

From: [James Noel - NOAA Federal](#)
To: [Wilburn, Megan B LRH](#); [Brian Astifan - NOAA Federal](#); [Noel, Jim \(NOAA\)](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Pomeroy
Date: Monday, February 08, 2016 10:16:37 AM

We have reviewed the changes coming near Pomeroy on bank stabilization. It all looks good.

Jim

Jim Noel
Service Coordination Hydrologist
Ph: 937-383-0528
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Email: James.Noel@noaa.gov
Web: weather.gov/ohrfc
NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center
1901 South State Route 134
Wilmington, OH 45177

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<Blocked<http://www.weather.gov/css/images/twitter.png>> - @NWSOHRFC

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS**

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)	3. Date of Land Evaluation Request	4. Sheet 1 of _____
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1. Name of Project	5. Federal Agency Involved
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2. Type of Project	6. County and State
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PART II (To be completed by NRCS)	1. Date Request Received by NRCS	2. Person Completing Form
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3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form). YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Acres Irrigated Average Farm Size
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5. Major Crop(s)	6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: _____ %	7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: _____ %
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8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used	9. Name of Local Site Assessment System	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS
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PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)	Alternative Corridor For Segment			
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	Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly				
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services				
C. Total Acres In Corridor				

PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information	
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A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland				
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland				
C. Percentage Of Farmland in County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted				
D. Percentage Of Farmland in Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value				

PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)	
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PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))	Maximum Points			
1. Area in Nonurban Use	15			
2. Perimeter in Nonurban Use	10			
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	20			
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20			
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10			
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	25			
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5			
8. On-Farm Investments	20			
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25			
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10			
TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS	160			

PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)	
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Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)	100			
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)	160			
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)	260			

1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
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5. Reason For Selection:

Signature of Person Completing this Part:	DATE
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NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor

CORRIDOR - TYPE SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The following criteria are to be used for projects that have a linear or corridor - type site configuration connecting two distant points, and crossing several different tracts of land. These include utility lines, highways, railroads, stream improvements, and flood control systems. Federal agencies are to assess the suitability of each corridor - type site or design alternative for protection as farmland along with the land evaluation information.

(1) How much land is in nonurban use within a radius of 1.0 mile from where the project is intended?

More than 90 percent - 15 points
90 to 20 percent - 14 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(2) How much of the perimeter of the site borders on land in nonurban use?

More than 90 percent - 10 points
90 to 20 percent - 9 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(3) How much of the site has been farmed (managed for a scheduled harvest or timber activity) more than five of the last 10 years?

More than 90 percent - 20 points
90 to 20 percent - 19 to 1 point(s)
Less than 20 percent - 0 points

(4) Is the site subject to state or unit of local government policies or programs to protect farmland or covered by private programs to protect farmland?

Site is protected - 20 points
Site is not protected - 0 points

(5) Is the farm unit(s) containing the site (before the project) as large as the average - size farming unit in the County ?

(Average farm sizes in each county are available from the NRCS field offices in each state. Data are from the latest available Census of Agriculture, Acreage or Farm Units in Operation with \$1,000 or more in sales.)
As large or larger - 10 points
Below average - deduct 1 point for each 5 percent below the average, down to 0 points if 50 percent or more below average - 9 to 0 points

(6) If the site is chosen for the project, how much of the remaining land on the farm will become non-farmable because of interference with land patterns?

Acreage equal to more than 25 percent of acres directly converted by the project - 25 points
Acreage equal to between 25 and 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 1 to 24 point(s)
Acreage equal to less than 5 percent of the acres directly converted by the project - 0 points

(7) Does the site have available adequate supply of farm support services and markets, i.e., farm suppliers, equipment dealers, processing and storage facilities and farmer's markets?

All required services are available - 5 points
Some required services are available - 4 to 1 point(s)
No required services are available - 0 points

(8) Does the site have substantial and well-maintained on-farm investments such as barns, other storage building, fruit trees and vines, field terraces, drainage, irrigation, waterways, or other soil and water conservation measures?

High amount of on-farm investment - 20 points
Moderate amount of on-farm investment - 19 to 1 point(s)
No on-farm investment - 0 points

(9) Would the project at this site, by converting farmland to nonagricultural use, reduce the demand for farm support services so as to jeopardize the continued existence of these support services and thus, the viability of the farms remaining in the area?

Substantial reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 25 points
Some reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 1 to 24 point(s)
No significant reduction in demand for support services if the site is converted - 0 points

(10) Is the kind and intensity of the proposed use of the site sufficiently incompatible with agriculture that it is likely to contribute to the eventual conversion of surrounding farmland to nonagricultural use?

Proposed project is incompatible to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 10 points
Proposed project is tolerable to existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 9 to 1 point(s)
Proposed project is fully compatible with existing agricultural use of surrounding farmland - 0 points



Ohio Department of Natural Resources

JOHN R. KASICH, GOVERNOR

JAMES ZEHRINGER, DIRECTOR

Office of Real Estate
Paul R. Baldrige, Chief
2045 Morse Road – Bldg. E-2
Columbus, OH 43229
Phone: (614) 265-6649
Fax: (614) 267-4764

March 2, 2016

Megan Wilburn
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
502 Eighth Street
Huntington, West Virginia 25701

Re: 16-066; Village of Pomeroy, Section 14 Project

Project: The proposed project involves the emergency streambank and shoreline protection of approximately 2,200 linear feet of shoreline.

Location: The proposed project is located in the City of Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) has completed a review of the above referenced project. These comments were generated by an inter-disciplinary review within the Department. These comments have been prepared under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the National Environmental Policy Act, the Coastal Zone Management Act, Ohio Revised Code and other applicable laws and regulations. These comments are also based on ODNR's experience as the state natural resource management agency and do not supersede or replace the regulatory authority of any local, state or federal agency nor relieve the applicant of the obligation to comply with any local, state or federal laws or regulations.

Natural Heritage Database: The Natural Heritage Database has the following data at or within a one mile radius of the project area:

Channel darter (*Percina copelandi*), State threatened

We are unaware of any unique ecological sites, geologic features, animal assemblages, scenic rivers, state wildlife areas, nature preserves, state or national parks, state or national forests, national wildlife refuges, or other protected natural areas within the project area. The review was performed on the project area you specified in your request as well as an additional one mile radius. Records searched date from 1980. This information is provided to inform you of features present within your project area and vicinity. Additional comments on some of the features may be found in pertinent sections below.

Please note that Ohio has not been completely surveyed and we rely on receiving information from many sources. Therefore, a lack of records for any particular area is not a statement that rare species or unique features are absent from that area. Although

all types of plant communities have been surveyed, we only maintain records on the highest quality areas.

Fish and Wildlife: The Division of Wildlife (DOW) has the following comments.

The DOW recommends that impacts to 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.

The project is within the range of the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), a state endangered and federally endangered species. The following species of trees have relatively high value as potential Indiana bat roost trees to include: shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), shellbark hickory (*Carya laciniosa*), bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), and white oak (*Quercus alba*). Indiana bat roost trees consists of trees that include dead and dying trees with exfoliating bark, crevices, or cavities in upland areas or riparian corridors and living trees with exfoliating bark, cavities, or hollow areas formed from broken branches or tops. However, Indiana bats are also dependent on the forest structure surrounding roost trees. If suitable habitat occurs within the project area, the DOW recommends trees be conserved. If suitable habitat occurs within the project area and trees must be cut, the DOW recommends cutting occur between October 1 and March 31. If suitable trees must be cut during the summer months, the DOW recommends a net survey be conducted between June 1 and August 15, prior to any cutting. Net surveys should incorporate either nine net nights per square 0.5 kilometer of project area, or four net nights per kilometer for linear projects. If no tree removal is proposed, this project is not likely to impact this species.

The project is within the range of the sheepsnose (*Plethobasus cyphus*), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the fanshell (*Cyprogenia stegaria*), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the pink mucket (*Lampsilis orbiculata*), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the snuffbox (*Epioblasma triquetra*), a state endangered and federally endangered mussel, the washboard (*Megalonaias nervosa*), a state endangered mussel, the butterfly (*Ellipsaria lineolata*), a state endangered mussel, the elephant-ear (*Elliptio crassidens*), a state endangered mussel, the long-solid (*Fusconaia maculata maculata*), a state endangered mussel, the Ohio pigtoe (*Pleurobema cordatum*), a state endangered mussel, the pyramid pigtoe (*Pleurobema rubrum*), a state endangered mussel, the monkeyface (*Quadrula metanevra*), a state endangered mussel, the wartyback (*Quadrula nodulata*), a state endangered mussel, the black sandshell (*Ligumia recta*), a state threatened mussel, the threehorn wartyback (*Obliquaria reflexa*), a state threatened mussel, and the fawnsfoot (*Truncilla donaciformis*), a state threatened mussel.

This project must not have an impact on freshwater native mussels at the project site. This applies to both listed and non-listed species. Per the Ohio Mussel Survey Protocol (2015), all Group 2, 3, and 4 streams (Appendix A) require a mussel survey. This is further explained within the Ohio Mussel Survey Protocol. Therefore, if in-water work is planned in any stream that meets any of the above criteria, the DOW recommends the applicant provide information to indicate no mussel impacts will occur. If this is not possible, the DOW recommends a professional malacologist conduct a mussel survey in the project area. If mussels that cannot be avoided are found in the project area, as a last resort, the DOW recommends a professional malacologist collect and relocate the mussels to suitable and similar habitat upstream of the project site. Mussel surveys

and any subsequent mussel relocation should be done in accordance with the Ohio Mussel Survey Protocol. The Ohio Mussel Survey Protocol (2015) can be found at:

<http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/portals/wildlife/pdfs/licenses%20&%20permits/OH%20Mussel%20Survey%20Protocol.pdf>

The project is within the range of the western banded killifish (*Fundulus diaphanus menona*), a state endangered fish, the goldeye (*Hiodon alosoides*), a state endangered fish, the speckled chub (*Macrhybopsis aestivalis*), a state endangered fish, the paddlefish (*Polyodon spathula*) a state threatened fish, the river darter (*Percina shumardi*), a state threatened fish, and the channel darter (*Percina copelandi*), a state threatened fish. The DOW recommends no in-water work from March 15 through June 30 to reduce impacts to indigenous aquatic species and their habitat. If no in-water work is proposed, this project is not likely to impact these or other aquatic species.

The project is within the range of the eastern spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus holbrookii*), 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 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.

The project is within the range of the black bear (*Ursus americanus*), a state endangered species. Due to the mobility of this species, this project is not likely to impact this species.

Due to the potential of impacts to federally listed species, as well as to state listed species, we recommend that this project be coordinated with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Water: The Division of Water Resources has the following comments.

The proposed project is located within the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) as shown on the attached Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Development must meet the following standards:

New construction & substantial improvements shall be:

1. Anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic & hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.
2. Constructed with methods & materials resistant to flood damage.
3. Constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing & air conditioning equipment & other service facilities that are designed &/or elevated so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

Standards relevant to this development are:

Development proposed within the regulatory floodway of Zone AE:

1. In floodway areas, development shall cause no increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. Prior to issuance of a floodplain development permit, the applicant must submit a hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, conducted by a registered professional engineer, demonstrating that the proposed development would not result in any increase in the base flood elevation; or

2. Development in floodway areas causing increases in the base flood elevation may be permitted provided all of the standards specified in 44CFR65.7 and 44CFR65.12 are followed.

Executive Order 11988 requires federal agencies to avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of flood plains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative.

Standards for development within the SFHA (or 1%-annual-chance floodplain) are established by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) & implemented through Section 1521 of the Ohio Revised Code. Individual communities may have adopted standards that exceed the minimum NFIP criteria. Please contact the community Floodplain Manager, Paul Hellman, at (740) 992-3121 or via email at hmw_ppd07@yahoo.com for applicable standards.

ODNR appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments. Please contact John Kessler at (614) 265-6621 if you have questions about these comments or need additional information.

John Kessler
ODNR Office of Real Estate
2045 Morse Road, Building E-2
Columbus, Ohio 43229-6693
John.Kessler@dnr.state.oh.us

From: [Paul Hellman](#)
To: [Wilburn, Megan B LRH](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Village of Pomeroy - Floodplain Coordinator (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Wednesday, February 10, 2016 3:35:19 PM

HELLO MEGAN,

The village put my name on the flood plan list because I am the Village Administrator and they did not have anyone else to do the job. So what can I do for you, what would you like to know? Please call me at 740-444-2103 if you have questions or want to discuss the project for Pomeroy's streambank stabilization project. I was hoping to hear something soon the funds that we have acquired so far will be available in July 2016. Thanks again for all the attention you are giving Pomeroy's issues.

Paul Hellman
Village Administrator
Village of Pomeroy
660 East Main St
Pomeroy, OHIO 45769

On Wednesday, February 10, 2016 11:10 AM, "Wilburn, Megan B LRH" <Megan.B.Wilburn@usace.army.mil> wrote:

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Good Morning Paul,

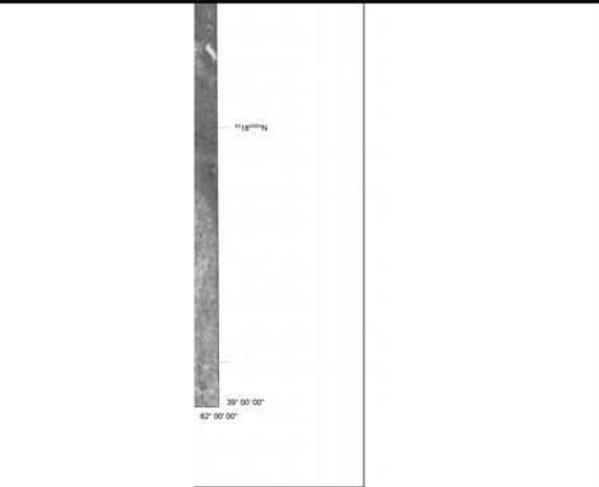
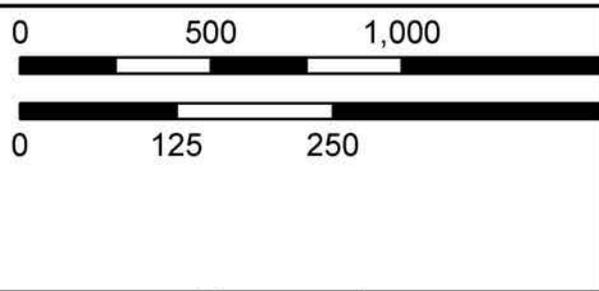
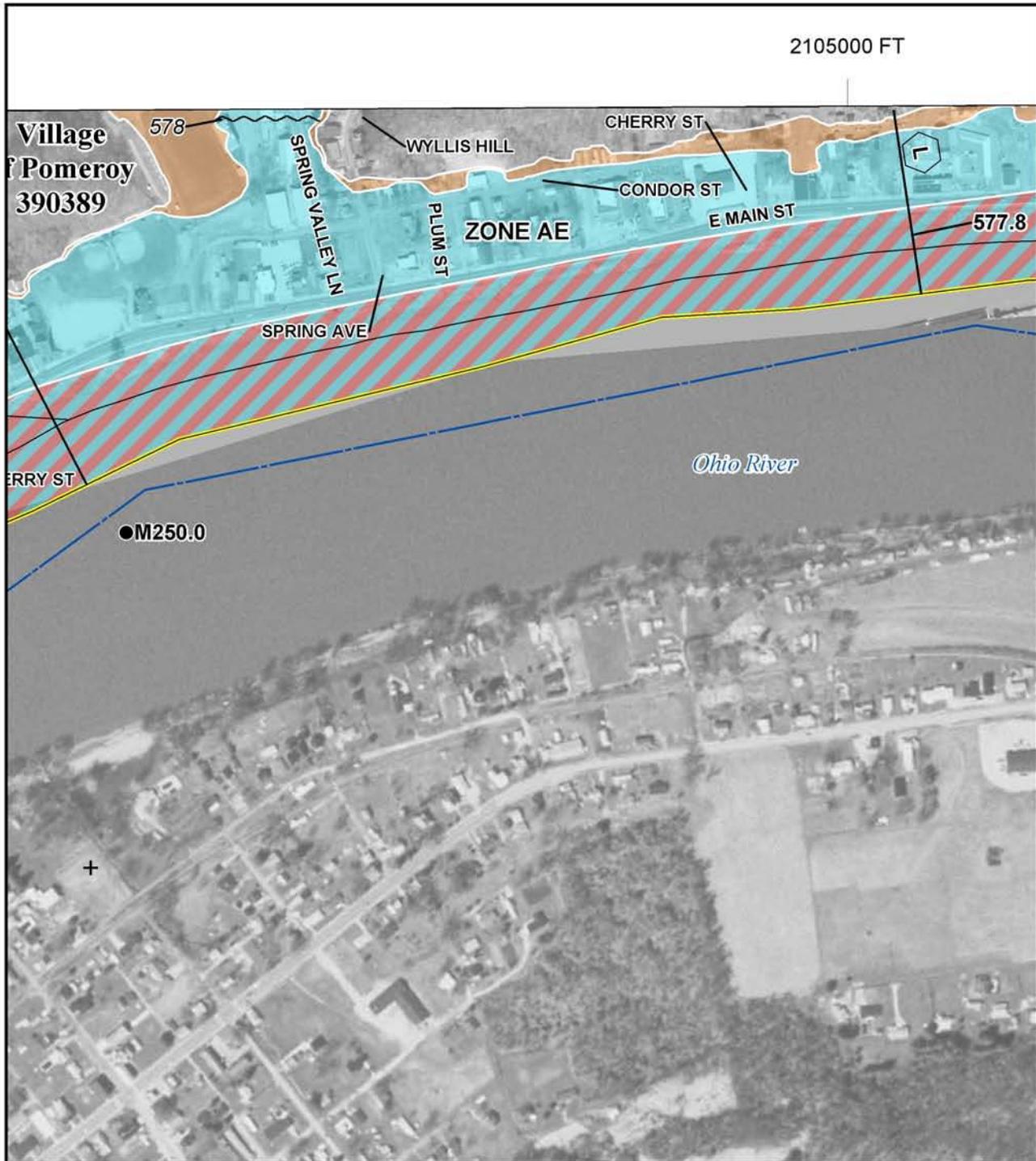
Recently I sent out coordination letters to get comments from resource agencies on the Village of Pomeroy streambank stabilization project as part of our environmental documentation. We sent a letter to Edward Werry, the Meigs County Floodplain Manager, and was informed that he did not have jurisdiction within the Village. I found your name and contact information on the designated floodplain administrator list.

Are you currently the floodplain administrator for the Village? If not, could you provide me with the name and contact information of the person I should contact.

Thank you,

Megan Wilburn
Planning Branch - Environmental Analysis Section
CELRH-PM-PD-R
US Army Corps of Engineers
Huntington District
502 8th Street
Huntington, WV 25701
304-399-5797

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OHIO COUNTY, OHIO
 CORPORATED AREAS
 219 of 395

MUNICIPALITY: VILLAGE OF POMEROY
 NUMBER: 390389
 PANEL: 0219
 SUFFIX: 0

VERSION NUMBER
 2.2.2.1
 MAP NUMBER
 39105C02190
 MAP REVISED
 May 19, 2014

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100 year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A** No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE** Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR** Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AH indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE A99** Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

- ZONE X** Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood, areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

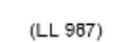
OTHER AREAS

- ZONE X** Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
- ZONE D** Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

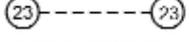
COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

-  1% annual chance floodplain boundary
-  0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
-  Floodway boundary
-  Zone D boundary
-  CBRS and OPA boundary
-  Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
-  Base Flood Elevation line and value, elevation in feet*
-  (LL 987) Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone, elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

-  Cross section line
-  Transect line
- 45° 02' 06", 93° 02' 12" Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Western Hemisphere
- 4980000N 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 15
- 4980000 FT 5000 foot grid ticks; Ohio State Plane coordinate system, South zone (FIPS Zone 3402), Transverse Mercator
- 11X55110X Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- M1.5 River Mile

From: Rachel.Taulbee@epa.ohio.gov
To: Wilburn, Megan B LRH
Cc: Rutherford, Rebecca A LRH; William.Fischbein@epa.ohio.gov; harry.kallipolitis@epa.ohio.gov; marco.deshaies@epa.ohio.gov
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Pomeroy, OH Section 401 WQC Permit (UNCLASSIFIED)
Date: Thursday, February 25, 2016 8:48:36 AM

Hi Megan,

It is the recommendation of the Agency at this time that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prepare and submit an individual 401 WQC application for the project.

Application materials (including Instructions) can be found here:

Blocked<http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/401/permitting.aspx#116555750-application-materials>

Please let know if you have any questions or need additional information.

Thank you,

Rachel Taulbee
Environmental Supervisor
401/Water Quality Unit
Division of Surface Water
Ohio EPA
2195 Front Street
Logan, Ohio 43138
P. 740.380.5433
rachel.taulbee@epa.ohio.gov

Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail

-----Original Message-----

From: Wilburn, Megan B LRH [<mailto:Megan.B.Wilburn@usace.army.mil>]
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 11:53 AM
To: Taulbee, Rachel
Cc: Rutherford, Rebecca A LRH; Fischbein, William; Kallipolitis, Harry
Subject: RE: Pomeroy, OH Section 401 WQC Permit (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Rachel,

This project falls under our Section 14 Streambank Protection Continuing Authorities Program. It is a project that is designed and built by USACE with a cost share agreement of a willing sponsor. Once the project is built by USACE the structure's operation and maintenance would then be given over to the sponsor. In this case the maintenance responsibility would be given over to the Village of Pomeroy.

Thank you,

Megan Wilburn
Planning Branch - Environmental Analysis Section CELRH-PM-PD-R US Army Corps of Engineers Huntington District

502 8th Street
Huntington, WV 25701
304-399-5797

-----Original Message-----

From: Rachel.Taulbee@epa.ohio.gov [<mailto:Rachel.Taulbee@epa.ohio.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2016 2:27 PM
To: Wilburn, Megan B LRH
Cc: Rutherford, Rebecca A LRH; William.Fischbein@epa.ohio.gov; harry.kallipolitis@epa.ohio.gov
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: Pomeroy, OH Section 401 WQC Permit (UNCLASSIFIED)

Hi again,

Couple more questions: Is this considered a Civil Works Project? Is this a structure built and maintained by the Corps?

Thanks,

Rachel

-----Original Message-----

From: Wilburn, Megan B LRH [<mailto:Megan.B.Wilburn@usace.army.mil>]
Sent: Wednesday, February 17, 2016 9:37 AM
To: Taulbee, Rachel
Cc: Rutherford, Rebecca A LRH
Subject: Pomeroy, OH Section 401 WQC Permit (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Caveats: NONE

Good Morning Rachel,

On January 26, 2016 our office sent a coordination letter to your office concerning the Pomeroy, Ohio Section 14 Streambank Restoration project. I wanted to follow up with an email to elicit from OEPA a recommendation on how to proceed with the 401 WQC permitting process for this project (such as filing for a 401 permit or if a possible waiver can be obtained). Below is the description found in the coordination letter.

"The USACE Huntington District is proposing a streambank protection project in the Village of Pomeroy (Village) under the authority of Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act. The Act authorizes the USACE to plan and construct emergency streambank and shoreline protection projects to protect endangered highways, highway bridge approaches, and public facilities such as water and sewer lines, churches, public and private nonprofit schools and hospitals, and other nonprofit public facilities.

The proposed streambank project is located on the right descending bank of the Ohio River between river miles 248-251 near State Route 833 (SR), in Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio (39.03003, -82.02184). Approximately 8,000 linear feet (LF) of streambank is located within the project area, of which approximately 2,200 LF is in immediate need of protection. Since 2013, the streambank erosion and a retaining wall collapse have resulted in the displacement of the northbound lane of SR 833. The paved lanes and shoulders, together with curb, drop inlets, cross drains, and utilities are misaligned as a result of these recent erosion and failure conditions. SR 833 is also referred to as East Main Street and provides the main source of transportation through the Village. Failure to protect this road would lead to the undercutting and collapse of SR 833, resulting in loss of public access and endangering adjacent utilities and town infrastructure.

The recommended alternative is a Longitudinal Dike Erosion Protection and Lower Wall Stabilization plan. Requirements for the construction would include clearing and grubbing of vegetation, clearing rubble, and excavation to provide suitable placement surfaces for the treatment from the shallow water bench to the lower

sandstone block wall. A discontinuous longitudinal dike totaling approximately 2,200 LF in length with dimensions approximately six (6) feet high and a crest width of approximately three (3) feet and side slopes of 1V:1.5H would be placed on the right descending bank of the Ohio River. A graded stone filter together with random free-draining fill and overlying gabion size stone blanket would be placed on a 1V:4H slope from the longitudinal dike to the existing retaining wall. To address the potential for secondary flood stage flows from outflanking the treatment, both upstream and downstream transitions adjacent to the stable reaches would be constructed along with tiebacks placed at 100 foot intervals within the treatment. Subsidence features landward of the wall would be backfilled with clayey soils."

Please provide the OEPA recommendation on how to proceed.

Thank you,

Megan Wilburn
Planning Branch - Environmental Analysis Section CELRH-PM-PD-R US Army Corps of Engineers Huntington
District
502 8th Street
Huntington, WV 25701
304-399-5797

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: NONE



In reply refer to
2016-MEG-34040

March 11, 2016

Megan Wilburn
US Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District
502 Eighth Street
Huntington, West Virginia 25701-2070

Dear Ms. Wilburn:

RE: Bank Stabilization, Village of Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio

This is in response to your transmittal, received on January 27, 2016 concerning the proposed project. The comments of the State Historic Preservation Office are submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

The project involves construction of new streambank protection structures in Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio. A check of our records shows that the project area has not been surveyed and that a large number of sites have been identified near the project area. Given the presence of sites nearby on similar topography, we recommend that a preliminary archaeological survey be conducted to identify sites in this area.

A survey will include a review of records and documents and a field investigation, generally excavation of small subsurface test units or if the ground surface is visible, surface collection. Frequently, enough information is obtained from the survey that the archaeologists can make recommendations on the National Register eligibility of historic properties or recommend further investigation.

Additionally, any buildings in the Area of Potential Effects (APE) that appear to be over 50 years old should be documented and evaluated for National Register eligibility.

If you need a list of consultants, please call me at (614) 298-2000 or check our website at www.ohiohistory.org/resource/histpres/services. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nathan J. Young".

Nathan J. Young, Project Reviews Manager
Resource Protection and Review

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

February 24, 2016

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District
Planning Branch, Environmental Analysis Section
Attn: Megan Wilburn
502 Eighth Street
Huntington, WV 25701

TAILS# 03E15000-2016-TA-0682

Reference: Village of Pomeroy Section 14 Project, Meigs County, Ohio

Dear Ms. Wilburn,

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed your January 26, 2016 letter requesting review of the above-referenced project. The proposed project involves installation of approximately 2,200 feet of longitudinal dike on the right descending bank of the Ohio River, adjacent to State Route 833. The purpose of the proposed project is to prevent further damage to the State Route from the eroding bank of the Ohio River.

FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES COMMENTS: All projects in the State of Ohio lie within the range of the federally endangered **Indiana bat** (*Myotis sodalis*) and the federally threatened **northern long-eared bat** (*Myotis septentrionalis*). 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/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. In the winter, Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats hibernate in caves and abandoned mines.

Should the proposed site contain trees ≥ 3 inches dbh, we recommend that trees be saved wherever possible. If any caves or abandoned mines may be disturbed, further coordination with this office is requested to determine if fall or spring portal surveys are warranted. If no caves or abandoned mines are present and trees ≥ 3 inches dbh cannot be avoided, we recommend that removal of any trees ≥ 3 inches dbh only occur between October 1 and March 31. Seasonal clearing is being recommended to avoid adverse effects to Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats. While incidental take of northern long-eared bats from most tree clearing is exempted by a 4(d) rule (see

<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/index.html>), incidental take of Indiana bats is still prohibited without a project-specific exemption. Thus, seasonal clearing is recommended where Indiana bats are assumed present.

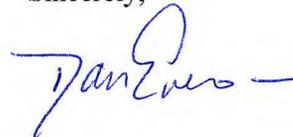
If implementation of this seasonal tree cutting recommendation is not possible, summer surveys may be conducted to document the presence or probable absence of Indiana bats within the project area during the summer. If a summer survey documents probable absence of Indiana bats, the 4(d) rule for the northern long-eared bat could be applied. Surveys must be conducted by an approved surveyor and be designed and conducted in coordination with the Endangered Species Coordinator for this office. Surveyors must have a valid federal permit. Please note that summer surveys may only be conducted between June 1 and August 15.

The proposed project lies within the range of the **fanshell** (*Cyprogenia stegaria*), **sheepnose** (*Plethobasus cyphus*), **snuffbox** (*Epioblasma triquetra*), and **rabbitsfoot** (*Quadrula c. cylindrica*), all federally listed mussels. You have indicated that a mussel survey will be conducted during the 2016 survey season, and that the survey proposal is being coordinated with this office. Please reinstate coordination with this office after the survey report has been finalized.

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, we recommend that you submit the new information to our office for review.

These comments have been prepared under the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended, and are consistent with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Mitigation Policy. This letter provides technical assistance only and does not serve as a completed section 7 consultation document. We recommend that the project be coordinated with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources due to the potential for the project to affect state listed species. Contact John Kessler, Environmental Services Administrator, at (614) 265-6621 or at john.kessler@dnr.state.oh.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dan Everson" with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Dan Everson
Field Supervisor

cc: Nathan Reardon, ODNR-DOW
Jennifer Norris, ODNR-DOW
John Navarro, ODNR-DOW

CELRH-EC-CE (1110)

08 April 2016

Wolfe/5327

JW

MEMORANDUM FOR CELRH-PM-PP (Attn: Kevin Nelson)

SUBJECT: Limited Phase I Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Investigation Report, Pomeroy, OH, Buttermilk Avenue to Nye Avenue, Section 14 Streambank Protection Project, April 2016.

1. Based on the assessment of current and historical information pertinent to the Pomeroy, OH Section 14 Streambank Protection Project, no further HTRW investigation of this project area is necessary at this time. For your convenience, the Executive Summary to the report is enclosed as Attachment 1.
2. The Limited Phase I HTRW Investigation Report, prepared by EC-CE and dated April 2016, has been placed on ProjectWise under the Pomeroy Section 14 Pre-Construction HTRW folder and on the J drive in the Temp folder under the Pomeroy, OH Section 14 subfolder.
3. If there are any questions concerning the information referenced above, please contact Ms. Janet Wolfe at x5327.



WYATT H. KMEN

Chief, Environmental and Remediation Section

Enclosure

CF: EC-CE (file)

**LIMITED PHASE I
HAZARDOUS, TOXIC, AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE (HTRW)
INVESTIGATION REPORT
POMEROY – BUTTERMILK AVENUE TO NYE AVENUE
SECTION 14 STREAMBANK PROTECTION PROJECT
POMEROY, OH
APRIL 2016**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. SCOPE OF WORK

The Corps of Engineers (COE) is assisting the Village of Pomeroy in addressing a streambank erosion problem along the Ohio River which is endangering Ohio State Route 833 (SR 833), from Butternut Avenue to Nye Avenue. The immediately endangered reach of SR 833 is at this time approximately 2100 LF within an approximate 6700 LF reach of the Ohio River bank. Within the 6700 linear feet reach there are existing stable reaches.

The Corps of Engineers Huntington District, Environmental and Remediation Section (CELRH-EC-CE) conducted a Limited Phase I HTRW Investigation of the area where streambank protection work will be performed, in order to provide an initial assessment of the potential for HTRW contamination to the project area.

2. SITE OBSERVATIONS

The following observations were noted during the site visit:

In the area of 828 E. Main Street, a stone structure, appearing to be a former barge loading/off-loading area or a possible former coal tipple, was observed in the river along the streambank. A resident across the street was interviewed, who stated that it was a former barge loading area for the coal mines and steel industry in the area.

At several places along the streambank, there appeared to be historical structures that could have been associated with coal mining or the iron and steel plants in the area.

Also, at several places along the streambank, there appeared to be slag, railroad ties, gravel, etc. associated with the railroad and/or the historical coal mines/iron and steel industry in the area.

Signage for one Combined Sewage Overflow (CSO) location was identified, although the actual outfall was not observed since view of the streambank from the river was not feasible.

ATTACHMENT 1

The locations of several Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) sites were observed during the site visit. According to Ohio EPA records, site assessments to address impacts to soil, groundwater, and surface water have not been completed for these sites.

- Former Pomeroy Food Shop, 828 E. Main St., Pomeroy, OH 45769.
- Former Sugar Run Ashland, 190 Mulberry St., Pomeroy, OH 45769.
- Par Mar #40, 1547 Nye Ave. (Rt. 7), Pomeroy, OH 45769.

The areas of the former iron and steel plants shown on the Sanborn Maps (Union Steel Company/American Steel and Hopper Co., former Midwest Steel/Mountaineer Metals, etc.) along Condor Street and Main Street were observed via a windshield survey. Old railroad spurs are visible in several places along these areas.

Acid mine drainage was observed in the vicinity of one of the mine entrances along the project area, in the area of one of the LUST locations.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. Based on the investigative findings and the planned activities for this project, the following recommendations are presented.

The construction contract needs to include language informing the contractor of the potential for encountering questionable fill materials and of the need for diligent observation within the limits of excavation. In particular, excavations may encounter materials or waste listed below or other uncontrolled fill materials that are deleterious to the environment. No specific contamination or point source within the limits of excavation was noted, but local or nearby activities may have affected the quality of fill at the river bank. If the contractor encounters any such contaminant, they shall cease work at that spot, sample the material in question, and await analytical results to determine whether remediation is required prior to continuing construction. Any investigation of potential contamination needs to be performed by persons experienced and trained in HTRW who possess a 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certification. Construction workers and safety personnel need to be made aware of the following site-specific issues:

- The streambank may contain fill materials consisting of: iron/steel slag, coal residue, and railroad ties from current/former coal mining; iron/steel industry; former saltworks and its related former chemical plant in the area (see maps and drawings included in Appendices A and B).
- Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) existing within the project area. One location was observed in the eastern portion of the project area, in the vicinity of 828 E. Main Street. Additional impacts to surface water from the AMD due to construction activities shall be avoided during the project.
- Petroleum (gasoline, diesel, etc.) LUST sites in the area may have potentially impacted subsurface soil, groundwater, and/or surface water in the area. The offsite

ATTACHMENT 1

impacts to several LUST sites are not known. If there is evidence of petroleum contamination during construction, then construction shall be halted for additional investigation.

- One CSO outfall is located within the project area. The safety plan needs to address the area of the outfall and potential risk to workers from any potential discharge of untreated wastewater that may have occurred or will occur. If impacts from the CSO are detected during construction, further investigation will be necessary
- No sampling of surface water or soil is recommended at this time.

3.2. Changes in Design.

If the design plans undergo further changes to include any additional areas, the additional areas would also require a Limited Phase I investigation prior to implementation.

**LIMITED PHASE I
HAZARDOUS, TOXIC, AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE (HTRW)
INVESTIGATION REPORT
POMEROY – BUTTERMILK AVENUE TO NYE AVENUE
SECTION 14 STREAMBANK PROTECTION PROJECT
POMEROY, OH**

APRIL 2016

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
GREAT LAKES AND OHIO RIVER DIVISION
HUNTINGTON DISTRICT
502 EIGHTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, WV 25701**

**LIMITED PHASE I
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APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A: Site Maps and Drawings
- APPENDIX B: Topographic Maps, Aerial Photos, and Sanborn Maps
- APPENDIX C: Site Photos
- APPENDIX D: Environmental Database Search Report
- APPENDIX E: Quality Control Plan
- APPENDIX F: Site Safety and Health Plan
- APPENDIX G: E-Mail Logs

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The Corps of Engineers Huntington District, Environmental and Remediation Section (CELRH-EC-CE) conducted a Limited Phase I HTRW Investigation of the area where streambank protection work will be performed, in order to provide an initial assessment of the potential for HTRW contamination to the project area.

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The following observations were noted during the site visit:

In the area of 828 E. Main Street, a stone structure, appearing to be a former barge loading/off-loading area or a possible former coal tipple, was observed in the river along the streambank. A resident across the street was interviewed, who stated that it was a former barge loading area for the coal mines and steel industry in the area.

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Acid mine drainage was observed in the vicinity of one of the mine entrances along the project area, in the area of one of the LUST locations.

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3.1. Based on the investigative findings and the planned activities for this project, the following recommendations are presented.

The construction contract needs to include language informing the contractor of the potential for encountering questionable fill materials and of the need for diligent observation within the limits of excavation. In particular, excavations may encounter materials or waste listed below or other uncontrolled fill materials that are deleterious to the environment. No specific contamination or point source within the limits of excavation was noted, but local or nearby activities may have affected the quality of fill at the river bank. If the contractor encounters any such contaminant, they shall cease work at that spot, sample the material in question, and await analytical results to determine whether remediation is required prior to continuing construction. Any investigation of potential contamination needs to be performed by persons experienced and trained in HTRW who possess a 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certification. Construction workers and safety personnel need to be made aware of the following site-specific issues:

- The streambank may contain fill materials consisting of: iron/steel slag, coal residue, and railroad ties from current/former coal mining; iron/steel industry; former saltworks and its related former chemical plant in the area (see maps and drawings included in Appendices A and B).
- Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) existing within the project area. One location was observed in the eastern portion of the project area, in the vicinity of 828 E. Main Street. Additional impacts to surface water from the AMD due to construction activities shall be avoided during the project.
- Petroleum (gasoline, diesel, etc.) LUST sites in the area may have potentially impacted subsurface soil, groundwater, and/or surface water in the area. The offsite impacts to several LUST sites are not known. If there is evidence of petroleum

contamination during construction, then construction shall be halted for additional investigation.

- One CSO outfall is located within the project area. The safety plan needs to address the area of the outfall and potential risk to workers from any potential discharge of untreated wastewater that may have occurred or will occur. If impacts from the CSO are detected during construction, further investigation will be necessary
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3.2. Changes in Design.

If the design plans undergo further changes to include any additional areas, the additional areas would also require a Limited Phase I investigation prior to implementation.

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APRIL 2016**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended, the Village of Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio has requested Corps of Engineers' (COE) assistance in addressing a streambank erosion problem along the Ohio River which is endangering Ohio State Route 833 (SR 833), from Butternut Avenue to Nye Avenue, one of the city's critical vehicle travelways.

Recently, during the period from 2013 to present, river bank and wall collapse have resulted in displacement of the northbound SR 833 travelways. The paved lanes and shoulders, together with curb, drop inlets, cross drains, and utilities are misaligned as a result of these recent erosion and failure conditions. The immediately endangered reach of SR 833 is at this time approximately 2100 linear feet (LF) within an approximate 6700 LF reach of the Ohio River bank. Within the 6700 LF reach there are existing stable reaches.

Treatment alternatives could include excavation of unsuitable fills, mine waste, and landfill debris, breached drainage and collapsed relic sandstone block walls with offsite disposal. Excavation and stone dike placement would exclude an existing 4600 LF of rubble dikes which were constructed by the Village of Pomeroy during the period of 1986 through 1991. However, these treatment measures were limited and subsequent Ohio River floods have resulted in outflanking and additional wall failures. Other treatment systems, which would be more costly on a linear foot basis, include stone buttresses, crib walls, and sheet pile installations. Vegetative treatments would not provide sufficient road stabilization since coal mine debris and landfills are unsuitable substrate. Upon completion of project construction, drains, utility, and SR 833 repairs would be the responsibility of others.

Operations and maintenance of the proposed treatment would include nuisance vegetation control, drainage system replacement, and additional SR 833 repaving, together with curb and drop inlet reconstruction.

A vicinity map is included in Appendix A. As part of the study phase, a Limited Phase I HTRW Investigation is necessary.

1.1 Scope of Work

The Corps of Engineers Huntington District, Environmental and Remediation Section (CELRH-EC-CE) conducted a Limited Phase I HTRW Investigation of the area where streambank protection work will be performed, in order to provide an initial assessment of the potential for HTRW contamination to the project area. Under this limited investigation, individual tracts were not separately assessed and property ownership histories were not obtained. Records, mapping, and aerial photography were reviewed, and local officials were contacted to determine both prior and existing problematic land uses which could have caused contamination within the project area. A site reconnaissance was conducted to define any contamination within the project work areas. The investigation included the following:

- Site visit to the project area.
- Review of environmental database search reports and Ohio EPA reports.
- Interviews with local officials.
- Documentation of findings and conclusions in a Phase I HTRW Investigation Report.

1.2 Limitations of Investigation

The investigation was performed based solely upon information available to the Corps of Engineers at the time of the investigation. Services for the Limited Phase I HTRW Investigation did not include sampling, testing, and/or analysis to conclusively ascertain that contamination exists or is absent at or near the project site. Information concerning environmentally sensitive incidents was gathered based on state information available for public review and on information from local government officials. No warranties or certifications can be provided by CELRH-EC-CE concerning the accuracy or completeness of all the information reviewed during the investigation.

The determination of potential HTRW contamination should not be considered as a definite assertion that an environmentally sensitive condition actually exists. The conclusions and recommendations presented herein are based on information gathered using that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances by competent members of the environmental profession and no warranties are expressed or implied.

Furthermore, no environmental site assessment can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for recognized environmental conditions in connection with a property. Conducting a Limited Phase I HTRW Investigation is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for recognized environmental conditions and this assessment recognizes reasonable limits of time and cost. In addition, appropriate inquiry does not mean an exhaustive assessment of a property. At some point, the cost of information obtained or the time required to gather it outweighs the usefulness of the information and in fact may be a material detriment to the orderly completion of transactions. Furthermore, subsequent environmental site assessments should not be considered valid standards to judge the appropriateness of any prior assessment based on hindsight, new information, use of developing technology or analytical techniques, changing regulatory or industry standards, or other factors.

2.0 INVESTIGATIVE FINDINGS

In accordance with Corps of Engineers policy for HTRW investigations, a Quality Control Plan (QCP) and Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) were developed and implemented prior to and during all phases of this investigation. Procedures and documentation of the QCP are enclosed in Appendix E. A copy of the SSHP is in Appendix F.

2.1. Site Descriptions and Field Investigative Findings

On March 15, 2016 a site visit was made to the Pomeroy Section 14 Streambank Project site by members of the Environmental & Remediation Section (EC-CE) of the Huntington District. Paul Hellman, Administrator for the Village of Pomeroy, met with EC-CE onsite. Although the Fire Department was scheduled to participate in the site visit, providing the use of their boat in order for EC-CE to view the streambank from the river, observation of the project area by boat was not possible due to high water in the area from overnight precipitation.

Site mapping is included in Appendices A and B. Site photos are included in Appendix C. The following observations were noted during the site visit:

In the area of 828 E. Main Street, a stone structure, appearing to be a former barge loading/off-loading area or a possible former coal tipple, was observed in the river along the streambank. A resident across the street was interviewed, who stated that it was a former barge loading area for the coal mines and steel industry in the area.

At several places along the streambank, there appeared to be historical structures that could have been associated with coal mining or the iron and steel plants in the area. Also, at several places along the streambank, there appeared to be slag, railroad ties, gravel, etc. associated with the railroad and/or the historical coal mines/iron and steel industry in the area. See photo nos. 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 in Appendix C.

Signage for one Combined Sewage Overflow (CSO) location was identified (see photos 1 and 2 in Appendix C), although the actual outfall was not observed since view of the streambank from the river was not feasible due to high water.

The locations of several Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites were observed during the site visit. According to Ohio EPA records, site assessments to address impacts to soil, groundwater, and surface water have not been completed for these sites. See photos of these sites in Appendix C (photo nos. 4, 7, 13, 14) and additional detail on these LUST sites in the database search report in Appendix D. These LUST locations have also been shown on the project area drawings included in Appendix A.

- Former Pomeroy Food Shop, 828 E. Main St., Pomeroy, OH 45769.
- Former Sugar Run Ashland, 190 Mulberry St., Pomeroy, OH 45769.
- Par Mar #40, 1547 Nye Ave. (Rt. 7), Pomeroy, OH 45769.

The areas of the former iron and steel plants shown on the Sanborn Maps (Union Steel Company/American Steel and Hopper Co., former Midwest Steel/Mountaineer Metals,

etc.) along Condor Street and Main Street were observed via a windshield survey. Old railroad spurs are visible in several places along these areas. (These sites are shown on project area drawings included in Appendix A and Sanborn Maps in Appendix B).

Acid mine drainage was observed in the vicinity of one of the mine entrances along the project area, in the area of one of the LUST locations. (See location on project area map included in Appendix A).

2.2. Mapping

Mapping was obtained for the project area and a review of reasonably ascertainable standard historical sources was performed as part of this investigation. The purpose of this historical record search is to determine the past uses of the project area. Aerial photographs, the USGS 7.5-minute historical topographic maps, Sanborn maps, and Ohio DNR Mine Maps of the project area were reviewed. This mapping indicates that Pomeroy was an area where coal mining and steel industry were located. Copies of these maps are included in Appendix B.

Topos, Aerials, and Sanborn Maps: The topographic maps and aerial photos indicate areas of land disturbance along the hillsides in the Pomeroy area. It appears after review of the OH DNR Mines mapping and the Sanborn Maps, the land disturbance is associated with underground and surface mining activities. Also, the Sanborn maps (Appendix B) indicate that several coal tipples, two iron/steel plants, a salt works plant, and car repair shops were also located along the river in Pomeroy.

Ohio DNR Mines Website: Active/inactive and abandoned coal mines, both underground mines and surface mines, are located within the Pomeroy area. See mapping in Appendix B obtained from the Ohio DNR website. Abandoned mine openings are present, labeled as “Drift Entry” on the mapping. Results of Ohio DNR Acid Mine Drainage Primary Watershed Assessment are shown on mapping also included in Appendix B. This information indicates potential for acid mine drainage within the project area. Due the proximity of mining in the area and historical coal tipples, one can expect that the streambank within the project area may contain acid mine drainage and fill material from coal mining activities.

Drawing of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO). CSO’s function to allow release of untreated sanitary wastewater during emergencies such as inundation of the sanitary wastewater treatment plant during high precipitation or during flooding conditions. Mitch Altier, representing the Village of Pomeroy, was contacted for information on CSO discharge locations within the project area. One CSO is located within the project area, shown on two drawings (see Appendix A). According to Mr. Altier, this location has not been used as a CSO in the recent past, but remains a potential CSO location if the need arises. This CSO location is also shown on the drawing of the project work area, also included in Appendix A.

2.3 Property Ownership Histories

Property ownership histories were not included in this investigation.

2.4. Interviews and e-mails.

Details of e-mail correspondence with Ohio EPA are included in Appendix G. Also, according to Paul Hellman, Administrator for the Village of Pomeroy, there is a long-time resident in Pomeroy, Bob Titius, with historical knowledge of the area. Mr. Hellman made several attempts to contact him during the site visit, but he could not be reached.

2.5. Regulatory Records Search by EDR.

Records of regulatory agencies listing recognized environmental conditions were obtained for the project area from Environmental Data Resources, Inc., a commercial database retrieval company. The search of environmental database records was based on a corridor search of the project work area. These records have been included in Appendix D. The information presented in the database search reports includes mapped and unmapped sites. Unmapped sites are properties with insufficient address information to be precisely mapped and are listed in the “Orphan Summary”.

A total of 117 mapped sites are located within the search area as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1 -Mapped Sites	
RCRA-LQG	1
RCRA-SQG	1
RCRA-CESQG	2
ERNS	3
OH DERR	2
OH SWF/LF	1
OH LUST	9
OH UST	8
OH AST	2
US Brownfields	1
OH Archive UST	8
OH Spills	10
WV Spills	1
RCRA NonGen/NLR	8
FINDS	18
OH LEAD	2
NY Manifest	1
OH NPDES	1
WV NPDES	2
ECHO	18
EDR Histor Auto	10
OH RGA LUST	8

Note: See definitions of the acronyms of Table 1 within the Database Search Report included in Appendix D.

The following mapped sites are of potential concern for the project:

Three (3) mapped Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) sites are located within the search area. Groundwater at the Sugar Run Ashland has been impacted. *It is unclear if groundwater or surface water within the project area has been impacted from these sites.* E-mail from OHEPA regarding the Tank Closure Reports is included in Appendix G. The Tank Closure Reports for these sites, although not included within this report due to the voluminous size (totaling > 500 pages), are retained in EC-CE files.

- Former Pomeroy Food Shop, 828 E. Main Street & 402 E. Main St.
- Former Sugar Run Ashland, 190 Mulberry Street.
- Par Mar, 1547 Nye Avenue (Rt. 7).
- One mapped ERNS (Emergency Response Notification System) site is located within the search area:
 - Mark Porter Chevrolet, 308 E. Main Street. It was reported that oil was dumped down the drain at this location over a period of three years by an employee. Ohio EPA was contacted and *no further information* was provided by Ohio EPA. See copy of email included in Appendix G.
- One mapped Ohio EPA Division of Environmental Response and Revitalization (DERR) site is located within the search area:
 - Midwest Steel. Ohio EPA DERR was contacted and *no further information* was provided by DERR. See copy of email included in Appendix G.

The *unmapped sites* in the Orphan Summary were reviewed for proximity to the project area. From information gathered during the site visit, along with a review of the site addresses, it was determined that the following two sites listed in the Orphan Summary are potentially located within the Pomeroy project area. *There is no indication that these unmapped sites have impacted the project area.*

- Seyler Lab - CERCLIS-NFRAP. The status of this site is “No Further Remedial Action Planned.
- MGM Farm City. OH LUST: this site appears to the location of 14 USTs. According to the Site Report included with the database search report, these tanks have been removed and the status of the site is “No Further Action”.

2.6. Regulatory Records Search by Ohio EPA (OH EPA).

See Appendix G for OH EPA responses to the Corps of Engineers’ requests for information on LUSTs and other environmental restoration/cleanups, etc. in the Pomeroy area. For the LUST sites, offsite impacts are unknown.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. Based on the investigative findings and the planned activities for this project, the following recommendations are presented.

The construction contract needs to include language informing the contractor of the potential for encountering questionable fill materials and of the need for diligent

observation within the limits of excavation. In particular, excavations may encounter materials or waste listed below or other uncontrolled fill materials that are deleterious to the environment. No specific contamination or point source within the limits of excavation was noted, but local or nearby activities may have affected the quality of fill at the river bank. If the contractor encounters any such contaminant, they shall cease work at that spot, sample the material in question, and await analytical results to determine whether remediation is required prior to continuing construction. Any investigation of potential contamination needs to be performed by persons experienced and trained in HTRW who possess a 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certification. Construction workers and safety personnel need to be made aware of the following site-specific issues:

- The streambank may contain fill materials consisting of: iron/steel slag, coal residue, and railroad ties from current/former coal mining; iron/steel industry; former saltworks and its related former chemical plant in the area (see maps and drawings included in Appendices A and B).
- Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) existing within the project area. One location was observed in the eastern portion of the project area, in the vicinity of 828 E. Main Street. Additional impacts to surface water from the AMD due to construction activities shall be avoided during the project.
- Petroleum (gasoline, diesel, etc.) LUST sites in the area may have potentially impacted subsurface soil, groundwater, and/or surface water in the area. The offsite impacts to several LUST sites are not known. If there is evidence of petroleum contamination during construction, then construction shall be halted for additional investigation.
- One CSO outfall is located within the project area. The safety plan needs to address the area of the outfall and potential risk to workers from any potential discharge of untreated wastewater that may have occurred or will occur. If impacts from the CSO are detected during construction, further investigation will be necessary
- No sampling of surface water or soil is recommended at this time.

3.2. Changes in Design.

If the design plans undergo further changes to include any additional areas, the additional areas would also require a Limited Phase I investigation prior to implementation.

4.0 REFERENCES

ASTM E 1527-13, Standard Practices for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.

ASTM E 1528-14, Standard Practices for Environmental Site Assessments: Transaction Screening Process.

EM 385-1-1, Safety and Health Requirements Manual

ER 1165-2-132, Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Guidance for Civil Works Projects.

*Limited Phase I Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Investigation
Pomeroy, OH
Section 14 Streambank Protection Project*

Appendix A: Site Maps and Drawings

Pomeroy, OH

Sec. 14 Project

Legend

-  Longitudinal dike
-  Longitudinal dike installed 1986-1991 by others

Location of Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO)

Former Midwest Steel

Acid Mine Drainage observed

828 E. Main St., Leaking Underground Tank Site (Former Pomeroy Food Shop)

Sec. 14 project completed 1975



Figure 1: Location of Pomeroy, Ohio Potential Section 14 Project Area

Legend
Potential Project Area

General vicinity of historic coal tippie & railroad spurs (see Sanborn Maps)

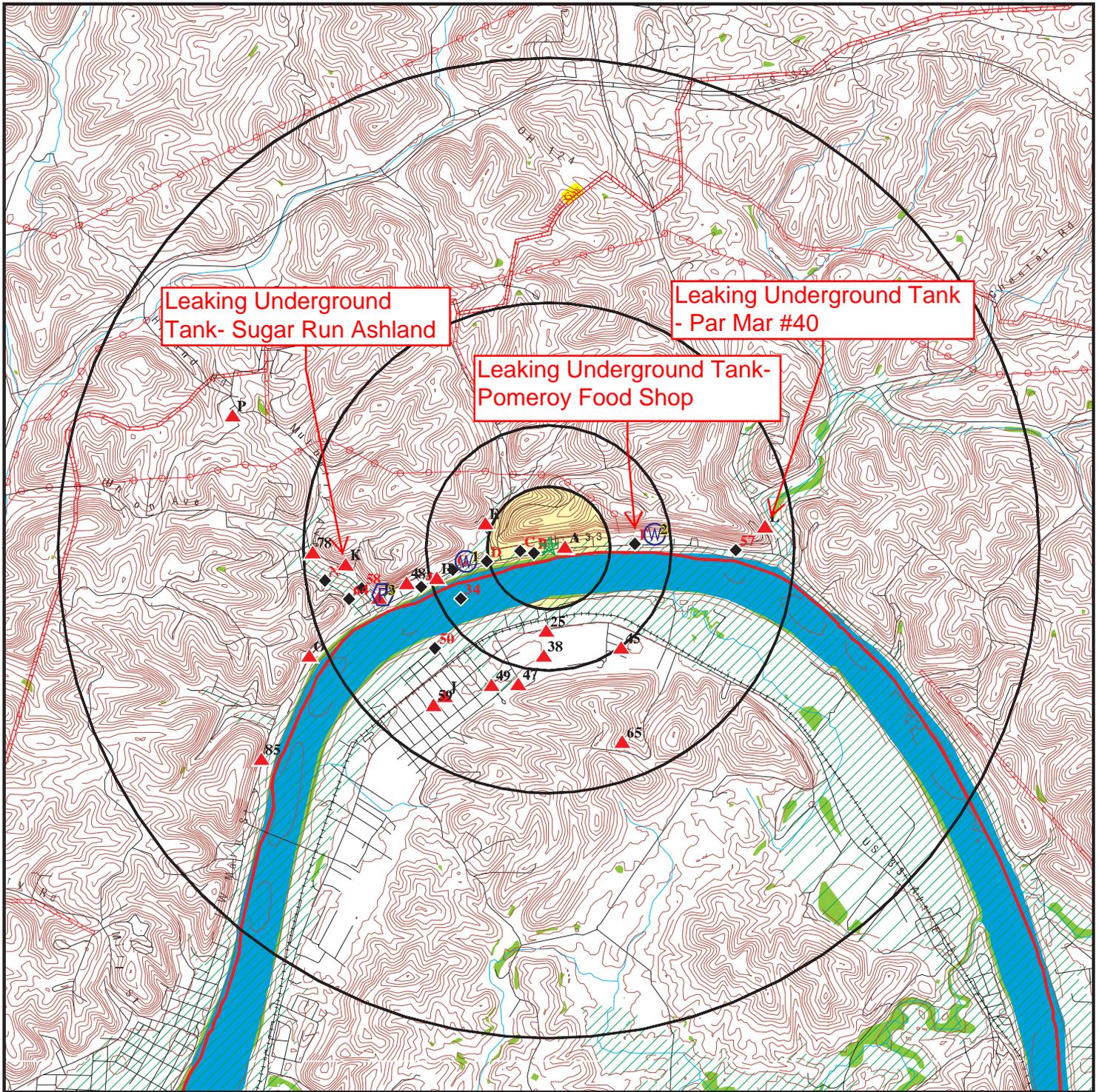
General vicinity for iron and steel plants and lumber business (see Sanborn Maps)

Par Mar Leaking Underground Tank Site

Gen vicinity of Former Graclif Chem Plant and former salt works plant (see Sanborn Maps)



OVERVIEW MAP - 4544543.1S



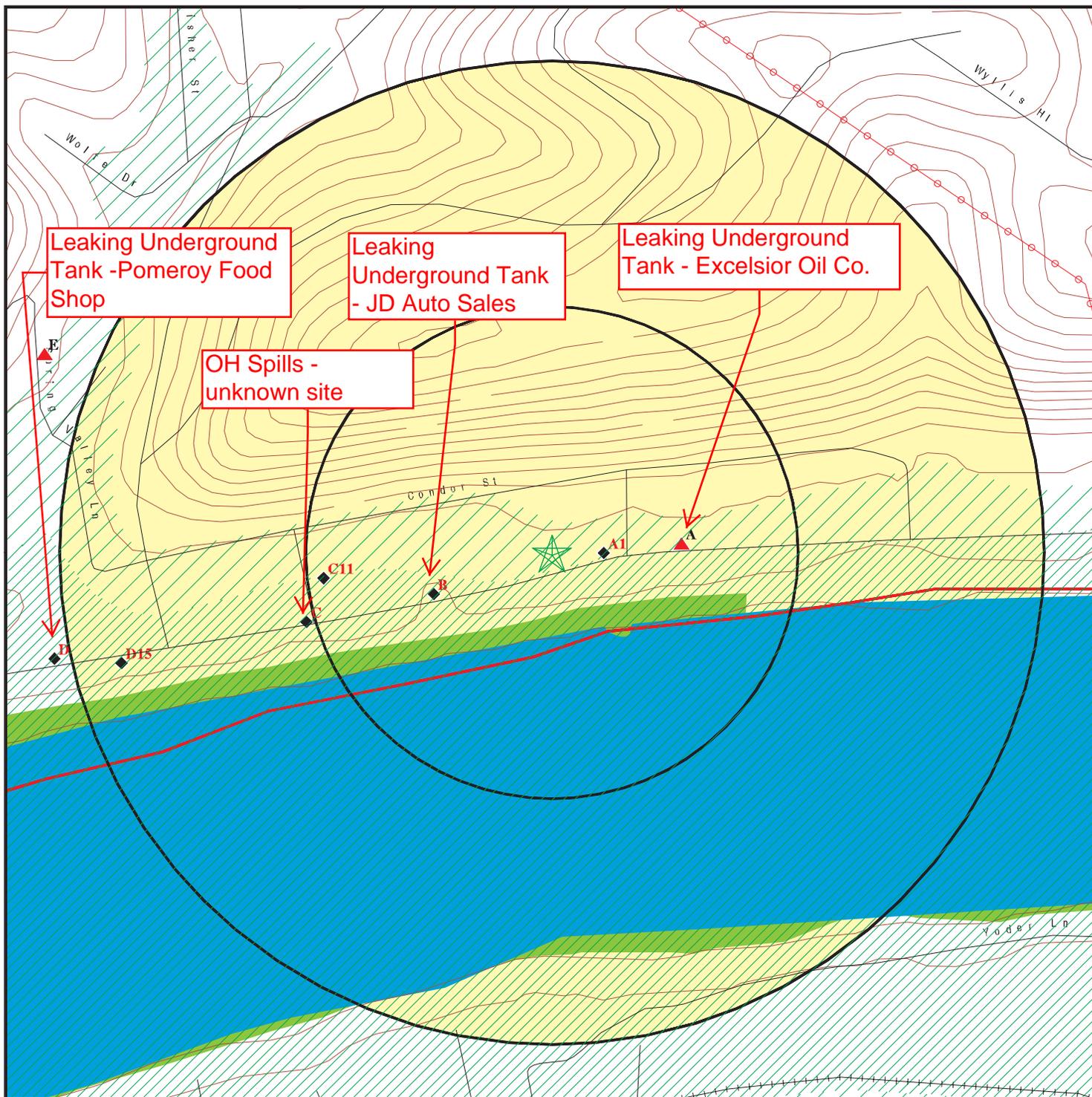
- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ▲ Manufactured Gas Plants
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- County Boundary
- Power transmission lines
- Pipelines
- ▨ 100-year flood zone
- ▨ 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Pomeroy
 ADDRESS: 550 E. Main Street
 Pomeroy OH 45769
 LAT/LONG: 39.030345 / 82.021188

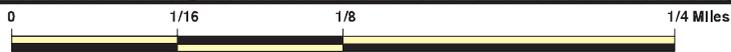
CLIENT: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 CONTACT: Janet Wolfe
 INQUIRY #: 4544543.1s
 DATE: February 22, 2016 3:39 pm

DETAIL MAP - 4544543.1S



- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ▲ Manufactured Gas Plants
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites

- Indian Reservations BIA
- ▲ County Boundary
- ▲ Power transmission lines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory



This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Pomeroy
 ADDRESS: 550 E. Main Street
 Pomeroy OH 45769
 LAT/LONG: 39.030345 / 82.021188

CLIENT: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 CONTACT: Janet Wolfe
 INQUIRY #: 4544543.1s
 DATE: February 22, 2016 3:42 pm

Pomero, OH - Sect 14 Project
Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) location



DRAINAGE AREA
339 Ac.

**SEWERAGE
APPROVED**
DATE OF THIS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AS EVIDENCED BY CERTIFIED COPY OF
JOURNAL ENTRY OF DIRECTOR
OF HEALTH HERETO ATTACHED

LEGEND

- R. C. PIPE SEWERS TO BE CONSTRUCTED.
- ==== EXISTING SEWERS OR CULVERTS.
- EXISTING CULVERTS, INVERTS TO BE PAVED AND TOP COVERED WITH CONCRETE SLAB.
- - □ BUILDINGS OR DWELLINGS.

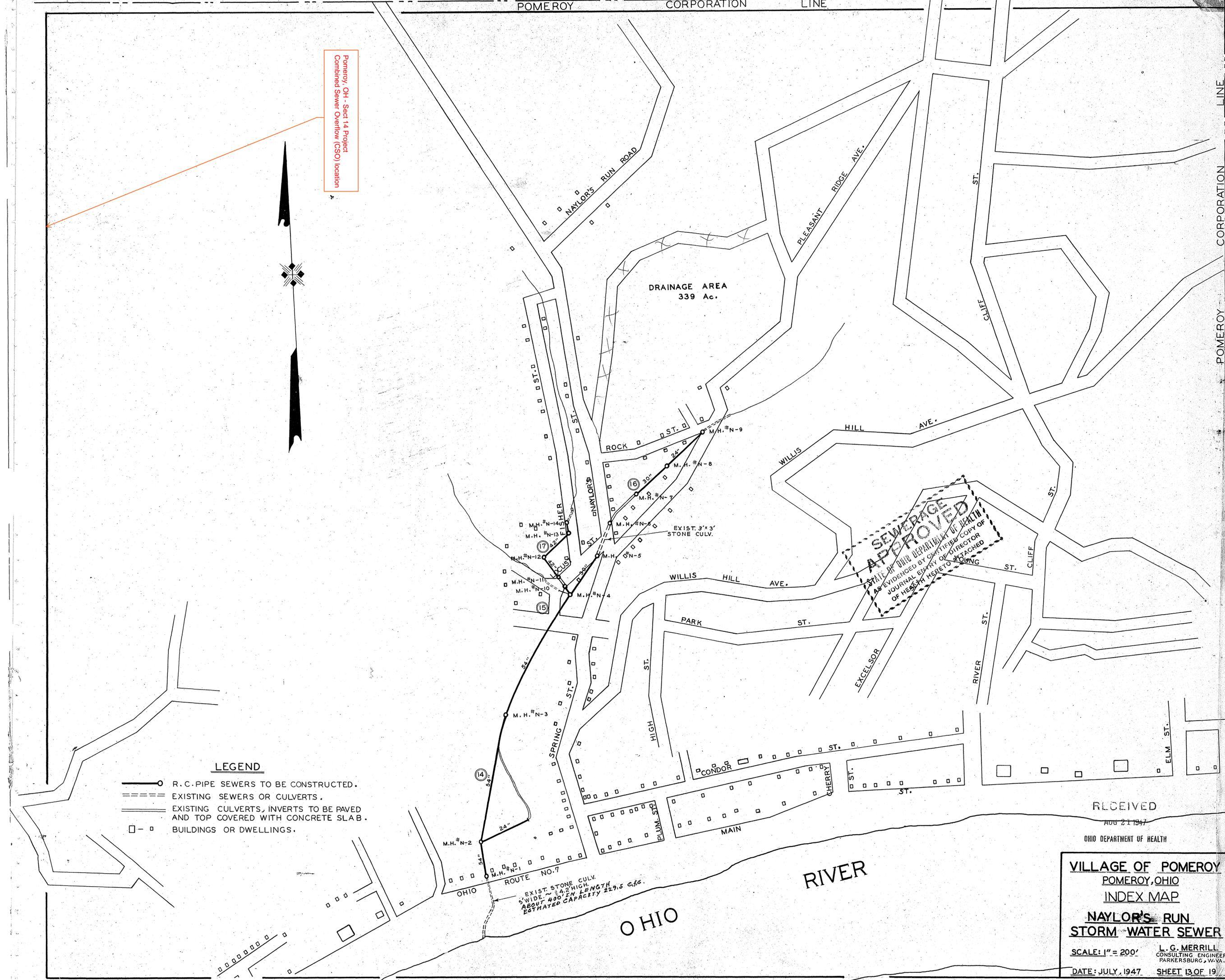
EXIST. STONE CULV.
5' WIDE - 34.2' HIGH
ABOUT 400' IN LENGTH
ESTIMATED CAPACITY 229.5 c.f.s.

RECEIVED
AUG 21 1947
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

VILLAGE OF POMEROY
POMEROY, OHIO
INDEX MAP
NAYLOR'S RUN
STORM WATER SEWER

SCALE: 1" = 200'
DATE: JULY, 1947

L. G. MERRILL
CONSULTING ENGINEER
PARKERSBURG, W. VA.
SHEET 13 OF 19

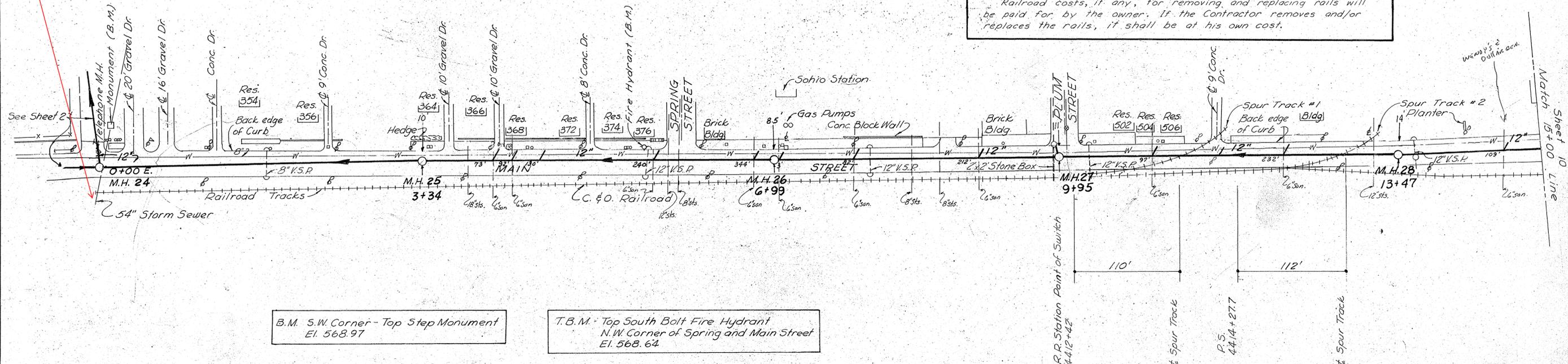


Pomeroy, OH - Sect 14 Project:
Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) location

DATE: _____
BY: F. H. HANCOCK
SURVEYED: _____
PLOTTED: _____
NOTE BOOK NO. _____
DATE: _____
AREAS CHECKED: _____

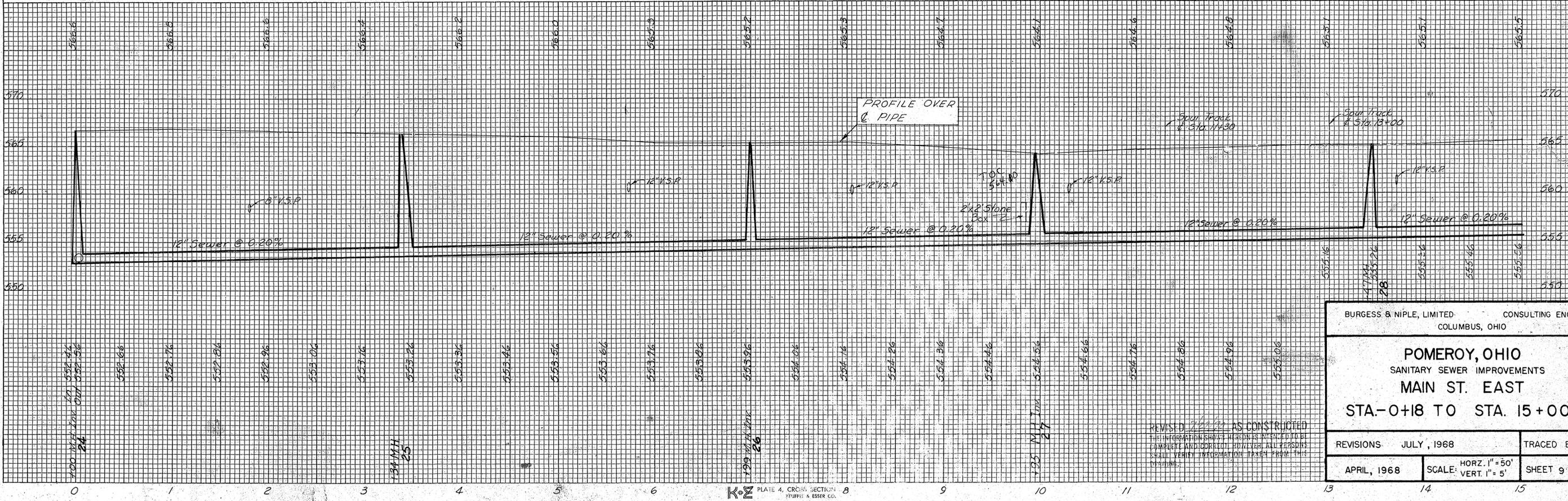
DATE: _____
BY: F. H. HANCOCK
ORIGINAL SURVEY: _____
PLOTTED: _____
NOTE BOOK NO. _____
DATE: _____
AREAS CHECKED: _____

Railroad Crossings (Spur Tracks)
Construction shall be by the open cut method. Work shall be coordinated with the railroad and is subject to their approval as to time of removal from service. All construction details shall meet railroad requirements and are subject to their approval. The Contractor shall notify the railroad at least 72 hours prior to starting work.
All costs for this work shall be included in the unit price bid for sewer pipe, except that granular backfill and pavement replacement will be paid for at the unit prices bid for these items.
Railroad costs, if any, for removing and replacing rails will be paid for by the owner. If the Contractor removes and/or replaces the rails, it shall be at his own cost.



B.M. S.W. Corner - Top Step Monument
Ei. 568.97

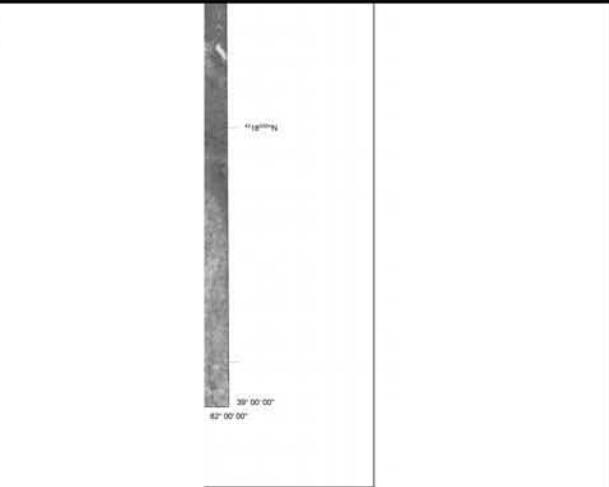
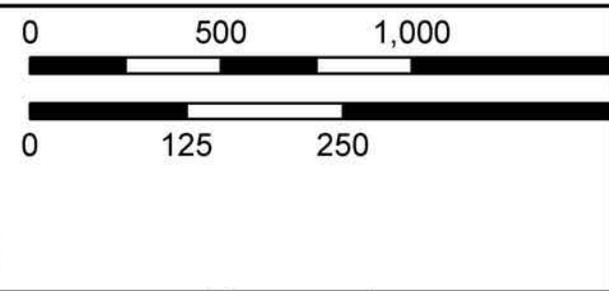
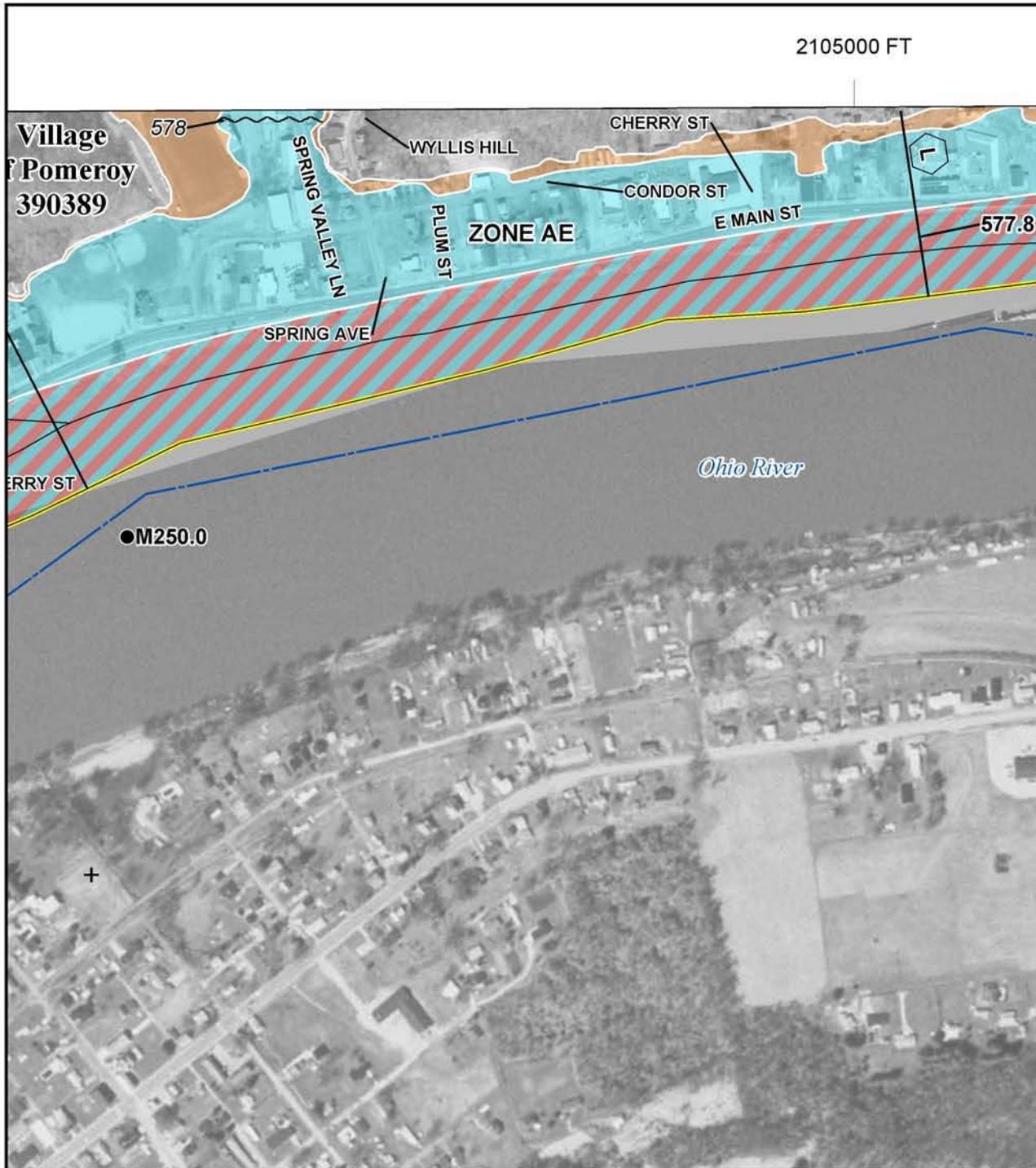
T.B.M. - Top South Bolt Fire Hydrant
N.W. Corner of Spring and Main Street
Ei. 568.64



BURGESS & NIPLE, LIMITED CONSULTING ENGINEERS
COLUMBUS, OHIO

POMEROY, OHIO
SANITARY SEWER IMPROVEMENTS
MAIN ST. EAST
STA.-0+18 TO STA. 15+00

REVISIONS JULY, 1968 TRACED BY F. H.
APRIL, 1968 SCALE: HORZ. 1"=50' SHEET 9 OF 27
VERT. 1"=5'



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

OHIO COUNTY, OHIO
 CORPORATED AREAS
 219 of 395

COMMUNITY
 MOUNTAIN VILLAGE OF POMEROY 390389 0219 0

VERSION NUMBER
 2.2.2.1
 MAP NUMBER
 39105C02190
 MAP REVISED
 May 19, 2014

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100 year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A** No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE** Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR** Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AH indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE A99** Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood, areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

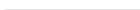
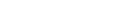
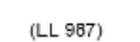
OTHER AREAS

ZONE X Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

-  1% annual chance floodplain boundary
-  0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
-  Floodway boundary
-  Zone D boundary
-  CBRS and OPA boundary
-  Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
-  Base Flood Elevation line and value, elevation in feet*
-  (LL 987) Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone, elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

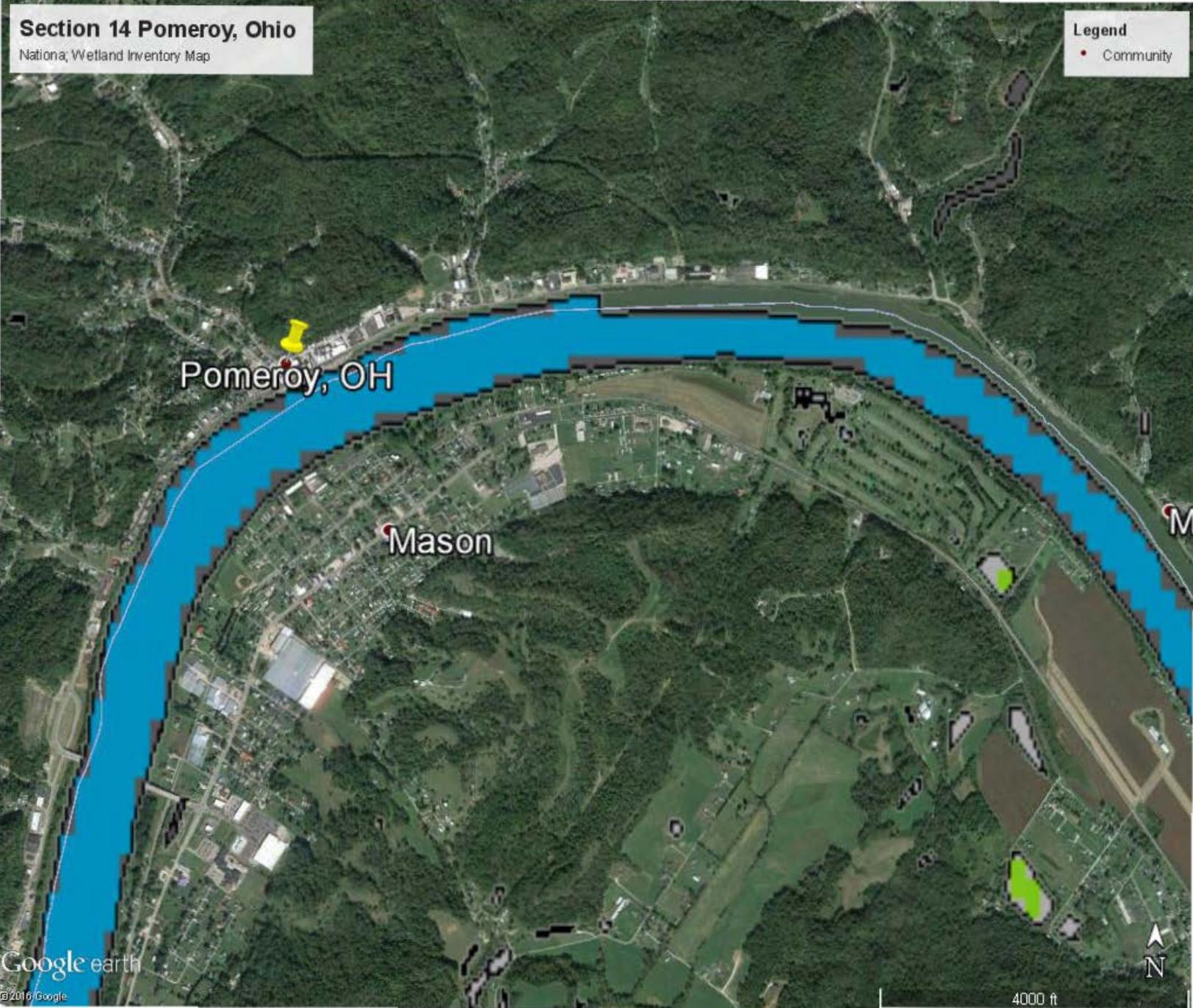
-  Cross section line
-  Transect line
- 45° 02' 06", 93° 02' 12" Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Western Hemisphere
- 4980000N 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 15
- 4980000 FT 5000 foot grid ticks; Ohio State Plane coordinate system, South zone (FIPS Zone 3402), Transverse Mercator
- 11X55110X Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- M1.5 River Mile

Section 14 Pomeroy, Ohio

National Wetland Inventory Map

Legend

• Community



Pomeroy, OH

Mason



FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection Project Village of Pomeroy, Ohio

1. Members of my staff have conducted an Environmental Assessment (EA), in the overall public interest, which considers potential impacts on the human environment from the proposed Emergency Streambank Protection Project, located in the Village of Pomeroy (Village), Ohio. The Recommended Plan would protect approximately 3,300 linear feet (LF) that is in immediate need of streambank protection. Implementation of the proposed protection measures will restore stability to the streambank and prevent failure that would impact SR 833 and adjacent utilities. Without treatment, the streambank would continue to undergo flood related erosion and failure, leading to the undercutting and collapse of SR 833. Failure to protect this road would result in loss of access to the only thoroughfare and endanger adjacent utilities and town infrastructure. Continued impacts include Ohio River water quality, failing streambank, occupational health safety hazards, and potential failure of SR 833 and adjacent infrastructure.

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

3. The Recommended Plan and the No Action Alternative (NAA) were the only alternatives carried forward for detailed evaluation. Primary ecological impacts from the Recommended Plan would be the effects of construction, which are considered to be minor and temporary. The Recommended Plan would be expected to have beneficial long-term impacts on water quality and health and safety which are currently impacted by streambank erosion and failure resulting in discharge of fill material into the Ohio River.

Under the NAA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) would not provide the funding for the project. The 'No Action' alternative would result in continued bank erosion and wall failure due to Ohio River flood flows, leading to the collapse of approximately 3,300 LF of streambank and adverse impacts to SR 833. Failure to protect the streambank and the road would result in loss of access for the public, industrial, and commercial operations within the Village, along with through traffic on SR 833.

4. An evaluation of the Recommended Plan and NAA 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 Recommended Plan to the human and natural environment in the draft EA. All potential adverse impacts of the proposed action would be temporary and minor. In addition, for reasons described in the EA, there is no practicable alternative to Federal action in the floodplain.

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 Recommended Plan. The community would benefit from the proposed action through the stabilization of 3,300 LF of streambank that would protect SR 833 and adjacent infrastructure.

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 has been conducted. In accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1970, as amended, the Recommended Plan would have no effect on listed species. Coordination with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Resource Section under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act has been conducted. There would be no effect to any rare, threatened, or endangered species or sensitive habitats within the project area. The project would be conducted in accordance with the Clean Water Act. Finally, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office has been conducted. No historic properties would be affected by the proposed undertaking. Appropriate measures and best management practices have been identified and incorporated into the plan.

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

5. I find the Recommended Plan has been planned in accordance with current authorization as described in the EA. The Recommended Plan is consistent with national policy, statutes and administrative directives. This determination is based on thorough analysis and evaluation of the Recommended Plan and NAA. In conclusion, I find that the proposed Emergency Streambank Protection Project in the Village of Pomeroy, 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.

Philip M. Secrist III
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

404(b)(1) EVALUATION

SECTION 404(b)(1) EVALUATION
DETAILED PROJECT REPORT AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
POMEROY SECTION 14 EMERGENCY
STREAMBANK PROTECTION PROJECT
POMEROY, OH

I. INTRODUCTION

As required by Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act, this evaluation assesses the short- and long-term impacts associated with the discharge of dredged and fill materials into waters of the United States resulting from this project. This evaluation summarizes the detailed impact discussion provided in the Pomeroy Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection Project Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Environmental Assessment (EA).

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. LOCATION. The Village of Pomeroy is located along the right descending bank of the Ohio River in Meigs County, Ohio. The project location is directly adjacent to the Village between river miles 248 and 251, running along the Ohio River, endangering the main thoroughfare through the town, public infrastructure and utilities.

B. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT PLAN. The project plan proposes to address the failing streambank along the Ohio River that is endangering Ohio State Route (SR) 833 and adjacent utilities. This reach of stream bank is in need of immediate protection due to flood stage erosion, recessional impacts, and retaining wall failure. Approximately 8,000 linear feet (LF) of streambank is located within the project area, of which 3,300 LF is in immediate need of streambank protection.

The Recommended Plan involves various features and risk management measures formulated to ensure stability of the streambank during flood events, some of which would be constructed within jurisdictional waters. This plan includes longitudinal dike erosion protection, stabilization of the lower wall, and a limited stone buttress.

The recommended plan would include clearing and grubbing of vegetation, clearing debris, and excavation of provide suitable placement surfaces for the discontinuous longitudinal dike totaling approximately 3,300 LF in length with dimensions approximately 6 feet high and a crest width of approximately 3 feet and side slopes of 1V:1.5H, which would be placed on the right descending bank of the Ohio River between river miles 248 and 251.

C. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY. The purpose of the project is to provide a cost-effective means to prevent subsidence of Ohio SR 833 and adjacent utilities. SR 833, also referred to as East Main Street, provides the main source of transportation through the Village which is located directly adjacent to the reach of streambank in need of immediate protection. Since 2013, the streambank erosion and retaining wall collapse have resulted in the displacement of the northbound lane of SR 833. Without treatment, the streambank would continue to undergo flood related erosion and failure, leading to the undercutting and collapse of SR 833. Failure to protect this road would result in loss of access to the only thoroughfare and endanger adjacent utilities and Village infrastructure. As a result, the primary purpose of the study is to identify the sections of the streambank and wall system in immediate need of treatment and to develop a viable treatment solution for the protection of SR 833 and infrastructure.

Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended, authorizes USACE to study, design and construct emergency streambank and shoreline works to protect public services including (but not limited to) streets, bridges, schools, water and sewer lines, National Register sites, and churches from damage or loss by natural erosion. The Section 14 authority falls under the Continuing Authorities Program (CAP), which focuses on water resource related projects of relatively smaller scope, cost, and complexity. Traditional USACE civil works projects are of wider scope and complexity and require specific authorization by Congress. Certain types of water resource and environmental restoration projects completed under CAP are delegated authority to plan, design, and construct recommendations without specific Congressional authorization.

D. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL

1. General Characteristics of Material. Fill material used in construction of the longitudinal dike, lower wall stabilization, and limited stone buttress include clayey soils, well-graded 12 inch top-size blocky durable limestone rock, and grout.
2. Quantity of Material. The following quantities of materials are estimated to be used in construction of the recommended plan.

Fill Type	Estimated Quantity	Temporary or Permanent Fill
Rock (12 inch)	25,600 TN	Permanent
Grout	210 CY	Permanent

3. Source of Material. All materials used will come from a commercial source, the 12 inch stone will be transported by river from a quarry.

E. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DISCHARGE SITES

1. Location. Discontinued longitudinal dikes will be placed between river miles 248 and 251, five dikes totaling approximately 3,000 LF along the Ohio River. Two stone buttresses will be constructed totaling approximately 300 LF of shoreline within the project reach.
2. Size. The dikes will be 6 feet high with a basal width of approximately 15 to 30 feet and the stone buttresses will have a basal foundation width of 40 feet.
3. Types of Sites. The work would occur along the right descending bank of the Ohio River along a reach of riverbank which has been previously impacted by prior disturbance including the relic wall. The longitudinal dike and stone buttress will run along the streambank being placed on solid river bottom.

4. Types of Habitat. Aquatic, riverine habitat would be impacted by placement of the fill material.

5. Timing and Duration of Discharge. The recommended plan is anticipated to be completed in approximately eight months. All discharge and fill would occur during this time. Work will be completed during low to normal flow conditions and periods of high flow would be avoided.

F. DESCRIPTION OF DISPOSAL METHOD. The stone protection will be placed along the streambank, implementing the longitudinal dikes and stone buttresses. Work will be conducted from the river using appropriate barges and work vessels. Next the grout will be situated where needed in the transitional zones, mostly above normal pool. Some filter fabric will be used during this process so no contaminants enter the waterway.

III. FACTUAL DETERMINATIONS

A. PHYSICAL SUBSTRATE DETERMINATIONS

1. Substrate Elevation and Slope. Top of bedrock at the project site has been encountered at approximately 530 to 525 feet elevation with normal pool level being at elevation 538 feet msl.
2. Sediment Type. The riverbottom is primarily comprised of sand, silt, gravel, and cobble.
3. Dredged/Fill Material Movement. No excavation or dredging would occur from this action therefore, any movement of fill material would be insignificant.
4. Physical Effects on Benthos. Minimal impacts to aquatic resources would be limited to the construction period and would be minimal and temporary in nature.
5. Other Effects. No other effects are expected.
6. Actions Taken to Minimize Impacts. The footprint of the treatment has been minimized to the streambank in direct immediate need of stabilization. Work would be accomplished during flow conditions which minimize impacts to the aquatic environment including timing the discharge to avoid higher flow conditions. Additionally, during construction of the recommended plan, the USACE would implement a sediment and erosion control plan to minimize downstream impacts from sedimentation.

B. WATER CIRCULATION, FLUCTUATION, CHEMICAL, AND PHYSICAL DETERMINATIONS

1. Water. Placement of the fill material could re-suspend streambed material during the construction. However, the potential to increase suspended material would be considered short term and minimal.
 - a. Salinity. No impacts anticipated.
 - b. Water Chemistry. No impacts anticipated.
 - c. Clarity. No impacts anticipated.
 - d. Color. No impacts anticipated.
 - e. Odor. No impacts anticipated.
 - f. Taste. No impacts anticipated.
 - g. Dissolved gas levels. No impacts anticipated.
 - h. Nutrients. No introduction of nutrients is expected from placement of fill material.
 - i. Eutrophication. No eutrophication is anticipated.
 - j. Current pattern and circulation. No impacts anticipated.
 - k. Velocity. No impacts anticipated from the recommended plan.
 - l. Stratification. No impacts anticipated.
 - m. Hydrologic regime. No impacts anticipated.
 - n. Normal water level fluctuation. The discharge of fill material would not directly impact normal water fluctuation in the Ohio River.
 - o. Salinity gradients. No effect.
 - p. Actions Taken to Minimize Impacts. The footprint of fill materials has been minimized to avoid potential adverse effects. Best management practices (BMP) would be utilized to minimize impacts.

C. SUSPENDED PARTICULATE/ TURBIDITY DETERMINATIONS

1. An elevation in suspended sediments during construction would be expected, but would subside following the completion of construction.
 - a. Light penetration. Short-term reductions in light penetration are likely to occur

during construction. These reductions in light penetration are anticipated to be short term and localized to the area adjacent to construction operations.

b. Dissolved oxygen (DO). During construction there could be increased turbidity which could cause temporary localized decreases in DO.

c. Toxic metals and organisms. No toxic metals or organisms would be discharged during placement of fill material.

d. Pathogens. While coliform and enterococci bacteria may be present in project waters, project construction would not affect this condition.

e. Aesthetics. Area aesthetics would be temporarily impacted during the construction phase of the proposed project but will have minimal impact on the Village and communities across the Ohio River from the project.

f. Pesticides. No toxic metals or organisms would be discharged during placement of fill material.

g. Effects on biota. Impacts would occur during construction due to placement of stone, however these impacts would be minimal and temporary.

h. Suspension/filter feeders. Larval and juvenile forms of suspension and filter feeding organisms may be affected on a localized, temporary, and minimal basis.

i. Sight feeders. No significant effects. These organisms are generally highly mobile and would avoid or escape areas of turbidity during fill placement.

j. Actions taken to minimize impacts. The footprint of fill materials has been minimized to avoid potential adverse effects. BMPs would be utilized to minimize the impacts of discharged material into the Ohio River.

D. CONTAMINATION DETERMINATIONS

The risk of contamination of waters resulting from the placement of fill material into waters located within the project area is low. Filling operations associated with this project are not expected to significantly affect the water chemistry of waters within the project area, filter fabrics will be placed where necessary to further avoid any contaminants into the water.

E. AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM AND ORGANISM DETERMINATIONS

1. Effects on Plankton. Any existing plankton in the immediate area of the construction operation may be minimally impacted due to potential increase in turbidity levels. The impacts would be localized and short- term.
2. Effects on Benthos. Minimal impacts to aquatic resources would be limited to the construction period and would be minimal and temporary in nature.
3. Effects on Nekton. Any existing nekton in the construction area would not be impacted due to the mobility of the aquatic animals.
4. Effects on Aquatic Food Web. No real impacts are anticipated to the food web by the proposed action.
5. Effects on Special Aquatic Sites. The Ohio River is listed as impaired and there are no special aquatic sites within the project area.
 - a. Wetlands. No wetland are located within the project area.
 - b. Mudflats. No mudflats are located in the project area.
 - c. Vegetated shallows. No vegetated shallows are located in the project area.
 - d. Coral reefs. Not applicable.
 - e. Riffle and pool complexes. The project location is all within the Robert C. Byrd pool.
6. Threatened and endangered species. No effect are anticipated to any federally listed aquatic species and no critical habitat exists within the project area. In addition, no federally listed mussels are located within the project area.
7. Other wildlife. No wildlife aside from the aquatic species discussed in earlier sections would be directly impacted by fill placement.
8. Actions to minimize impacts. The footprint of the fill has been minimized to the maximum extent practicable and BMPs would be implement to further reduce potential impacts to the aquatic environment.

F. PROPOSED DISPOSAL SITE DETERMINATIONS

1. Mixing Zone Determinations. No water quality criteria would be exceeded by

the placement of fill material as all material would be free of toxic pollutants.

2. Determinations of Compliance with Applicable Water Quality Standards. Only temporary short-term impacts to water quality in the form of increased turbidity are anticipated as a direct result of fill placement. These impacts include temporary and minimal increases in suspended solids and increases in turbidity levels which would occur during placement.

3. Potential Effects on Human Use Characteristics.

a. Municipal and private water supply. No effects.

b. Recreational and commercial fisheries. No significant effects.

c. Water-related recreation. There will be no fill placed within the navigation channel therefore no impact on any recreational or commercial navigation would occur.

d. Aesthetics. Area aesthetics would be temporarily impacted during the construction phase of the proposed project but will have minimal impact on the Village and communities across the Ohio River from the project.

e. Parks, National and Historical Monuments, National Seashores, Wilderness Areas, Research Sites, and Similar Preserves. None are located in the project area.

G. DETERMINATION OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON THE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

The impacts caused by the placement of fill would be minor and temporary in nature. In addition BMPs will be put in place thus minimizing impacts to the aquatic ecosystem, the cumulative impact of the placement of fill would not be expected to be greater than those discussed in earlier sections of this evaluation.

H. DETERMINATION OF SECONDARY EFFECTS ON THE AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

No secondary effects are anticipated.

IV. FINDING OF COMPLIANCE OR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE RESTRICTIONS ON DISCHARGE

A. No significant adaptations of the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines were made relative to this evaluation.

B. There would be no significant impact to the environment. With a minimal footprint

for the project all potential impacts have been avoided or minimized. However a 401 Water Quality Certification under the Clean Water Act will be acquired before any fill material is placed within the Ohio River.

C. The planned deposition of fill material would not violate applicable State Water Quality Standards (Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3745-1 of Administrative Code, Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards for Ohio).

D. Further, the planned fill action would not violate the Toxic Effluent Standards of Section 307 of the Clean Water Act.

E. No endangered species or their critical habitat will be adversely impacted by the planned action.

F. Appropriate steps to minimize potential adverse impacts of the fill action on aquatic systems have been incorporated. Along with minimizing the footprint of the fill to the maximum extent practicable.

G. The proposed deposition of fill material would not result in significant adverse effects on human health and welfare, including municipal and private water supplies, recreation and commercial fishing, plankton, fish, shellfish, wildlife, and special aquatic sites.

H. On the basis of the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines, the proposed sites for the discharge of fill material are specified as complying with the requirements of these guidelines.