U.S. Army Corps
Of Engineers

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

SECTION 594 Village of Marlboro
Sanitary Sewer System Project

Village of Marlboro
Stark County, Ohio

Huntington District, USACE

December 2011

Final Environmental Assessment
SECTION 594 Sanitary Sewer System Project
Village of Marlboro
Stark County, Ohio

Executive Summary

The Marlboro area does not have a central sewage transport or treatment system and the typical method of wastewater treatment has been through individual septic systems. The on-lot systems are failing and discharging untreated wastewater to the storm drainage system within the township. The storm drainage system discharges directly to Walborn Reservoir, which is the major drinking water source for the City of Alliance. Therefore, Stark County, Ohio plans to design and construct a municipal wastewater collection and treatment system to provide central sewage transportation and treatment system to the Marlboro area.

The proposed project includes the installation of a municipal wastewater collection and treatment system. The collection system will be of the conventional gravity type, but also may require the installation of one or more lift stations once final the final design is complete. Currently, it is estimated to contain approximately 9,000 LF of sanitary sewer with 30 manholes and appurtenances. For treatment, a conventional 50,000 gallon per day extended aeration package treatment plant is planned. Due to the proposed wastewater treatment plant indirectly discharging to a water supply reservoir, strict discharge limits will be required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. To achieve these discharge limits, additional treatment components will be required beyond the standard extended aeration treatment plant. This may include filtration, post aeration, phosphorous removal and other polishing components. For this reason, a membrane bioreactor is also being considered due to its superior effluent quality. These items will be finalized as the design advances.

Studies for this proposed project were initiated under Section 594 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (PL106-53) which provides authority for the Secretary of the Army to establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Ohio. This law provides assistance in design and construction of water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Ohio, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, combined sewer overflow, water supply, storage, treatment and related facilities, mine drainage, environmental restoration and surface water resource protection and development.

The Environmental Assessment has concluded that there are no significant impacts to the human environment associated with the implementation of the proposed Village of Marlboro Sanitary Sewer Project. A Finding of No Significant Impact is anticipated for the project.

DRAFT Environmental Assessment
SECTION 594 Sanitary Sewer Project
Village of Marlboro
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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Background

The Village of Marlboro is a small un-incorporated community located within Marlboro Township, Stark County, Ohio. Currently, portions of the Village of Marlboro utilize onsite sewage treatment systems for wastewater treatment. Additionally, a significant number of properties in the village currently are served by a combined sanitary and storm sewer system, that provides no treatment of the sanitary sewage. It is estimated that approximately 45,000 gallons per day of untreated sewage is currently discharged by the village system into a surface ditch located east of the town. This ditch ultimately flows into a tributary of Deer Creek and into the nearby Walborn Reservoir. The proposed separate sanitary sewer system is intended to provide an economically efficient sanitary sewage treatment for the village and eliminate the discharge of untreated sewage into surface waters. The project would serve approximately 100 homes and properties in the vicinity of Marlboro.

1.2 Project Authority

Studies for this proposed project were initiated under Section 594 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (PL106-53) which gives authority to the Secretary of the Army to establish a program to provide environmental assistance to non-Federal interests in Ohio. This law allows for assistance in design and construction of water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Ohio, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities; combined sewer overflow, water supply, storage, treatment and related facilities; mine drainage, environmental restoration and surface water resource protection and development.

1.3 Statement of Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Marlboro sanitary sewer project is to provide sanitary sewer facilities, consisting of a separate sanitary sewer collection system, a sewage pumping station, and a wastewater treatment plant for the village. The need for the project is to meet the requirement for a cost-effective sanitary sewer system for the village. The existing combined storm-sanitary sewer system provides inadequate service for both purposes stormwater and sanitary sewage. The current system is in poor condition, being approximately 75 years old. The current combined system provides no treatment of sewage and is thus in violation of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines and is causing water pollution downstream of the Village.

No documentation under NEPA has previously been undertaken.

2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Several alternative designs and alterations for the proposed sanitary sewer system were considered by the Stark County Sanitary Engineer; the non-Federal project sponsor of the project. A comprehensive analysis of five different system layouts was conducted by CTI Engineers (the project design Engineer) in May 2011. The chosen Preferred Alternative was selected based on its economically feasibility, nuisance and disruption minimization and environmental impact minimization. Most of the five alternatives evaluated would have resulted in similar environmental impacts, as they differed only in depth of the planned sewer service lines or had minor layout changes in the system components. For the purposes of this Environmental Assessment analysis, three different alternative actions were evaluated: Alternative 1 represents the Preferred Action Alternative. Alternative 2 represents one of the other design layouts that proposed the most significant change in the system layout to the Preferred Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative examines maintaining the current onsite and combined sewer systems.

2.1 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative no federal funds would be provided to construct the proposed project. The failing combined storm and sanitary sewer system would likely remain in place, and continue to impact surface waters with untreated sewage. The use of on-site septic systems for much of the area would remain. Any proposed future improvements would likely have to be completed without the current Federal Funding aid.

2.2 Alternative 1 – Preferred Action Alternative

Alternative 1 is the Preferred Action Alternative and consists of the following actions: Utilize Section 594 Program funding to design and construct a new separate sanitary sewer system for the Village of Marlboro. The components of the system consist of a waste water treatment plant (WWTP), a pump station, force main, and the sanitary sewer service lines. Under this alternative, the WWTP would be located north of the village, at a lower elevation. The pump station will be located in the village, and will connect to the WWTP via a force main pipe. The force main will be routed eastward down Foxvale Drive, then north along Marlboro Avenue to the WWTP. The sanitary sewer service lines will be installed within the pavement areas of the existing streets and roadways in the village. The force main will be approximately 3,400ft in length. The WWTP will consist of fenced compound with dimensions of approximately 300ft x 280ft.

2.3 Alternative 2 – Alternate Location of WWTP

Alternative 2 is similar to the Preferred Action Alternative, but differs in the location of the WWTP. Under Alternative 2, the WWTP is located within the village, adjacent to the same stream (tributary of Deer Creek) as the Preferred Action Alternative. This design alternative would require that the service lines be installed considerably deeper than the preferred alternative, resulting in overall higher project costs. The footprint of the planned pump station and WWTP would be essentially the same as the Preferred Action Alternative.

The No Action Alternative and Alternative 1 are retained for further consideration.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND CONSEQUENCES

3.1 Location

The project is located in the Village of Marlboro Ohio, which is centered at the intersection of State Route 619 (Edison Avenue) and Marlboro Avenue. The Project Area consists of the location of planned sanitary sewer lines on several streets in Marlboro, Ohio. Figures 1 – 3 (available in Appendix A) show the planned system route and project area. The sanitary sewer service lines will be located within the pavement of the existing streets in the center area of the Village. The force main line will be located a few feet from the edge of existing pavement, within the right-of-ways of Foxvale Drive and Marlboro Ave. The pump station and WWTP facilities will be the only portions of the project to be located out of the street right-of-way areas.

3.2 Land Use

The Project Area is comprised of residential homes, agricultural property, and small number of commercial businesses located in the center area of Marlboro. The Village of Marlboro appears to have been largely developed prior to 1909. The area has shown some additional development since that date, expanding outwardly from the intersection of SR 619 and Marlboro Avenue. The land use outside of the residential and limited commercial properties in the village area has been agricultural since at least 1909. The majority of the project infrastructure placement and disturbance will take place within the existing streets of the village (sanitary service lines). The force main will be sighted within the right-of-ways of Foxvale Street and

Marlboro Avenue. The current land uses at the locations of the components of the proposed pump station and WWTP are summarized below:

Current conditions at the pump station site: The pump station location is currently a residential rear yard area. The site is currently a mowed grass lawn area with a few trees. No structures are present at the site of the planned station.

Current conditions at the WWTP site: The proposed WWTP location is currently an undeveloped old-field vegetation area, with approximately 2-3 mature trees (~ 6" – 8" DBH). An existing gas well and tank battery are located immediately adjacent to the planned location. A small perennial stream is located near the WWTP (tributary to Deer Creek).

3.3 Physiography

Topography

According to the USGS 7.5 minute topographic map, the Project Area has a local (gentle) slope towards the north and east, towards a tributary of Deer Creek (in both directions). Elevations range from approximately 1,175ft near the center of the village to approximately 1,120ft at the location of the planned WWTP.

Geology

The Project Area is situated in the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic Province. The northern two-thirds of the Stark county lies in the glacial part of the Appalachian Plateau, the southern portion of the county is un-glaciated. The glacial soil cover in the project area is underlain by Pennsylvanian aged shale, siltstone, and sandstone bedrock. Depth to bedrock is likely in the 20 to 80 foot range in the project area. The depth to rock may be less in topographic high areas.

Soils

According to the Stark County Soil Survey, the major soils identified within the project area are the Canfield silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (CdB), Ravenna silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (ReA), Rittman silt loam 6 to 12 percent slopes (RsC2), Shoals silt loam (Sh), and Sebring silt loam, till substratum (Se).

Prime and Unique Farmland

Prime and Unique Farmland soils are described in the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA), which is intended to minimize the impact Federal programs have on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. Based on information provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, the following soil types identified within the Project Area are considered prime farmland: the Canfield silt loam (CdB) is considered prime farmland. Additionally the Rittman silt loam and Sebring silt loam soils are considered prime farmland where artificially drained. Most of the project area that is mapped with this soil type has been previously disturbed by development. However, the planned location of the WWTP is mapped with the Canfield silt loam and Sebring silt loam soils, and is currently not developed or farmed.

Considering the Project Area size, location, developed nature, and project scope, no impacts to physiography (topography, geology, soils and prime and unique farmland) are anticipated for the Preferred Action Alternative. All disturbed areas would be returned to original condition upon completion of construction activities; including grading. No existing farmland would be taken out of production as a result of the Preferred Action Alternative.

3.4 Biological Resources

3.4.1 Aquatic Habitat. The construction activities associated with the Preferred Action Alternative would occur within the streets and road rights of way within the Village. Pigeon Creek would be crossed during construction. To minimize stream impacts the directional bore method would be employed. This is a steerable, trenchless method of installing underground pipes, conduits and cables in a shallow arc along a prescribed bore path using a surface launched drilling rig, with minimal impact on the surrounding area.

No impacts to aquatic habitat are anticipated as part of the Preferred Action Alternative.

3.4.2 Terrestrial Habitat. All work associated with the Preferred Action Alternative would occur in previously disturbed areas area, and no open space or undisturbed areas would be impacted by the project. Likewise, there is no tree clearing associated with the Preferred Action Alternative.

No impacts to aquatic or terrestrial habitat are anticipated as part of the Preferred Action Alternative.

3.5 Floodplain

Floodplain data obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) does not show any FEMA-mapped 100-year flood plain areas within the project area. However, the Deer Creek tributary located near the location of the WWTP should be expected to have flooding events similar to those as mapped on the FEMA flood map, downstream of the project location.

There are no floodplain impacts associated with the Preferred Action Alternative.

3.6 Vegetation

The dominant existing vegetation throughout most of the proposed sewer system route consists of managed lawn and tree-lawn right-of-way areas. Mature trees are located in the tree-lawn areas adjacent to Marlboro Avenue. Primary tree species in the right of way areas include silver maple, red maple, white pine, tulip poplar, blue spruce, and red oak.

The proposed WWTP site is dominated by old-field herbatious vegetation. This area is also located near the riparian area of the Deer Creek tributary. The riparian area contains hydrophytic vegetation including wetland grasses, sedges, feather reed grass, and willow saplings. The riparian area appears to have wetland conditions in corridor running along either side of the stream channel. The existing vegetation at the site of the proposed water treatment plant appears to contain more upland type herbations vegetation. The dominate species in this area include: canadian goldenrod, queen-ann's lace, feather reed grass, thistle, and multiple other grass species.

All temporarily disturbed areas along the force main route will be seeded upon completion of work.

No impacts to vegetation are anticipated with the Preferred Action Alternative.

3.7 Regulated Hazardous Contaminants

A Phase I HTRW Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted on the proposed project area. The purpose of this Phase I HTRW ESA was to identify environmental conditions and to identify the potential presence of HTRW contamination located in the project area. The investigation was performed in accordance with ASTM E-1527-05 and 1528-06 Standards, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) HTRW policies and Corps of Engineers Huntington District (District) ISO 9001 requirements.

The proposed project will involve the excavation of native and previously disturbed soils. The service lines and force main will be placed in excavated trenches and soils will be returned to trenches to cover piping and return ground surface to preexisting contours. Construction of the pump station and WWTP will

involve grading and excavation of the native soils at these locations. Four sites adjacent to the planned route of the sanitary service lines previously utilized underground storage tanks (USTs) to store petroleum products (gasoline and diesel). However, all four of these sites have subsequently had the UST systems removed, and have been issued "no further action" (NFA) status from the Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR). Therefore, residual petroleum contamination is not expected to be present at or near these properties. If contamination is encountered during the excavation and installation of the system, construction activities should cease until the type and extent of contamination is determined. If necessary a soil containment or disposal plan would then be developed. Results of the Phase I HTRW report do not suggest the presence of hazardous, toxic, or radioactive wastes within the project area or conditions and/or activities that would likely result in environmental impairment within the project area.

Based on the research, site visit, Project Area size, location and project scope, no impacts from regulated hazardous contaminants are anticipated as part of the Preferred Action Alternative. The Huntington District's memo recommending no further HWTR investigations is located in Appendix B.

3.8 Hydrology

The Project Area is situated in the Deer Creek sub-watershed of the larger Mahoning River watershed. The Mahoning River is part of the Ohio River Basin. A perennial tributary to Deer Creek directly drains the project area. This tributary is designated as a warm water habitat stream by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The proposed WWTP will be located near this tributary, north of Marlboro.

The sanitary sewer force main will cross the tributary near the existing road bridge of Marlboro Avenue, where it crosses the stream. The force main lines will be bored under the existing tributary channel to minimize disturbance to the stream. The drilling equipment used to install the line will result only in temporary surface disturbance to the riparian area.

Based on interpreted topographic conditions, groundwater beneath most of the project area is anticipated to flow north-northwest, towards the Deer Creek tributary. Actual groundwater flow direction is often influenced by other factors including, seasonal fluctuations, soil and bedrock geology, and the presence of production wells.

According to the Ground-Water Resources Map of Stark County, the project area is in an area which typically yields less than 30 gallons of water per minute. Ground water is commonly obtained from the underlying sandstones and sandy shale bedrock. Although larger yields have been reported, the maximum reliable yield of wells in the area is about 25 gallons per minute. Bedrock is found at depths ranging from 20 to 80 feet below the surface in this portion of Stark County.

There are no impacts to hydrology associated with the Preferred Action Alternative.

3.9 Water Quality

According to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), the tributary to Deer Creek that is located within the project area (and near the WWTP location) is designated as a Warm Water Habitat stream. Warm water habitat streams are defined as waters that are capable of supporting and maintaining a balanced integrated community of warm water aquatic organisms. This stream flows into Wolborn Reservoir, which serves as a drinking water supply for the nearby City of Alliance. This is the only surface water body in the project area.

Current best estimates suggest that approximately 45,000 gallons of untreated sewage per day is being discharged into surface waters by the Village's failing septic systems and combined stormwater-sanitary sewer system. This untreated discharge is currently creating negative impacts to the Deer Creek tributary and Wolborn Reservoir.

Construction of the Preferred Action Alternative would result in a positive impact to water quality in the area by reducing the amount of untreated sewage being discharged into surface waters.

3.10 Wetlands

According to the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map published by the United States Department of Interior (USDOI), no wetland areas are located within the immediate project area. Wetland areas are shown outside of the project route area, primarily located in the riparian area of the Deer Creek tributary. However, during the site inspections conducted as part of this assessment, a riparian wet-meadow wetland area was noted adjacent to the tributary to Deer Creek in the vicinity of the proposed WWTP. A Professional Services, Inc. (PSI) wetland scientist conducted a brief field verification of this wetland area and confirmed that hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and apparent wetland hydrology conditions are present in a corridor on both sides of the stream channel. Based on this field check, PSI has marked an estimated wetland boundary in the vicinity of the planned WWTP. It should be noted that this boundary should not be considered to be a formal wetland delineation, but is an estimated boundary based on field observations of the apparent hydrology, soils, and vegetation changes present. In general, the wetland boundary was found to roughly follow a change/rise in topography which corresponds to the streams natural floodplain. The Design Engineer has confirmed that minor adjustments to the location of the fence-line of the WWTP are possible to ensure that no impacts to the estimated wetland area occur.

The Preferred Action Alternative would have no impact on the apparent wetland area, assuming the fence-line and construction limits of the WWTP are outside of this area.

3.11 Endangered Species

According to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), Division of Wildlife (DOW) the project is within the range of the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), a state and federally endangered species. One of the primary habitat requirements of this species consists of suitable roost trees. If no tree removal is planned, the project is not likely to impact this species. The only existing trees to be removed by this project are in the area of the WWTP. None of these trees (2-3 mature trees) were observed to have exfoliating bark or to be standing-dead; characteristics favorable to this species. These trees were observed to have trunk diameters in the 6-8" range.

The project area is also within a county where the Eastern massasauga snake (*Sistrurus catenatus*), a state endangered and a Federal candidate snake species is listed. The preferred habitat of this species is described as wet areas including wet prairies, marshes and low areas along rivers and lakes. The snake can also use adjacent uplands during part of the year. Due to the developed nature of most of the project area and the surrounding land use, the majority of the project is not likely to impact this species. However, the location of the planned WWTP does appear to be similar to the described possible habitat for this species; although the riparian wet-meadow in this area would appear to be the most suitable habitat. This area is not anticipated to be impacted by the project.

A comment request letter was submitted to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) concerning the potential for the presence of threatened and endangered spices. As of the writing of this Environmental Assessment, a response has not yet been received. In addition, data from the ODNR Biodiversity database was requested for the project area. This data has not been received as of the date of this draft EA, but will be attached as soon as it becomes available.

3.12 Cultural Resources

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey was conducted on the Project Area by EMT&H in July 2011. Due to the location of the planned sanitary service lines within existing road ways, these areas were considered to be pre-disturbed for the purpose of the survey. The route of the proposed force main was shovel probed to confirm that the soils in this corridor were pre-disturbed. The sites of the proposed pump station and WWTP were investigated in depth due to the relatively undisturbed natures of these locations.

Results of the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey indicated that one previously unknown archeological site was discovered at the location of the planned sanitary sewer pump station. This site revealed historic trash scatter associated with an existing adjacent residence. EMT&H determined that this site is not eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places.

No historic properties were identified within the area of potential effects of the project. Therefore no impacts to existing historic properties are anticipated. Additionally, based on these findings, no significant impacts to cultural resources are anticipated by the Preferred Action Alternative.

3.13 Scenic Rivers

Based on correspondence from ODNR, no designated Wild or Scenic Rivers are present within the Project Area. Therefore, no impacts to these resources are anticipated as part of the Preferred Action Alternative.

3.14 Air Quality

Air quality reports for non-attainment areas from the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the OEPA were reviewed for the project area. The nearest recorded air quality data to the project is from the City of Canton. The Canton area is listed to be in non-attainment of the 1997 and 2006 USEPA criteria for fine particulate pollution.

Construction activities associated with the project will have potential to cause localized temporary, nuisance air quality impacts. The potential effects on air quality created by the Preferred Action Alternative would occur during the construction phase, and would include fuel combustion emissions from machinery. All emissions generated would be confined to the construction phase of the project. Fugitive dust is also a potential during the construction phase. Dust emissions can be minimized by wetting ground surfaces (travel routes) as necessary to reduce amount of dust generated during the construction period. The Preferred Action Alternative is expected to generate total emission levels significantly below the 100 tons/year threshold, at which a conformity determination is required by the EPA.

There are no air quality impacts associated with the Preferred Action Alternative.

3.15 Noise

Environmental noise is typically measured using the Day Night average noise levels (DNL), and is expressed in "A-weighted" decibels (dBA). Several governmental agencies have developed guidelines for what are considered acceptable noise levels. For instance, the Department of Housing and Urban Development Guidelines considers DNLs below 65 dBA as normally acceptable levels of exterior noise in residential areas. While the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) denotes a DNL of 65 dBA as the level of significant noise impact. These standards are generally considered long-term noise threshold levels. The USACE Safety and Health Requirements Manual, sets out criteria for temporary permissible noise exposure levels for consideration of hearing protection or the need to institute sound reduction controls. These exposure levels are as follows:

Permissible Non-Department of Defense Noise Exposures

Duration/day (hours)	Noise level (dBA)
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1.5	102
1	105

Under the Preferred Action Alternative, construction noise would likely be similar to that of local farm equipment and other machinery used in the project area; however this construction noise would at times be at a significantly closer range to residential homes than is typical for farm equipment. A

backhoe/excavator, front-end loader, and drilling rig are typical equipment that may be used during installation of the sewer system lines. These types of machines typically produce approximately 80 - 90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet. The individual equipment's age and design can have a substantial effect on its noise emissions. The Construction equipment would typically be operated for 8-10 hours per day. Elevated noise levels at any given residence may be anticipated for approximately 2-3 days in duration, based on an installation rate of 20 feet/hour (~ 160 feet per day).

As construction equipment and active work zone approaches any individual residences, the peak outdoor noise levels would be anticipated to be in the range of 80-90 dbA, while work is conducted directly in front of or in close proximity to the residence (within 50 feet). The projected noise levels would be anticipated to be lower inside the house or building. While the construction noise generated would be considered unacceptable according by HUD or FAA standards, it must be noted that the construction exposures are limited in duration. The estimated exposure levels appear to be within the allowable USACE safety levels (listed above). Additionally these sound levels are similar to typical residential noise generated by lawnmowers, which range from 85-95 dBA at 3 feet and 70-75 dbA at 100 feet. Exposure to these noise levels will occur to residents that are home and outdoors during the construction period.

Due to daytime construction period and the short duration of elevated noise levels associated with the Preferred Action Alternative, impacts from noise to local residences should be minor and temporary.

3.16 Socioeconomic Conditions

Under Executive Order (EO) 12898 "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations," federal agencies are required to identify, address, and avoid disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low income populations.

As of the census of 2000, Marlboro Township had a total population of 4,227 people, with approximately 1,444 households. The median income for a household in the Township was $53,351 in 1999. Approximately 4.7% of households were below the poverty line. The project area, which consists of the un-incorporated Village of Marlboro, consists of approximately 100 residential properties.

The project meets the directive of EO 12898 by not creating adverse human health or environmental effects. The Preferred Action Alternative would have a positive overall impact to the entire community by improving sanitary sewer facilities and water quality.

3.17 Aesthetics

The Project Area is comprised primarily of residential homes and farm properties. A few commercial businesses are located near the center area of Marlboro. During construction, the Preferred Action Alternative will have a temporary affect on the aesthetic quality of the area. Equipment will likely be stored onsite afterhours, and will be operating during normal daylight work hours. The presence of equipment during the duration of the project will impact the aesthetics of the project area. Excavated portions of the streets and right-of-ways will also create temporary aesthetic impacts. However, the vast majority of infrastructure associated with the proposed project will be located below the surface and will essentially be unnoticed once vegetation re-establishes or the roads are re-surfaced.

The locations of the pump station and WWTP will be permanent above-grade structures. However, the existing developed nature of the project area indicates impacts of these structures are minor.

3.18 Transportation and Traffic

Current traffic patterns on most of the streets in the project area consist primarily of local residents accessing driveways of private homes and businesses. State Route 619 and Marlboro Avenue convey through traffic as well as local. During construction, normal traffic patterns will be maintained as closely as possible. On single roads, traffic lights and or flag persons will be used to keep the flow of traffic as efficient as possible. Though the project may facilitate an increase in residential growth over time, no

significant long-term impacts on transportation are expected. Any construction generated mud and debris should be cleaned from roadways on a daily basis by the constractor. Additionally, measures will be implemented to control fugitive dust generated by the construction. The overall impacts on transportation in the village associated with the Preferred Action Alternative are anticipated to be temporary.

3.19 Health and Safety

Health and safety issues include the projected reducing or eliminating the impact of untreated sewage entering the Deer Creek watershed and potential groundwater impacts. The construction of the system should mitigate this potential water quality pollution source.

Construction of the Preferred Action Alternative will produce positive impacts to public health and safety by eliminating the discharge of untreated sewage into surface waters and drinking water sources.

3.20 Cumulative Effects

The Corps of Engineers must consider the cumulative effects of the proposed project on the environment as stipulated in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Cumulative effects are "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such actions". Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR Part 1508.7 Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] Regulations).

The cumulative effects analysis qualitatively presented below is based on the potential effects of the proposed project when added to similar impacts from other projects in the region. An inherent part of the cumulative effects analysis is the uncertainty surrounding actions that have not yet been fully developed. The CEQ regulations provide for the inclusion of uncertainties in the analysis and states that "when an agency is evaluating reasonably foreseeable significant adverse effects on the human environment....and there is incomplete or unavailable information, the agency shall always make clear that such information is lacking" (40 CFR 1502.22).

Temporal and geographical limits for this project must be established in order to frame the analysis. These limits can vary by the resources that are affected. The only resource that would show long term effects would be water quality. The temporal limits for assessment of this impact would initiate in 1972 with the passage of the Clean Water Act and end in 2017 or five years after completion of this project. The geographical extent would be the Village. Past and present impacts on water quality within this area are primarily development driven in the form of construction, roads, and effluents from the human community. The same stressors are anticipated in the reasonably foreseeable future. On the positive side, the Clean Water Act established regulatory controls over development at both the federal and state levels. These regulatory controls aim to achieve attainment of water quality standards to support different uses of water. Finally, the availability of federal funds through programs such as the 594 Program to assist communities with drinking water and wastewater treatment is an additional benefit.

The significance of this action on human health and safety would be both minimal and positive. Given the current programs that are in place for the foreseeable future, this is expected to be a positive cumulative effect on water quality. In conclusion, in scoping cumulative effects issues no resources were identified as having potential to be significantly affected.

4.0 STATUS OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Based on the information provided above, full compliance with all local, state, and federal statues and Executive Orders is anticipated.

Statute/Executive Order	Full	Partial	N/A
National Environmental Policy Act		X	
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	X		
Endangered Species Act	X		
Clean Water Act	X		
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act			NA
Clean Air Act	X		
National Historic Preservation Act	X		
Archeological Resources Protection Act			NA
Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	X		
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	X		
Toxic Substances Control Act	X		
Quite Communities Act	X		
Farmland Protection Act			X
Executive Order 11988 Floodplain Management			X
Executive Order 11990 Protection of Wetlands			X
Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations	X		

5.0 PUBLIC COORDINATION

5.1 Agencies Contacted

Agencies contacted for comment and correspondence as part of this assessment include: the OEPA (water quality data), ODNR (State listed endangered species and scenic rivers), and USFWS (National endangered species). Agency correspondence is included in Appendix B.

5.2 Public Review and Comments

This Draft Environmental Assessment, and Draft Finding of No Significant Impact will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, as required under NEPA. A notice of availability will be published in the local newspaper, Canton Repository, advising the public of availability of this document for review and comment. A copy of the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) will be placed in the Lake Community Library (located at 11955 Market Avenue North Uniontown, Ohio 44685) and on-line at: ***http://www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/review/***. The mailing list for the DEA is located in Appendix C.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed construction of a separate sanitary sewer system will provide improved sanitary sewer facilities to Marlboro Township, and eliminate the discharge of untreated sewage to surface waters. The Project is not anticipated to produce significant, adverse impacts to the surrounding natural or human environment. The footprint of the Project is minimal, with most of the infrastructure located in existing road rights-of-ways. The proposed pump station and WWTP will result in permanent above ground structures; however the impacts are considered to be minor. The effects of excavation (noise, dust, and erosion

control) and traffic disruptions are areas of concern for impacts to the natural and human environment. All necessary permits and approvals will be obtained by the contractor prior to the commencement of construction activities. Appropriate best management practices should be implemented by the contractor during construction to minimize impacts to residents and the environment. Therefore, the Preferred Action Alternative would not be expected to have significant impacts on the human environment. A Finding of No Significant Impact is anticipated for the project.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Section 594 Sanitary Sewer Project
Village of Marlboro
Stark County, Ohio

1. Members of my staff have conducted an Environmental Assessment, in the overall public interest, which considers potential impacts on the human environment from the proposed Village of Marlboro Sanitary Sewer Project, Stark County, Ohio. The Preferred Action Alternative consists of installation of a new sanitary sewer system. The purpose of the proposed project is to provide sanitary sewer facilities to the Village of Marlboro, Ohio.

2. The possible consequences of the proposed action have been studied for environmental, cultural, and social well-being effects.

3. The Preferred Action Alternative and the No Action alternative were the only alternatives carried forward for detailed evaluation. Primary ecological impacts from the Preferred Action Alternative are the effects of excavation (noise, dust and erosion control), which are considered to be minor and temporary, due to the limited nature of the construction design and utilization of best management practices. The Preferred Action Alternative is expected to have beneficial impacts on human health and safety which are currently impacted by the lack of a functioning sanitary sewer system. No threatened or endangered species or any associated critical habitat would be impacted by the Preferred Action Alternative.

The No Action Alternative would result in a delay in project implementation as the sponsor seeks another funding source. This would result in the continuation of adverse impacts to the community.

4. An evaluation of the Preferred Action Alternative produced the following pertinent conclusions:

a. Environmental Considerations. The Huntington District has taken reasonable measures to assemble and present the known or foreseeable impacts of the Preferred Action Alternative to the human and natural environment in the Environmental Assessment. All potential adverse impacts of the proposed action are temporary and minor.

b. Social Well-Being Considerations. No significant economic or social well-being impacts that are both adverse and unavoidable are foreseen as a result of the Preferred Action Alternative. The community would benefit from the proposed action through a reliable water distribution system. The Preferred Action Alternative would have no effect on sites of significant archaeological or historical importance.

c. Coordination with Resource and Other Agencies. Pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) of 1958 as amended, coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the ODNR has been made. Appropriate measures and best management practices have been identified and incorporated into the plan. Also, in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1970, as amended, the proposed action would not have any adverse impacts on listed species.

d. Other Public Interest Considerations. There has been no opposition to the proposed action alternative expressed by the state or local governments, or organized environmental groups, and there are no unresolved issues regarding the implementation of the project.

5. I find the proposed action has been planned in accordance with current authorization as described in the Environmental Assessment. The proposed action is consistent with national policy, statutes and administrative directives. This determination is based on thorough analysis and evaluation of the proposed action and the alternate course of action. In conclusion, I find the proposed sanitary sewer system for the Village of Marlboro, Ohio, would have no significant adverse effect on the quality of the human and/or natural environment and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

_____

Robert D. Peterson
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

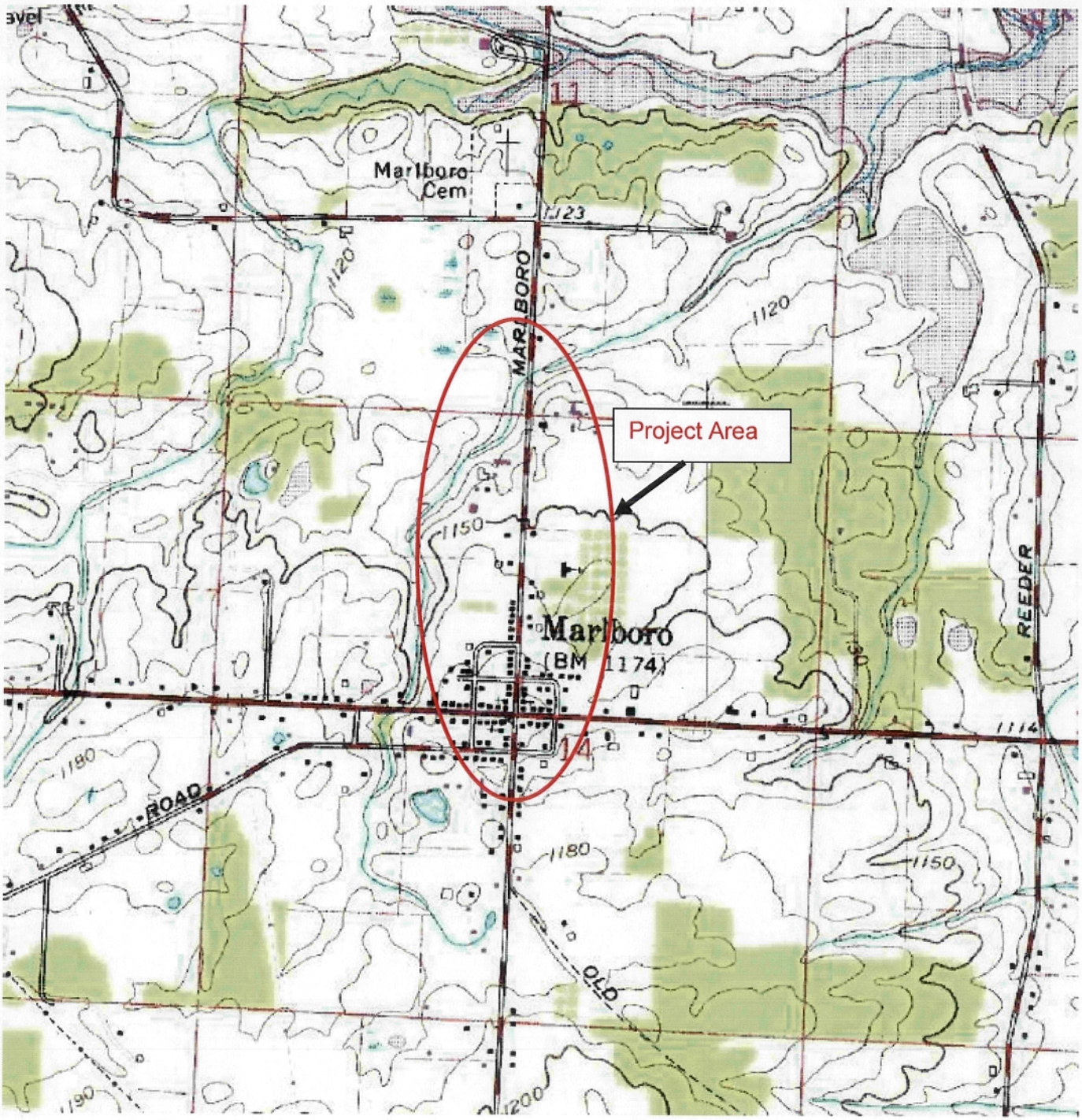
QUALITY CONTROL PLAN
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
VILLAGE OF MARLBORO SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM
SECTION 594 PROJECT
JACKSON COUNTY
OHIO

Volume: Environmental Assessment
Technical Specialist: Jami L. Buchanan, Community Planner
Organization: Planning Branch, Environmental Analysis Section

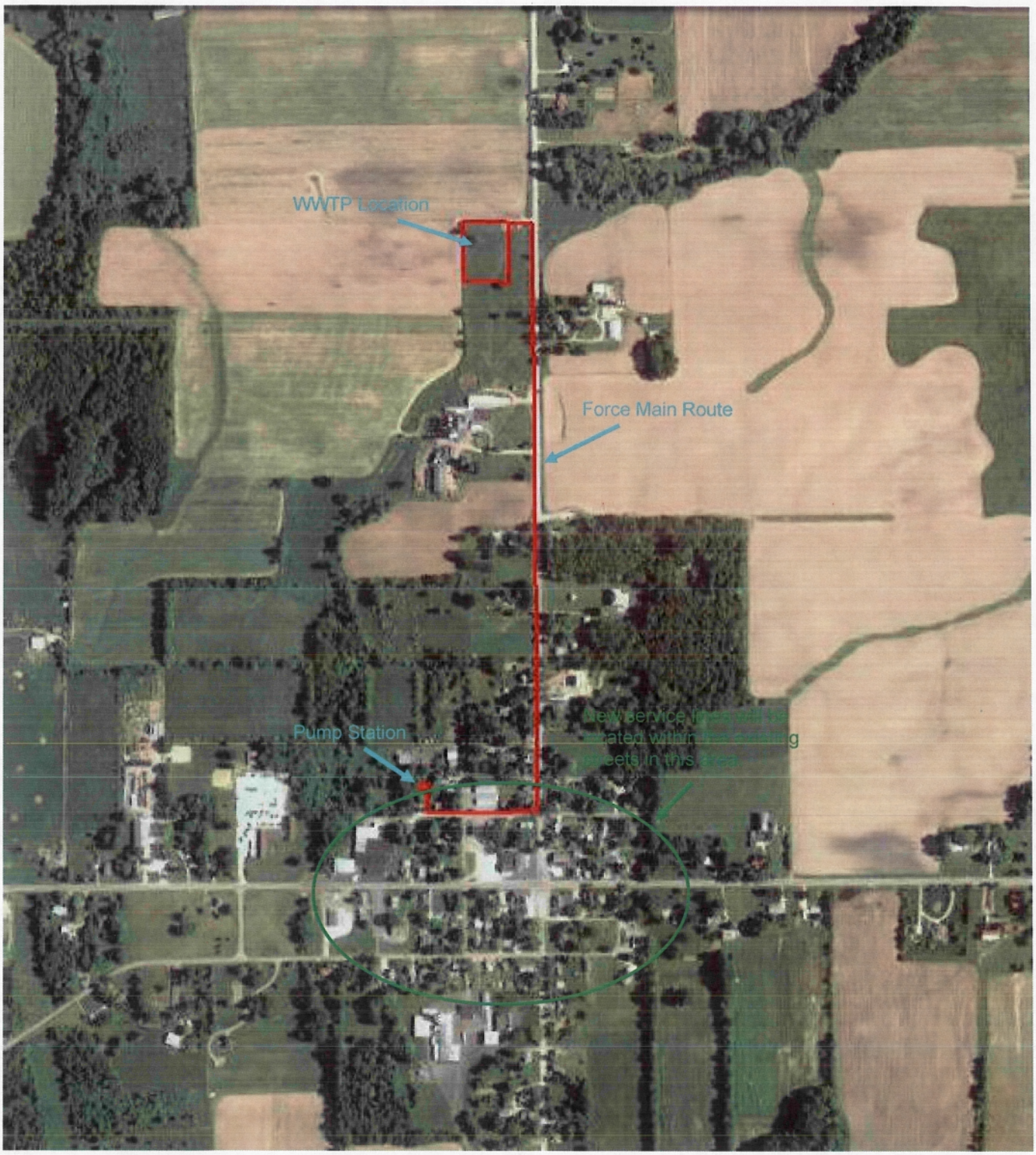
Activity	Technical Reviewer	Certification Signature	Certification Date
Draft EA and FONSI	Jonathan Aya-ay		12-29-11
Draft EA and FONSI	Deb Tabor	Deb Tabor	1-4-11

APPENDIX A

SITE LOCATION MAPS



psi Information To Build On Engineering • Consulting • Testing	Figure 1 **SITE LOCATION MAP** (1994 Topo Map)
Marlboro Ohio Sanitary Sewer System Marlboro Township Stark County, Ohio	Source: MSR Maps



psi Information To Build On Engineering • Consulting • Testing	Figure 2 **PROJECT OVERVIEW MAP** (2010 air photo)
Marlboro Ohio Sanitary Sewer System Marlboro Township Stark County, Ohio	Source: GIS

APPENDIX B

AGENCY COORDINATION

OHIO HISTORY

October 27, 2011

Paul Bowyer
Professional Service Industries, Inc.
5555 Canal Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44125

Dear Mr. Bowyer:

Re: Sanitary Sewer and Treatment, Marlboro, Stark County, Ohio

This is in response to your letter of October 20, 2011 transmitting additional information about the survey of the project area. My comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and the associated regulations of 36 CFR Part 800.

The project involves construction of a pump station, treatment facility and collection lines. The sewer will be located in road right-of-way. Archaeological survey resulted in the identification of a small historic site, 33 ST 1016. Based on the data provided I agree that this site is ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. There are two residences in the area of potential effects for the treatment facility (12974 and 12842 Marlboro Avenue), neither of which is eligible for the National Register. Therefore I concur that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed project. No further coordination is necessary regarding this project unless the scope of work changes or historic properties are accidentally discovered.

If you have any questions please contact me at (614) 298-2005. If I am unavailable please contact Nathan Young at (614) 298-2000.

Sincerely,

Julie Quinlan

xc: Susan Stafford, COEH

Serial #1041196
ID #2011-STA-17646-2

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1982 Velma Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211-2497 ph: 614.298.2000 fx: 614.298.2037
www.ohiohistory.org

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
4625 Morse Road, Suite 104
Columbus, Ohio 43230
(614) 416-8993 / FAX (614) 416-8994

August 8, 2011

Mr. Paul Bowyer, PG
Project Manager
PSI
5555 Canal Road
Cleveland Ohio 44125

Tails: 3142-2011-TA-0927

Dear Mr. Bowyer:

This is in response to your July 27, 2011 letter requesting information about possible impacts on federally threatened or endangered species at the proposed site for the village of Marlboro sanitary sewer system. The proposed project includes construction of new sanitary sewer lines, force main, pump station, and waste water treatment plant in Marlboro Township, Stark County, Ohio.

There are no Federal wilderness areas, wildlife refuges, or designated Critical Habitat within the vicinity of the proposed site.

ENDANGERED SPECIES COMMENTS: The proposed project lies within the range of the **Indiana bat** (*Myotis sodalis*), a federally listed endangered species. Since first listed as endangered in 1967, their population has declined by nearly 60%. Several factors have contributed to the decline of the Indiana bat, including the loss and degradation of suitable hibernacula, human disturbance during hibernation, pesticides, and the loss and degradation of forested habitat, particularly stands of large, mature trees. Fragmentation of forest habitat may also contribute to declines. During winter, Indiana bats hibernate in caves and abandoned mines. Summer habitat requirements for the species are not well defined but the following are considered important:

(1) dead or live trees and snags with peeling or exfoliating bark, split tree trunk and/or branches, or cavities, which may be used as maternity roost areas;
(2) live trees (such as shagbark hickory and oaks) which have exfoliating bark;
(3) stream corridors, riparian areas, and upland woodlots which provide forage sites.

It appears that habitat exhibiting the characteristics described above may be present at the proposed project site. However, the photos and site description provided indicate that habitat availability for the Indiana bat at the proposed site is limited. Therefore, we recommend that any trees exhibiting any of the characteristics listed above, as well as surrounding trees, be saved wherever possible. However, if these trees cannot be avoided, they should only be cut between September 30 and April 1.

APPENDIX C

MAILING LIST

Federal Officials

Honorable Sherrod Brown
United States Senate
200 North High Street, Room 614
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Honorable Rob Portman
United States Senate
37 West Broad Street, Room 310
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Honorable Bob Gibbs
Representative in Congress
1166 Military Road, Suite B
Zanesville, Ohio 43701

Honorable John Kasich
Governor of Ohio
Riffe Center, 30th Floor
77 South High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

State Officials

Marlboro Township Trustees
Post Office Box 492
Waldo, Ohio 43356

Resource Agencies

Dr. Mary Knapp
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4625 Morse Road, Suite 104
Columbus, Ohio 43230

Natural Resource Conservation Service
Jackson Service Center
2026 Fairgreens Road
Jackson, Ohio 45640

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Ohio EPA
Southeast District Office
2195 Front Street
Logan, Ohio 43138

Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Division of Wildlife
2045 Morse Road, Building G
Columbus, Ohio 43229

Mark Epstein, Department Head
Resource Protection and Review
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43211

Municipal Agencies

Lake Community Library
11955 Market Avenue North
Uniontown, Ohio 44685