State Revolving Fund Loan Programs
Drinking Water, Wastewater, Nonpoint Source

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
AND
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

CITY OF TELL CITY
PESTALOZZI STREET PUMP STATION, FORCE MAIN & GRAVITY LINE
STATE REVOLVING FUND PROJECT #S WW05 67 62 01 AND WW09 03 62 02

DATE: January 8, 2010

TARGET PROJECT APPROVAL DATE: February 8, 2010

I. INTRODUCTION

The above entity has applied to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Loan Program for a loan to finance all or part of the wastewater project described in the accompanying Environmental Assessment (EA). As part of facilities planning requirements, an environmental review has been completed which addresses the project's impacts on the natural and human environment. This review is summarized in the attached EA, which can also be viewed at http://www.in.gov/ifa/srf/.

II. PRELIMINARY FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FNSI)

The CWSRF has evaluated all pertinent environmental information regarding the proposed project and determined that an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary. Subject to responses received during the 30-day public comment period, and pursuant to Indiana Code 4-4-11, it is our preliminary finding that the construction and operation of the proposed facilities will result in no significant adverse environmental impact. In the absence of significant comments, the attached EA shall serve as the final environmental document.

III. COMMENTS

All interested parties may comment upon the EA/FNSI. Comments must be received at the address below by the deadline date above. Significant comments may prompt a reevaluation of the preliminary FNSI; if appropriate, a new FNSI will be issued for another 30-day public comment period. A final decision to proceed, or not to proceed, with the proposed project shall be effected by finalizing, or not finalizing, the FNSI as appropriate. Comments regarding this document should be sent within 30 days to:

Max Henschen
Senior Environmental Manager
State Revolving Fund
100 N. Senate Ave. IGCN 1275
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-232-8623; mhensche at ifa.in.gov

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address:	**Pestalozzi Pump Station Project** City of Tell City P.O. Box 515 Tell City, IN 47586
SRF Project Numbers:	WW05 67 62 01 & WW09 03 62 02
Authorized Representative:	The Honorable Barbara Ewing, Mayor

II. PROJECT LOCATION

Tell City is located in southwest Perry County, approximately 40 miles east of Evansville Indiana. The city's existing service area and 20-year service area are one and the same. The project area is located in the Tell City, IND-KY USGS topographic quadrangle within Troy Township, T6S, R3W, section 31 and 32 (see Figure 1).

III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

Tell City's collection system consists of both a sanitary sewer system and a combined sewer system. The sanitary sewer system uses conventional gravity sewers, as well as low pressure grinder pumps and low pressure lines. The low pressure grinder pump systems were installed in 2007 and financed through the State Revolving Fund Loan Programs (SRF).

During wet weather, excessive flow in the 12-inch, 15-inch, and 18-inch sewer lines feeding the Schiller Street pump station have caused sewage backups into residences.

To alleviate the excess flow and backups, the city proposes to construct a sanitary sewage pump station at the southwest corner of 16th Street and Pestalozzi Streets; also included is a proposed 16-inch force main in Pestalozzi Street which will run west from the new pump station to 6th Street and then north to 6th & Humbolt; the force main will discharge into a proposed 18-inch gravity sewer which will connect with an existing 24-inch combined sewer at 5th and Mozart Street which feeds the Mozart Pump Station. Based on flow data, there is adequate capacity in the existing 24-inch combined sewer to accommodate the proposed peak flows of approximately 2.9 million gallons per day from the new Pestalozzi Pump Station.

IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Pestalozzi Pump Station project includes (see Figure 2):

A. installing approximately 4,181 feet of 16-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) force main;

B. installing approximately 1,229 feet of 18-inch PVC sanitary sewers;

C. installing one submersible duplex pump station with two pumps having a rated capacity of 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) each;

D. installing approximately one air release valve;

E. installing approximately four 4-foot diameter manholes;

F. boring approximately 70 feet under a railroad;

G. boring approximately 70 feet under a highway;

H. boring approximately 120 feet under a parking lot; and

I. connecting the proposed 18-inch to an existing 24-inch sanitary sewer via a 6-foot diameter manhole.

V. ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS, AFFORDABILITY AND FUNDING

A. Selected Plan Estimated Cost Summary

Construction Components	Costs
Submersible Duplex Pump Station	$ 275,000
16-inch PVC Force Main	250,860
18-inch PVC Gravity Sewer	79,885
Air Release Valve	4,000
Manhole for 18-inch & 24-inch lines	3,000
4-foot Diameter Manholes	12,000
Railroad Bore	28,000
Highway Bore	28,000
Parking Lot Bore	48,000
Construction Subtotal	**$ 728,745**
Contingencies	72,874
Total Estimated Construction Cost	**$ 801,619**
* Non-Construction Costs	$ 147,100
Total Estimated Project Cost	**$ 948,719**

*Includes bonding, legal, engineering and inspection costs

B. The city will use the balance of $144,567 from SRF loan WW05 67 62 01 and close out that loan. The remaining project cost of $804,152 will be included in the approximately $11,000,000 the city will borrow for its wastewater treatment plant expansion in loan WW09 03 62 02, which will close

in February, 2010. Both loans offer a 20-year term at a fixed interest rate to be determined at loan closing. Monthly user rates and charges may need to be analyzed to determine if adjustments are required for loan repayment.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATED ALTERNATIVES

A. The "No-Action" alternative was rejected, since sewage would continue to backup into basements during wet weather events, unless action is taken.

B. Constructing an 18-inch gravity sewer parallel to an existing 12-inch sewer and upgrading the Schiller Street Pump Station was rejected due to high cost.

C. Constructing a new pump station at 16th Street and Pestalozzi Street and installing a 16-inch force main and an 18-inch gravity sewer from the new pump station to a 24-inch combined sewer located at 5th and Mozart Streets is the selected alternative.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES

A. Direct Impacts of Construction and Operation

Disturbed and Undisturbed Areas: The proposed pump station will be constructed on previously disturbed land at the Pestalozzi Street Park (aka Roy Fen Park) next to the existing pump station. The force main will be constructed in city streets. The gravity sewer will be constructed in city streets and previously disturbed commercial property.

Structural Resources (Figures 3, 4 and 5): Some structures listed in the Perry County Interim Report are in the project vicinity; they are shown on the following maps from the Interim Report: on the Tell City Scattered Sites (36131-150) map-- two structures (#s 146 and 147, both rated "contributing"); on the Tell City Scattered Sites (36040-130) map-- two structures (#s 115 and 116, both rated "contributing"); and on the Tell City Industrial Historic District (123-625-35001-061)-- three structures (#s 004, 014, and 044; sites 004 and 014 are rated "contributing", while site 044, the Tell City National Bank, is rated "outstanding", meaning that the property has enough historic or architectural significance that it should be considered for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.)

If any visual or audible impacts to historic structures occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify those resources for inclusion in or eligibility for the State or National registers. The SRF's finding pursuant to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is: "no historic properties affected." However, if any archaeological artifacts, features, or human remains are uncovered during construction, state law (Indiana code 14-21-1-27 and 29) requires that the discovery must be reported to the Department of Natural Resources within two business days.

Plants and Animals: The construction and operation of the project will not impact state or federal-listed endangered species or their habitat.

Prime Farmland: The proposed project will not cause a conversion of prime farmland.

Wetlands (Figure 6): The proposed project will not affect wetlands.

100-Year Floodplain (Figure 7): The proposed pump station will be within the 100-year floodplain. However, since the pipe is underground and the pump control panel will be raised above the flood elevation, no displacement of flood waters should occur.

Surface Waters: The proposed projects will not adversely affect waters of high quality listed in 327 IAC 2-1-2(3), exceptional use streams listed in 327 IAC 2-1-11(b), or Natural, Scenic and Recreational Rivers and Streams listed in 312 IAC 7-(2) or Salmonid Streams listed in 327 IAC 2-1.5-5(a)(3). The project will not require stream crossings.

Groundwater: Dewatering during construction will temporarily affect the groundwater level.

Air Quality: Dust and noise will be produced during construction activities.

Open Space and Recreational Opportunities: The proposed pump station will be constructed in a city park. Playground equipment located at that site will be relocated to another section of the park. The valve vault and wet well hatches will be kept locked and the controls and electrical components will be enclosed on three sides by a privacy fence, while the fourth side will have a locked chain link gate.

Lake Michigan Coastal Program: The proposed project will not affect the Lake Michigan Coastal Zone.

The construction and operation of the proposed project will not affect National Natural Landmarks.

B. Indirect Impacts

The city's Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) states: *It is anticipated there will be no secondary impacts resulting from this project. However, the city, through its council, planning commission or other means, will ensure that future development, as well as future collection system or treatment works projects connecting to SRF-funded facilities will not adversely impact archaeological/historical/structural resources, wetlands, wooded areas, or other sensitive environmental resources. The City will require new development and treatments works projects to be constructed within the guidelines of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, IDNR, IDEM, and other environmental review authorities.*

C. Comments from Environmental Review Authorities

This document serves as the first notice to the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Environmental Unit, the IDNR Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In correspondence dated November 25, 2008 the Natural Resources Conservation Service stated: *The proposed project to construct a sewage force main ... will not cause a conversion of prime farmland.*

VIII. MITIGATION MEASURES

The city's PER states: *It is anticipated while excavating that the pump station site, the contractor will encounter ground water that will require dewatering. A siltation basin will be required to prevent silt entering Windy Creek, adjacent to the site. Silt blocking measures will be used at catch basins in streets to prevent silt from entering the storm water system. While street closures will be necessary, every effort will be made to keep streets open to local traffic, so that homeowners can access their residences. Mitigation measures cited in comment letters from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be implemented.*

IX. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A properly noticed public hearing was held at City Hall at 5:00 PM on March 16, 2009 to discuss the PER for the Pestalozzi Street Pump Station. The following questions were raised: Residents asked if the existing system would be affected by the addition of new subdivisions; the city and its consultant assured the residents that the proposed system would accommodate growth. Another resident asked if the city considered the capacity of the sewers when developers want to build; the Mayor replied that a technical advisory committee studies proposed plans in relation to capacity before permit issuance.

SITE LOCATION / ROUTE & SERVICE AREA MAP

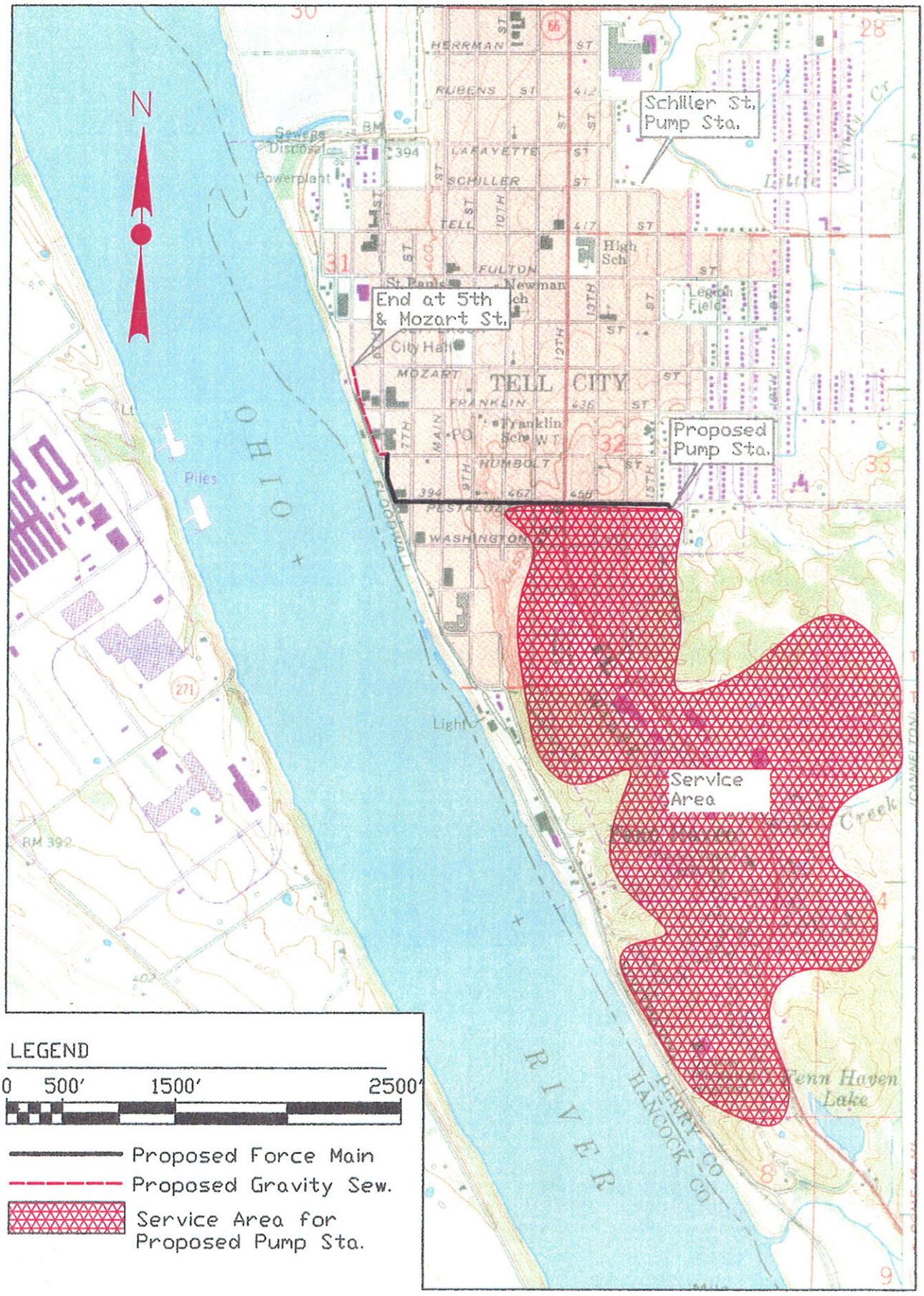

Fig. 1 Revised 10/10/09

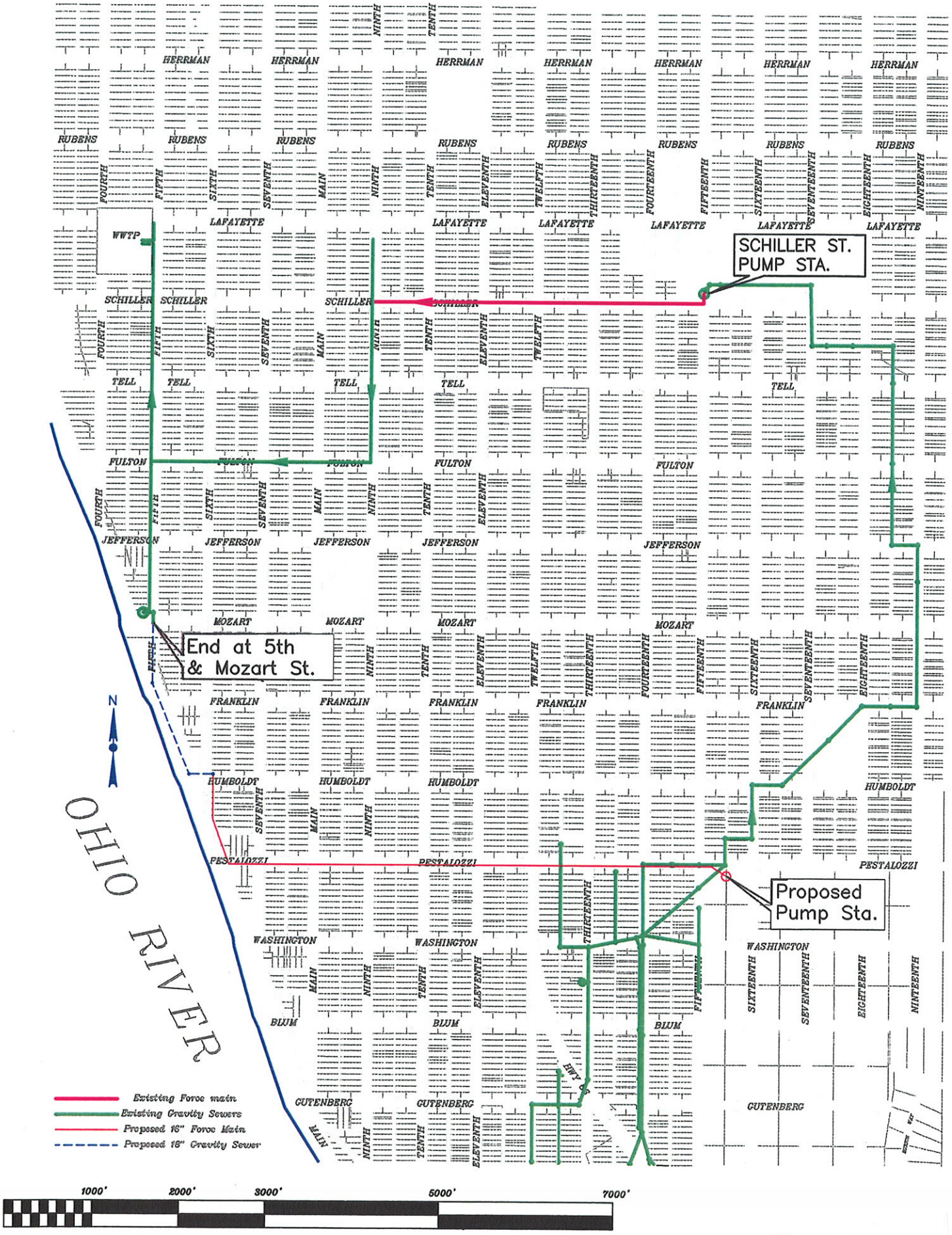

Fig. 2

(Revised 10/10/09)

Tell City Scattered Sites (36131-150)

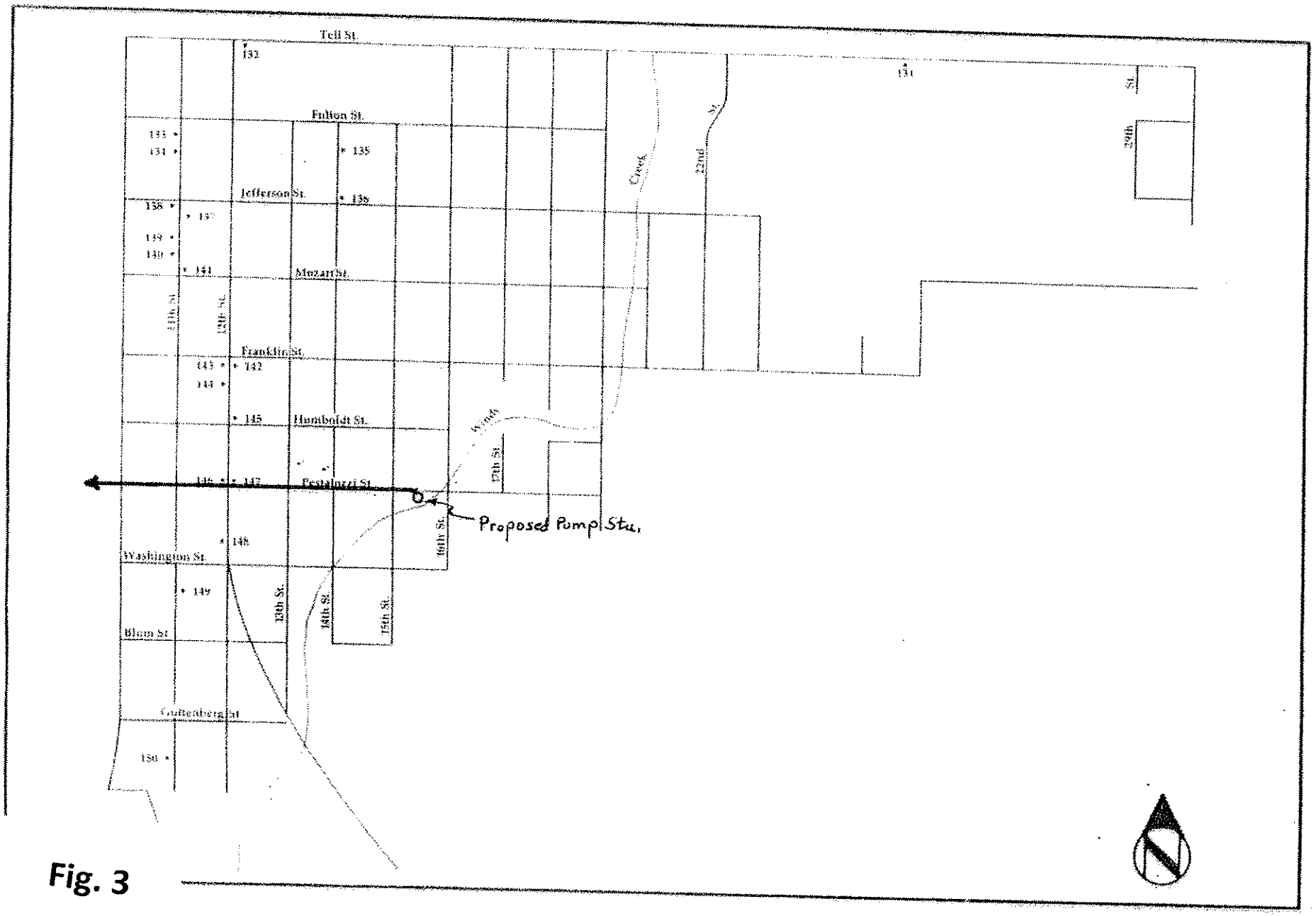

Fig. 3

Tell City Scattered Sites (36040-130)

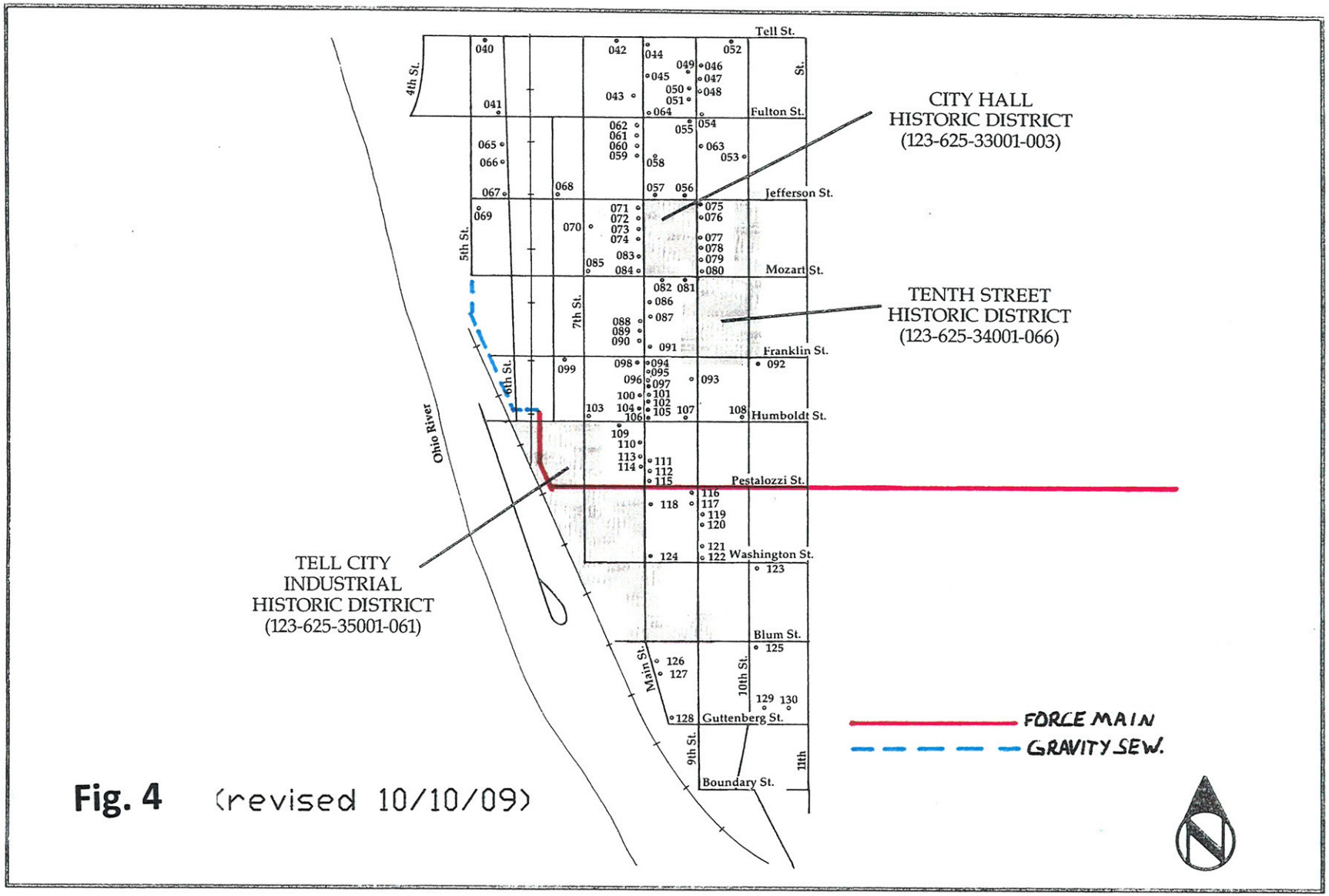

Fig. 4 (revised 10/10/09)

Tell City Industrial Historic District (123-625-35001-061)

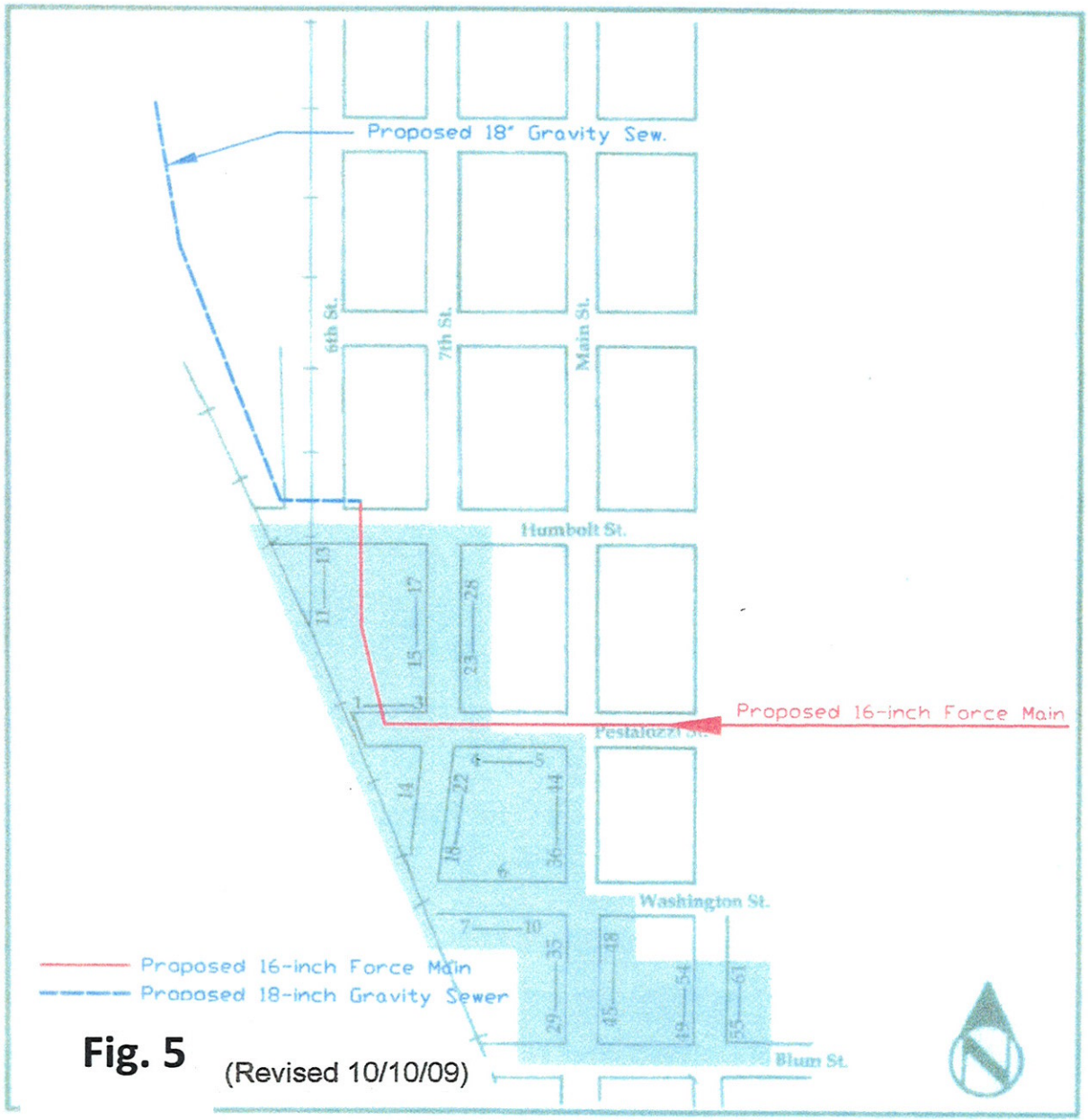

Fig. 5 (Revised 10/10/09)

In 1856 the Swiss Colonization Society, which was formed in Cincinnati, Ohio, was founded by German-Swiss immigrants to encourage settlements on the western frontier. The Society searched for a site with rich farmland, access to water and timber, and located along a navigable river. In 1857, the group, whose membership had reached over 8,000 people, purchased land along the Ohio River between Cannelton and Troy in Perry County.

The Society bought the over 4,100 acres of land for $85,000. A town consisting of over 8,000 lots, including some 300 set aside as garden lots, was soon platted. The name of Helvetia was chosen, a poetic name for Switzerland, but it was soon changed to Tell City in honor of Swiss hero William Tell. In 1858, 620 people arrived from Cincinnati to colonize the new city. By the end of that summer an additional 1,230 settlers had arrived.

Because Tell City was intended as a manufacturing community, a number of industries were established early in its history. The Tell City Chair Company, Becker & Beuter Brewery, Herrmann & Co. Sawmill, Tell City Hub Manufacturing, Tell City Woolen Mills, and the Southwestern Furniture Company were among the most prominent.

The Tell City Industrial Historic District encompasses the southern section of the town's business district as well as a section of its older industrial area. The district's architecture traces Tell City's historical development from the town's early growth along the Ohio River, to its later expansion to the north and east.

Most of the district's remaining commercial architecture was built during the late nineteenth century. A railroad linking Tell City and Cannelton with Huntingburg to the north opened in 1887. The resulting prosperity in part compensated for the decline of the Ohio River as an important transportation route.

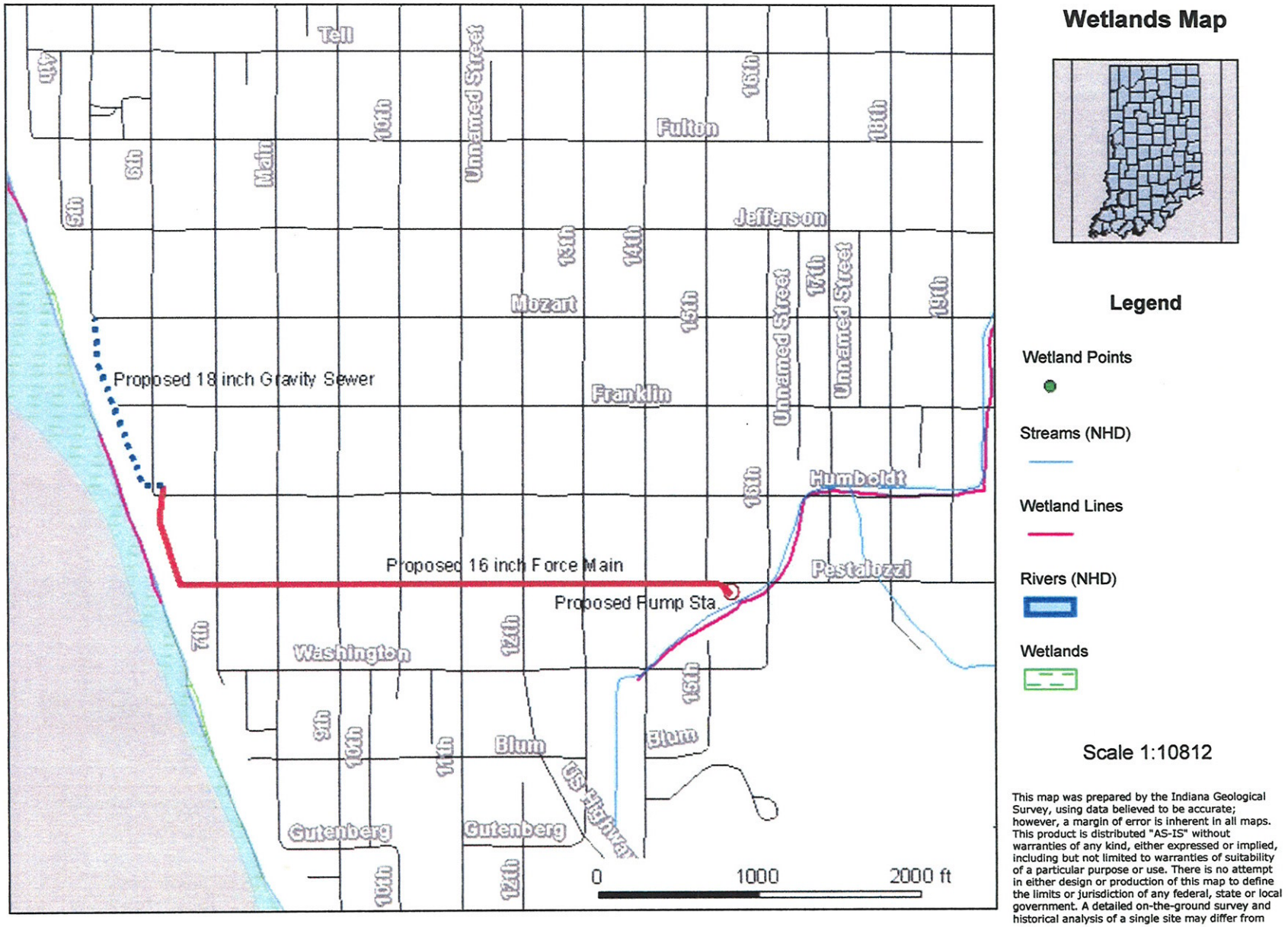

FIG 6 (revised 10/10/09)

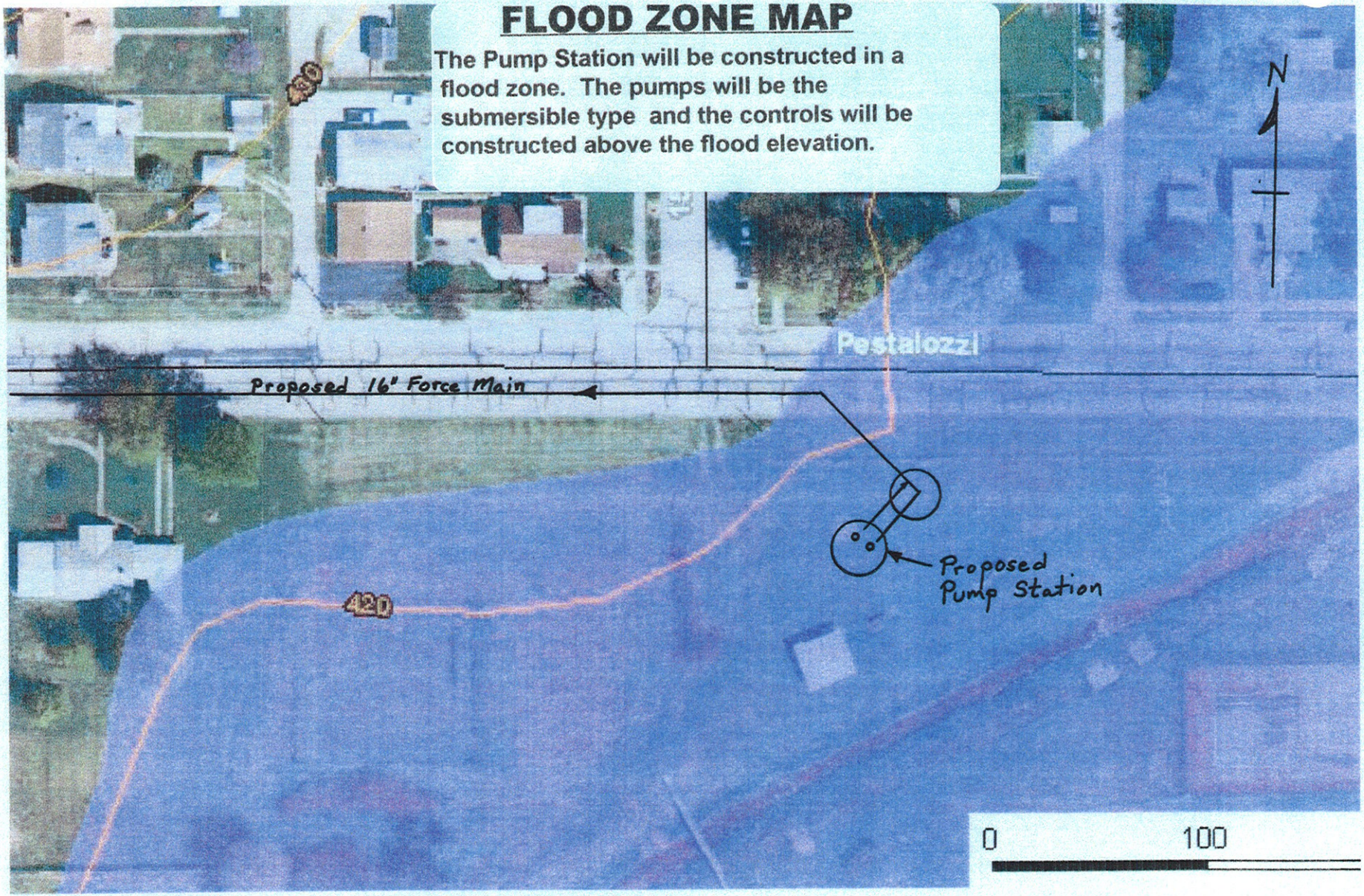

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FIG. 7