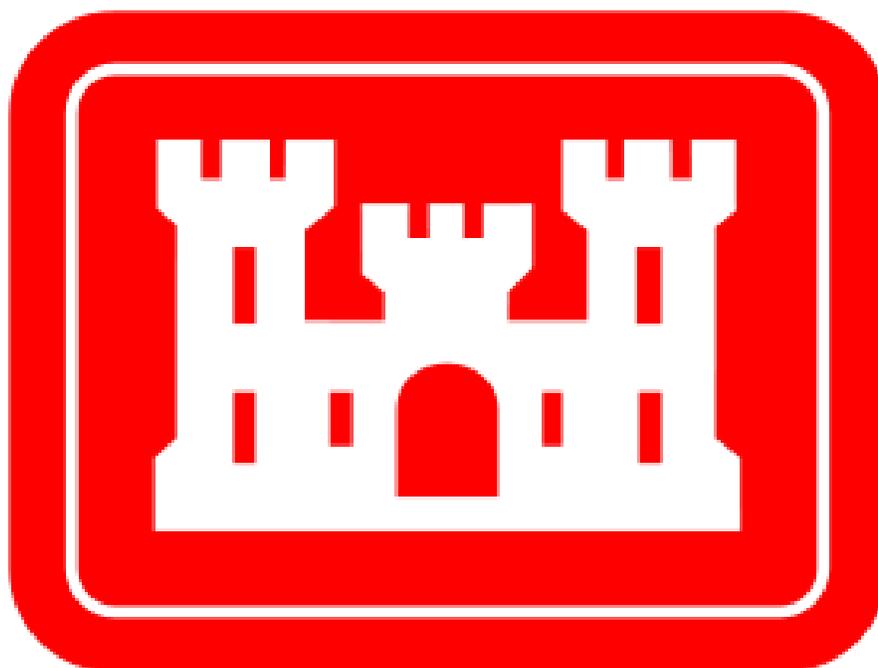


Draft Environmental Assessment
Section 531
Highway 80 and Yellow Mountain Road
Sewer Collection Project
Knott County, Kentucky



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Huntington District
Huntington, West Virginia
September 2016



Environmental Assessment
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Executive Summary

The Troublesome Creek Environmental Authority is proposing to provide sewer service to the residences of Knott County along Highway 80 and Yellow Mountain Road. Within the project area, failing septic systems and straight piping have been identified. The sewer collection system would provide residents with a system that would minimize ground water and stream pollution.

The Proposed Action Alternative would entail construction and installation of approximately 66,000 linear feet (LF) of six inch and two inch force main and four pumping stations. Of the total 66,000 LF of sewer lines, the Corps will be providing funding for construction and installation of 40,800 LF of sewer lines.

The proposed project is a partnership agreement between the Troublesome Creek Environmental Authority and Corps established under the authority of Section 531 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1996 (Public Law No. 104- 303), as amended, which provides authority for the Corps to establish a program to provide environmental assistance to Non-Federal interests in southern and eastern Kentucky. Under this program the Corps may provide support in the form of design and construction assistance for water-related environmental infrastructure, water resource protection and development, and environmental restoration. Examples of possible projects that would qualify under this program could include wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply, water storage, water treatment, water distribution facilities, and surface water resource protection and development. Funding, as established under Section 531, shall be shared 75% Federal and 25% Non-Federal (State and Local). This Environmental Assessment is prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508), and Corps implementing regulation, ER 200-2-2.

The Environmental Assessment has concluded there are no significant impacts to the human environment associated with the implementation of the proposed Highway 80 and Yellow Mountain Road Sewer Collection Project.



SECTION 531
HIGHWAY 80 AND YELLOW MOUNTAIN ROAD
SEWER COLLECTION PROJECT
KNOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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The brief and concise nature of this document is consistent with the 40 CFR requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to reduce paperwork and delay by eliminating duplication with existing environmental documentation, incorporating pertinent material by reference, and by emphasizing interagency cooperation. The majority of data collection and analysis in this document was performed by R.M.Johnson Engineering, Inc., in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps).

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Background

This draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) examines the potential environmental impacts of the Sewer Collection project as proposed by the Troublesome Creek Environmental Authority. The purpose of the DEA is to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project and to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

1.2 Purpose, Need, and Authorization

The purpose of the proposed project is to provide sewer service to the residences of Knott County along Highway 80 and Yellow Mountain Road. Residents in the area do not currently have access to public sewage system. The use of straight pipes in the area and leaking septic systems has led to impairment of Troublesome Creek as raw sewage is present in the stream. The need for the sewer system extension in the proposed area is to provide residents with a sewage system that would decrease the amount of raw sewage in Troublesome Creek and its tributaries.

The proposed project is a partnership agreement between the Troublesome Creek Environmental Authority and Corps established under the authority of Section 531 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1996 (Public Law No. 104- 303), as amended, which provides authority for the Corps to establish a program to provide environmental assistance to Non-Federal interests in southern and eastern Kentucky. This law provides design and construction assistance for water related environmental infrastructure projects to Non-Federal interests in southern and eastern Kentucky, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply, water storage, water treatment, water distribution facilities, and surface water resource protection and development.

This EA is prepared pursuant to NEPA, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508), and Corps implementing regulation, ER 200-2-2.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES DISMISSED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION

2.1 Package Plants

This alternative considered building multiple package plants along Highway 80 near clusters of population. Package plants are pre-manufactured wastewater treatment facilities commonly used in small communities. This option would limit the number of residents served and would also



not be cost effective. The Ball Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant is the existing plant where the sewer will be treated from the proposed action alternative. Currently, the Ball Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant is well under capacity and would operate more efficiently if the plant had more flow coming to it. This alternative was dismissed from further consideration due to greater environmental impacts than the proposed action.

2.2 Septic Tanks

Another option considered would be to use septic tanks to treat individual homes. Soils in the area are not very conducive to leach fields and the bacteria often seep through the soil and into the streams before it has been treated. Additionally, this alternative would be hard to implement without landowner cooperation and funding. This alternative was dismissed from further consideration as this alternative would not meet the intended purpose and need of the project.

3.0 PROPOSED ACTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES

3.1 Proposed Action Alternative (PAA)

The PAA would provide a sewer system extension by means of the existing Ball Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant to residences along portions of Highway 80 and Yellow Mountain Road. The PAA consists of the construction and installation of approximately 66,000 linear feet (LF) of six inch and two inch force main and four pumping stations. Of the total 66,000 LF of sewer lines, the Corps will be providing funding for construction and installation of 40,800 LF of sewer lines. The Yellow Mountain Road section includes collection at the eastern terminus of the project of approximately 5,400 LF of six inch and two inch force main collection pipe, pumping station, and associated appurtenances. The Highway 80 section includes approximately 35,400 LF of six inch force main collection pipe, pumping station, and associated appurtenances. The sewer system extension would follow previously disturbed road right-of-ways and connect to the existing wastewater treatment plant (Appendix A). Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be used throughout the project for stability and to prevent soil erosion. After construction, road right-of-ways will be restored to preexisting conditions.

3.2 No Action Alternative (NAA)

Under the NAA, the Corps would not provide funding for the project. Additionally, the Troublesome Creek Environmental Authority would not expand their sewer system and the residences would have continued use of leaking septic tanks and straight pipe systems and would remain without public sewer service until alternative funding sources were obtained to construct the proposed system. This alternative was considered unacceptable due to health and safety hazards for the community in the proposed project area and continued water quality impacts to Troublesome Creek.



4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING AND CONSEQUENCES

4.1 Location

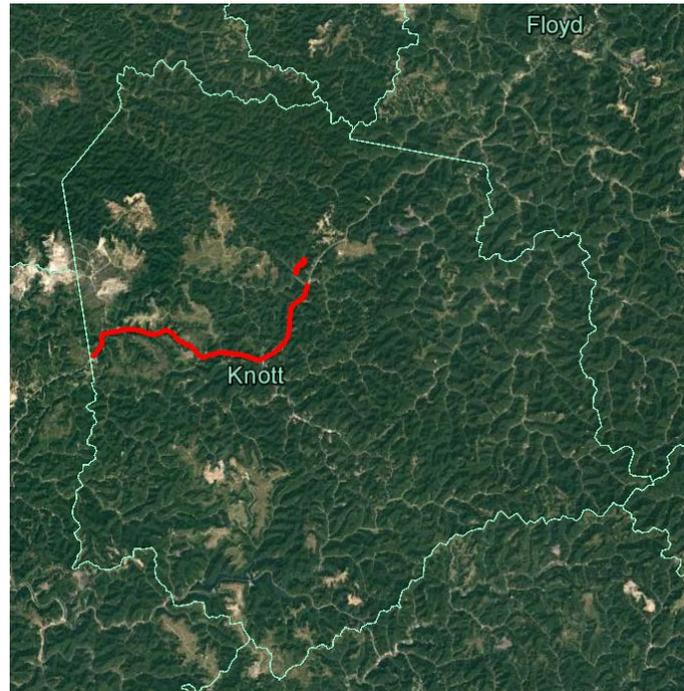


Figure 1: General location map with red line showing sewer collection lines.

The affected area is located within Knott County, Kentucky. The sewer system extension would follow Highway 80 (KY Route 80) and Yellow Mountain Road (KY Route 1087) along the road right-of-ways. Coordinates in decimal degrees for the northeastern extent of the sewer collection line along Highway 80 are 37.39866, -82.95778 and 37.35607, -83.11316 for the southwestern extents. The coordinates in decimal degrees for the northeastern extents of the line along Yellow Mountain Road are 37.41272, -82.96016 and 37.40251, -82.96741 for the southwestern extents. Project location mapping can be found in Appendix A.

4.2 Land Use

Land use in the vicinity of the PAA is rural, consisting primarily of residential properties. The proposed sewer lines would be constructed in road right-of-ways. As a result, the sewer lines would be installed in previously disturbed areas. After installation of the sewer line, existing conditions would be re-established.

There would be no impacts to land use as a result of either the PAA or NAA.



4.3 Climate

Executive Order (E.O.) 13653 requires Federal actions to address climate change. The North Fork Kentucky Watershed's mid-latitude position makes it susceptible to highly variable weather throughout the year. The watershed's climate is greatly influenced by oceanic and atmospheric interactions. The watershed experiences seasonal weather patterns throughout the year, with climatic conditions typical of summer, fall, winter, and spring seasons for the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast Regions of the United States. Variability in weather tends to be greater during the late winter, spring, and fall seasons within the watershed. Summers are usually characterized by warm to hot weather with periods of high humidity. Winters within the watershed are typically mild, with areas at higher elevations experiencing slightly harsher winters and greater snowfall. Fall is typically the driest season within the watershed, while spring is typically the wettest.

The PAA would not involve any activity that could affect the environment in regard to climate change. This region is not projected to experience severe drought conditions and is instead expected to experience more precipitation in the future. As a result, the condition of the PAA would not likely be influenced by future climate change. For the same reasons, there are also no impacts expected with respect to climate as a result of the NAA.

4.4 Terrestrial Habitat

The PAA would be constructed on previously disturbed areas, including the road right-of-ways; therefore, potential impacts to vegetation would be minimal and temporary. Construction activities associated with the sewer system extension would take place in previously disturbed areas along existing road right-of-ways. Areas would be returned to pre-construction conditions upon completion of construction activities. Only short-term temporary impacts during construction are anticipated to occur. Long-term beneficial positive impacts would occur from the PAA with water quality improvements.

As the selection of the NAA would entail no changes to the project area, there are no impacts to terrestrial habitat anticipated as part of the NAA.

4.5 Floodplains

Executive Order 11988 requires Federal agencies to consider the potential effects of their proposed actions to floodplains. In order to determine the PAA's potential floodplain impact, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) was reviewed and the majority of the proposed project area is not located within the base floodplain or the area that has a 1-percent chance or greater of having a flood in any given year. (<https://www.fema.gov/floodplain-management/flood-zones>). A small portion of the project will be constructed in the floodplain where Yellow Mountain Road ties into the existing system. The proposed sewer system would be buried and result in no change in grade or elevation. A floodplain permit will be obtained from Kentucky Division of Water.

Therefore, no impacts to floodplains are anticipated to occur from the PAA or NAA.



4.6 Prime and Unique Farmland

The Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) requires Federal agencies to minimize the conversion of prime and unique farmland to non-agricultural uses. The project area follows road right-of-ways, and previously disturbed areas. Based upon review of the project, the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) determined that since the road right-of-way is considered urban, and the FPPA would not apply to this proposed project. Based upon the NRCS determination, the PAA would have no impact on Prime or Unique, Statewide, or Locally important farmland (Appendix B).

There are no impacts to Prime and Unique Farmland anticipated as part of the NAA.

4.7 Aquatic Habitat/Water Quality

Knott County is located within the North Fork Kentucky Watershed. Several waterbodies within the watershed are listed on Kentucky's 2012 Section 303(d) list of impaired waters. Implementation of the PAA would not result in any new discharges of a pollutant. The PAA will protect the overall quality of ground water in the area. BMPs would be used throughout the project to prevent runoff from the project into adjacent surface waters.

Construction of the PAA will avoid any permanent and temporary in-stream impacts as all stream crossings will be directionally bored. Therefore, under the Clean Water Act, a 404 permit is not needed for this action. Prior to construction, Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KYDEP) Division of Water (DOW) shall be contacted and construction of the wastewater components of this project will not begin until written approval is received from DOW.

In the long term, the implementation of the PAA is expected to have a positive impact on the aquatic habitat and water quality within the proposed project area. Implementation of the PAA would ensure that untreated sewage does not reach ground water or area streams by eliminating straight pipes, failing septic systems, and package plants.

Under the NAA, aquatic impacts would continue in nearby streams and groundwater due to the numerous failing septic systems and straight piping. Water quality in the project area would remain impaired.

4.8 Wetlands

National Wetland Inventory Maps (NWI) were reviewed for the proposed project area and a site reconnaissance was conducted to determine validity of NWI Maps. NWI maps indicated that there are no wetlands adjacent to the project area. The site reconnaissance also indicated no wetlands are located within the proposed project area. No impacts to wetlands are anticipated as part of the PAA or NAA.



4.9 Wild and Scenic Rivers

No designated State Wild or Scenic Rivers are present within the Project Area. Therefore, no impacts to these resources are anticipated as part of the PAA or NAA.

4.10 Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW)

A Phase 1 HTRW Environmental Site Assessment was conducted for the Highway 80 and Yellow Mountain Road Sewer Collection Project to identify environmental conditions and to identify the potential presence of HTRW contamination located in the project's construction work limits. Below are the following Phase 1 HTRW findings:

The Corps HTRW staff determined the Phase 1 HTRW showed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions with the property and no further HTRW action is required. Therefore, no impacts to HTRW are anticipated with the PAA.

The NAA would not result in ground disturbing activities, and would not disturb areas of HTRW contamination; therefore, there are no HTRW impacts associated with the NAA. A clearance memorandum was signed by Corps HTRW staff August 31, 2016.

4.11 Cultural Resources

Coordination with the Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was initiated by R.M.Johnson Engineering, Inc. The Tribal Historic Preservation Office of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians stated on August 19, 2015 that the proposed undertaking will not result in any new ground disturbance which might adversely affect nearby sites eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. In a letter dated October 29, 2014, KHC concurred with the determination that (Appendix B). There are no architectural resources eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places that would be impacted by this project; therefore, no additional consultation is necessary for architectural resources.

Pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Corps has made the determination that no historic properties will be affected by the PAA as the area is previously disturbed. If unanticipated archaeological deposits or human remains are discovered during construction, all work near the location of the discovery shall cease and the Huntington District Archaeologist shall be contacted immediately. The Kentucky State Police, the Knott County Coroner, and KCH must also be notified immediately if human remains are discovered. Additionally, there would be no impacts associated with the NAA.

4.12 Threatened and Endangered Species



According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the project area is within the range of the endangered Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalist*), threatened Northern Long-Eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and the proposed threatened Kentucky arrow darter (*Etheostoma spilotum*).

The project area is potential habitat for the federally listed Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat. Habitat will be entirely preserved as no tree clearing activity would occur. Therefore, as there is not vegetation removal, the Corp's Huntington District has determined that the proposed action would have no effect on the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-Eared Bat given no tree clearing would occur and the area is previously disturbed. The Corp's Huntington District has also determined that the proposed action would have no effect on the proposed threatened Kentucky arrow darter as all stream crossings will be directionally bored to eliminate impacts to aquatic species. No Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act is required.

No impacts to threatened or endangered species are anticipated to occur from the PAA or the NAA.

4.13 Air Quality

According to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) website, Knott County is classified as "in attainment" (maintaining applicable standards) for all criteria pollutants. Emissions from construction equipment would occur during the construction period. Contractors would operate all equipment in accordance with local, State, and Federal regulations. The PAA is exempted by 40 CFR Part 93.153 from making a conformity determination, since estimated emissions from construction equipment would not be expected to exceed *de minimis* levels, direct emissions of a criteria pollutant, or its precursors. Any impacts would be short-term, localized, and would occur only during construction phase activities. Impacts to air quality under the PAA would be temporary during construction and minor.

No impacts to air quality are anticipated to occur as part of the NAA.

4.14 Noise

Noise associated with the PAA would be limited to that generated during construction. The noise associated with construction would be short in duration and would only occur during daylight hours. Noise is measured as Day Night average noise levels (DNL) in "A-weighted" decibels that the human ear is most sensitive to (dBA). There are no Federal standards for allowable noise levels. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Guidelines, DNLs below 65 dBA are normally acceptable levels of exterior noise in residential areas. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) denotes a DNL above 65 dBA as the level of significant noise impact. Several other agencies, including the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, use a DNL criterion of 55 dBA as the threshold for defining noise impacts in suburban and rural residential areas. According to Dr. Paul Schomer in his 2001 Whitepaper, while there are numerous thresholds for acceptable noise in residential areas, research suggests an area's current noise environment, which has experienced noise in the past, may reasonably expect to tolerate a level of noise about 5 dBA higher than the general guidelines. The Corps Safety and Health



Requirements Manual provides criteria for temporary permissible noise exposure levels (see Table 3.1 below), for consideration of hearing protection or the need to administer sound reduction controls.

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

Construction noise would be similar to that of farm equipment and other small machinery used in the local area. A backhoe, end loader, road grader and/or vibratory roller are examples of equipment that is likely to be used during construction. Each emits noise levels around 85 dBA at 45 feet. Construction equipment would be operated during daylight hours when many residents are at work; therefore a reasonable exposure time of two hours would be expected during the time residents may be home during the day. Peak outdoor noise levels ranging from 78-90 dBA would occur during the time in which equipment is directly in front of or in proximity to homes and businesses (within 25-100 feet). A maximum noise exposure of approximately 98 dBA, for one hour could occur if equipment were within 10 feet of homes and business. The noise projections do not account for screening objects, such as trees, outbuildings or other objects that muffle and reduce the noise being emitted. The outdoor construction noise would be further muffled while residents are inside their homes. While the construction noise generated would be considered unacceptable according to HUD and FAA standards, these limited exposures and time intervals are still within allowable Corps safety levels. Further, they are similar to typical neighborhood noise generated by gas powered lawnmowers in the local area, which could range from 90-95 dBA at three feet and 70-75 dBA at 100 feet. Residents being exposed to these noise levels would occur if and/or when residents are home and outdoors.

Due to daytime construction and the short and limited duration of elevated noise levels associated with the PAA, impacts from the noise to local residences would be temporary and minor. There would be no change in noise with the NAA.

4.15 Socioeconomic Conditions

Executive Order (E.O.) 12898 requires Federal actions to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the 2015 population estimate for Knott County was 15,693 and does not contain significant minority populations. The 2015 census indicates Knott County is 98.0% white and has a median household income of \$31,624 compared with the median household income of \$53,482 for the State of Kentucky. Individuals residing in the county below the poverty level is 33.7% compared to 14.8% statewide.



Service provided by the sewer collection lines would serve residences who presently have failing septic systems or straight pipe discharge systems. Implementation of the PAA would aid in protection of ground water and water quality in Troublesome Creek, thereby improving the living environment for all residents. No homes or buildings would be impacted by the proposed project; therefore, the PAA meets the directive of EO 12898 by avoiding any disproportionately high adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low income populations.

No impacts to minority or low income populations are anticipated to occur from the NAA.

4.16 Aesthetics

The project area is rural, primarily consisting of residential properties. Temporary disturbance of the local aesthetics would be anticipated during construction of the sewer collection lines; however after construction, the excavated sites would be restored to original conditions.

Neither the PAA nor NAA would significantly impact local aesthetics.

4.17 Transportation and Traffic

The proposed sewer system would follow Highway 80 and Yellow Mountain Road. New traffic patterns would not occur as a result of this project. Construction of the PAA in and along existing road rights-of-way would involve some delays and potential detours in the normal traffic flow. If detours would occur, the distance associated with road detours would be relatively short and temporary in nature. Construction on and near road surfaces would be in compliance with Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) guidelines. All appropriate KYTC guidelines for traffic control would be implemented and emergency access would be maintained. Impacts anticipated to occur from the PAA would be minimal and temporary.

No impacts to transportation and traffic are anticipated to occur from the NAA.

4.18 Health and Safety

The PAA has been designed to eliminate sewage entering ground water and area streams and provide safe and sanitary service to residents near Highway 80 and Yellow Mountain Road. As previously stated, residents are currently using leaking septic tanks and straight piping systems. Providing a safe sanitary system is necessary to prevent the possibility of untreated sewage from reaching ground water, surface water, and polluting streams. Therefore, the PAA is anticipated to have a long term beneficial impact on health and safety for the residents in the project area.

Under the NAA, current straight piping and leaking septic systems in the project area would continue; perpetuating health and safety concerns.

4.19 Cumulative Effects



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

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

Temporal and geographical limits for this project must be established in order to frame the analysis. These limits can vary by the resources that are affected. The construction of the sewer collection lines would have temporary and insignificant negative impacts on the environment. Resources which would show long term beneficial effects from the project would be health, safety, and water quality. The temporal limits for assessment of this impact would initiate in 1972 with the passage of the Clean Water Act and end 50 years after completion of this project. The geographical extent would be broadened to consider effects beyond the PAA. The geographical extent considered is the North Fork Kentucky Watershed.

Several tributaries of the North Fork Kentucky Watershed are listed on Kentucky's 2012 Section 303(d) list of impaired waters due to sedimentation, specific conductance, fecal coliform, and total dissolved solids. Some of the suspected leading causes of impaired waters are coal mining and municipal point source discharge. In the past, the Troublesome Creek Environmental Authority secured funding for the construction of Ball Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant in Knott County, Kentucky which provided a wastewater treatment facility to 60 new customers. Currently, Headwaters Inc., a non-profit organization in the North Fork Kentucky Watershed is promoting interest of water resource management and water quality in Letcher County, Kentucky. Furthermore, the Knott County Conservation District, founded in 1952, with the mission to conserve and develop renewable natural resources. The Knott County Conservation District is currently offering programs that offer streambank stabilization, riparian area protection, etc. In the future, watershed programs may address water quality and conservation activities. Impairment of the North Fork Kentucky Watershed is expected to continue but if the proposed actions are implemented, a cleaner, healthier watershed would be promoted. Water quality standards and regulations are expected to remain as stringent today as in the future.

Section 4.0 documents the existing environment and potential environmental effects of the PAA and NAA with respect to existing conditions. The effects of the PAA, as discussed beforehand, are localized and minor. Past actions that may result in similar effects may include upgrading of other wastewater utilities in the watershed. Foreseeable future actions that would have similar impacts as the proposed action include potential ground disturbing activities associated from



homeowners connecting to the collection line. Approximately 30 residential homes would connect to the proposed sewer line in previously distributed areas. In scoping cumulative effects issues, no resources were identified as having a potential to be significantly affected. Only minor and temporary impacts to ecological resources would be sustained with the implementation of the PAA. These resources would be fully reestablished upon completion of construction.

The availability of Federal funds through programs, such as the 531 Program, to assist communities with installation and construction of water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Kentucky is an additional benefit to the area. The significance of this action on health and safety would be positive. Given the current program is in place for the foreseeable future and the overall beneficial effect from implementation of the PAA, there is expected to be a positive, though small, cumulative effect on health and safety based on past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions.

5.0 Status of Environmental Compliance

The PAA is in full compliance with all local, State, and Federal statutes as well as Executive Orders. Compliance is documented below in Table 2. Prior to construction, KYDEP DOW shall be contacted and construction of the wastewater components of this project shall not begin until written approval is received from DOW and all applicable permits such as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit are obtained.

Table 2 - Environmental Compliance Status			
Statute/Executive Order	Full	Partial	N/A
National Environmental Policy Act (considered partial until the FONSI is signed)		X	
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	X		
Endangered Species Act	X		
Clean Water Act	X		
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	X		
Clean Air Act	X		
National Historic Preservation Act	X		
Archeological Resources Protection Act			N/A
Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	X		
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	X		
Toxic Substances Control Act	X		
Quiet Communities Act	X		
Farmland Protection Act	X		
Executive Order 11988 Floodplain Management	X		
Executive Order 11990 Protection of Wetlands	X		
Executive Order 12898 Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations	X		



6.0 REQUIRED COORDINATION

6.1 Agencies Contacted

Direct coordination with the USFWS NRCS, USFWS, and KHC was completed prior to publication of the EA. Agency correspondence is included in Appendix B.

6.2 Public Review and Comments

The EA and FONSI will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days, as required under NEPA. A Notice of Availability was published in the local newspaper, Troublesome Creek Times, advising the public of this document's availability for review and comment. A copy of the EA will also be placed in the Knott County Public Library and will be made available on-line at <http://www.lrh.Corps.army.mil/Missions/PublicReview.aspx>. The mailing list for the EA is located in Appendix C.

7.0 CONCLUSION

The Highway 80 and Yellow Mountain areas' local septic systems are failing and some residents are currently on straight pipe systems. The proposed project would provide the area with a sewer collection system that would minimize ground water and stream pollution. The sewer collection system would follow local roads and connect to the existing wastewater treatment plant. No significant adverse impacts have been identified as a result of implementation of the proposed sewer system.

Construction would mainly take place on previously disturbed land. Health and safety would be realized immediately with project implementation. Effects associated with construction would be minor and temporary. BMPs would be implemented during construction to minimize impacts to residents and the environment. Therefore, the PAA would not be expected to have significant impacts on the human environment.