



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

PRELIMINARY DECISION OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

TO ALL INTERESTED CITIZENS, ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

CITY OF VALPARAISO
Elden Kuehl Pollution Control Facility CSO Disinfection Facility
SRF # WW 09 12 864 02

Date: December 14, 2010

Target Project Approval Date: December 15, 2010

Pursuant to IC 4-4-11, the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program has determined that the project described here and in the city's Preliminary Engineering Report received by the SRF on March 12, 2009, will have no substantial negative environmental impact. Therefore, the SRF is issuing a preliminary decision of Categorical Exclusion from the requirements of substantive environmental review.

How were environmental issues considered?

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires agencies disbursing Federal funds to include environmental factors in the decision making process. A summary of the project is attached for your review. The SRF's preliminary review has found that the proposed project does not require the preparation of either an EA or an EIS.

Why is additional environmental review not required?

Our environmental review has concluded that significant environmental impacts will not result from the proposed action.

How do I submit comments?

Comments can be submitted to:

Max Henschen, Senior Environmental Manager
SRF Programs
317-232-8623; mhensche at ifa.in.gov

CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address: **New CSO Disinfection Facility**
City of Valparaiso Utilities
205 Billings Street
Valparaiso, IN 46383

SRF Project Number: WW09 12 864 02

Authorized Representative: Mr. Brad Dolezal
President, Valparaiso City Utilities

II. PROJECT LOCATION

Valparaiso is located in central Porter County. All work will occur in the Valparaiso USGS quadrangle, Center Township, T35N, R6W, SE ¼ section 23 (see Figure 1).

III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

Valparaiso owns and operates the Elden Kuehl Pollution Control Facility (EKPCF), which has a capacity of 6 million gallons per day. The city has addressed maximization of flow through the plant in recent years. The city's CSO Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) proposes controls in three phases: (I) Completion of five sewer separation projects; (II) complete post-construction monitoring to determine the flow rate for the wet weather disinfection facility; and (III) to construct disinfection facilities at the EKPCF to treat flows stored from the CSO detention tanks. The project described in this document addresses the third part of the city's plan.

The "**No Action**" alternative was rejected since it does not address the need for disinfection of the CSO flows stored in the detention tanks, which is required under Valparaiso's CSO LTCP and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

The "**Irradiation by Ultraviolet Light (UV)**" alternative was rejected, since the high suspended solids of the stored CSO flows interferes with effective UV light disinfection; this alternative also had a high capital cost.

The "**Chlorination followed by Dechlorination**" alternative was the selected alternative. This alternative includes the construction of a new Chemical Feed Building, installation of two 3,000 gallon sodium hypochlorite storage tanks, installation of two 3,000 gallon sodium bisulfate tanks,

chemical metering pumps, and related piping, electrical and instrumentations and controls. Figures 2 and 3 show the location of the new CSO disinfection building and yard piping relative to the existing CSO detention tanks.

IV. ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING

Estimated construction cost is \$1,500,000; estimated non-construction costs and contingencies cost is \$485,000. The city will borrow approximately \$1,985,000 from the State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program for a 20-year term at an annual 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.

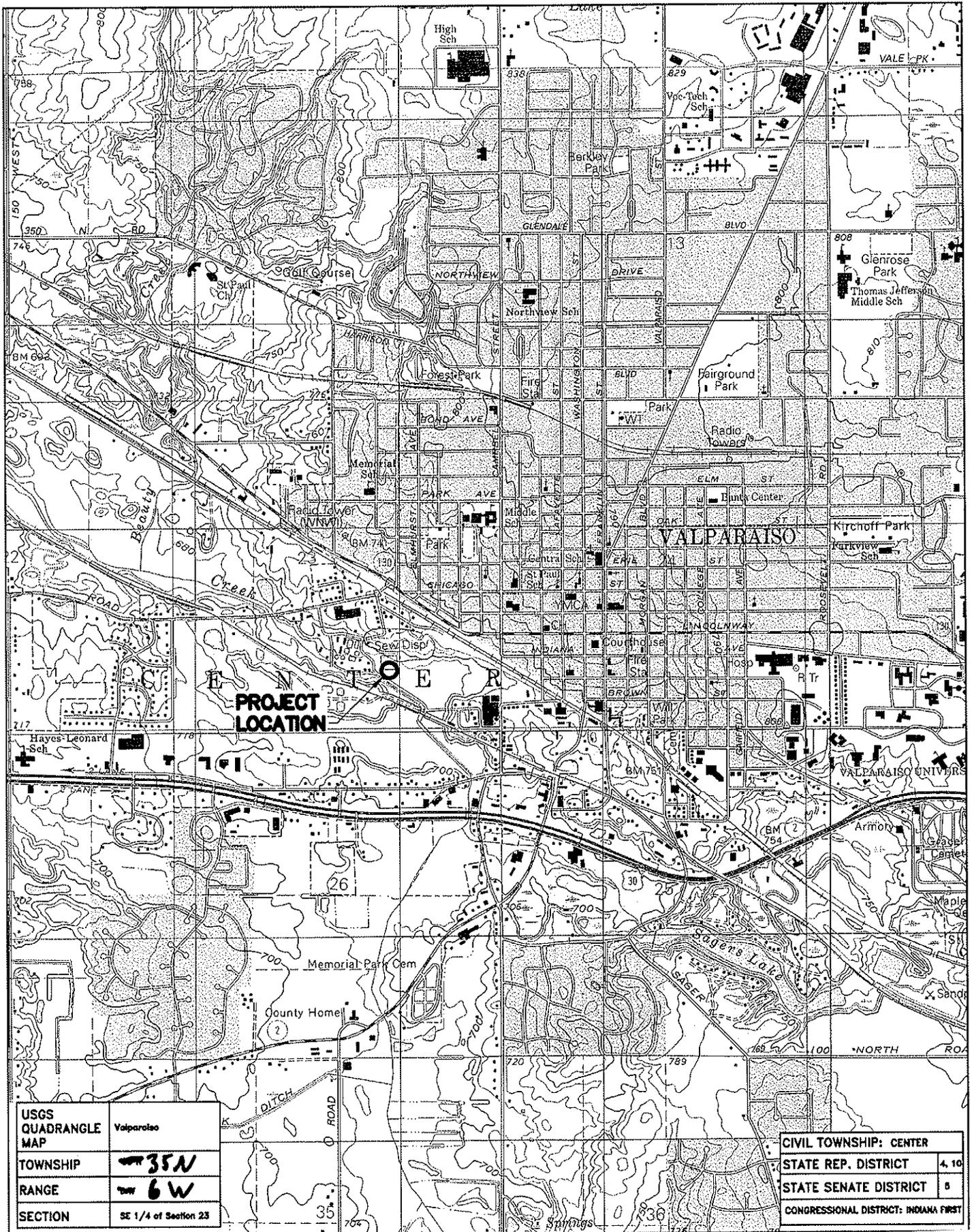
V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES

The proposed project will be confined to the previously disturbed WWTP site. The project will not affect the 100-year floodplain or wetlands; see Figure 4. Neither will the project affect endangered species or their habitat, wooded areas, surface or ground waters, National Natural Landmarks or the Lake Michigan Coastal Program Area.

The project will not affect historic sites, including sites on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; see figures 5, 6 and 7. Any audible, visual or atmospheric effects will be temporary and will not affect the characteristics of historic properties. The SRF's finding pursuant to Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act is: "no historic properties affected."

VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A properly noticed public hearing was held on March 24, 2009 at 5:00 pm at the Valparaiso City Utilities, 205 Billings Street, Valparaiso. The city did not receive written comments in the 5-day period following the hearing.



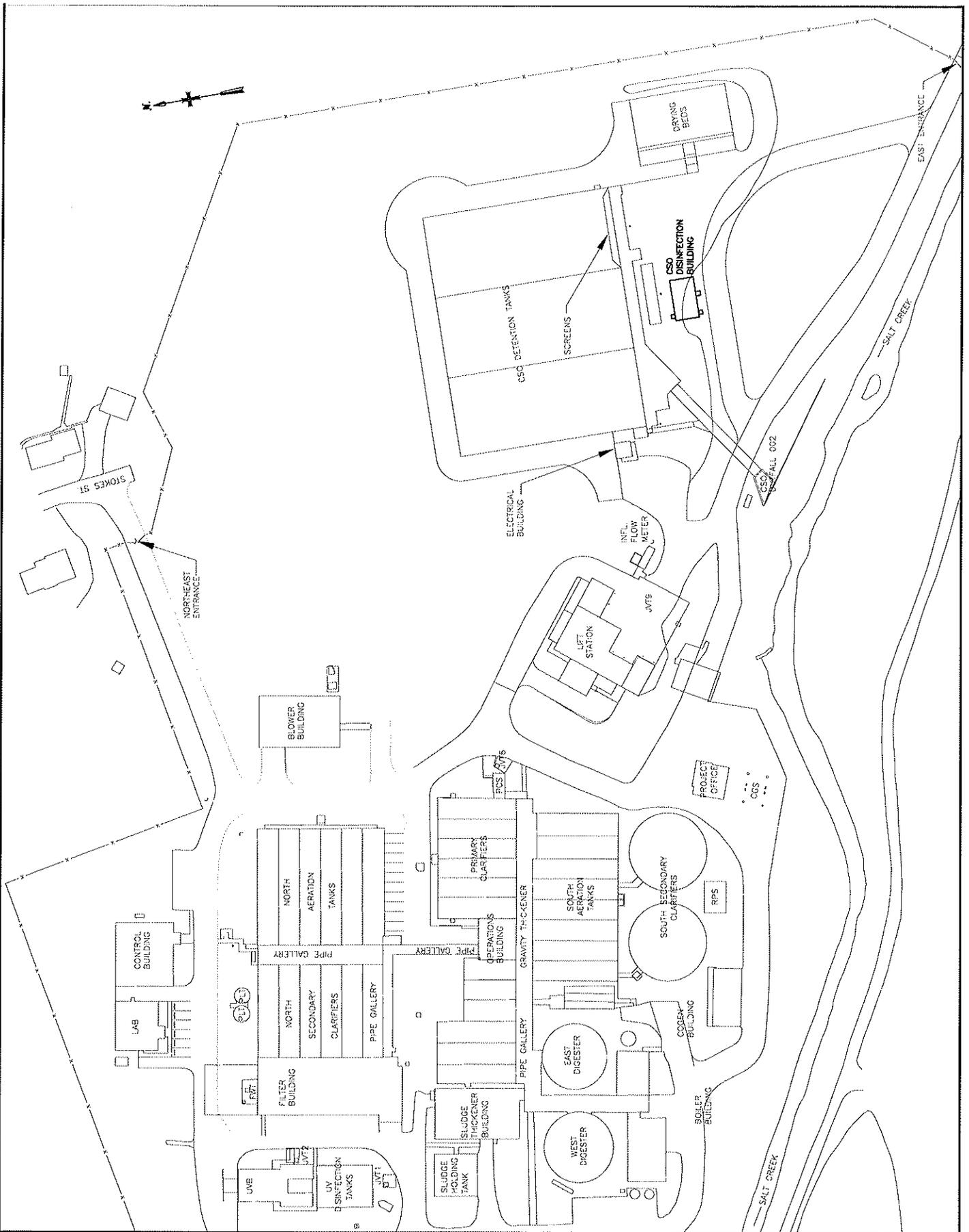
USGS QUADRANGLE MAP	Valparaiso
TOWNSHIP	35N
RANGE	6W
SECTION	SE 1/4 of Section 23

CIVIL TOWNSHIP: CENTER	
STATE REP. DISTRICT	4, 10
STATE SENATE DISTRICT	5
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: INDIANA FIRST	

CITY OF VALPARAISO
ELDEN KUEHL POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY
CSO DISINFECTION FACILITY
LOCATION PLAN



FIGURE 1



CITY OF VALPARAISO
 ELDEN KUEHL POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY

CSO DISINFECTION FACILITY
 SITE PLAN

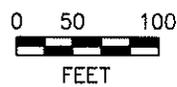
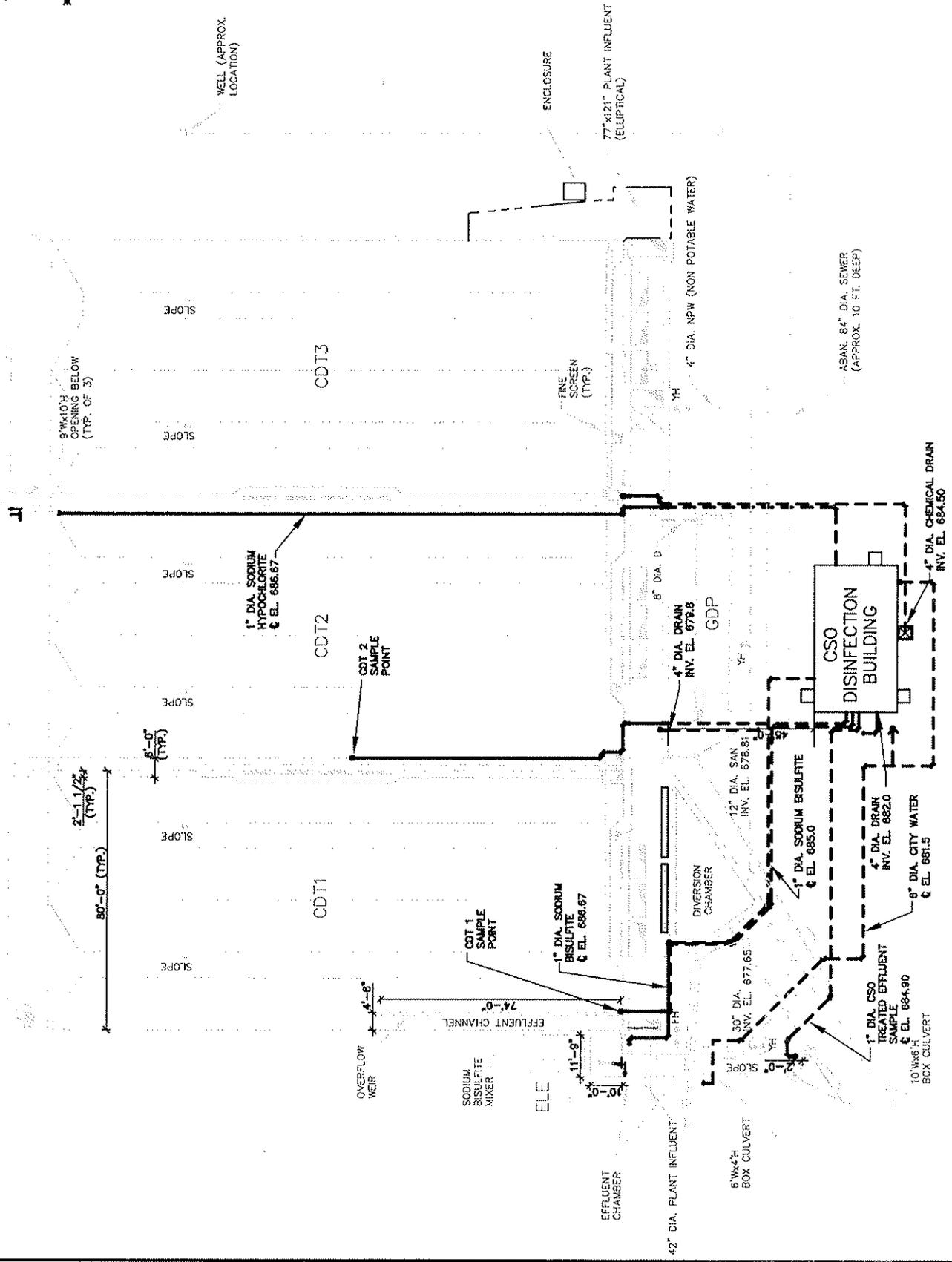


FIGURE 2



SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE MIXER



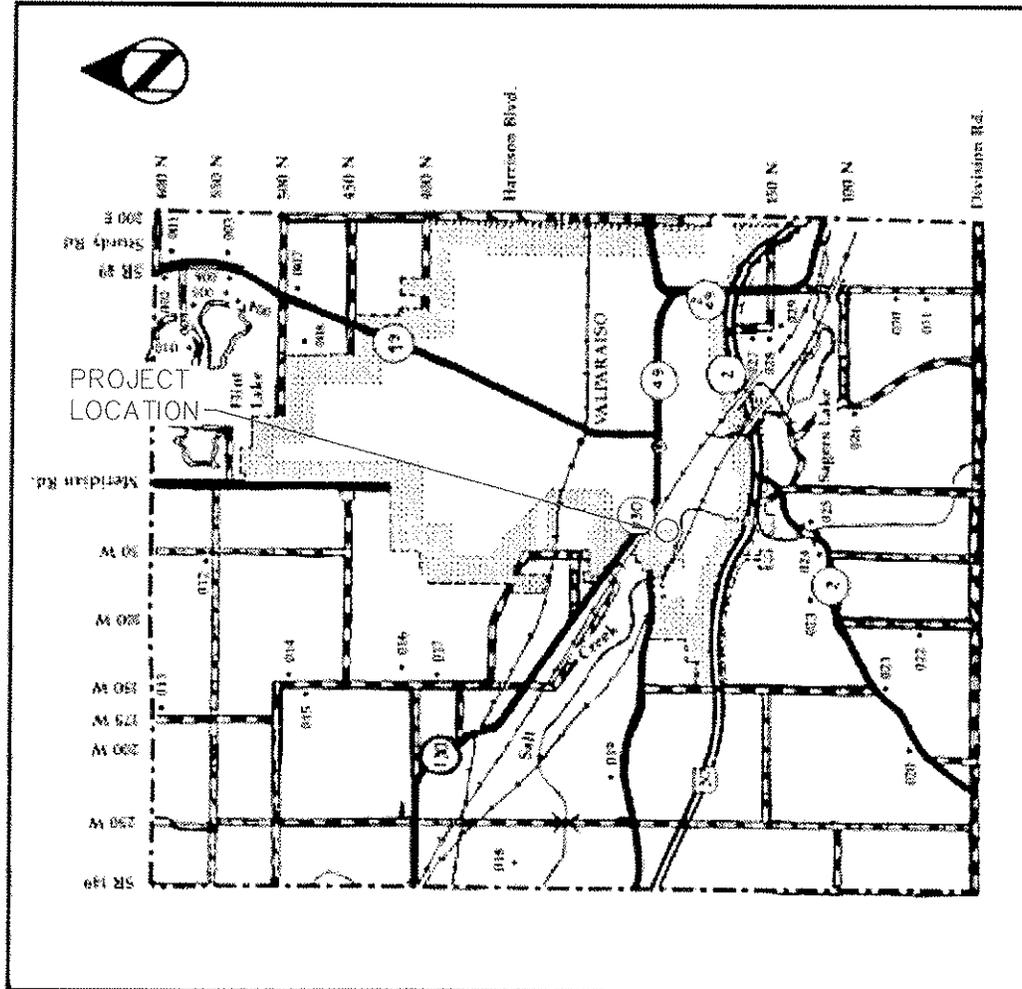
CITY OF VALPARAISO
ELDEN KUEHL POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY

CSO DISINFECTION FACILITY
PLAN



FIGURE 3

Center Township (30001-031)



Center Township, one of the county's original townships, was established in 1836 and named for its location. The township was heavily timbered with a large number of lakes within its boundaries. Hunt Lake is situated in Long Lake which extends into Liberty Township. Round Lake, now known as Hills Five Lake, is located at the northwest corner of 450 N and Old SR 49. Sagers Lake and southeast of Valparaiso was originally just a small mill pond but has since developed into a small lake.

The township's first settler was Seth Hill who in 1833 settled just southeast of present day Valparaiso near a small Potawatomi Indian village called Chicago's Town. Another early settler who came that same year was Thomas A. E. Campbell. Soon others followed including Selah Wallace, Steel Start and Phallander A. Payne.

Samuel A. Shepley built the township's first saw mill during the 1830s. The mill was later occupied by William Sager. In 1838 a wood carding mill was established about a mile south of Valparaiso. A second carding mill was erected in the 1830s on Salt Creek by Jacob Ace. Several flour and saw mills were built on Salt Creek not far from Sager's mill. None of these mills is standing today.

Three major railroad lines went through the township: the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad; and the Grand Trunk Railroad. Valparaiso is the principal village in the township. Flintville was located on Old SR 49 but nothing remains of it today.

Valparaiso was first called Parterville and was laid out in 1836. The name was changed later to Valparaiso after the Chelan part where Commodore David Porter fought a major battle during the War of 1812.

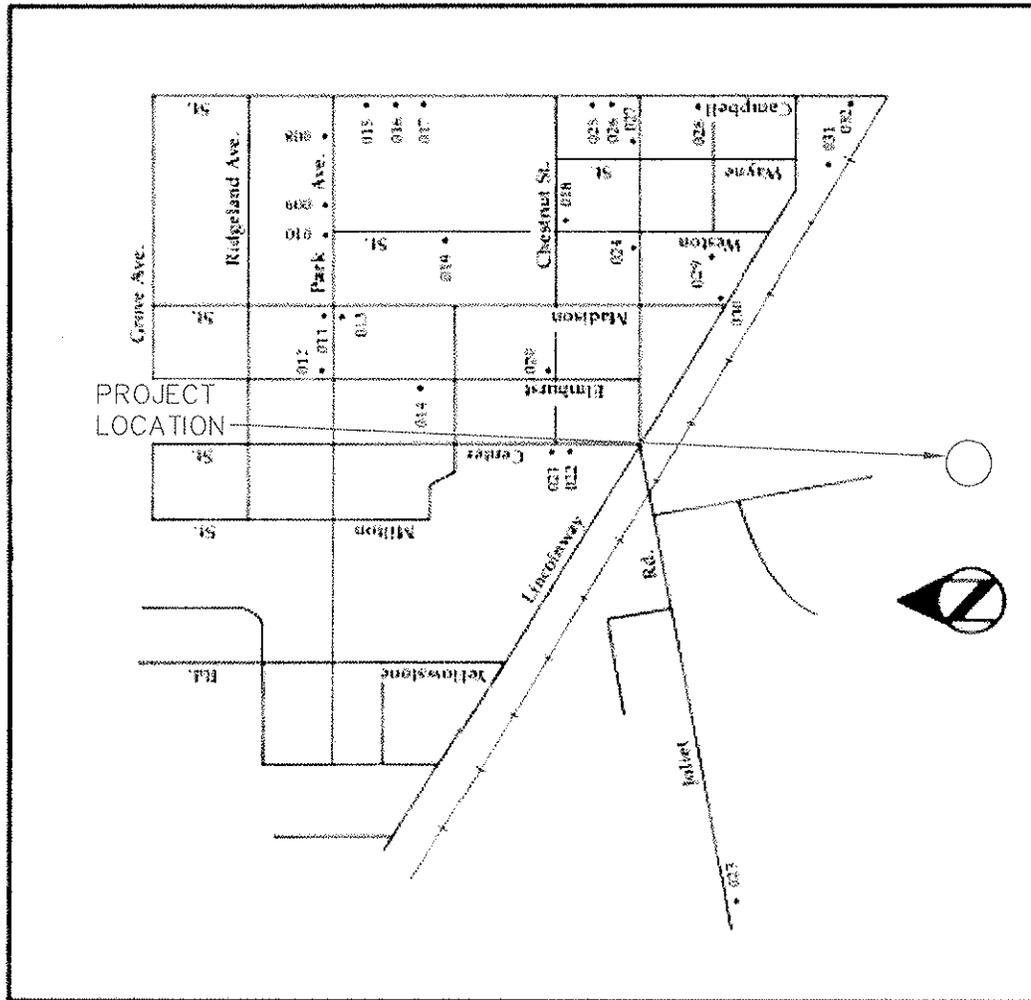
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CITY OF VALPARAISO
 ELDEN KUEHL POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY
 CSO DISINFECTION FACILITY
 LOCATION PLAN

PORTER COUNTY INTERIM
 REPORT OF HISTORIC SITES AND
 STRUCTURES

FIGURE 4

Valparaiso Scattered Sites (34008-032)



- 008 C House, 454 Park Avenue, Bangalow, c. 1925. Architecture (042)
- 009 C House, 458 Park Avenue, Bangalow, c. 1925. Architecture (042)
- 010 C House, 482 Park Avenue, Bangalow, c. 1925. Architecture (042)
- 011 O Clarence H. Martin House, 503 Madison Street, Queen Anne, 1902. 1903. Architecture (042)



Clarence Martin House (011) The house was built in 1902 (042) on the Chestnut Park Addition of Bangalow. Originally there was a veranda and under eaves porch on the backwing.

- 012 C House, 758 Park Avenue, Colonial Revival, c. 1900. Architecture (042)
- 013 N Powers House, 415 Madison Street, Fine Classic, c. 1905 (Powers, builder). Architecture (042)
- 014 C Wise House, 409 Elmhurst Avenue, Colonial Revival, c. 1905. Architecture (042)
- 015 N Valparaiso High School, N. Campbell Street, Renaissance Revival, 1926. Architecture, Education (042)

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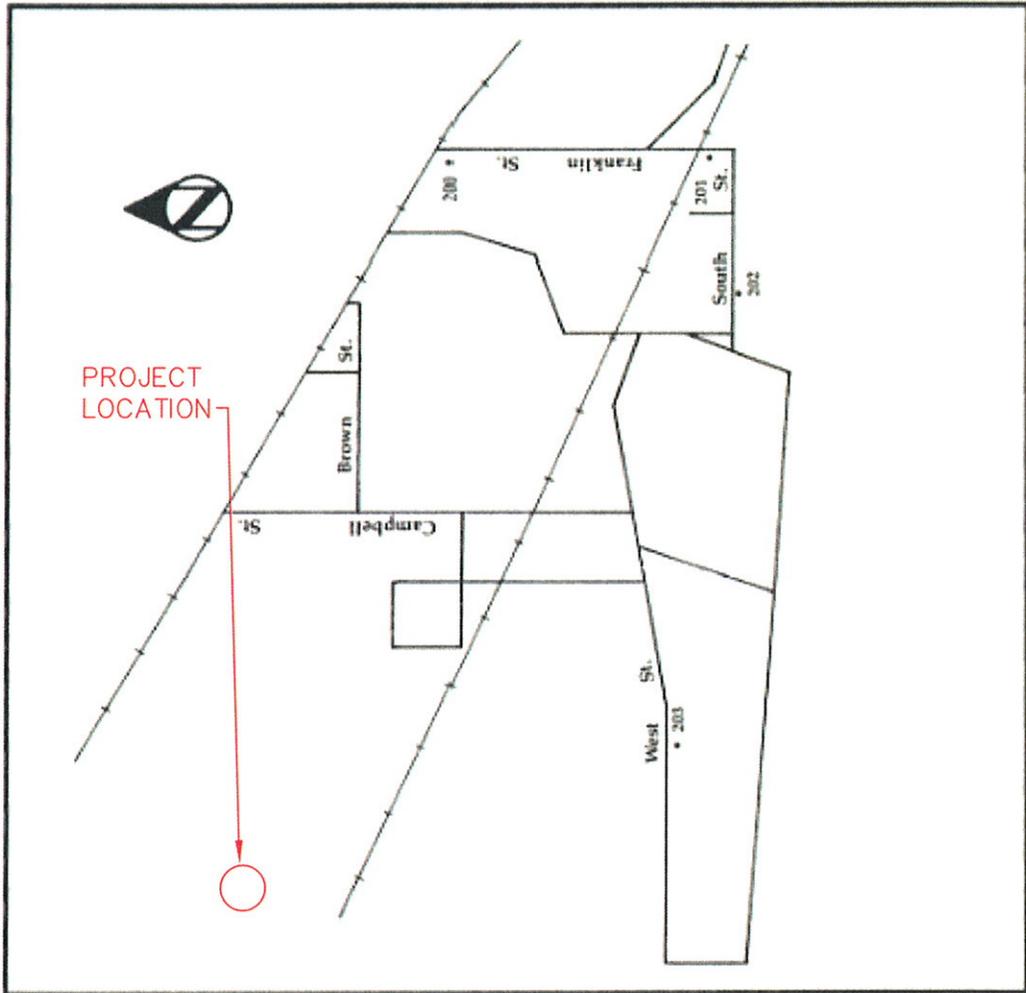
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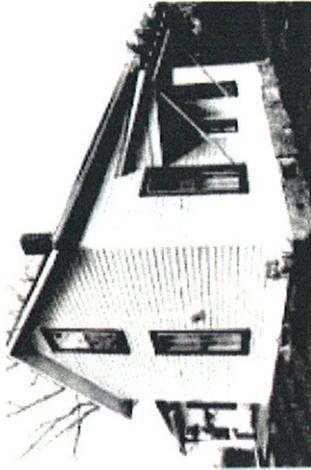
FIGURE 5

Valparaiso Scattered Sites (34200-203)



200 C House, S. Franklin Street; Italianate, c.1870; Architecture (642)

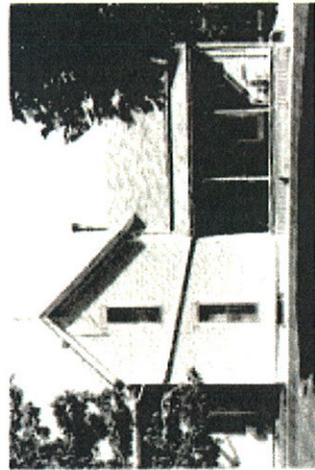
201 N House, 758 S. Franklin Street; Hall-and-parlor, c.1870; Vernacular/Construction (642)



201

202 C House, 57 South Street; Gabled-eel/Italianate, c.1875; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)

203 C House, 755 West Street; T-plan/Queen Anne, c.1890; Architecture, Vernacular/Construction (642)



203

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CITY OF VALPARAISO
ELDEN KUEHL POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITY
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LOCATION PLAN

PORTER COUNTY INTERIM
REPORT OF HISTORIC SITES AND
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FIGURE 6

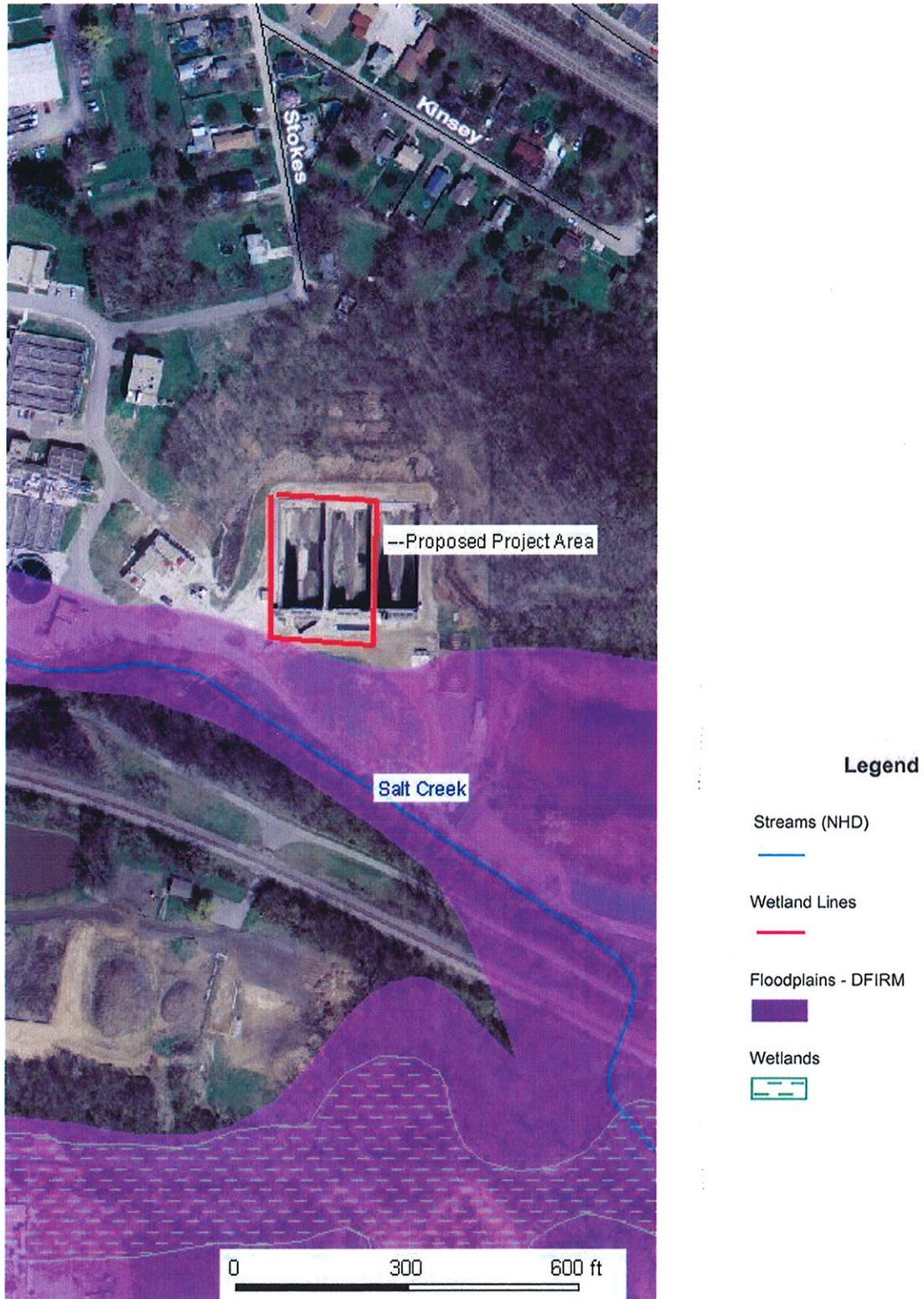


FIGURE 7: Proposed CSO Disinfection Facility at Elden Kuehl Pollution Control Facility