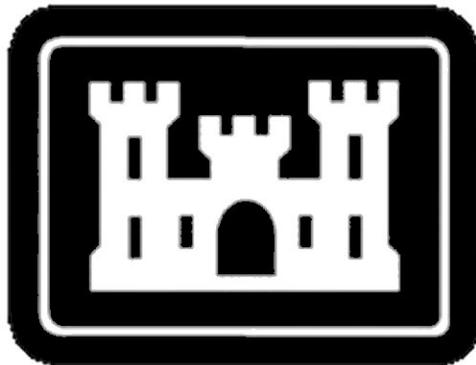


**DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
SECTION 14 EMERGENCY STREAMBANK PROTECTION PROJECT
7TH STREET WEST, HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**



**Department of the Army
Huntington District, Corps of Engineers
Huntington, West Virginia**

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1 Executive Summary

This Draft Environmental Assessment is being prepared to determine whether a Federal interest exists in protection of the subject facility and to identify the most cost-effective alternative while minimizing environmental, economic, and social impacts that may result from the proposed streambank protection project located on the Ohio River near 7th Street West in Huntington, WV. Erosion and bank failures from flood events have exposed a municipal sewer line paralleling the Ohio River. The proposed project consists of protecting the sewage line from encroachment by the river and eventual failure.

2 Purpose and Need

During recent Ohio River flood events, 2001 to present, a 720 foot reach of 42 inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) sewer was exposed by flood related erosion, recessional failures, and piping. The purpose of this project is to provide a cost-effective means to prevent further damage to the municipal sewer line. The preferred alternative would also minimize impacts to the human and natural environment. The project as proposed is in accordance with Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (PL 79-526) as amended; Emergency Streambank Protection.



Figure 1. Erosion around sewer line has exposed tree roots and manhole. Sewer line is at base of manhole and is periodically exposed due to flooding.

3 Alternatives Considered

3.1 Longitudinal Dike Toe protection with vegetative cover

A 720-foot reach of longitudinal dike would be constructed to protect the main sewage line from further exposure and eventual failure. The recommended treatment would include the construction of a graded stone longitudinal dike with transitions and tiebacks. The longitudinal dike would be composed of approximately 6400 tons of COE 15" stone over geotextile fabric base (Figure 2). The dike would be approximately 6 ft. high and would be built on the edge of the shallow water bench at and above the normal pool elevation, but below the ordinary high water line (OHWL). Stone tiebacks at 60-80 foot intervals would be included to prevent scour behind the protection and potential outflanking of the dike during flood stages. Moreover, the tiebacks would act to reduce velocities during flood flows at high river stages and would result in sediment deposition behind the dike. The accumulated sediment would then provide additional soil for riparian vegetation to volunteer in and establish. The design is similar to the successful bank stabilization project built near 24/25th Street in Huntington in 1999 (Figure 3). The project, as designed, would have minor, short-term impact on existing riparian vegetation. Existing vegetation would be removed along the dike alignment, where transition elements must be constructed at the upstream and downstream ends to prevent outflanking, and at the intermediate tieback locations. Minimal excavation may also be required to prepare a stable surface for placement. Costs for the recommended treatment would be \$567,470. This is considered the Preferred Alternative.

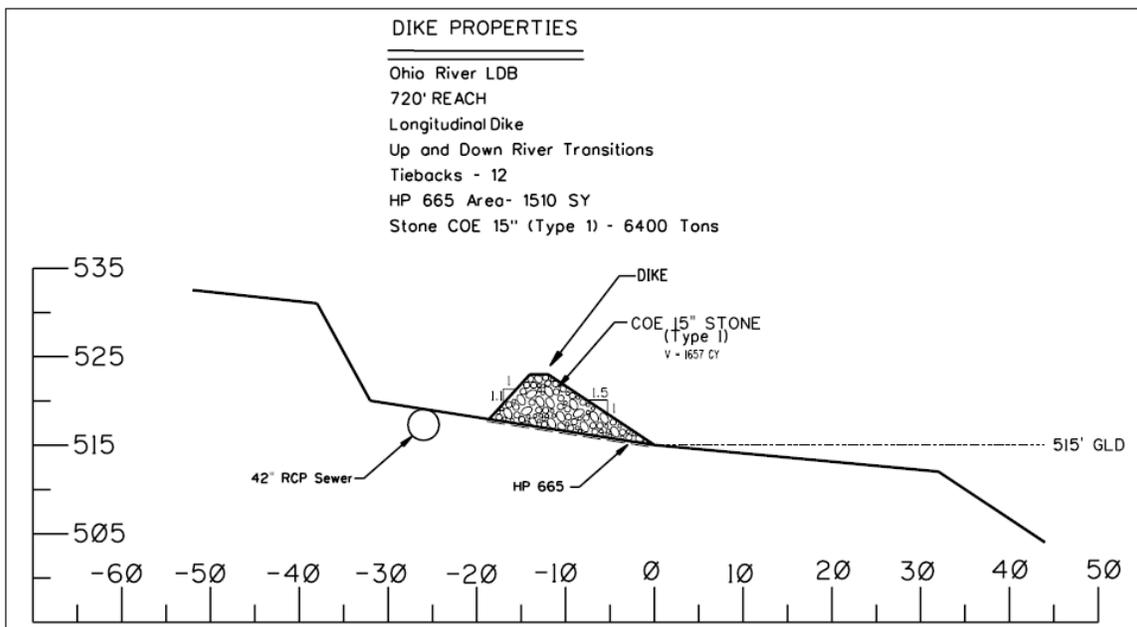


Figure 2. Typical cross section of longitudinal dike protection of sewer line. Area behind dike will fill in naturally. Scale is in feet.



Figure 3. Dike built in 1999 at 24/25th St. in Huntington similar to proposed alternative. Previously exposed tree roots have been re-buried and new vegetation has volunteered in.

3.2 No Action.

If no federal action is taken to stop bank erosion, erosion would continue. Once exposed by erosive processes, leakage and/or breach of the line may occur before the city takes remedial action. Remedial action would likely initially include in-place repairs, but would eventually necessitate relocation. The city would likely relocate the sewer to a higher location on the forested stability berm of the LPP levee, which would include removal of trees and possibly addition of stone erosion protection. The details of any such repairs to the sewer line are conceptual and for use as a baseline condition in the analysis.

3.3 Alternatives Dismissed from Further Consideration

Alternatives considered but dismissed from further consideration included sheet piling, gabion/mat/block treatment, vegetative cover and relocation. A description of each and discussion regarding reasons for dismissal follows:

3.3.1 Sheet piling wall structure.

Installation of this alternative would require the excavation of failed soil, fill, debris, and vegetation to expose a suitable installation surface. Piling would then be driven and anchored by tiebacks. Stone would be placed to construct erosion protection at the up-

and downriver limits of treatment. PED during construction and supervision and administration would result in a total implementation cost of approximately \$1,205,200. This alternative provides protection for the sewer line similar to the longitudinal dike option but with greater environmental impacts. This alternative provides similar protection to the Preferred Alternative, but is less cost-effective and was therefore removed from further consideration.

3.3.2 Relocation

The District has determined that sewer relocation 180 feet landward toward the adjacent LPP would cost approximately \$1,126,000. Such relocation would also require significant tree removal along the sewer line alignment, causing greater environmental damage than the longitudinal dike alternative. This alternative provides protection for the sewer line similar to the longitudinal dike option but is less cost-effective and was therefore not further considered.

3.3.3 Gabion/Mat/Block Treatment

This method of streambank stabilization requires bank preparation similar to that required for conventional stone slope treatments which includes excavation of failed soil, fill, debris, and vegetation and placement of granular fill and bedding and geotextile filter. This treatment would use a pre-manufactured interlocking concrete block mat anchored within in-place soils. Conventional transitions would be placed. Gabion wall and key would be constructed along the full 720 feet of failed bank. The engineered surface of these materials prevents vegetation from establishing and therefore it will be less natural looking and less environmentally beneficial than the longitudinal dike alternative. The total implementation cost of this treatment is approximately \$848,200. This alternative provides protection for the sewer line similar to the longitudinal dike option but at higher cost and therefore does not meet the cost-effectiveness objective of the project, eliminating it from further consideration.

3.3.4 Vegetative cover

Vegetative treatments cannot be implemented at this site due to continuing failures and erosion occurring immediately adjacent to the sewer line. As a reference, the existing vegetation at the site is becoming increasingly undermined without evidence of recovery. Figure 1 shows the ongoing undermining of tree root systems alongside of the sewer line alignment. This alternative would not provide sewer line protection, the fundamental project objective, and was eliminated from further consideration.

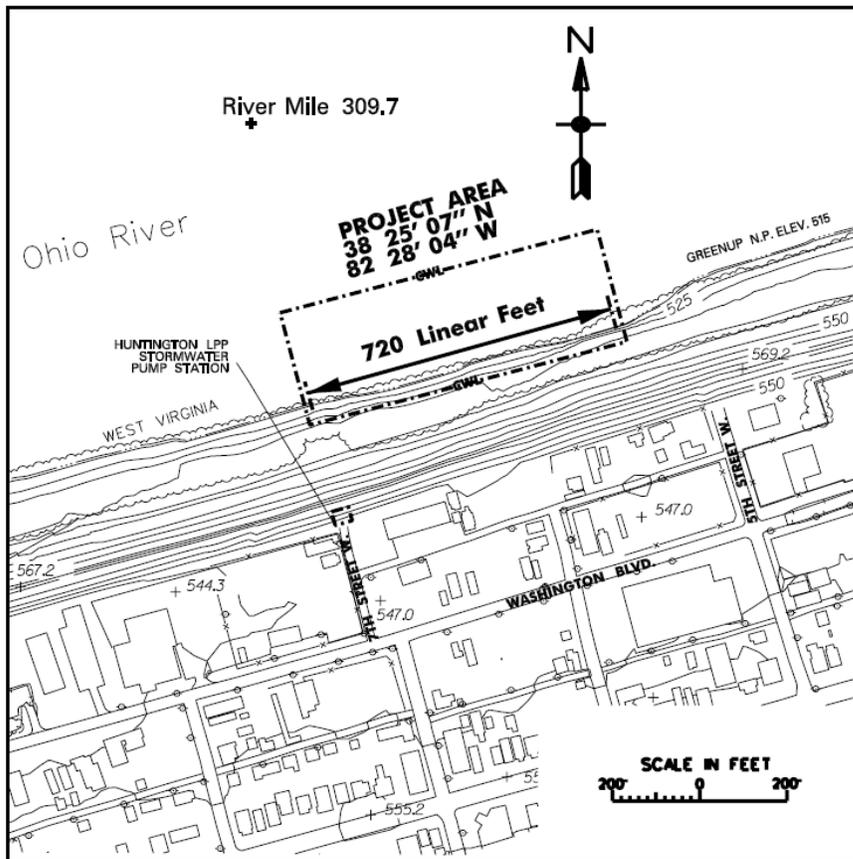


Figure 4. Location of the exposed sewer line along the LPP.

4 Existing Conditions and Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

4.1 Location

The project is located on the left descending bank of the Ohio River and is situated within the City of Huntington, WV. The project is located at Ohio River Mile 309.7 at $38^{\circ} 25' 07'' N$ $82^{\circ} 28' 04'' W$ at and above Greenup Lock and Dam normal pool elevation, 515 feet above mean seal level (ft-msl) (Figure 4). The OHWL at the project location is about 520 ft-msl (Ohio River Navigation Chart 2003).

4.2 Archeological and Historic Resources

No known archaeological sites or historic properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places are located within the project work limits. If project work limits are expanded or if unrecorded archaeological resources are discovered during project activities, all construction activities in the immediate area would cease until proper Section 106 consultation and documentation has taken place. Although stone

placement, tree clearing, and minor excavation for proper stone foundation would cause minor surface disturbance, no action is anticipated that would potentially uncover or disturb buried resources. The Preferred Alternative would, in fact, stabilize the bank to prevent potential loss of buried resources due to natural erosion. Thus, implementation of the preferred alternative would have no adverse impact upon cultural resources. Although no cultural resources are known to be in the area, under the No Action alternative, further erosion and possible sewer line relocation by the city could potentially uncover and disturb unknown subterranean resources.

4.3 Aesthetic Resources

The project area contains dense riparian vegetation that is showing signs of root exposure and stress near the shoreline. The ends of the project reach are flanked by slag heaps from previous iron industry occupation. Dislodged pieces of slag litter the eroded outwash material along the river's edge. However, most of the project area is only visible from the river and the opposite shore due to dense vegetation and the LPP levee blocking its view from Huntington. Recreational boating is common in the Ohio River. Boaters and residents of the opposite shore see a combination of natural, residential, and industrial land uses along the Huntington shoreline. Along the LPP levee directly surrounding the project area, there are approximately 4 miles of shoreline with natural vegetation. The natural view is broken intermittently by barge fleeting areas along the West Virginia shoreline.

Under the Preferred Alternative, the current vegetation would remain largely intact. The appearance of a longitudinal stone dike would introduce an unnatural-appearing structure. Although this is a departure from existing views of the adjacent wooded shoreline, it would not significantly contrast with many other developed or industrial shoreline uses in the Huntington area. From the distance of the opposite shore, the proposed stone placement would be visible but small compared to the heights of the surrounding trees, banks, and barges. Although the stone will initially contrast in color with the natural surroundings, it will darken and cover with vegetation over time, significantly lowering its long-term visual impact. Under the No Action alternative, viewers would have little, if any, change in aesthetics until erosion actually compromised the sewer line or the City of Huntington implemented their own bank protection. Should sewer line failure threaten, the City is expected to repair and eventually relocate the sewer line. This would result in the removal of vegetation from the shoreline along the entire relocated alignment; completely changing the naturally appearing wooded shoreline.

Both the No Action and Preferred alternatives introduce visual changes to the project area shoreline. Compared to the No Action alternative, the Preferred Alternative would preserve more natural vegetation at the site, and would therefore have no significant adverse impacts on aesthetic resources.

4.4 Recreation Resources

The Ohio River is used for recreational boating, water-skiing, jet skis, and fishing. The LPP levee adjacent to the project area has a walking path on the top which shows

moderately worn grass. The project area itself is highly overgrown with trees, brambles, and poison ivy and therefore inaccessible to casual recreational users by foot or by boat. Recreational fishing would not likely be directly affected by the project, as the entire stone placement would be above the normal water elevation. Construction equipment would be staged off shore near the river bank, but because the river is 1/3 mile wide, the equipment would not pose an obstacle to recreational or navigational traffic. Construction equipment and noise at the site may pose a minor nuisance to some recreational pedestrians and interest for others. The effects would be brief and would not directly impose upon existing recreational uses. The Preferred Alternative would therefore have no significant long-term effect on recreational resources. The No Action alternative would have no direct effect on recreation in the near term. However, in the event of sewer line relocation or protection by the City, some potential approaches may affect recreational fishing and pedestrian recreation.

4.5 Economic Resources

While the No Action and Preferred Alternatives would likely allow continued sanitary service to residents and industry in the city, the No Action alternative would result in decreased net economic benefits associated with service interruption and higher maintenance and replacement costs for the existing line. Interim repairs are expected, and possible relocation is expensive. These costs are higher than the Preferred Alternative, while delivering essentially the same services to the City. The Preferred Alternative would lessen the probability of sewer failure and therefore decrease costs of loss of function and maintenance.

4.6 Environmental Justice

According to the 2000 census, only 5.4% of the 1840 inhabitants nearest to the project area belong to a minority (non white/Caucasian) race and the population earns a median household income of \$30,800. Of the 24,000 inhabitants in the greater zip code area, 25% of the inhabitants claim minority race and the median household income is \$25,500. The proposed project location was chosen due to a localized bank failure caused by hydraulic and geotechnical properties and has no connection to minority or income status of the adjacent neighborhoods. Matching funds for the project sponsor come from the City of Huntington and are equally shared by the entire city population. Because neither the Preferred Alternative nor the No Action alternative would have an adverse effect on minority or low income populations, the proposed project is in compliance with Executive order 12898.

4.7 Floodplain Management

The project lands are located within the 100 year floodplain and regulatory floodway and therefore do fall under the purview of Executive Order 11988. However, the volume of stone fill for the proposed project is insignificant compared to the entire channel cross sectional area and would have no adverse impact on the regulatory floodplain, the protection level of the existing levee, or river hydraulics (Correspondence with H&H).

4.8 Impacts to Navigation

Although the construction equipment would be moored within the navigable channel of the Ohio River, equipment would be located near the river bank and away from the main navigational route. Therefore, impacts to navigation during construction would be insignificant. The Preferred Alternative would be at and above normal pool and would not impact the navigational channel (Correspondence with USACE Dredge Team). A Notice to Navigation (NTN) will be filed 2 weeks ahead of construction to inform navigation industry, including the mooring/fleeting facility, of construction activity associated with the project.

4.9 Environmental Resources

4.9.1 Aquatic Resources

The project area contains riparian forest amid severely eroding banks along a shallow aquatic bench. The surrounding area is characterized as urban with residential and industrial structures along the river banks and extending into the water. Barge tows carrying coal and chemicals navigate, fleet, and moor throughout the river channel. The Ohio River supports an aquatic community of invertebrates, mussels, fish, amphibians and reptiles, which thrive in spite of these human disturbances. Riparian forests, the strips of inundation-tolerant vegetation along rivers, are important for the aquatic health of a river system. Riparian forests capture and filter silt and pollution during flooding and provide an influx of plant and insect matter that serves as food for the aquatic ecosystem. Dense riparian forest, such as that found along the project area is becoming increasingly rare. Because the project area is prone to erosion and bank failure, the riparian vegetation is stressed and silt and sediment are transported away from the river bank, rather than being retained as would occur in a healthy riparian environment. Silt can harm sensitive mussel species, which are filter feeders and live in the benthic substrate. Fish, which breed, feed, and find shelter near riparian habitat are also impacted by excess sedimentation. The Preferred Alternative would result in sediment deposition between the landward side of the dike and the existing riverbank, supplying nutrient-rich soil for riparian plant species and reducing excess silt and sediment release from the existing riverbank into the aquatic ecosystem, thus protecting aquatic species such as fish and mussels. During construction there would be aquatic substrate disturbance caused by construction equipment moored along the project area. These impacts would be temporary and similar in magnitude to background navigational and industrial disturbances and are therefore not considered significant. The Preferred Alternative would therefore have a net positive benefit in the long term to the aquatic ecosystem. Under the No Action alternative, aquatic degradation caused by bank erosion would continue, sewer leakage may impact aquatic species, and construction impacts would be caused by eventual relocation of the sewer line.

4.9.2 Terrestrial Resources

The region is characterized by a hilly and maturely dissected topography of moderate to strong relief. Adjacent riverbanks are actively eroding and failing and are approximately 20 feet high, as referenced by Greenup Locks and Dam normal pool at 515.0 feet above

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Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection Project
7th Street West, Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia

mean sea level (ft-msl). The project area comprises a mesic to riparian hardwood assemblage that thrives in a narrow strip between the base of the LPP levee and the Ohio River. Dominant tree species in this area include silver maple, sycamore and willow. Near the normal pool water line of the Ohio River, a combination of erosion, recessional failures, and piping associated with periodic flood events have eroded soil away from the riverbank, exposing extensive networks of tree roots. Wave action along the bench formed at the water's edge effects a constant rework and transport of substrate, preventing permanent vegetation from establishing that would otherwise function to slow down the erosion process. Although this process can be observed along much of the Ohio River, it is exaggerated at certain locations, such as the project area, due to local topographical, soil, and groundwater conditions and their response to flooding. For the lack of a natural rehabilitation mechanism under the No Action alternative, the riparian forest is expected to become increasingly undermined over time. The trees near water's edge are already becoming stressed due to root exposure. Figures 1 and 5 show the effects of this undermining mechanism on the tree root systems in the project area. Eventual relocation of the sewer line under the No Action alternative would also result in loss of riparian vegetation.



Figure 5. Trees becoming exposed at the root line due to bank retreat near 7th St. West. The sewer line to be protected runs near the riverward base of the trees.

The preferred alternative, in addition to protecting the underlying sewer line, would also protect the riparian vegetation that is currently at risk. Although temporary construction impacts would damage some trees and necessitate the removal of others within the dike alignment and construction equipment path, these are trees that would eventually not survive in this erosive environment. The preferred alternative would therefore benefit the local habitat and have no significant long-term impacts on terrestrial environmental resources. The proposed design has been applied to other similar sites in the Huntington

area, resulting in bank stabilization, protection of existing trees, and recruitment of dense volunteer vegetation that otherwise would not have been able to establish (Figure 6).



Figure 6. View between the dike and previous failure scarp at 24/25th St. in Huntington demonstrating burial of previously exposed roots (foreground) and recolonization by volunteer species (background).

4.9.3 Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species

There are 23 TE species found within West Virginia as listed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Of these, seven could potentially be found within and around the Greenup navigation pool of the Ohio River. These include the Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalists*) and the following mussel species: Clubshell Mussel (*Pleurobema clava*), the Fanshell Mussel (*Cypogenia stegaria*), the Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel (*Lampsilis abrupta*), the Northern Riffleshell Mussel (*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*) and the Tubercled-blossum Pearly Mussel (*Epioblasma torulosa*).

Freshwater mussels are an important and very sensitive part of the Ohio River ecosystem. The Midwestern United States have the highest diversity of freshwater mussels in the world, but many of these species are threatened or endangered due to their intolerance to pollution and human disturbance. Currently, there is no known published information on the location of mussel beds in the project area. The aquatic bench along the project area has a substrate of fine sand and receives periodic mantling of silt and sediment. Layers of organic material and silt along the bench near the water line exhibit the history of this periodic silt mantling. Due to these adverse substrate conditions, the site is not a good habitat for filter feeders such as mussels. However, because locating T&E mussel species could require extensive underwater surveys, the Corps instead proposes to avoid potential impacts to mussels by constructing the dike above the normal pool elevation,

515 ft-msl. Some temporary construction impacts to the river substrate would be unavoidable, but impacts would be minimized by constructing from barge platforms, which are staged at a distance from the banks sufficient to minimize contact with and disturbance of the banks. Construction impacts could occur from the construction and transport barges running aground, spuds (hydraulic-controlled posts used to anchor and stabilize the construction platform) impacting substrate, incidental spillage of construction material such as stone, and prop wash from the tow vessel. Of these impacts, prop wash from a careless tow vessel could be the most detrimental to mussels. In the proposed action, the purpose of the spuds is to keep the barges from moving during construction, including keeping the barges from impacting the banks. Proper vessel operation requires the tow to maintain its prop nozzle or sternwheel a safe distance from the bank to minimize equipment damage, typically more than 10' from the bank. The required safe vessel operation would result in water velocities at the substrate that would be less than those caused during natural flooding. With these standard safety measures being followed, the probability of impacting mussel habitat and associated threatened and endangered species would be negligible, especially compared to the daily impacts of background navigation, industrial, and recreational impacts. Under the No Action alternative, long-term release of silt and eroding bank material could locally impact or even bury silt-intolerant mussel species, although the watershed impacts from either the No Action or the Preferred Action alternatives would not be predictable.

Building the dike on shore to avoid mussel habitat comes at the expense of necessary removal of trees within the dike alignment. The Federally endangered Indiana Bat can, in certain habitats, be harmed by tree removal. The Indiana Bat hibernates in caves in the wintertime, but during the summer, females occupy maternity roost colonies in loose bark or cavities of trees. Mature riparian forests along streams also provide important forage areas for the Indiana Bat. At the project area, where most trees are young and less than 12" diameter at breast height (DBH), no such candidate roost trees were observed. There are no known Indiana bat hibernacula within flying distance of the project area. It was therefore determined that selected removal of trees for the dike and tiebacks would have no direct impacts on Indiana Bat forage sites or maternity roosts. Under the No Action alternative, although riparian forest degradation would continue over time, the Indiana Bat would not be impacted because it is not present at the site.

The preceding analysis has been reviewed by the Fish and Wildlife service under Section 7 consultation. The Fish and Wildlife service agreed that if the proposed construction and design described would be employed, no adverse effects would be anticipated to federally listed species (correspondence with FWS).

4.9.4 Water Quality

The entire length of the Ohio River is listed as impaired due to elevated PCB levels, an industrial pollutant (EPA 2002). In general, industrial pollutants, municipal sewer, urban runoff, loss of riparian buffer, and water column impacts from navigational dams and towboats have resulted in long-term impacts on water quality in the Ohio River and its tributaries. The Preferred Alternative would reduce local siltation caused by active

erosion on the river bank and protect important riparian vegetation in the project reach. Jurisdictional waters of the US extend to the OHWL, which is about 5 feet above the normal water line above which the proposed dike would be placed. Temporary impacts of placing the proposed stone dike in waters of the US would be minimized by following best management practices. An application for 401 water quality certification is being pursued with the WV DEP. As a part of the 401 certification, a 404(B)(1) analysis (Appendix A) has been performed to ensure the Preferred Alternative would have no significant impacts on water quality. Under the No Action alternative, local siltation and loss of riparian vegetation would continue; temporary construction impacts would also occur if line repairs or relocation would be necessary.

4.9.5 Hazardous, Toxic, or Radioactive Waste (HTRW)

A Phase I HTRW assessment was conducted within the proposed project area. After a review of available data, it was determined that there is no known HTRW in or near the project work limits. There are no HTRW problems reported in or near the project area. Although there are no presently known sewage leaks, The Corps will require the city to test and repair any parts of the sewer line that are being protected before construction of the project. In case sewage leaks have already occurred, construction workers should use protective clothing and minimize contact with construction materials within the area to limit exposure to sewage. Due to continued erosion under the No Action alternative, the sewer line would have an increased probability of leaking or breaching, releasing raw sewage into the Ohio River; however, no other HTRW material would likely be exposed.

4.9.6 Air Quality

Cabell County is in attainment of all criteria air pollutants except for 2.5 micrometer particulates, which are released predominately by chemical and metal processing industries. Although vehicular emissions, such as those from cars, trains, and tow boats, contribute to air pollution, non-stationary sources of air pollution are not monitored by the EPA. In general, construction activities described by the Preferred Alternative would have the potential to cause localized temporary, nuisance air quality impacts, including particulate emissions. Emission sources include diesel exhaust and fuel odors associated with operation of heavy equipment, engine emissions from personal vessel use associated with construction and construction activities. The residences and establishments located near the project site (>300 feet) would be susceptible to minute and temporary air emission impacts associated with the construction of the stone dike structure. These emissions would be similar in location and magnitude to normal emissions released by other towboats transporting goods on the Ohio River. Once the dike structure is completed, equipment will be transited off-site and no emission generating sources will be present. All construction would be performed in accordance with the State Implementation Plan, and in compliance with applicable West Virginia Environmental Protection Agency Division of Air Quality requirements{ XE "Air Quality" }. The construction period is expected to be brief and impacts would not exceed *de minimis* levels of direct emissions of a criteria pollutant. If the line remains intact under the No Action alternative, no effect on air quality would be expected. Further erosion would

eventually necessitate relocation or repairs under the No Action alternative, leading to similar temporary elevations in emissions from construction equipment.

4.9.7 Wetlands

The physiography and drainage patterns at the project are not conducive to the formation or occurrence of wetlands. A review of the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps as well as an on-site survey reveals no wetlands to be found in the project area.

4.9.8 Noise Level

The project area is located at least 300 feet and on the other side of the LPP levee from residential areas. The noise from a crane can be up to 96 decibels at a 10 foot distance, which would reduce to at most 66 decibels at the distance of the neighborhood, but this would be much further (though not predictably) reduced by the intervening trees and levee. During construction hours, ambient noise to the neighborhood would at most rival that of nearby Washington Blvd., where noise from a car at 200 feet is often 64 decibels. Construction would occur during daytime hours and would not produce noise louder than ambient road noise as heard from the neighborhood. Therefore, impacts for the Preferred Alternative are considered insignificant. Under the No Action alternative, ambient road, navigation, and industrial noise would be the predominant form of noise pollution unless construction becomes necessary to repair the line. Construction for relocation or repair of the line would involve similar noise levels compared to the Preferred Alternative.

5 Public Involvement and Coordination

5.1 Required Coordination

Coordination with Federal and state resource agencies is conducted in conjunction with the preparation of the Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection, Draft Environmental Assessment, 7th Street West, Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia. Recommendations concerning the Draft Environmental Assessment will be considered from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Elkins, West Virginia and the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources.

5.2 Public Involvement

The Draft Environmental Assessment will be made available to the natural resource agencies, both Federal and state, the general public and other interested agencies and groups for a thirty (30) day review period as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

A Notice of Availability (NOA) has been prepared and will be published in the Huntington Herald-Dispatch regarding this document. All comments received during the thirty (30) day review period will be considered in the Final Environmental Assessment.

6 References

Dredge Team leader, Kent Browning, 12 December 2007. Personal communication by email, subject: interference with navigation. Message states that project construction will not interfere with navigation. United States Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District.

US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2002. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for the Ohio River, West Virginia. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III publication, 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, PA

Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), 2007. Personal communication by email, subject: USACE Section 14 projects. Message summarizes phone conversation confirming No Indiana Bat hibernacula in project area and no impacts to T&E species if proposed methods employed.

Hydraulics and Hydrology (H&H) representative Matt Gibson, 10 December 2007. Personal communication by email, subject: RE 7st w floodplain & hydraulics. Message states that backwater effect from proposed action is negligible, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District.

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7 List of Preparers

Sean Carter	CELRH-EC-GS	Project Management
Jeffrey F. Zylland	CELRH-PM-PD-R	Principal Author
Janet K. Wolfe	CELRH-EC-ER	HTRW Review
Terry L. Clarke, Esq.	CELRH-OC	Legal Compliance Review
Jonathan J. Ayaay	CELRH-PM-PD-R	Internal Technical Review
Richard G. Drum	CELRH-PM-PD-F	Internal Technical Review
Peter K. Dodgion	CELRH-PM-PD-R	Internal Technical Review

APPENDIX A

404(B)(1) ANALYSIS

SECTION 404 (b) (1) EVALUATION
7TH ST W. SECTION 14 EMERGENCY STREAMBANK PROTECTION PROJECT
HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

I. INTRODUCTION

This report concerning bank stabilization at Ohio River Mile 309.7 in the City of Huntington, Cabell County, WV. The purpose of the action evaluated herein is to identify an alternative for bank stabilization that would maximize economic and ecological benefits. The proposed project consists of protecting a sewage line from encroachment from the river and eventual failure. The 404(b)(1) guidelines in 40 CFR 230 contain the substantive criteria for evaluation of proposed discharges of dredged or fill material under Section 404. The principle behind the criteria is that no discharge of dredged or fill material is permitted that would result in unacceptable adverse effects to the aquatic ecosystem. Compliance with the guidelines is evaluated by reviewing the proposed discharge with respect to the four restrictions in 40 CFR 230.10. These restrictions state that:

- a) No discharge shall be permitted if there is a practicable alternative which would have less adverse impacts on the aquatic ecosystem;
- b) No discharge shall be permitted if it violates state water quality standards, violates toxic effluent standards or prohibitions under Section 307 of Act, or jeopardizes the continued existence of threatened or endangered species as identified under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
- c) No discharge shall be permitted which will cause or contribute to the significant degradation of waters of the United States.
- d) No discharge shall be permitted unless appropriate and practicable steps have been taken to minimize potential adverse impacts to the aquatic ecosystem.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Location.

The project is located on the left descending bank of the Ohio River and is situated within the City of Huntington, WV. The project is located at Ohio River Mile 309.7 at 38° 25' 07"N 82° 28' 04"W. At this location in the Greenup pool the Ordinary High Water Line (OHWL) is at elevation 520.3' and the normal pool defined by the navigational dam is at elevation 515. The proposed site lies alongside the Huntington LPP levee, beginning downstream near a pump station on 7th St. West. Because there are no access roads, construction will take place using barges on the river. From a slag heap adjacent to the pump station outfall, the proposed dike will extend to another slag heap, approximately 720' upstream.

About 30' inland from the normal water line is a 42" RCP sewer line, which would be protected by the proposed project. The sewer line is periodically exposed and covered by silt, but the associated bank is consistently degrading due to erosion, recessional failures, and piping, which will eventually breach the sewer unless it is protected. The site is lined with woody riparian vegetation, dominated by sycamore, silver maple, and willow trees. The bank erosion at this location is also exposing up to 5' of tree roots and will ultimately lead to tree mortality.

B. Description of Proposed Work.

A 720-foot reach of longitudinal dike would be constructed to protect the main sewage line from further exposure and eventual failure. The recommended treatment would include the construction of a graded stone longitudinal dike with transitions and tiebacks. The longitudinal dike would be composed of approximately 6400 tons of COE 15" stone. The dike would be approximately 6 ft. high and would be underlain with geotextile fabric and built on the edge of the shallow water bench at and above the normal pool elevation. Stone tiebacks at 60-80 foot intervals would be included to prevent scour behind the protection during flood stages. Moreover, the tiebacks would act to reduce velocities during flood flows at high river stages and would result in sediment deposition behind the dike. The accumulated sediment would then provide additional soil for riparian vegetation to volunteer in and establish. Existing vegetation would be removed along the dike alignment, where transition elements must be constructed at the upstream and downstream ends to prevent outflanking, and at the intermediate tieback locations. Minimal excavation may also be required to prepare a stable surface for placement. The equipment necessary to perform the construction includes but is not limited to a work platform, crane, and towboat. Best management practices would be implemented to minimize sediment mobilization during construction. The constructed dike will function as a sediment retention filter, minimizing discharge, both short- and long-term of silt and sediment from the eroding bank into the channel. The barge would be anchored by spuds and not brought in contact with the bank to minimize disturbance to construction equipment and the riverbed substrate so as not to disturb potential mussel habitat.

C. Authority and Purpose.

. The project as proposed is in accordance with Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 as amended (PL 79-526); Emergency Streambank Protection. During recent Ohio River flood events, 2001 to present, a 720 foot reach of 42 inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) sewer was exposed by erosion, recessional bank failures, and piping. Without treatment, future failures would eventually breach the sewer line unless remedial action is taken.

D. Description of Material.

1. General Characteristics of Proposed Fill Material

The fill will be comprised of clean, graded 15" COE type stone.

2. Quantities of Fill Material

Approximately 6400 tons of stone will be used at the project site.

3. Source of Material.

Purchased from a commercial quarry or other approved stone supply.

E. Description of Proposed Discharge.

1. Location. Please refer to Section I.A.

2. Size of Wetland Sites.

There are no wetlands at the project site.

3. Type of Aquatic Resources.

The Ohio River fosters an aquatic community of invertebrates, mussels, fish, amphibians and reptiles that thrive in spite of nearby navigational and industrial disturbances. The project area comprises a mesic to riparian hardwood assemblage that thrives in a narrow strip between the base of the LPP levee and the Ohio River. Dominant tree species in this area include silver maple, sycamore and willow. Riparian forests are important for the aquatic health of a river system. Riparian forests capture and filter silt and pollution during flooding and provide an influx of plant and insect matter that serves as food for the aquatic ecosystem. Dense riparian forest, such as that found along the project area is becoming increasingly rare. Because the project area is prone to erosion, the riparian vegetation is stressed and silt and sediment are transported from the river bank, rather than being retained as would occur in a healthy riparian environment. Silt can harm sensitive mussel species, which are filter feeders and live in the benthic substrate. Fish, which breed, feed, and find shelter near riparian habitat are also impacted by excess sedimentation. The Preferred Alternative will concentrate sediment deposition between the landward side of the dike and the existing riverbank, supplying new soil for riparian plant species and reducing excess silt and sediment release into the aquatic ecosystem, protecting fish and mussels.

4. Timing and Duration of Discharge.

Construction of the facility would take approximately 2 weeks from initiation of construction and would occur as soon as the summer of 2008 or whenever construction funds become available.

F. Description of Disposal Method.

No dredging is involved with the proposed action. Clean, commercial stone will be used during construction. Preparing the foundation for the dike requires some clearing and grubbing of vegetation, partial removal of trees, drift, rubble, and debris; Removed mineral and organic debris would be disposed of off-site at an upland disposal facility.

III. FACTUAL DETERMINATIONS.

A. Physical Substrate Determination.

1. Substrate Elevation and Slope.

The proposed site possesses high, steep river banks which include areas of erosional oversteepening and recessional failures that have resulted in extensive bank retreat.

2. Sediment Type.

The substrate of the site is composed of sand, silt, and some slag.

3. Dredged/Fill Material Movement.

No dredging will be involved with the proposed action. Fill material will consist of clean, commercial-grade stone.

4. Physical Effects on Benthos.

Because of lack of information on existing mussel beds, all construction will take place above the normal water line and the benthos will not be altered. No impact is expected to the benthic community that is beyond the random disturbances commensurate with an industrial and navigational channel.

5. Erosion and Accretion Patterns.

The placement of rock will stabilize the river bank, which would limit the extent of bank failure, failed soil mantling, further silt accumulation and the further release of materials from the eroding bank.

6. Actions Taken to Minimize Impacts.

All stone placement and disturbance would be limited to above the normal pool elevation to minimize impacts to the benthic substrate.

B. Water Circulation, Fluctuation, and Salinity Determinations.

1. Water.

a. Salinity. Not Applicable

b. Water Chemistry. The construction of the project may result in minor, short-term changes to water quality. Although the material that will be used to build the feature is considered "Clean", a certain amount of dust will be associated with the stone. Stray dust, dropped stones and placement in water that may be above the normal water line may temporarily increase local turbidity levels. This project will reduce the amount of failing soils and sediment entering the river system.

c. Clarity. Only short term increases in turbidity are expected. Standard best management practices are planned to prevent run-off erosion.

d. Color. No effect.

e. Odor. No effect.

f. Taste. No effect.

g. Dissolved Gas Levels. No effect.

h. Nutrients. No effect.

i. Eutrophication. No effect

2. Current Patterns and Circulation.

a. Current Patterns and Flow. A HEC-RAS model was used to predict impacts to the floodplain during a 100-year flood event if a longitudinal toe-of-slope dike were placed along 720 linear feet of shoreline. The model predicted that the water surface would rise a maximum of 0.01 feet during the 100-year flood event, so under normal pool conditions there should be no effect on current flow conditions. Minor changes in dike length would not significantly change this effect.

b. Velocity. The HEC-RAS model also predicted a minor decrease in water velocity by approximately 0.01 ft/s for the 100-year flood event. Therefore, water velocity will not be significantly affected by the proposed project under normal pool conditions.

c. Stratification. Not applicable.

d. Hydrologic Regime. No significant changes.

3. Normal Water Level Fluctuations.

No effect

4. Salinity Gradients.

Not applicable.

5. Actions that will be taken to minimize impacts.

No major impacts are expected. Best management practices will be used. Type of material to be placed will not be mixed with soils and will have relatively little associated dust. Water quality should be unaffected by placement of material.

C. Suspended Particulate/Turbidity Determinations.

1. Suspended particulates and turbidity levels.

Expected changes in suspended particulates and turbidity levels in the vicinity of the disposal site will be limited to the construction phase of the project. These effects will be temporary and localized. Once construction has been completed, water turbidity and sedimentation should improve in the immediate area as the river bank is stabilized and revegetated, reducing the amount of failed soils that will enter the system.

2. Effects on chemical and physical properties of the water column.

a. Light Penetration. Turbidity might increase during the construction phase of this project, but the effects will be temporary and localized. Once construction has been completed, light penetration should improve in the immediate area as the river bank is stabilized and revegetated, reducing the amount of failed soils that will enter the system.

b. Dissolved Oxygen. No impact

c. Toxic Metals and Organics. Granular materials and natural stone fill are not likely to contain harmful contaminants. The slag present on site may contain aluminum silicate and ferrous compounds, all of which are not considered toxic or harmful to the environment in the amounts present.

d. Pathogens. No significant effects.

e. Aesthetics. The project would involve placing stone at the toe of the slope of the river bank. The structure will be visible from the river at normal pool and from the shoreline. The feature will not be perceived as a natural feature of the river. Most of the project area is only visible from the river and the opposite shore due to dense vegetation and the LPP levee blocking its view from Huntington. The proposed dike will cover the exposed roots and slag and protect the existing vegetation and its natural appearance. The introduction of a geometric structure with such a contrasting texture and color of this length along an otherwise tree-filled riverbank will be a significant short-term impact visually. It will be noticeable from the water surface for anyone using the river for recreation. There are other such views of extensive stone

slope protection at terminals and other facilities along the river, which would make this occurrence not unique and therefore less dramatic in the viewshed. Eventually the stone will weather and with the deposition of silt and some volunteer vegetation. In time, it will blend into the surrounding landscape.

3. Effects on Biota.
 - a. Primary Production, Photosynthesis. No significant effects.
 - b. Suspension/Filter Feeders. No significant effects.
 - c. Sight Feeders. No significant effects.

4. Action to Minimize Impacts.

No major impacts are expected. Best management practices will be used. Type of material to be placed will not be mixed with soils and will have relatively little associated dust. Water quality should be unaffected by placement of material.

D. Contaminant Determination.

A limited Phase I HTRW site investigation was completed at the 7th St. West site. The investigation was conducted to provide an initial assessment of the potential for HTRW contamination to the environment. There are no HTRW problems reported in or near the project area. Although there are no presently known sewage leaks, the Corps will require the city to test and repair any parts of the sewer line that is being protected before construction of the project. In case sewage leaks have already occurred, construction workers should use protective clothing and minimize contact with construction materials within the area to limit exposure to sewage. Due to continued erosion, without the proposed project, the sewer line would eventually leak or breach, releasing raw sewage into the Ohio River; no other HTRW material would likely be exposed, however. Based on the investigative findings and the planned activities, the conclusion drawn from the HTRW survey was that project site required no further investigation.

E. Aquatic Ecosystem and Organism Determinations.

1. Effects on Plankton.
No significant effect.

2. Effects on Benthos.
See Section III.A.4.

3. Effects on Nekton.
No significant effects.

4. Effects on Aquatic Food Web.
No measurable effect.

5. Effects on Special Aquatic Sites.

- a. Wetlands. There are no wetlands in the proposed project area.

6. Effects on Threatened and Endangered Species.

No listed mussel species are known within the project area, although the following threatened and endangered (T&E) mussel species could potentially be found in any Ohio River benthic

habitat: Clubshell Mussel (*Pleurobema clava*), the Fanshell Mussel (*Cypogenia stegaria*), the Pink Mucket Pearly Mussel (*Lampsilis abrupta*), the Northern Riffleshell Mussel (*Epioblasma torulosa rangiana*) and the Tubercled-blossum Pearly Mussel (*Epioblasma torulosa*). Because an extensive underwater survey would be required to determine if any of these species are present, the proposed project would, instead, limit all stone placement and construction activities to above the normal water line, 515 ft-MSL. There are no hibernacula for federally listed Indiana Bat within flight distance of the project area and no potential maternity roost trees were found on the site. Therefore it was determined that the proposed action would have no impact on T&E species.

7. Other wildlife. The project will have temporary impacts on terrestrial and riparian habitats associated with trees and river banks. Bird and mammal species that utilize these resources are mobile and would likely be scared away during construction. After the project is completed, the river bank and associated vegetation would be stabilized, allowing for recolonization by terrestrial species. The project would have a net positive impact on wildlife in the long term.

8. Actions to Minimize Impacts.

Actions will be taken to ensure that stone will not be placed below the normal water line in potential mussel habitat. Tree removal would be minimized to those only necessary for construction access and dike alignment. The area behind the dike would be left to fill in and revegetate naturally, creating a net increase in riparian vegetation after project completion.

F. Proposed Disposal Site Determinations.

1. Mixing Zone Determination. No discharge of liquid material would be involved with project construction.

2. Determination of Compliance with Applicable Water Quality Standards. Fill activities would be in conformance with the State of West Virginia standards.

3. Potential Effects on Human Use Characteristics.

a. Municipal and Private Water Supply. See II.I.

b. Recreational and Commercial Fisheries. See II.J.3.b., II.J.3.c., and II.L.3.

c. Water Related Recreation. No impact.

d. Aesthetics. See II.J.2.e.

e. Parks, National and Historical Monuments, National Seashores Wilderness Areas Research Sites, and similar Preserves. Not applicable.

G. Determination of Cumulative Effects of the Aquatic Ecosystem.

Cumulative effects would be temporary and minor. Long term impacts to the aquatic ecosystem would be positive by reducing sediment load from eroding banks. See the Draft Environmental Assessment.

H. Determination of Secondary Effects on Aquatic Ecosystems.

See Section II.E.

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

A. Adoption of the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines to this Evaluation

No significant adaptations of the guidelines were made relative to this evaluation.

B. Evaluation of the Availability of Practicable Alternatives to the Proposed Discharge Sites Which Would Have Less Adverse Impacts on the Aquatic Environment

A series of alternative bank stabilization measures were developed and evaluated for feasibility. Two were carried forward for full evaluation of alternatives plans, the No Federal Action Alternative and longitudinal dike alternative with volunteer vegetation cover (Preferred alternative) Plan.

C. Compliance with Applicable State Water Quality Standards.

Fill activities have been coordinated with and are in conformance with the State of West Virginia standards. A 401 Water Quality Certification will be obtained from the Division of Water prior to construction.

D. Compliance with Applicable Toxic Effluent Standards or Prohibitions under 307 of the Clean Water Act.

Section 307 of the Clean Water Act establishes limitation or prohibitions on the discharge of materials containing certain toxic pollutants. The discharges associated with the proposed work would not contain these toxins, and therefore the project complies with Section 307.

E. Compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

No threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat would be affected by the proposed project. This project complies with the stipulations of the Endangered Species Act.

F. Compliance with Specific Measures for Marine Sanctuaries Designated by the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972.

Not applicable.

G. Evaluation of the Extent of Degradation of Waters of the United States

- a. Municipal and Private Water Supplies – The project would not affect municipal or private water supplies.
- b. Recreational or Commercial Fisheries - Impacts to recreation will be minimal. No commercial fisheries are located in the project area.
- c. Plankton – Adverse impacts will be minor and limited to the construction period.
- d. Fish – Adverse impacts will be minor and limited to the construction period.
- e. Shellfish – Adverse impacts will be minor and limited to the construction period.

- f. Wildlife - Adverse impacts will be minor. After vegetation re-establishes, wildlife habitat will be improved upon present conditions.
 - g. Special Aquatic Sites –No special aquatic sites have been identified in the vicinity of the project site.
1. Significant Adverse effects on Life Stages of Aquatic Life and Other Wildlife Dependent on Aquatic Ecosystem.
Direct and indirect impact to aquatic ecosystems would not be significant.
2. Significant Adverse Effects on Aquatic Ecosystem Diversity, Productivity, and Stability.
The project area sustains a quality riparian forest that is unstable under existing conditions. A positive effect on aquatic ecosystems is expected from implementation of the proposed project.
3. Significant Adverse Effect on Recreational, Aesthetic and Economic Values
No adverse significant long-term effects to the aesthetic, recreational, and economic values would occur.

H. Appropriate and Practicable Steps Taken to Minimize Potential Adverse Impacts of the Discharge on the Aquatic Ecosystem

Appropriate steps to minimize potential adverse impacts from any discharges on aquatic systems have been incorporated.

I. Findings

The proposed discharges of fill material are specified as complying with the requirements of the 404(b)(1) Guidelines, with the inclusion of appropriate and practicable conditions as identified herein to minimize pollution or adverse effects on the aquatic ecosystem.

APPENDIX B
DRAFT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

DRAFT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
SECTION 14 EMERGENCY STREAMBANK PROTECTION PROJECT
7TH STREET WEST, HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

1. Members of my staff have conducted an environmental assessment, in the overall public interest, concerning implementation of the 7th Street West Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection Project. The purpose of this project is to protect an existing sewage line from erosional encroachment and eventual failure. The proposed project is authorized under Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 (PL 79-526) as amended; Emergency Streambank Protection.
2. The possible consequences of the project have been studied for environmental, cultural and social well-being effects. Another factor bearing on the assessment was the capability of the project to meet the public needs for which it was proposed.
3. The Proposed Project Action Alternative and the No Federal Action Alternative were carried forward for detailed evaluation. The Proposed Alternative is the most cost effective of all protective measures and is both environmentally and socially acceptable. The “No Action” alternative would not be in the public’s best interest and would eventually impact economic and social resources of the area.
4. An evaluation of the Proposed Alternative and the No Action Alternative produced the following pertinent conclusions:
 - a. Environmental Considerations. The Huntington District has taken reasonable measures to assemble and present the known or foreseeable environmental impacts of the project in the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA). These impacts involve biological and human resources. The proposed project will stabilize an eroding bank on the Ohio River, preserving a municipal sewage line and riparian vegetation that are currently threatened by bank erosion. All adverse effects of project implementation are considered insignificant and should last only a few months longer than the construction period.
 - b. Social Well-Being Considerations. The proposed project will stabilize an eroding bank on the Ohio River, preserving a municipal sewage line. No significant adverse economic or social well-being impacts are foreseen as a result of the proposed project. The project will not have any impact on sites of known significant archeological or historical importance.
 - c. Coordination with Resource Agencies. Pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) of 1958, coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (WVSHPO), West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) and West Virginia Department of Natural Resources (WVDNR) were maintained through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.

Appropriate measures and best management practices have been identified and incorporated into the proposed action alternative. Also, in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, as amended, the recommended plan should not impact listed species.

d. Other Pertinent Compliance. No prime or unique farmland under the Farmland Protection Policy Act will be involved. The proposed action is also in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 10632 CFR 300), Executive Order (EO) 11988 (Floodplain Management), and EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands).

e. Other Public Interest Considerations. There has been no significant opposition to the proposed action. Comments received during the public review period will be included in the Final Environmental Assessment (FEA). There are no unresolved issues regarding the implementation of the project.

f. Section 176(c) Clean Air Act. The proposed action has been analyzed for conformity and applicability pursuant to regulations implementing Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act. Based on West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) emission standards, air quality in Cabell County will meet all primary and secondary standards, will not exceed *de minimis* levels or direct emissions of a criteria pollutant or its precursors and is exempted by 40 CFR Part 93.153. Any later indirect emissions are generally not within the Districts' continuing program responsibility and generally cannot be practicably controlled by the District. For these reasons a conformity determination is not required for this action.

5. I find the 7th Street West Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection Project has been planned in accordance with current authorization as described in the DEA. The project is consonant with national policy, statutes and administrative directives. This determination is based on thorough analysis and evaluation of the project and alternative courses of action. In conclusion, I find the proposed 7th Street West Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection Project will have No Significant Adverse Impacts on the quality of the human and/or natural environment.

Date

Dana R. Hurst
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

APPENDIX C
NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

*Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection Project
7th Street West, Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia*

**NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
7TH STREET WEST SECTION 14 EMERGENCY STREAMBANK
PROTECTION PROJECT, HUNTINGTON, CABELL COUNTY, WV**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, by this Notice of Availability (NOA), advises the public that the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for the 7th Street West Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection Project is complete and available for public review. The project is located in Cabell County, WV. A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is anticipated for the proposed project. A Draft FONSI is included with the DEA for public review.

In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and 40 CFR 1501.4, the DEA and draft FONSI will be available to the public in the affected area for thirty (30) days for review and comment. Final determination regarding the need for additional NEPA documentation will be made after the public review period, which begins on or about 28 March 2008. Copies of the documents may be viewed at the following location:

Cabell County Public Library
455 9th Street Plaza
Huntington, WV 25701
(304) 528-5700

The documents may also be viewed at the following website:
<http://www.lrh.usace.army.mil/projects/review/>. Copies of the Feasibility Study, DEA and draft FONSI may be obtained by contacting Huntington District Office of the Corps of Engineers at 304-399-5872. Comments pertaining to the documents should be directed by letter to:

Mr. Jonathan J. Aya-ay, Chief
Environmental Analysis Section, Planning Branch
Huntington District Corps of Engineers
502 Eighth Street
Huntington, West Virginia 25701-2070

APPENDIX D
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Distribution List
Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection Project
7th Street West, Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia

Elected Officials

Honorable Joe Manchin III
Governor of West Virginia
1900 Kanawha Blvd. East
Charleston, WV 25305

Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
300 Virginia Street Suite 2630
Charleston, WV 25301-2523

Honorable Nick J. Rahall II
Representative in Congress
845 Fifth Avenue
Huntington, WV 25701

Honorable John D. Rockefeller IV
United States Senate
405 Capital Street, Suite 508
Charleston, WV 25301-1749

Federal Agencies

Tom Chapman
US Fish and Wildlife Service
694 Beverly Pike
Elkins, WV 26241

NRCS
Huntington Service Center
2631 5th Street Road
Huntington, WV 25701

State Agencies

Lyle Bennett
WV Dept of Environmental Protection
Division of Water & Waste Management
601 57th Street
Charleston, WV 25304

Frank Jezioro, Director
WV Department of Natural Resources
State Capitol
Building 3, Room 669
Charleston, WV 25305

Susan Pierce
Deputy State Historic Preservation
Officer
State Historic Preservation Office
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, WV 25305-0300

Library

Cabell County Public Library
455 9th Street Plaza
Huntington, WV 25701

Public Utilities

J. Bruce Fox
Huntington Sanitary Board
Executive Director
1217 Adams Avenue
Huntington, WV 25704