

DRAFT FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Water Street, Village of Barboursville Section 14 Emergency Streambank Protection Project Cabell County, West Virginia

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District (Corps) has conducted an environmental analysis in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. The Corps prepared a Detailed Project Report and Integrated Environmental Assessment with a Finding of No Significant Impact in 2017 for the emergency streambank project in Cabell County, West Virginia.

In 2020, continued site degradation occurred during construction as a consequence of recent high water events. This degradation and additional bank failure necessitated the need for additional stone treatment beyond the limits of the previously defined buttress extents and installation of reinforced lagging underneath the buttress to provide stability during excavation as identified in engineering's Memorandum for the Commander dated May 14, 2020. This treatment extent was not identified in the approved 2017 report however, the area is located within the original construction work limit boundary evaluated in the DPR and Integrated Environmental Assessment. Excavated material since initiation of construction has been disposed of at the Village of Barboursville City Park, owned and operated by the Non-Federal Sponsor, due to cost impacts associated with hauling material to an approved landfill.

The Corps Huntington District identified that failure to take immediate and continued corrective actions could result in further destabilization and severely damage the stabilization progress to date. On May 15, 2020, the Corps Huntington District Commander invoked emergency measures outlined under NEPA. Concurrently with these emergency measures, a Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) is being prepared pursuant to NEPA. Section 2.0 of the SEA discusses the Recommended Plan and alternatives.

The Recommended Plan includes construction of limited, benched excavation of failed soils to stable foundation geometries; the placement of filter and reinforcement fabric under 24" top size suitable, well-graded stone to a geometry of approximately 1V:2.5H; together with a toe of slope key adjacent to Water Street, beginning at the Water Street and McClung Avenue intersection and extending approximately 730 linear feet upstream with standalone lagging replacement at the furthest upstream extent and lagging replacement that is integrated with the stone buttress at the Water Street and McClung Avenue intersection; and approximately three stone trench drains spaced approximately 200 feet apart that extends from the toe key to the Guyandotte river normal pool land-water contact. Within the 730 linear feet of total project treatment, an additional 310 linear feet of stone buttress extension not originally identified in the 2017 DPR and Integrated Environmental Assessment was determined necessary to stabilize the failing riverbank. Excavated material has been disposed of at the Village of Barboursville City Park, owned and operated by the Non-Federal Sponsor,

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS:

For all alternatives, the potential effects were evaluated, as appropriate. The evaluation of effects was focused on key resources affected by the proposed alternatives. Given the developed nature of the project area and/or adequate consideration of such resources in previous NEPA documentation, the evaluation of effects in the SEA was limited to only a few resource areas. The resource areas which were excluded from evaluation in this SEA include

but are not limited to Climate Preparedness and Resiliency, Floodplain, Aquatic Habitat, Land Use, Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice, Air Quality, and Health and Safety. A summary assessment of the potential effects of the recommended plan are listed in Table 1:

Table 1: Summary of Potential Effects of the Proposed Action

Resource	Insignificant effects	Insignificant effects as a result of mitigation*	Resource unaffected by action
Terrestrial Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water Quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Aquatic Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Threatened and Endangered Species	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultural Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Noise	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreational and Aesthetics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation and Traffic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

All practicable and appropriate means to avoid or minimize adverse environmental effects were analyzed and incorporated into the proposed action alternative. Best management practices (BMPs) as detailed in the SEA will be implemented, if appropriate, to minimize impacts. For additional details of the Recommended Plan see Section 2.0 of the SEA.

Pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined that the recommended plan may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the following federally listed species or their designated critical habitat: Indiana bat and Northern Long-eared bat. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) concurred with the Corps' determination on February 23, 2017.

Pursuant to section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined that the recommended plan will have no effect on the following federally listed species including the Gray Bat, Clubshell mussel, Fanshell mussel, Sheepnose mussel, and Snuffbox mussel.

Pursuant to section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determined that historic properties would not be adversely affected by the recommended plan. The West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the determination on June 24, 2016. It was determined there would be no potential to cause effects to historic properties at the off-site disposal location.

A 30-day public, state, and agency review of the Draft EA and FONSI was completed on DATE DEIS COMMENT PERIOD ENDED. .

Technical, environmental, economic, and cost effectiveness criteria used in the formulation of alternative plans were those specified in the Water Resources Council's 1983 Economic and

Environmental Principles and Guidelines for Water and Related Land Resources Implementation Studies. All applicable laws, executive orders, regulations, and local government plans were considered in evaluation of alternatives. Based on this report, the reviews by other Federal, State and local agencies, Tribes, input of the public, and the review by my staff, it is my determination that the recommended plan would not cause significant adverse effects on the quality of the human environment; therefore, preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Date

Jason A. Evers
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Commander