn service is using
- Install a vegetative buffer

HOW TO READ A FERTILIZER LABEL

N - P - K
Nitrogen Phosphorus Potassium
Green/Growth *Fruit/Flowers/Roots*

10 - 0 - 5

Green Lawns Don't Need Much, If Any, Phosphorus.
Choose a Fertilizer With Low Or No Phosphorus.
Phosphorus Makes Aquatic Weeds Happy and Healthy



Best Management Practices: Septic System Maintenance





Coeur d'Alene Lake Management Plan

Lake·a·Syst

A Landowner's Guide to Protecting Water Quality

OurGem.org

Action Worksheet

Safe Drinking Water

Write all high and medium risks below.	What can you do to reduce the risks?	Set a target date for action.
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Sample: Water hasn't been tested for 5 years. Does not taste like it used to.	Contact IDEQ or PHD for information on water testing.	One week from today.
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Remember: Environmental regulations are also part of the solution to pollution!



Questions?

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