

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW RECORD

CITY OF COSHOCTON

**VILLAGE OF WEST LAFAYETTE WATER LINE
EXTENSION**

&

**REPLACEMENT OF LOW-PRESSURE
WATER LINES WITHIN THE WEST
LAFAYETTE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
PROJECT**

**GRANT NUMBER
C-W-19-2BB-1**

MARCH 2020

Prepared by:

*Ohio RCAP
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127 S. Front Street
Fremont, Ohio 43420*



ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW RECORD

City of Coshocton

GRANT # C-W-19-2BB-1

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Environmental Assessment Worksheet

Environmental Assessment Worksheet

Grantee	City of Coshocton
Grant Number	C-W-19-2BB-1
Activity Name	City of Coshocton - Village of West Lafayette Water Line Extension & Replacement of Low-Pressure Water Lines within the West Lafayette Distribution System
Activity Location	Coshocton County and Village of West Lafayette
<p>Activity Description:</p> <p>The project consists of extending the City of Coshocton water system to the Village of West Lafayette, and providing water meeting Ohio Environmental Protection Agency requirements. The City of Coshocton and Village of West Lafayette are located approximately 4 miles apart and are directly connected by Coshocton County Road 16.</p> <p>The project will require the installation of a 12" diameter water supply line (22,100 feet) along Coshocton County Road 16, from just east of Coshocton to the existing West Lafayette water treatment plant. Due to the difference in elevation between Coshocton and West Lafayette water systems, a pressure reducing station would be required between the two systems. A control valve will be included between Coshocton and West Lafayette to control the filling of the West Lafayette water storage tanks. The water line extension would also include the installation of approximately 73 Gate Valves and Boxes, 44 fire hydrants, and 5 air release valves.</p> <p>The project will utilize the existing metering and disinfection system at the West Lafayette water treatment plant. Existing water meters on service lines in West Lafayette would also be replaced so that the meters are compatible with Coshocton's system. The existing West Lafayette supply wells will be abandoned and the treatment facility decommissioned; while, the West Lafayette water distribution and storage system will remain in operation. Several areas in the existing West Lafayette water distribution system experience low water pressure and flows from apparently undersized water mains. As part of this project, approximately 13,000 LF feet of 8" diameter water line will be installed in the most severe low pressure areas, which are located in the southeastern part of the Village.</p> <p>The project will also provide water to three areas along the County Road 16 route between Coshocton and West Lafayette. The areas are located just south of County Road 16 and include homes along Lafayette Township Roads 162 and 1203, and County Road 124 . These areas are outside of the West Lafayette corporation limits, but have dense rural residential development and some private wells have tested positive for coliform bacteria. Construction work in these areas will include the installation of approximately 10,600 LF of 6" and 8" diameter water line, 36 gate valves and boxes, and 21 fire hydrants.</p> <p>The installation of water lines will occur via open trenching and directional boring. The water line extension will be installed mostly within county, township and Village road rights-of-way, thus requiring no additional purchase of land. Permits from the county and township will be required for any installation within the road rights-of-way. An easement along the edge of a private property southwest of the West Lafayette water treatment plant will be required and a permit from the railway authority will be required in order to bore under the railroad in this area. Replacement of</p>	

distribution lines in the Village of West Lafayette will occur within the Village right of ways or easements.

Determination:

- Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), whereby the Responsible Entity may proceed to Dissemination and publication of the FONSI, per regulations found at 24 CFR Section 58.43(a).
- Finding of Significant Impact, whereby the Responsible Entity must proceed to develop an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in compliance with 24 CFR Part 58, Subparts F or G.

Preparer Name: **Ron Winland**

Signature



Date: **3/12/2020**

List of Attachments

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Location Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Photographs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Copies of other Environmental Analyses (if applicable) List: (See Exhibit 14) Ohio EPA Environmental Assessment Wetland & Watercourse Delineation and Threatened and Endangered Species Evaluation Report
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Relevant Correspondence and Notifications (if applicable) List: Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Army Corps of Engineers (CORPs)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Statutory Checklist Supporting Documentation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Assessment Checklist Supporting Documentation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Combined Notice: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (NOI/RROF) Date: March 13, 2020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request for Release of Funds (RROF) Date: March 31, 2020
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Release of Funds (ROF) Date: April 20, 2020
<input type="checkbox"/> Additional Documentation Describe: <input type="text"/>

Statutory Checklist Instructions:

For each of the environmental laws and authorities listed below, determine the level of compliance required and provide a narrative explanation and list of supporting documentation. **The narrative must explain decision-making and compliance procedures.** Attach all supporting documentation to this worksheet.

Statutory Checklist

Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5	Compliance Required?	Explanation and List of Compliance Documentation
<p style="text-align: center;">Historic Preservation</p> <p>Resources: State Historic Preservation Office HUD Historic Preservation</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800) the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was consulted with on the proposed project. Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and associated regulations at 36 CFR Part 800, SHPO provided comments in correspondence dated October 24, 2019.</p> <p>The SHPO response noted that a segment of the extension line along County Road 16 is near one National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) property, the Daniel Miller house (NR #80002967). However, SHPO notes that since the extension water line will be confined to the existing road right-of-way, this segment of the project will have no effect to the NRHP property.</p> <p>SHPO noted that based upon the information provided, it is their opinion that the proposed undertaking will not affect historic properties. No further coordination is required unless the scope of work changes or archaeological materials are discovered during the course of the project. In such a situation, the SHPO should be contacted as per 36 CFR 800.13.</p>

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		<p>The HUD website (https://egis.hud.gov/tdat/) was consulted for listing of Native American Tribes with interest in Coshocton County, Ohio. Correspondence, including the 106 Project Summary form, was sent to the following Tribes seeking comments regarding the proposed project: Delaware Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Seneca-Cayuga Nation. The Delaware Nation responded to the request for comments and did not object to the project as proposed; however, the Delaware Tribe does request consultation in the event human remains, artifacts or archaeological sites are discovered during any phase of the project.</p> <p>See EXHIBIT 1 for SHPO and Tribal correspondence.</p> <p>Mitigation: Any excavation by the contractor that uncovers human remains, an archaeological site, historical or archaeological artifacts shall be immediately reported to the Owner (City of Coshocton), SHPO, and project funding sources including the Ohio EPA and ODSA. Construction shall be immediately halted pending the notification process and further directions provided after consultation with SHPO and all Indian Tribes listed for Coshocton County, Ohio.</p>
<p align="center">Floodplain Management</p> <p>Resources: Floodplain Maps Floodplain Administrators HUD Floodplain Management</p>	<p align="center">No</p>	<p>In order to determine potential floodplain impacts, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) were reviewed. The project areas are situated in FEMA map panel numbers 39031C0215C and 39031C0220C. The review of the FIRM maps revealed that none of the project areas are located in a Special Flood Hazard Area or within a 100-year Floodplain.</p> <p>While, a section of the water line extension along County Road 16 is in close proximity to the 100 year floodplain of the Tuscarawas River; additional mapping was prepared utilizing the Coshocton County GIS system, project alignment and FIRM mapping to show the project will not occur within the floodplain at this location.</p> <p>Based upon FEMA FIRM mapping, project alignment and elevations, the proposed project will not occur within a Special Flood Hazard Area or 100-year Floodplain. SEE EXHIBIT 2 for floodplain mapping.</p>

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<p align="center">Wetland Protection</p> <p>Resources: NRCS Web Soil Survey National Wetlands Inventory Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water US Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory (Permits) HUD Wetlands Protection</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>Based upon a review of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife National Wetland Inventory Maps for the proposed project alignment, it appeared that there may be designated wetlands within and/or adjacent to the proposed project alignment. The Natural Resources Conservation Service soil mapping for the area indicates the presence of hydric soils, which can be an indicator of wetlands, along the pipe line extension alignment. There are several stream channels within the project area, and all stream crossings will be completed via horizontal directional drilling.</p> <p>The Army Corps of Engineers (CORPs) Huntington District Regulatory office was consulted regarding the project. The CORPs provided correspondence dated November 15, 2019 recommending a delineation to determine the presence of wetlands that may be impacted and to further define stream channel properties and crossing locations. A <i>Wetland and Watercourse Delineation and Threatened and Endangered Species Evaluation Report</i> was completed and submitted to the CORPS Huntington Regulatory District Office on 2/26/20, along with the <i>West Lafayette Waterline Improvements Contract A</i> documents.</p> <p>Based upon the aforementioned Report and a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination and No Permit Required correspondence (dated 3/06/20) received from the CORPs; the following aquatic resources are located within the Lafayette Waterline Extension project area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.01301 acre of two (2) • 109 linear feet of five (5) ephemeral streams • 21 linear feet of two (2) intermittent streams • 53 feet of four (4) perennial streams <p>The aquatic resources identified above may be waters of the United States as based upon CORPs Regulatory Guidance Letter No. 16-01. And, for the purposes of determination of impacts, compensatory mitigation, and other protection measures for activities that require authorization from the CORPs, the aquatic resources listed above and on the Preliminary JD form, are evaluated as if they are waters of the United States.</p> <p>The CORPs March 6, 2020 correspondence summarized the need for authorization under the Clean Water Act as follows: “Based on a review of the information provided, the West Lafayette Waterline Extension and Replacement Project will include the installation of approximately 42,839 linear feet of new waterline, gate valves and boxes, fire hydrants, and air</p>

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		<p>release valve vaults. Construction of the West Lafayette Waterline Extension and Replacement Project area will not require authorization under the Clean Water Act because the proposed activities will avoid waters of the United States based on the preliminary JD dated March 6, 2020. We have determined your proposal will neither result in a discharge and/or fill material into waters of the United States nor involve work in, on, over or under a navigable water of the United States. Therefore, no DA permit is required from this office for the proposed activity. However, if this determination changes and it becomes necessary to perform work in, adjacent to, or under navigable waters, or to discharge dredged and/or fill material into waters or navigable waters of the United States, including wetlands, authorization from the Corps would be required”.</p> <p>See Exhibit 3 for CORPS correspondence.</p> <p>See Exhibit 14 for <i>Wetland and Watercourse Delineation and Threatened and Endangered Species Evaluation Report prepared by ASC Group, Inc.</i></p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <p>No in-Water work is to occur for the proposed project.</p> <p>Wetlands situated in the project alignment will be horizontally directional bored or otherwise avoided, to prevent impacts to these resources.</p> <p>Wetlands situated adjacent or in close proximity to the project area will be identified and locations communicated to ensure the contractor avoids these areas.</p> <p>There shall be no disposal of brush, soils, or other debris in any streams, wetlands, or any surface waters.</p> <p>All jurisdictional stream channel pipeline crossings within the project area shall be horizontally directional bored in order to avoid impacts to these resources.</p>
<p align="center">Coastal Zone Management</p> <p>Resources: Ohio Office of Coastal Management Ohio Coastal Atlas Map Viewer HUD Coastal Zone Management</p>	<p align="center">No</p>	<p>Coshocton County and the project area are not located within a coastal zone.</p> <p>See EXHIBIT 4 for Ohio Coastal Management Area Mapping.</p>

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<p align="center">Sole Source Aquifers</p> <p>Resources: Ohio EPA Sole Source Aquifers in Ohio HUD Sole Source Aquifers</p>	<p align="center">No</p>	<p>According to the Sole Source Aquifer Map for Ohio, the Village of West Lafayette and the County Road 16 water line project areas are not located near this resource, therefore no impacts will occur.</p> <p>See EXHIBIT 5 for Ohio Sole Source Aquifer Map.</p>
<p align="center">Endangered Species</p> <p>Resources: US Fish & Wildlife Service Section 7 information Endangered Species in Ohio Ohio Natural Heritage Database HUD Endangered Species</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) were consulted regarding the proposed project and potential impacts to endangered, threatened, and candidate species, critical habitat and other natural resources/features. The USFWS and ODNR advise the proposed project is located within the range of the federally listed endangered Indiana bat and the federally threatened northern long-eared bat.</p> <p>In Ohio, presence of the Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat is assumed wherever suitable habitat occurs unless a presence/absence survey has been performed to document absence. Suitable summer habitat for Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats consists of a wide variety of forested or wooded habitats where they roost, forage, and travel and may also include some adjacent and interspersed non-forested habitats such as emergent wetlands and adjacent edges of agricultural fields, old fields and pastures. This includes forests and woodlots containing potential roosts (i.e., live trees and/or snags ≥3 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) that have any exfoliating bark, cracks, crevices, hollows and/or cavities), as well as linear features such as fencerows, riparian forests, and other wooded corridors. These wooded areas may be dense or loose aggregates of trees with variable amounts of canopy closure. Individual trees may be considered suitable habitat when they exhibit the characteristics of a potential roost tree and are located within 1,000 feet (305 meters) of other forested/wooded habitat. Northern long-eared bats have also been observed roosting in human-made structures, such as buildings, barns, bridges, and bat houses; therefore, these structures should also be considered potential summer habitat.</p>

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		<p>The following species of trees have relatively high value as potential Indiana bat roost trees to include: shagbark hickory, shellbark hickory, bitternut hickory, black ash, green ash, white ash, shingle oak, northern red oak, slippery elm, American elm, eastern cottonwood, silver maple, sassafras, post oak, and white oak.</p> <p>If the project area contains trees ≥3 inches diameter at breast height (dbh), the USFWS recommends trees be conserved. If trees ≥3 dbh cannot be avoided, USFWS recommends seasonal clearing or cutting of trees ≥3 inches dbh only occur between October 1 and March 31. Likewise, ODNR recommends seasonal clearing of trees between October 1 and March 31 is suitable Indiana bat habitat is present. If trees must be cut, both USFSW and ODNR recommend summer mist net surveys to be conducted between June 1 and August 15.</p> <p>According to the ODNR, there are no records for the Indiana Bat or Northern long-eared bat within a one (1) mile radius of the project study. On January 27 and 28, 2020 a habitat evaluation was conducted for the project areas for these two (2) species. No individuals were observed during the survey, and the project study area does not contain Suitable Wooded Habitat (SWH) for the species. The project takes place inside existing right-of-way that has been historically cleared. No tree cutting will take place for this project. If trees are encountered they will be bored under. No Potential Maternity roost trees were observed in the proposed alignment. A survey of the project study area did not identify any portals, openings, cracks, or crevices in rock outcrops that may be an entrance to a cave or mine that would be considered suitable winter hibernacula habitat for the bat. Impacts to potential habitat for this species are not expected.</p> <p>The ONDR reports that the Natural Heritage Database has the following records at or within a one-mile radius of the project area: Mountain madtom, State threatened and Eastern spadefoot, State endangered. The review was performed on the project area as well as an additional one-mile radius.</p> <p>According to the ODNR correspondence: The project is within the range of the clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the purple cat's paw (<i>Epioblasma o. obliquata</i>), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the rayed bean (<i>Villosa fabalis</i>), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the sheepnose (<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>), a state</p>

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		<p>endangered and federally endangered mussel, the fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the pink mucket (<i>Lampsilis orbiculata</i>), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the snuffbox (<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the rabbitsfoot (<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>), a state endangered and federal candidate mussel, the long solid (<i>Fusconaia maculata maculata</i>), a state endangered mussel, the Ohio pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema cordatum</i>), a state endangered mussel, the pocketbook (<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>), a state endangered mussel, the black sandshell (<i>Ligumia recta</i>), a state threatened mussel, the threehorn wartyback (<i>Obliquaria reflexa</i>), a state threatened mussel, and the fawnsfoot (<i>Truncilla donaciformis</i>), a state threatened mussel. The DOW understands that all streams will be avoided or crossed via horizontal directional boring. Therefore, this project is not likely to impact these species.</p> <p>The project is within the range of the spotted darter (<i>Etheostoma maculatum</i>), a state endangered fish, the mountain madtom (<i>Noturus eleutherus</i>), a state endangered fish, and the Northern madtom (<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>), a state endangered fish. The DOW understands that all streams will be avoided or crossed via horizontal directional boring. Therefore, this project is not likely to impact these or other aquatic species.</p> <p>The project is within the range of the eastern hellbender (<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</i>), a state endangered species and a federal species of concern. Due to the location, and that there is no in-water work proposed in a perennial stream of sufficient size to provide suitable habitat, this project is not likely to impact this species.</p> <p>The project is within the range of the eastern spadefoot toad (<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>), a state endangered species. This species is found in areas of sandy soils that are associated with river valleys. Breeding habitats may include flooded agricultural fields or other water holding depressions. Due to the location, the type of habitat at the project site and within the vicinity of the project area, and the type of work proposed, this project is not likely to impact this species.</p> <p>The project is within the range of the northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), a state endangered bird. This is a common migrant and winter species. Nesters are much rarer, although they occasionally breed in large marshes and grasslands. The female builds a nest out of sticks on the ground, often</p>

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		<p>on top of a mound and Harriers hunt over grasslands. If this type of habitat will be impacted, construction should be avoided in this habitat during the species' nesting period of May 15 to August 1. If this habitat will not be impacted, this project is not likely to impact this species.</p> <p>A field habitat evaluation was conducted for the state and federal listed species referenced by ODNR and above on January 27 and January 28, 2020. According to the evaluation, streams in the project area do not appear to have the appropriate hydrology to support listed mussel populations. Impacts to potential habitat for the listed species is not anticipated.</p> <p>The USFWS reports that due to the project type, size, and location, we do not anticipate adverse effects to any other federally endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate species. Should the project design change, or during the term of this action, additional information on listed or proposed species or their critical habitat become available, or if new information reveals effects of the action that were not previously considered, consultation with the Service should be initiated to assess any potential impacts.</p> <p>The USFWS and ODNR recommends that impacts to streams, wetlands and other water resources be avoided and minimized to the fullest extent possible, and that best management practices be utilized to minimize erosion and sedimentation, especially on slopes. All disturbed areas should be mulched and revegetated with native plant species.</p> <p>See Exhibit 6 for USFWS and ODNR correspondence.</p> <p>See Exhibit 14 for Threatened and Endangered Species Evaluation.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <p>Avoidance of tree removal or the implementation of seasonal tree cutting (clearing of trees ≥ 3 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) between October 1 and March 31) to avoid impacts to the federally listed endangered Indiana bat and threatened northern long-eared bat.</p> <p>No in-water work is to occur as part of this project in order to avoid impacts to freshwater mussels, fish and other state and federal listed species.</p>

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<p align="center">Wild and Scenic Rivers</p> <p>Resources: ODNR Scenic Rivers HUD Wild and Scenic Rivers</p>	<p align="center">No</p>	<p>According to a review of the Ohio Wild and Scenic River Map, the project is not located near, nor will it impact a listed resource.</p> <p>No mitigation is required.</p> <p>See EXHIBIT 7 for Wild and Scenic Rivers Map.</p>
<p align="center">Air Quality</p> <p>Resources: Ohio EPA Asbestos Program Ohio EPA Notification of Demolition and Renovation HUD Air Quality</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>According to the Ohio EPA Division of Air Pollution Control National Ambient Air Quality Standards – Attainment Status Webpage, the project area and Coshocton County are currently in attainment status for all criteria air pollutants including; carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, lead, particulate matter and ozone (https://www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/general/naaqs).</p> <p>Short-term, but minimal air quality impacts may occur during construction related to mobile equipment and vehicles, and dust created during trenching, excavation, and boring and grading activities. The air pollution contributions by construction equipment will be similar to that of vehicles and trucks that regularly travel through the project area. Contractors will ensure fugitive dust is minimized during construction by applying water or environmentally benign dust suppressants, and use of best management practices and required. For these reasons, the project will not have significant short-term or long-term air quality impacts.</p> <p>Mitigation: All construction vehicles should be equipped with proper emissions control equipment.</p> <p>Conduct periodic maintenance of equipment and machinery for proper tuning to minimize exhaust emissions and more.</p> <p>Utilize best management practices and reasonably available dust control measures, as necessary, during construction to minimize dust generation.</p> <p>No open-burning of construction material or other wastes.</p>

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<p align="center">Farmland Protection</p> <p>Resources: NRCS Farmland Protection Policy Act HUD Farmlands Protection</p>	No	<p>There will be no impacts to farmland as all project elements are within the road right of way and urban areas that have been previously disturbed. The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) was consulted regarding the project. A completed Form CPA 106 (Corridor Type Project) received from the NRCS notes that the project site does not contain prime, unique, statewide or local important farmland; and that all sections are along roads and/or in urban area and/or right of way and not subject to the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA).</p> <p>See EXHIBIT 8 for NRCS correspondence.</p>
<p align="center">Noise Abatement and Control</p> <p>Resources: HUD Noise Abatement and Control HUD Noise Guidebook HUD Day/Night Noise Level Electronic Assessment Tool HUD Sound Transmission Classification Assessment Tool ODOT Traffic Count Data Ohio Airport Information Airport Master Records and Reports PUCO/ORDC Railroad Information System Federal Railroad Administration Query by Location tool</p>	Yes	<p>Noise levels in the planning area are typical for residential land use and estimated at 40-45 dba. Noise associated with the project will be limited to that generated during construction. The noise associated with construction activities will be short in duration and only occur during daylight hours. Backhoes, front-end loaders, horizontal boring units and power tools are typical equipment that may be used during installation.</p> <p>Construction noise will be locally audible, but only slightly higher with respect to normal traffic and gas powered equipment used in the project area. Due to the daytime construction period and the short duration of elevated noise levels associated with the proposed construction, impacts from noise are expected to be minor and temporary. Upon completion of the project, no long-term noise impacts will occur as a result of the project.</p> <p>Mitigation: Construction activities will be limited to daytime hours.</p> <p>Construction equipment will be provided with intake silencers and mufflers, as required by safety standards.</p> <p>Where applicable, local noise ordinances requirements shall be followed as required.</p>
<p align="center">Airport Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones</p> <p>Resources: Ohio Airport Information HUD Airport Hazards Airport Master Records and Reports</p>	No	<p>Attached is a map showing the location of the nearest airports to the project area. According to the map, the project is not located within 15,000 feet of a military airfield or within 2,500 feet of a civilian airfield. No mitigation is required.</p>

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<p align="center">Explosive and Flammable Operations</p> <p>Resources: HUD Explosive and Flammable Facilities US EPA NEPAAssist US EPA Envirofacts HUD Choosing an Environmentally Safe Site Acceptable Separation Distance Calculator Acceptable Separation Distance Guidebook</p>	<p align="center">No</p>	<p>The proposed project does not involve the development, construction, rehabilitation, modernization or conversion of residential housing that will increase residential densities, or conversion (as defined by 24 CFR, Part 51, Subpart C).</p> <p>No mitigation is required.</p>
<p align="center">Site Contamination</p> <p>Resources: HUD Site Contamination US EPA NEPAAssist US EPA Envirofacts Ohio Tank Tracking & Environmental Regulations HUD Choosing an Environmentally Safe Site</p>	<p align="center">No</p>	<p>The proposed project will not produce any toxic, hazardous, or radioactive substances. Attached is a NEPAAssist Report produced from the USEPA's NEPA Assist database. The report shows that there are no Superfund Sites, Toxic Substances Sites or Toxic Release Sites located within the project area and 0.25 mile radius of the project. The NEPAAssist analysis and RCRAinfo review did indicate the presence of one (1) Hazardous Waste (RCRA) Facility within the 0.25 mile search radius. According to the RCRAinfo data base, the facility is located at 22440 County Road 124 and is listed as a small quantity generator in the Paint and Coating Manufacturing Industrial Classification. The project will not affect the RCRA facility as construction is limited to the road right of way area.</p> <p>Attached is a listing obtained from the Ohio Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks Regulations (BUSTR) that identifies active underground storage tanks (USTs) for Coshocton County. According to the on-line BUSTR review there are no active UST sites identified within the project areas. A review of the BUSTR Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) database identified no inactive LUST sites for the project area.</p> <p>The HUD Site Contamination Guidance is attached and was reviewed. This project does not involve any residential construction and does not conflict with these regulations.</p> <p>See EXHIBIT 10 for NEPAAssist report, RCRAinfo review and BUSTR listings.</p> <p>Although no mitigation is required for any toxic, hazardous, or radioactive substance, the Grantee will still be asked to follow the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) guidelines during construction. Contractors shall be notified regarding the presence of utilities near the project areas during the pre-construction meeting. Emergency numbers for the local power company, gas company, and other utilities shall be included in the Contractor's site health and safety plan.</p>

Statutory Checklist

Statutes, Executive Orders, and Regulations listed at 24 CFR §58.5	Compliance Required?	Explanation and List of Compliance Documentation
<p align="center">Environmental Justice</p> <p>Resources: HUD Environmental Justice US EPA Environmental Justice US EPA EJSCREEN</p>	<p align="center">No</p>	<p>The USEPA defines environmental justice as follows: “Fair treatment means no group of people, including racial, ethnic or socioeconomic groups should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal or commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local and tribal programs and policies”.</p> <p>According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2018 population American Community Survey (ACS) estimates for West Lafayette was 2,445. The 2018 ACS indicates that West Lafayette is 96% Caucasian and has a median household income of \$37,674, compared to \$54,533 for the state of Ohio, and \$44,491 for Coshocton County. Individuals residing in West Lafayette below the poverty level were estimated to be 27.4%, compared to 13.9 % for the state of Ohio.</p> <p>The proposed project will provide City of Coshocton water service to the Village of West Lafayette, resulting in a lower water rate for Village customers, eliminating the concern of treating the contamination plume near the West Lafayette well field and supply a higher water quality than currently being provided. All residents of the Village and commercial operations will have access to the new water source via the existing West Lafayette distribution system. Residents of West Lafayette will benefit from lower water rates and the City of Coshocton will benefit from additional water revenue.</p> <p>The proposed project will not generate hazardous wastes and has been developed to minimize environmental impacts. There were no significant adverse environmental socio-economic impacts identified as part of this environmental review and therefore no mitigation is required. Temporary and minor disturbances to noise, traffic and dust are anticipated effects of the project. Overall, the project is expected to maintain and improve the quality of life for residents by providing a higher quality drinking water.</p>

Environmental Assessment Checklist Instructions:

Evaluate the significance of the effects of the proposed activity on the character, features, and resources of the project area. Provide a narrative explanation and list of supporting documentation. **The narrative must explain decision-making and compliance procedures.** Attach all supporting documentation to this worksheet. For technical assistance, see HUD's [Environmental Assessment Factors Guidance](#).

Environmental Assessment Checklist

Land Development		
Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
Conformance with Plans / Compatible Land Use and Zoning / Scale and Urban Design	No Impact Anticipated	The proposed project is located in Lafayette Township and the Village of West Lafayette, in Coshocton County, Ohio. The project will be compatible with current land use in that the project area which is primarily committed to residential, commercial and agricultural uses. The project will result in no change of land use as the placement of the water line will be underground and within existing road right of ways. One easement will be required for the project along an existing private driveway. Work in the West Lafayette low pressure area will involve only replacement of water lines within existing street right of way.
Soil Suitability / Slope / Erosion / Drainage / Storm Water Runoff	Requires Mitigation	<p>Terrain in the western part of the project areas is sloping with elevation trending towards lower lying and flat areas towards the eastern portion of the project. The Village of West Lafayette is located on a broad terrace of glacial outwash material, with elevation ranging from 780 feet above mean sea level to 810 feet above mean seal level. Much of the alignment area has been impacted during road and utility construction.</p> <p>Soils in the project area predominately consists of loam, and silt and sandy loams that are generally suitable for the proposed construction. The majority of soils have been previously impacted by road construction activity.</p> <p>See Exhibit 8 for soils mapping and report.</p> <p>Mitigation:</p> <p>Best management practices for erosion, drainage and storm water runoff will be</p>

Environmental Assessment Checklist

Land Development

Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
		<p>required during construction. Erosion should be minimized to the maximum extent possible, by installing silt fencing or other erosion control techniques as needed.</p> <p>The project will be required to comply with the Ohio EPA regulations regarding storm water discharges associated with construction activity under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. A) The owner/contractor should apply for, obtain and pay for the NPDES Construction storm water permit; B) The Owner should retain copies of the permit issued by Ohio EPA; C) A storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) must be prepared for the construction of the proposed project and associated construction activities. The owner/contractor will submit the Notice of Intent (NOI) to OEPA to ensure that they are covered under the NPDES general permit that is authorized by the OEPA for construction activity. If OEPA does not authorize coverage under the general permit, then the contractor/owner should apply for an individual permit for the proposed project construction; D) The SWP3, the NOI and the letter from Ohio EPA general permit shall be maintained at the construction site at all times E) Provisions of the SWP3 should be incorporated into the plans and specifications for the proposed project construction.</p>
<p>Hazards and Nuisances Including Site Safety and Noise</p>	<p align="center">No Impact Anticipated</p>	<p>No adverse impacts involving hazards or nuisances, including site safety are anticipated. Although no mitigation is required for any toxic, hazardous or radioactive substance, the Grantee will still be asked to follow Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OHSA) guidelines during construction activities to ensure worker and public safety. This will include personal protection equipment to be worn by all contractors; and work zone signs and barriers to notify and reduce public access.</p> <p>Contractors shall be notified regarding the presence of utilities near the project areas during the pre-construction meeting. Emergency numbers for the local power company, other utilities and emergency agencies shall be included in the Contractor's site health and safety plan.</p> <p>Noise will be controlled by using properly operating equipment and by utilization of construction equipment and vehicles during daylight hours only.</p>
<p>Energy Consumption</p>	<p align="center">No Impact Anticipated</p>	<p>The project will require consumption of energy for power tools and mobile power equipment used during construction, however, this activity will not significantly increase the energy demand in the area, as much of the equipment will be mobile or portable.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that energy impacts will be associated with the operations of the collection and treatment system once the project is complete. No adverse</p>

Environmental Assessment Checklist

Land Development

Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
		impacts will occur as a result of this project.

Socioeconomic

Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
Employment and Income Patterns	No Impact Anticipated	Due to the nature of the project consisting of the extension of a waterline and replacement of undersized distribution lines, it is not anticipated that employment or income patterns will experience any impact.
Demographic Character Changes, Displacement	No Impact Anticipated	The proposed project involves construction primarily within public road right of ways in the West Lafayette and township areas. The residents and business will end up with a better quality of drinking water upon completion of the project. As such, the project will not have impacts to demographics or result in any displacement.

Community Facilities and Services

Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
Educational and Cultural Facilities	No Impact Anticipated	No impacts to education or cultural facilities will occur as a result of the project. Schools in West Lafayette will have access to the water supplied by this project.
Commercial Facilities	No Impact Anticipated	No impact is anticipated to commercial facilities as result of this project. Commercial facilities in West Lafayette and along County Road 16 will have access to the water supplied by this project.

Environmental Assessment Checklist

Community Facilities and Services		
Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
Health Care and Social Services	No Impact Anticipated	The project is not expected to impact health care and social services. All health care providers and social services organizations will have access to water provided by this project.
Solid Waste Disposal / Recycling	No Impact Anticipated	The proposed project will not have adverse impacts related to solid waste disposal or recycling programs. Construction related debris will be required to be disposed of in accordance with state and local solid waste or construction and demolition debris disposal requirements.
Waste Water / Sanitary Sewers	Potentially Beneficial	The project will not have an impact on wastewater and sanitary sewers in the area. The Village of West Lafayette has a centralized sanitary sewer collection and treatment system. Completion of the proposed project will not have a negative impact on the wastewater system. The project is potentially beneficial in that treatment of backwash water from the Village Water Treatment Plant will no longer be required at the Village WWTP upon completion of the project.
Water Supply	Potentially Beneficial	No adverse impacts to water supply in the project area are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Extension of a water line from Coshocton will provide a reliable and quality grade of drinking water. The Coshocton Water system has considerable capacity to be a regional water supplier and will not be adversely impacted by the proposed project.
Public Safety – Police, Fire and Emergency Medical	Potentially Beneficial	The project will not adversely impact public safety, police, fire and emergency medical services. The project will include new water lines along SR 16 and in low-pressure area of West Lafayette. This will include a considerable number of new and replacement fire hydrants in these areas which is potentially beneficial.
Parks, Open Space and Recreation	No Impact Anticipated	No adverse impacts to public, open space or recreation areas are anticipated. The project area is predominately road and street right of way. Abandonment and sealing of the water wells situated adjacent to the Village baseball complex will not negatively impact the park.
Transportation and Accessibility	Requires Mitigation	The proposed project will have no long-term adverse impacts on transportation or accessibility. However, short term traffic delays and lane closures may occur near construction areas.

Environmental Assessment Checklist

Community Facilities and Services		
Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
		<p>Mitigation: The contractor shall develop a traffic control plan prior to construction to ensure the safety of the public and contractors working on the project.</p> <p>At least one lane of traffic must be maintained along the travel route to the construction site.</p> <p>Access must be maintained for emergency vehicles at all times. No trench will be left open at the end of a work day where practical; any open trench will be properly identified and barricaded for safety purposes.</p> <p>The contractor shall provide, erect, and maintain all necessary barricades, warning signs, danger signals, flag person(s), and all other precautions necessary for the protection of the work and for safety.</p> <p>If roads must be temporarily closed for construction, the contractor must obtain approval from local officials and the engineer. The community residents and appropriate emergency officials will be notified in advance and detours posted.</p> <p>Any necessary road /right of way permits, including those from Coshocton County, Lafayette Township and the Village of West Lafayette, shall be obtained prior to construction.</p>

Natural Features		
Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
Unique Natural Features, Water Resources	No Impact Anticipated	There are no known unique natural features or water resources that will be adversely impacted by the proposed project.
Vegetation and Wildlife	No Impact Anticipated	The proposed project is not anticipated to have impacts on any endangered, threatened or candidate species. The project site areas have been previously impacted by roadways, utilities, and residential construction. There is no in-

Environmental Assessment Checklist

Natural Features		
Impact Category	Impact Code	Explanation and List of Source Documentation
		water work proposed as part of the project and trees will be conserved. The use of native vegetation species will be required for all areas impacted and revegetated.
Other Factors	No Impact Anticipated	The project is not anticipated to produce any other adverse impacts. There are no direct or indirect cumulative impacts associated with the project.

24 CFR Section 58.6 Requirements

Airport Runway Clear Zones and Clear Zones Notification

[24 C.F.R. Part 51.303(a)(3)]

Does the project involve the sale or acquisition of property located within a Civil Airport Runway Clear Zone or a Military Airfield Clear Zone?

- No. **Attach Source Document:**
(Project complies with 24 CFR 51.303(a)(3).)
- Yes. **Notice must be provided to buyer.** The notice must advise the buyer that the property is in a Runway Clear Zone or Clear Zone, what the implications of such a location are, and that there is a possibility that the property may, at a later date, be acquired by the airport operator. The buyer must sign a statement acknowledging receipt of this information. (for a sample notice, see the [HUD Exchange](#)) **(attach a copy of the signed notice)**

Coastal Barrier Resources Act

[Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3501)]

Is the project located in a [coastal barrier resource area](#)?

- No. **Cite or attach Source Document.**
(Proceed with project.)
- Yes. Federal assistance may not be used in such an area.

Flood Disaster Protection Act*

[Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4001-4128)]

Does the project involve acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of structures located in a FEMA-identified Special Flood Hazard Area?

- No. **Attach copy of [Flood Insurance Rate Map \(FIRM\)](#)**
- Yes. **Attach copy of [Flood Insurance Rate Map \(FIRM\)](#)**

Is the community participating in the National Insurance Program (or has less than one year passed since FEMA notification of Special Flood Hazards)?

- Yes. Flood Insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program must be obtained. If HUD assistance is provided as a grant, insurance must be maintained for the economic life of the project and in the amount of the total project cost (or up to the maximum allowable coverage, whichever is less). If HUD assistance is provided as a loan, insurance must be maintained for the term of the loan and in the amount of the loan (or up to the maximum allowable coverage, whichever is less). **(Attach a copy of the flood insurance policy declaration)**

- No. **Federal assistance may not be used in the Special Flood Hazard Area.**

**Per 24 CFR 58.6(a)(3), this requirement does not apply to State-administered CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs.*

Statement of Process and Status of Environmental Analysis

Instructions:

Provide a brief description of the administrative procedures associated with the construction and presentation of the environmental review record (ERR). List the Responsible Entity, Certifying Officer, the physical location of the ERR, the dates and comment periods associated with any public notices, and contact information for the submission of comments regarding the ERR.

The Ohio Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP) prepared the Environmental Review Record (ERR) including the environmental assessment, statutory checklist, public notice and Request of Release of Funds (RROF), on behalf of the City of Coshocton. Instructions were provided to the City of Coshocton regarding the ERR file, public notice and RROF upon on submittal of the ERR to the Mayor on March 12, 2020.

The City of Coshocton is the Responsible Entity, and the Certifying Officer is Mark Mills, Mayor of Coshocton. The physical location where the Environmental Review Record can be viewed by the public is at the Coshocton City Hall, 760 Chestnut Street, Coshocton, Ohio, 43812, and on the Ohio Mid-Eastern Governments Association (OMEGA) website at <https://omegadistrict.org>.

A Notice to the Public of a Finding of No Significant Impact on the Environment (FONSI) and Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (NOI/RROF) to be published in the Coshocton Tribune on March 13, 2020, with a 15 day local comment period ending on March 30, 2020 at 4:00 p.m. Any interested person, agency or group may submit comments to Mayor Mark Mills at the above address or by phone to 740-622-1465 until 4:00 p.m. on March 30, 2020.

The City will execute the RROF on or about March 31, 2020, and forward to Ohio Development Services Agency with documentation of public notification. Upon receipt of the RROF and Certification, a state waiting period of 15 days will occur to receive comments or objections. The public may submit comments during the state comment period which is anticipated to end on or around April 20, 2020. Comments may be submitted to: State of Ohio Development Services Agency; Community Development Division; Environmental Officer, P.O. Box 1001, Columbus, Ohio, 43216-1001; or by phone at 614-466-2285

Description of the Site and Environmental Context

Instructions:

Determine existing conditions and describe the character, features, and resources of the project area and its surroundings. Identify the trends that are likely to continue in the absence of the project.

The project area is located in east central Coshocton County. The City of Coshocton and the Village of West Lafayette are located approximately 4 miles apart and directly connected by Coshocton County Road 16 which traverses the project area in a general east/west direction. The coordinate location of West Lafayette is 40.275 degrees north latitude and 81.75 degrees west latitude; and Coshocton at 40.270 degrees north latitude and 81.85 degrees west latitude. The major arterial highway serving the area adjacent to Coshocton and West Lafayette is U.S. 36.

The project area lies within the Unglaciated Plateau Physiographic Province of Ohio. Local drainage reports to the Tuscarawas River which flows east to west in the project area. Outwash deposits of sand and gravel in the form of terrace-like features are broad and extensive in the Tuscarawas Valley south of the Tuscarawas River. West Lafayette is located on a broad terrace of outwash material fully 1.5 miles in length. Groundwater in Coshocton County occurs in two distinct aquifer medias; bedrock and unconsolidated sand and gravel. Both aquifer media serve as water sources for municipal and private supplies.

The City of Coshocton operates a groundwater treatment facility that provides high-quality drinking water. A major plant expansion was completed in 2008; and the City has obtained Coshocton County utility infrastructure and future expansion rights and is striving to become a regional water supplier. The Village of West Lafayette receives its drinking water from three (3) groundwater supply wells located adjacent to the treatment plant site. Due to the presence of a contamination plume, the Village installed a new treatment system in 1999 which included two air strippers to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the raw water. Consequently, water quality results indicate that West Lafayette's source of drinking water has shown the presence of VOCs.

The project is intended to provide treated drinking water for the Village of West Lafayette. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the West Lafayette wellfield is susceptible to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reasons; the sand and gravel aquifer has a depth to water of approximately 40 feet below the ground surface; the sand and gravel aquifer material is continuous to the surface and is very sandy; a water quality evaluation indicates that VOCs have been detected in both the raw and treated water, implying that a pathway exists from the ground surface to the aquifer; a documented VOC plume exists immediately to the southeast and downgradient of the wellfield; and potential significant contaminate sources exist within the protection area.

Absent of this project, West Lafayette will need to update its water treatment plant and the issue of the contaminant plume impacts to the well field will continue. Low pressure water areas in West Lafayette will not be addressed and township residents along County Road 16, some with poor water quality, will not receive public water.

Description of the Site and Environmental Context

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the user to provide a description of the site and its environmental context.

Analysis of Alternatives

Instructions:

Examine alternatives to the project, including the alternative of no action.

The alternatives for this project are described in detail in a Preliminary Engineering Report for the West Lafayette Waterline Extension Project prepared by Engineering Associates Inc. (dated February 2019). The report outlined two primary alternatives (described below) including 1) Upgrades and improvements to the existing West Lafayette Water Treatment Plant and 2) Extending water from the City of Coshocton Water system to the Village of West Lafayette. A No Action Alternative is also addressed here.

No Action Alternative:

The No Action Alternative is where the source water for the Village of West Lafayette continues to be obtained from the existing supply wells and is treated and distributed utilizing the existing Village Water Treatment Plant and Distribution System. The No Action Alternative would not eliminate the concern of treating the contamination plume near the West Lafayette well field. Upgrades to the West Lafayette Water Treatment Plant would not occur under this alternative and the low-pressure areas in Village would remain. The No Action Alternative is unacceptable as the quality of drinking water for the residents and businesses in West Lafayette would remain the same, along with the issue of the contamination plume and related threat to the Village drinking water source.

Alternative 1 - Upgrading the existing West Lafayette Water Treatment Plant:

This alternative consists of upgrades and improvements to the existing West Lafayette Water Treatment Plant. The current treatment plant system involves the removal of iron and manganese removal by oxidation and manganese greensand pressure filters, disinfection and corrosion control by phosphate addition. The existing plant has adequate capacity to meet Ohio EPA requirements so only upgrades to the treatment system are necessary. The estimated cost of this alternative is significantly lower than Alternative 2, however this alternative does not address existing low pressure and undersized water lines in West Lafayette, and would not provide drinking water to residents along County Road 16 in Lafayette Township. In addition, further contamination of the Village well field from the documented contamination plume would remain.

Alternative 2 - Extending the City of Coshocton water system to the Village of West Lafayette:

This alternative involves the construction of 22,100 linear feet of water supply line along Coshocton County Road 16, from the City of Coshocton to the Village of West Lafayette's Water Treatment Plant. A pressure reducing station will be required due to the difference in elevation between Coshocton and West Lafayette, and a control valve to control the filling of the West Lafayette water storage. The existing West Lafayette water supply wells and most of the treatment components will be abandoned, though the existing disinfection system and water storage tanks will remain in use.

Existing water meters on service lines in West Lafayette would also be replaced so that meters are compatible with Coshocton's metering system. This alternative also includes the

replacement of undersized waterlines in West Lafayette in order to improve water pressure and ultimately fire protection. Further, this alternative would provide public drinking water to residents and businesses along township areas of County Road 16, some of which experience poor water quality. The City of Coshocton has ample additional capacity to provide water to West Lafayette and the sale of additional water will improve the longer-term financial capability of the Coshocton system.

Selection of an Alternative:

Alternative #2 was selected as the preferred alternative. Based upon the estimated capital construction costs, Alternative #2 appears to be significantly higher than Alternative 1. The estimated cost of Alternative 2 is \$7,421,500 while construction of alternative #2 is estimated at \$2,000,000. However, the City of Coshocton was able to obtain Ohio EPA principal forgiveness (grant), Ohio Development Services Agency CDBG-RPIG Grant, H2Ohio grant funding, and an Appalachian Regional Commission grant to cover a significant amount of the project construction costs. The project will not increase water rates for residents and businesses in West Lafayette, which would still be required to borrow \$2,000,000 to upgrade its water plant. The selected alternative will also improve water pressure and water quality for residents, business and schools in West Lafayette. In addition, the project will provide public drinking water to a number of residents and businesses in the township area along County Road 16, and generate additional revenue for the City of Coshocton water system.

Analysis of Impacts and Mitigation Actions

Instructions:

Summarize and evaluate all potential environmental impacts, whether beneficial or adverse, and the conditions that would change as a result of the project. Describe measures to eliminate, minimize, or mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

The West Lafayette Water Line Extension and Replacement of Low Pressure Water Lines Project will have only minimal, short-term environmental impacts. No significant short-term or long-term adverse environmental concerns were identified as related to wetlands, floodplains, historic properties, wildlife habitat and threatened and endangered species, air quality, noise, farmland, socioeconomics, and other natural and cultural resources.

The following describes measures to eliminate, minimize adverse environmental impacts:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION MITIGATION:

- Any excavation by the Contractor that uncovers human remains, and historical or archaeological artifacts shall be immediately reported to the Owner, Ohio Historical Preservation Office (SHPO), and project funding sources including the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) and Ohio EPA. Construction shall be temporarily halted pending the notification process and further directions provided after consultation with SHPO and all Tribes listed for Coshocton County, Ohio.

WETLANDS MITIGATION:

- No in-Water work is to occur for the proposed project.
- Wetlands situated in the project alignment will be horizontally directional bored or otherwise avoided, to prevent impacts to these resources.
- Wetlands situated adjacent or in close proximity to the project area will be identified and locations communicated to ensure the contractor avoids these areas.
- There shall be no disposal of brush, soils, or other debris in any streams, wetlands, or any surface waters.
- All jurisdictional stream channel pipeline crossings within the project area shall be horizontally directional bored in order to avoid impacts to these resources.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES MITIGATION:

- Avoidance of tree removal or the implementation of seasonal tree cutting (clearing of trees \geq 3 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) between October 1 and March 31) to avoid impacts to the federally listed endangered Indiana bat and threatened northern long-eared bat.
- No in-water work is to occur as part of this project in order to avoid impacts to freshwater mussels, fish and other state and federal listed species.

The USFWS and ODNR also recommends that impacts to streams, wetlands and other water resources be avoided and minimized to the fullest extent possible, and that best management practices be utilized to minimize erosion and sedimentation, especially on slopes. All disturbed areas should be mulched and revegetated with native plant species.

AIR QUALITY MITIGATION:

- All construction vehicles should be equipped with proper emissions control equipment.
- Conduct periodic maintenance of equipment and machinery for proper tuning to minimize exhaust emissions and more.
- Utilize best management practices and reasonably available dust control measures, as necessary, during construction to minimize dust generation.
- No open-burning of construction material or other wastes.

NOISE MITIGATION:

- Construction activities will be limited to daytime hours.
- Construction equipment will be provided with intake silencers and mufflers, as required by safety standards.
- Where applicable, local noise ordinances requirements shall be followed as required.

TRANSPORTATION MITIGATION:

- The contractor shall develop a traffic control plan prior to construction to ensure the safety of the public and contractors working on the project.
- At least one lane of traffic must be maintained along the travel route to the construction site.
- Access must be maintained for emergency vehicles at all times.
- No trench will be left open at the end of a work day where practical; any open trench will be properly identified and barricaded for safety purposes.
- The contractor shall provide, erect, and maintain all necessary barricades, warning signs, danger signals, flag person(s), and all other precautions necessary for the protection of the work and for safety.
- If roads must be temporarily closed for construction, the contractor must obtain approval from local officials and the engineer. The community residents and appropriate emergency officials will be notified in advance and detours posted.
- Any necessary road /right of way permits, including those from Coshocton County, Lafayette Township and the Village of West Lafayette, shall be obtained prior to construction.

EROSION CONTROL / STORMWATER RUNOFF MITIGATION:

- The use of best management practices for erosion, drainage and stormwater runoff will be required during construction.
- Erosion should be minimized to the maximum extent possible, by use of silt fence or other erosion control techniques as required.
- Construction areas will be mulched and seeded with native species following construction activities.
- The project will be required to comply with Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water regulations regarding storm water discharges associated with construction activity under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program: A) the owner/contractor should apply for, obtain and pay for the NPDES Construction stormwater permit; B) the owner should retain copies of the permit as issued by Ohio EPA; C) a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) must be prepared for the construction of the proposed project and associated construction activities. The owner/contractor will submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Ohio EPA to ensure coverage under the NDPEs general permit that is authorized by the Ohio EPA for construction activities; D) the SWP3, the NOI, and Ohio EPA NPDES

Analysis of Impacts and Mitigation Actions

general permit shall be maintained at the construction site at all times; E) Provisions of the SWP3 should be incorporated into the plans and specifications for the proposed project construction.

SITE CONTAMINATION:

While no mitigation is required for any toxic, hazardous or radioactive substance, the Grantee will still be asked to follow Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) guidelines during construction to ensure worker and public safety. This will include the use of personal protection equipment by contractors, along with warning signs and barriers to limit public access. Contractors shall be notified regarding the presence of utilities near the project areas during the pre-construction meeting, and as work progresses. Emergency numbers for the local electric, gas, phone, cable, water and sewer utilities shall be included in the Contractor's site health and safety plan.

In addition, during construction activities, appropriate safeguards should be in place to ensure that groundwater and soils are protected from contamination. Such precautions would include notifying contractors and subcontractors as to the importance of not endangering groundwater, securing adequate precautions for fueling/servicing construction equipment and developing contingency plans to handle any release of petroleum products or hazardous materials.

Monitoring and Enforcement Procedures

Instructions:

Describe any post-review monitoring or enforcement procedures associated with environmental mitigation actions.

The Contract documents must contain a listing of all mitigation measures and the Contractor will be made aware of the measures required to be implemented during construction.

Upon completion of the project, the Contractor shall submit a written statement or certification asserting that no asbestos containing materials were used in any portion of the construction.



List of Sources, Agencies, and Persons Consulted

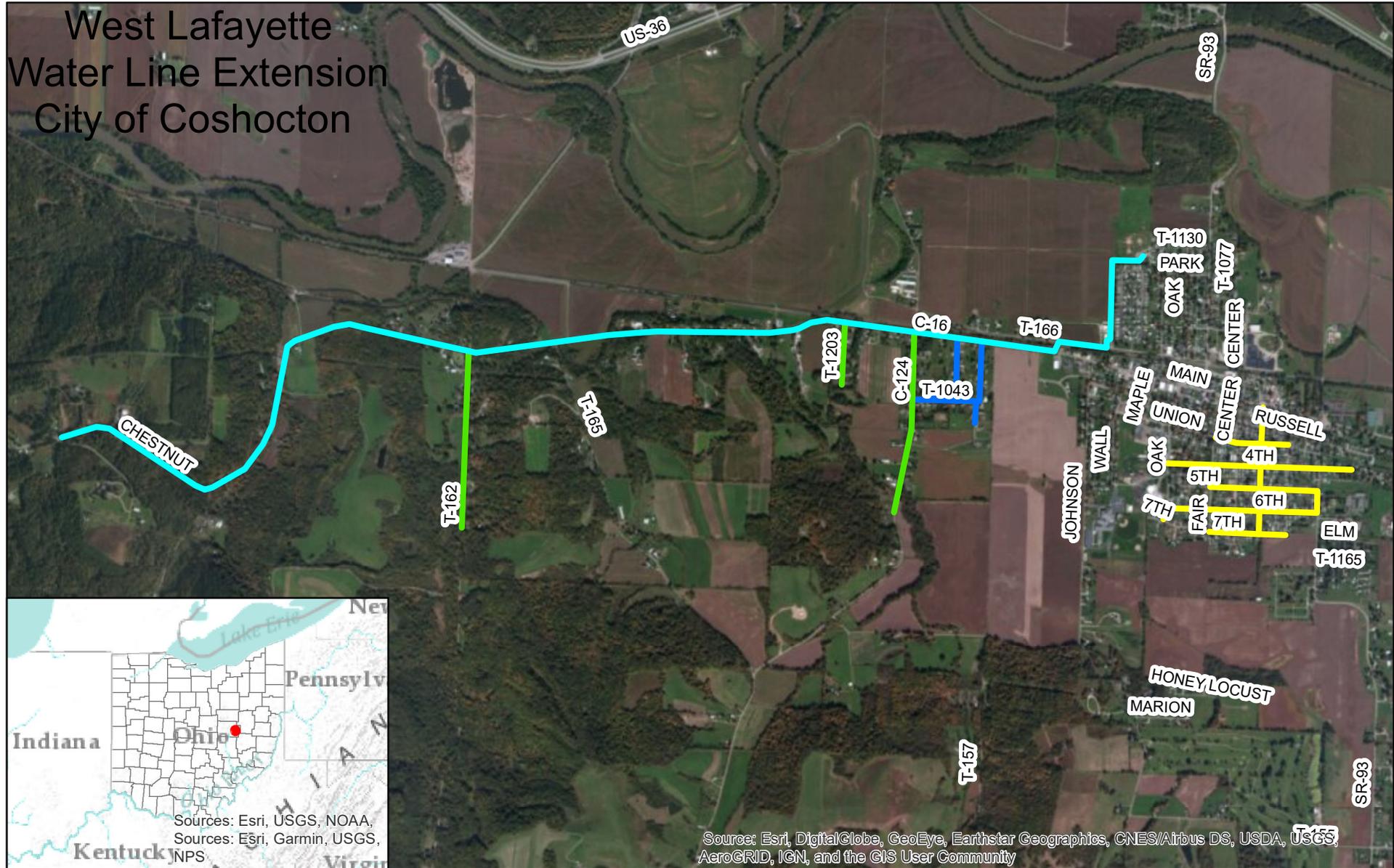
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers– Huntington Regulatory District
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Ohio State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency NEPAssist (https://www.epa.gov/nepa/nepassist)
Ohio Department of Commerce - Ohio Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUSTR) Website (https://www.com.ohio.gov/fire/BUSTRResources)
FEMA Flood Map Service Center (https://msc.fema.gov)
Ronny Portz, P.E. (Engineering Associates)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency EnviroFACTS Website (https://enviro.epa.gov/)
Ohio EPA-Division of Air Pollution Control (https://www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/general/naaqs)
Preliminary Engineering Report for West Lafayette Waterline Extension City of Coshocton, Ohio (February 2019), Engineering Associates, Inc.
Alan Knapp, OMEGA
Ben Howard, Ohio RCAP
Dave Kadri, Village of West Lafayette
Len Mikles (ACS Group Inc.), Wetland & Watercourse Delineation and T & E Species Report

Participants in the Review

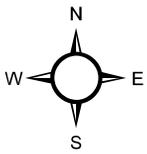
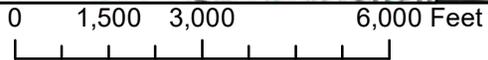
Name	Title	Organization
Ron Winland	Sr. Rural Development Specialist	Ohio RCAP
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

SITE LOCATION MAP

West Lafayette Water Line Extension City of Coshocton



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



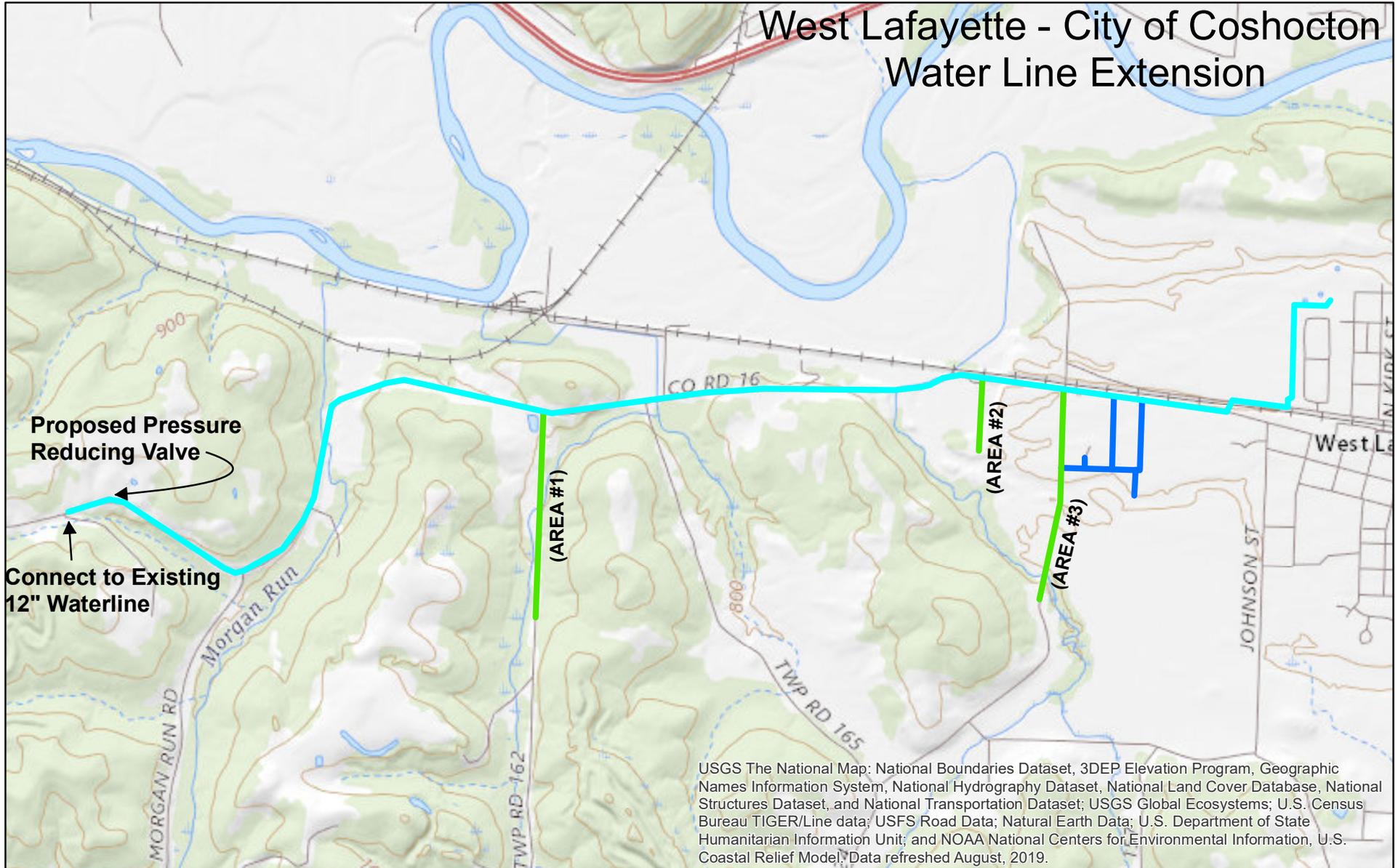
Proposed Waterlines

- 12" Waterline
- 8" Waterline
- 6" Waterline
- Waterline Replacement

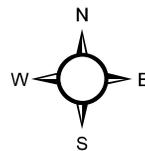


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West Lafayette - City of Coshocton Water Line Extension



0 1,250 2,500 5,000 Feet



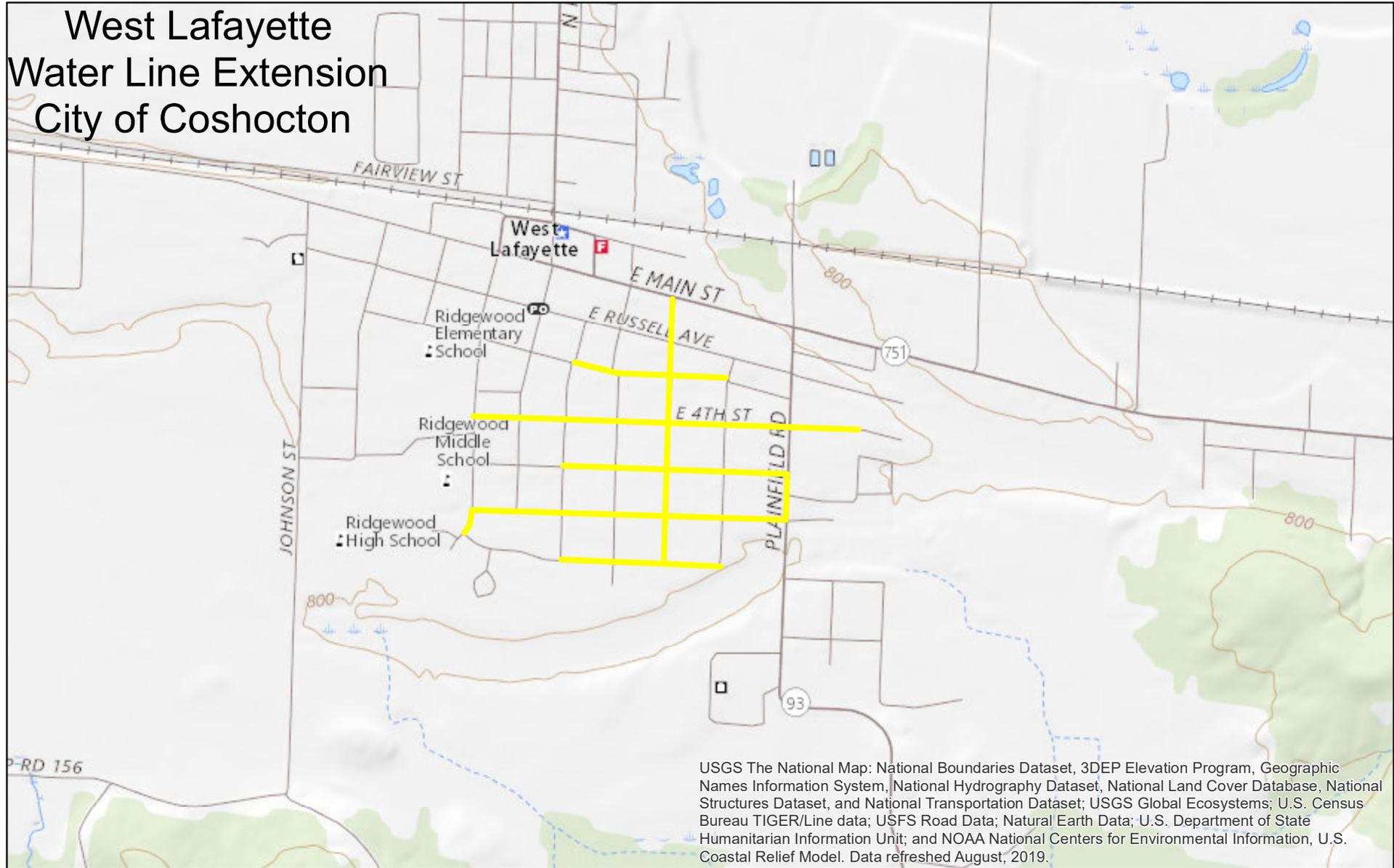
Proposed Waterlines

- 12" Waterline
- 8" Waterline
- 6" Waterline



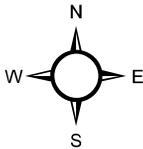
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West Lafayette Water Line Extension City of Coshocton



USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed August, 2019.

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet



Proposed Waterlines

Waterline Replacement



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SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



1. County Road 16 (looking W) near starting point of pipeline extension.



2. County Road 16 (looking east).



3. County Road 16 looking West.



4. County Road 16 looking East



5. County Road 16 looking East at Morgan Run stream.



6. County Road 16 looking West.



7. Area 1, Township Road 162 (looking South).



8. County Road 16, looking West



9. County Road 16 (looking East) along Pipeline Alignment.



10. Stream Channel at Township Road 165 (looking South)



11. Unnamed tributary looking South.



12. County Road 16 looking West along Pipeline Alignment.



13. County Rd 16, looking E along water line alignment.



14. County Rd 16, looking West along water line alignment.



15. County Rd 16, looking E along water line alignment.



16. Area #2, looking South along water line alignment.



17. County Rd 16, looking W along alignment.



18. County Rd 16, looking E along water line alignment.



19. Area 3 looking S.



20 Area 3 looking S.



21. Area #3 looking W.



22. Area #3, looking South.



23. Cty Rd 16 at Area #3, looking E along alignment.



24. Cty Rd 16, looking E at West Lafayette Corporation Limits.



25. Looking S from Township Rd #166 at Railroad boring area.



26. Township Rd 166 at looking East at Railroad Boring area.



27. Township Rd 166, looking E along water line alignment.



28. Looking N along private driveway easement alignment.



29. Final approach to Water Treatment Plant, looking E.



30. West Lafayette Water Treatment Plant.



31. W. Lafayette Low Pressure Area, Gay and Union Street.



32. W. Lafayette Low Pressure Area, looking S along Gay St.



33. W. Lafayette Low Pressure Area, looking S along Gay St.



34. W. Lafayette Low Pressure area, looking W along 7th Street.



35. W. Lafayette Low Pressure Area, Gay and 7th St, looking N.



36. W. Lafayette Low Pressure Area, looking W along 6th St.