



State Revolving Fund Loan Programs

Clean Water, Drinking Water, Nonpoint Source

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

TOWN OF FRANKTON Wastewater Utility Improvements SRF PROJECT WW 21 12 40 01

DATE: June 23, 2021

TARGET PROJECT APPROVAL DATE: July 26, 2021

I. INTRODUCTION

The above entity has applied to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program for a loan to finance all or part of the Clean Water 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 in color at <http://www.in.gov/ifa/srf/>.

II. PRELIMINARY FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FNSI)

The SRF Clean Water Program 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 5-1.2-3, 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 target approval 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:

**April Douglas
Environmental Review Coordinator
State Revolving Fund
100 N. Senate Ave. IGCN 1275
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-234-7294
adouglas@ifa.in.gov**

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

I. Project Identification

Project Name and Address: **Wastewater Utility Improvements**
Town of Frankton
204 East Sigler Street
Frankton, IN 46044

SRF Project Number: WW 21 12 40 01

Authorized Representative: Victoria Hart, Council President

II. Project Location

The Wastewater Utility Improvements project is located in Madison County, Pipe Creek township, Frankton 24K USGS Quadrangle, Township 21N, Range 7E in Sections 5, 6, 31 and 32 (See **Figures 1 & 2**).

III. Project Need and Purpose

The Town operates a dedicated sanitary sewer system that conveys mostly domestic and commercial wastewater to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). During wet weather events, the system experiences a significant increase in flow from Inflow and Infiltration (I/I). I/I describes water that enters the system through both direct and indirect means. Infiltration is the ingress of groundwater into sewers through cracks or porous areas in the pipe wall, whereas, inflow is the entrance of storm water into the sanitary system through manhole lids or improper connection of drain lines to the sanitary sewer system. Excess I/I surpass the conveyance capacity of the sanitary sewer system resulting in the release of untreated sewage to the environment. This is referred to as a sanitary sewer overflow (SSO).

The Town has completed several projects targeting the reduction of I/I since the January 2014 Agreed Order was issued by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM). Despite these efforts, I/I remain a significant problem for the community and SSOs have continued.

SSO discharges have an adverse impact to the water quality and biological resources which utilize and inhabit the downstream receiving stream and corresponding tributaries. Exposure to untreated wastewater discharge presents a significant risk to human health and the environment, and this issue must be addressed. The corrective actions proposed in this report are consistent with those items required per the Agreed Order Case No. 2013-21894-W and the associated compliance schedule.

IV. Project Description

The selected project plan includes improvements to collection and treatment systems, which are described as follows:

Collection System Improvements

- Collection system rehabilitation – cleaning and CCTV of approximately 128,000 lineal feet of sanitary sewer pipe and lining of pipes by way of CIPP operation, various point repairs, approximately 800 lateral reinstatements, approximately 202 manholes, and project- related miscellaneous appurtenances;

- Maple Street – Replacement of approximately 2,000 linear feet of sanitary sewer main (upsized); installation of approximately 7 new manholes; reinstatement of approximately 30 laterals; removal of approximately 27 trees; and project- related miscellaneous appurtenances;
- Creek Crossing to WWTP – Replacement of approximately 650 linear feet of sanitary sewer main (upsized), approximately 4 manholes; installation of approximately 150 linear feet of jack and bore casing; installation of approximately 40 vertical feet of manhole risers (above flood elevation); demolition of approximately 300 linear feet of existing pipe and structures; and project- related miscellaneous appurtenances;
- Removal of approximately 86 trees/stumps in Root Intrusion Areas and project-related miscellaneous appurtenances;
- Installation of flow meters/valves/vaults, two (2) duplex grinder pump lift stations, approximately 1,000 linear feet of pressure sewer main at two mobile home parks, including electrical and controls, and project- related miscellaneous appurtenances;
- Clyde Street – Installation of approximately 460 linear feet of storm sewer main, approximately one (1) manhole; reconnection of approximately two (2) existing catch basins and existing storm mains to the existing storm collection system; and project-related miscellaneous appurtenances; and
- Purchase of a vac-truck with a filtered dumpster.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements

- Construction of a new sequence batch reactor (SBR) wastewater treatment plant, including a new influent lift station/forcemain, headworks facilities with screen, a sludge holding tank, two (2) SBR tanks, aeration by way of blowers, submerged air diffusers, and mixers, ultraviolet disinfection system, new bagging station, effluent metering structure, new effluent line/plant outfall structure, process piping, electrical/controls work, and project-related appurtenances. The existing plant will be abandoned and demolished after the new plant is operational.

V. Estimated Project Costs, Affordability and Funding

A. Selected Plan Estimated Cost Summary

Construction Costs

Collection System Improvements	\$15,182,000
Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	9,590,000
Contingency	2,487,000

Construction Sub-Total **\$27,259,000**

Non-Construction Costs **3,412,000**

Total Estimated Project Cost **\$30,671,000**

- B. The total estimated project cost is in the amount of approximately \$30,671,000. Town of Frankton will finance the project with a loan from the State Revolving Fund Loan Program for a term and annual fixed interest rate to be determined at loan closing. The actual loan amount will depend on the bids received. Monthly user rates and charges may need to be analyzed to determine if adjustments are required for loan repayment.

VI. Description of Evaluated Alternatives

Collection System Improvements

The “No Action” alternative: If no action is taken, the agreed upon compliance schedule would not be met, fines would likely be assessed, and the Sewer Ban will remain in place indefinitely, limiting future connections that could bring additional revenue to the utility. As a result of these critical repercussions, the No Action alternative was not considered a feasible alternative.

Alternative 1 – Sewer rehabilitation with the CIPP lining: This is the selected alternative for collection system improvements, after consideration of monetary and non-monetary factors, such as social, environmental, and safety concerns.

The following alternatives were considered, however, denied after consideration of monetary and non-monetary factors, such as social, environmental, and safety concerns:

Alternative 2 – Replacing the sewers with new gravity sewer.

Alternative 3 – Replacing the sewers with sanitary low pressure sewer and grinder pumps.

Alternative 4 – Replacing the sewers with a new septic tank effluent pumping (STEP) system.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements

The “No Action” alternative: If no action is taken, the agreed upon compliance schedule would not be met, fines would likely be assessed, and the Sewer Ban will remain in place indefinitely, limiting future connections that could bring additional revenue to the utility. As a result of these critical repercussions, the No Action alternative was not considered a feasible alternative.

Alternative 1 – New Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBR): The apparently low cost WWTP alternative is the SBR treatment plant. This is the selected alternative for waste treatment, after consideration of monetary and non-monetary factors, such as social, environmental, and safety concerns.

The following alternatives were considered, however, denied after consideration of monetary and non-monetary factors, such as social, environmental, and safety concerns:

Alternative 2-1 - Flow Equalization Basin, Without I&I Improvements.

Alternative 2-2 - Flow Equalization Basin, With I&I Improvements.

Alternative 2-3 - New Extended Aeration WWTP.

Alternative 3 – Upgrade Existing WWTP and New Equalization Basin.

VII. Environmental Impacts of the Feasible Alternatives

A. Direct Impacts of Construction and Operation

Disturbed/Undisturbed Land: Work related to the new wastewater treatment plant facilities will occur in footprint of the existing treatment facility disturbance. All other construction activities will take place in areas previously disturbed by existing rights-of-way, adjacent to roadways, and within existing utility trenches. All areas have been previously disturbed by previous construction activity.

The **Area of Potential Effect** includes the area where the new treatment plant, tree removal, sewer line upsizing, and the storm sewer improvements will be installed. All construction activities will be confined to areas previously disturbed by the construction of the existing wastewater treatment plant, sewer lines, and storm sewer.

Structural Resources (Figure 3): Construction and operation of the project will not alter,

demolish, or remove historic properties. If any visual or audible impacts to historic properties occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify such properties for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The SRF's finding pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is: "*no historic properties affected.*"

Surface Waters (Figures 4, 5 & 6): Pipe Creek is included on **Figure 4**. This project 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), Natural, Scenic and Recreational Rivers and Streams listed in 312 IAC 7-(2), Salmonid Streams listed in (327 IAC 2-1.5-5(a)(3), or waters on the Outstanding Rivers list (Natural Resources Commission Non-Rule Policy Document).

The worst-case scenario to upsize the creek crossing would be open cut installation. The riparian habitat and downstream impacts of this method can be alleviated with the proposed jack and bore method. The type of installation is subject to change based on the results of the subsurface investigation.

The depth of the pipe crossing the creek is anticipated to be approximately 20 feet deep. If the creek crossing is installed with an open-cut installation, the construction corridor will be approximately 40-feet wide to allow for access and maneuverability of the equipment, the trench and the cofferdam. If a jack and bore installation is utilized for the creek crossing, the jacking and receiving pits are proposed to be located outside the forested riparian areas and are anticipated to be approximately 12-feet wide with 150 feet between them. In addition, there would be no disturbance to the forested riparian area or creek bed and embankments as the jack and bore operation is trenchless.

The demolition of the pipe will consist of capping the portion of pipe underneath the creek and abandoning it in place. The portion outside the forested riparian areas will be removed and disposed of by the contractor.

Abandoning existing structures consists of removal of the cone and one barrel section of the manhole, cutting the pipes entering it, capping the abandoned pipes while leaving pipe stubs into the manhole open, backfilling the manhole with sand, then restoring to match existing ground cover. If coring is done rather than installing a new manhole, it will consist of cutting hole(s) in the barrel sections of an existing manhole for the proposed pipe(s).

Wetlands: Wetlands will not be impacted by the construction of this project.

Floodplain (Figure 7): Portions of the construction of the new WWTP will take place in the floodway. All construction will be below ground and will not affect any flood zones. The WWTP effluent sewer will include a permanent outfall structure and a construction in a floodway permit will be obtained through the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR), if necessary.

Groundwater: Construction activities are not expected to cause long term detriment to the local wells due to adverse impacts on the groundwater table.

Plants and Animals: The Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) states: *All bare and disturbed areas that will not be mowed and maintained will be revegetated with a mixture of grasses, sedges, and wildflowers native to Central Indiana as soon as possible upon completion; turf-type grasses (including low-endophyte, friendly endophyte, and endophyte free tall fescue but excluding all other varieties of tall fescue) may be used in regularly mowed areas only. No trees suitable for Indiana bat or Northern Long-eared bat roosting (greater than 3 inches dbh, living or dead, with loose hanging bark, or with cracks, crevices, or cavities) will be cut from April 1 through September 30. Appropriately designed measures for controlling erosion and sediment*

*control will be implemented to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. These measures will be maintained until construction is complete and all disturbed areas are stabilized. Disturbed stream banks and slopes that are 3:1 or steeper will be seeded and protected with heavy-duty net-free biodegradable erosion control blankets to minimize the entrapment and snaring of small wildlife such as snakes and turtles or an appropriate structural armament will be used; mulch will be applied on all other disturbed areas. Four different mussel species have been documented in Pipe Creek within a half mile of the project area. The clubshell (*Pleurobema c/ava*) is federally endangered, while the kidneyshell (*Ptychobranhus fasciolaris*), purple Lilliput (*Toxolasma lividus*), and little spectaclecase (*Villosa lienosa*) are listed as state special concern species.*

Removal of mature native hardwood trees will be avoided or minimized within the construction corridor. Directional drilling will be used at all stream crossings to avoid stream and riparian impacts. If directional drilling is not feasible, stream crossings will be conducted during a low flow period and best management practices will be used to prevent erosion and soil runoff to the streams. Any excavation in the waterway will minimize disturbance to bank vegetation and contain any disturbance to within the project limits. Vegetated buffer strips along stream banks will be established after work is completed. Buffer strip widths will be at least 10 feet and preferably 25 feet. Stream channel disturbance will be avoided during the fish spawning season (April 1 - June 30). Appropriately designed measures for controlling erosion and sediment must be implemented to prevent sediment from entering the stream or leaving the construction site; maintain these measures until construction is complete and all disturbed areas are stabilized.

As project plans are developed, further opportunity for review by the IDNR Natural Heritage Data Center, US DOI Fish and Wildlife, and DNR Division of Fish and Wildlife will be afforded.

Prime Farmland: The project will not convert prime farmland.

Air Quality: Construction activities may generate some noise, fumes and dust, but should not significantly affect air quality.

Open Space and Recreational Opportunities: The project will neither create nor destroy open space or recreational opportunities.

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

National Natural Landmarks: Construction and operation of the proposed project will not affect National Natural Landmarks.

B. Indirect Impacts

The Town's PER states: *The Town of Frankton, through the authority of its council, planning commission or other means, will ensure that future development as well as future wastewater infrastructure projects will not adversely affect wetlands; wooded areas; steep slopes; archaeological, historical, and structural resources; or other sensitive environmental resources. The Town will require new development and infrastructure 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

In correspondence dated April 5, 2021, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology stated:

Pursuant to Indiana Code 5-1.2-10, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 306108), and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, the Indiana State Historic Preservation Officer ("Indiana SHPO") is conducting an analysis of the materials dated and received by the Indiana SHPO on March 8, 2021, for the above indicated project in Frankton, Madison County, Indiana.

In regard to buildings and structures, we have identified the following property within the probable area of potential effects, and we believe that it meets the criteria of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places due to its historical and architectural significance:

Railroad Depot on Lafayette Avenue, (Site #095-223-18012)

However, based on the information provided to our office, we do not believe that there will be any alterations to the characteristics of the above identified historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register (see 36 C.F.R. § 800.16[i]).

If any prehistoric or historic archaeological artifacts or human remains are uncovered during construction, demolition, or earthmoving activities, 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 (2) business days. In that event, please call (317) 232-1646. Be advised that adherence to Indiana Code 14-21-1-27 and 29 does not obviate the need to adhere to applicable federal statutes and regulations, including but not limited to 36 C.F.R. 800.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has not responded as of the publication of this document.

In correspondence dated April 5, 2021, the Department of Natural Resources Environmental Unit stated:

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources has reviewed the above referenced project per your request. Our agency offers the following comments for your information and in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

If our agency has regulatory jurisdiction over the project, the recommendations contained in this letter may become requirements of any permit issued. If we do not have permitting authority, all recommendations are voluntary.

Regulatory Assessment: *This proposal will require the formal approval for construction in a floodway under the Flood Control Act, IC 14-28-1, unless it qualifies for a general license under Administrative Rule 312 IAC 10-5 that applies to utility line crossings (see enclosure).*

Please include a copy of this letter with the permit application if the project does not meet the general license criteria.

Natural Heritage Database: *The Natural Heritage Program's data have been checked. Maple Meadows Park, which is a LWCF property, is located within 1/2 mile northwest of the project area. Also, the mussel species below have been documented in Pipe Creek within 1/2 mile of the project area.*

- 1. Clubshell (Pleurobema clava); fed. & state endangered*
- 2. Kidneyshell (Ptychobranchus fasciolaris); state special concern*

3. Purple Lilliput (*Toxolasma lividus*); state special concern
4. Little Spectaclecase (*Villosa lienosa*); state special concern

Fish & Wildlife Comments: *We do not foresee any impacts to the mussel species above as a result of this project.*

Avoid and minimize impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources to the greatest extent possible, and compensate for impacts. The following are recommendations that address potential impacts identified in the proposed project area:

1) CIPP Lining:

A recent study conducted by Purdue University has indicated that this technique may pose health risks to humans and wildlife species alike. Exposure to toxic chemicals in the air and water associated with the CIPP sewer lining method may be dangerous to workers installing the liner and CIPP waste was found to dissolve freshwater test organisms within 24 hours at room temperature. The Division of Fish & Wildlife recommends following INDOT's USP (Unique Special Provision) for CIPP liners or a similar process to protect installers and aquatic resources that may be exposed to CIPP waste.

2) Directional Boring/Open Trenching:

We recommend that all creek or stream crossings be done using a trenchless method. The length of the bore should include any forested riparian areas along the creek to minimize impacts to forested habitat. Install erosion control measures such as silt fencing or other appropriate devices around directional drilling pits in order to prevent drilling mud from leaving the immediate area of the pit or entering the stream.

If the open-trench method is necessary and the only feasible option at any of the planned stream crossings due to the site conditions, then the following measures should be implemented:

- a. Any open-trench stream crossing should be timed to coincide with the low-water time of year (typically mid- to late-summer).*
- b. Restore disturbed streambanks using bioengineering bank stabilization methods and revegetate disturbed banks with native trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. Stream bank slopes after project completion should be restored to stable-slope steepness (not steeper than 2:1).*
- c. The cleared width through any forested area should be the minimum needed to install the line and no more than 20 feet wide through the forested area to allow the canopy to close over the line.*
- d. Use graded stone or riprap to protect the section of trench below the normal water level from scour or erosion (any stone or riprap fill in the streambed must not be placed above the existing streambed elevation to avoid creating a fish passage obstruction).*

3) Riparian & Urban Tree Habitat:

If tree removal is needed, the Division of Fish & Wildlife recommends avoiding removing urban trees to the greatest extent possible and replacing trees that must be removed. Street trees are important to fish and wildlife resources in urban areas. Indiana's street trees also provide millions of dollars of tangible benefits to Indiana communities by their presence in the urban environment. Their shade and beauty contribute to the quality of life. They provide significant increases in real estate values, create attractive settings for commercial businesses, and improve community neighborhood appeal. Trees decrease energy consumption by providing shade and acting as windbreaks. They reduce water treatment costs and impede soil erosion by slowing the runoff of stormwater. Trees also cool the air temperature, cleanse pollutants from the air, and produce oxygen while absorbing carbon dioxide. Trees are an integral component of the urban environment.

Proactively managing and maintaining a street tree population will ultimately maximize the benefits afforded by their aesthetic and ecological functions. The following links give a good overview of the benefits of a street tree program and how to select the right species to avoid the negative impacts of non-native invasive species such as the common and popular Bradford pear: <https://www.in.gov/dnr/forestry/3605.htm> > Community & Urban Forestry > Tree Species Lists.

We recommend a mitigation plan be developed (and submitted with the permit application, if required) for any unavoidable habitat impacts that will occur. The DNR's Habitat Mitigation guidelines (and plant lists) can be found online at: <http://iac.iga.in.gov/iac/20200527-IR-312200284NRA.xml.pdf>.

Impacts to non-wetland forest of one (1) acre or more should be mitigated at a minimum 2:1 ratio. If less than one acre of non-wetland forest is removed in a rural setting, replacement should be at a 1:1 ratio based on area. Impacts to non-wetland forest under one (1) acre in an urban setting should be mitigated by planting five trees, at least 2 inches in diameter-at-breast height (dbh), for each tree which is removed that is 10" dbh or greater (5:1 mitigation based on the number of large trees) or by using the 1:1 replacement ratio based on area depending on the type of habitat impacted (individual canopy tree removal in an urban streetscape or park-like environment versus removal of habitat supporting a tree canopy, woody understory, and herbaceous layer). Impacts under 0.10 acre in an urban area may still involve the replacement of large diameter trees but typically do not require any additional mitigation or additional plantings beyond seeding and stabilizing disturbed areas. There are exceptions for high quality habitat sites however.

4) Drainage & Stormwater Management:

The Division of Fish & Wildlife recommends considering a more sustainable approach to stormwater management. The traditional model of stormwater management aims to drain runoff as quickly as possible with the help of channels and pipes, which increases peak flows and costs of stormwater management. This type of solution only transfers flood problems from one section of a basin to another section. A more sustainable approach should aim to rebuild the natural water cycle by using storage techniques (retention basins, constructed wetlands, raingardens, etc.) and recharging groundwater using infiltration techniques (infiltration basins or trenches, pervious pavement, etc.). The following links give a good overview of traditional and sustainable stormwater management systems and their pros and cons for consideration during the design of the proposed project:

*<https://www.epa.gov/greeningepa/epa-facility-stormwater-management>;
<https://www.epa.gov/greeningepa/stormwater-management-practices-epa-facilities>.*

The additional measures listed below should be implemented to avoid, minimize, or compensate for impacts to fish, wildlife, and botanical resources:

- 1. Revegetate all bare and disturbed areas that are not currently mowed and maintained with a mixture of grasses, sedges, and wildflowers native to Central Indiana as soon as possible upon completion; turf-type grasses (including low-endophyte, friendly endophyte, and endophyte free tall fescue but excluding all other varieties of tall fescue) may be used in currently mowed areas only. A native herbaceous seed mixture must include at least 5 species of grasses and sedges and 5 species of wildflowers.*
- 2. Minimize and contain within the project limits inchannel disturbance and the clearing of trees and brush.*
- 3. Do not work in the waterway from April 1 through June 30 without the prior written approval of the Division of Fish and Wildlife.*
- 4. Do not cut any trees suitable for Indiana bat or Northern Long-eared bat roosting (greater than 5 inches dbh, living or dead, with loose hanging bark, or with cracks,*

- crevices, or cavities) from April 1 through September 30.
5. Do not construct any temporary runarounds, access bridges, causeways, cofferdams, diversions, or pumparounds.
 6. Use minimum average 6 inch graded riprap stone extended below the normal water level to provide habitat for aquatic organisms in the voids.
 7. Do not use broken concrete as riprap.
 8. Underlay the riprap with a bedding layer of well graded aggregate or a geotextile to prevent piping of soil underneath the riprap.
 9. The sideslopes of the outlet section must be 2:1 or flatter.
 10. Minimize the movement of resuspended bottom sediment from the immediate project area.
 11. Appropriately designed measures for controlling erosion and sediment must be implemented to prevent sediment from entering the stream or leaving the construction site; maintain these measures until construction is complete and all disturbed areas are stabilized.
 12. Seed and protect all disturbed streambanks and slopes not protected by other methods that are 3:1 or steeper with erosion control blankets that are heavy-duty, biodegradable, and net free or that use loose-woven / Leno-woven netting to minimize the entrapment and snaring of small-bodied wildlife such as snakes and turtles (follow manufacturer's recommendations for selection and installation); seed and apply mulch on all other disturbed areas.
 13. Protect the area around and below any concentrated discharge points, down to the waterway's normal flow level, with an appropriate structural armament such as riprap.

In correspondence dated November 21, 2019, the Natural Resources Conservation Service stated:

The proposed project to make wastewater treatment plant improvements in the Town of Frankton, Madison County, Indiana, as referred to in your letter received October 25, 2019, will not cause a conversion of prime farmland.

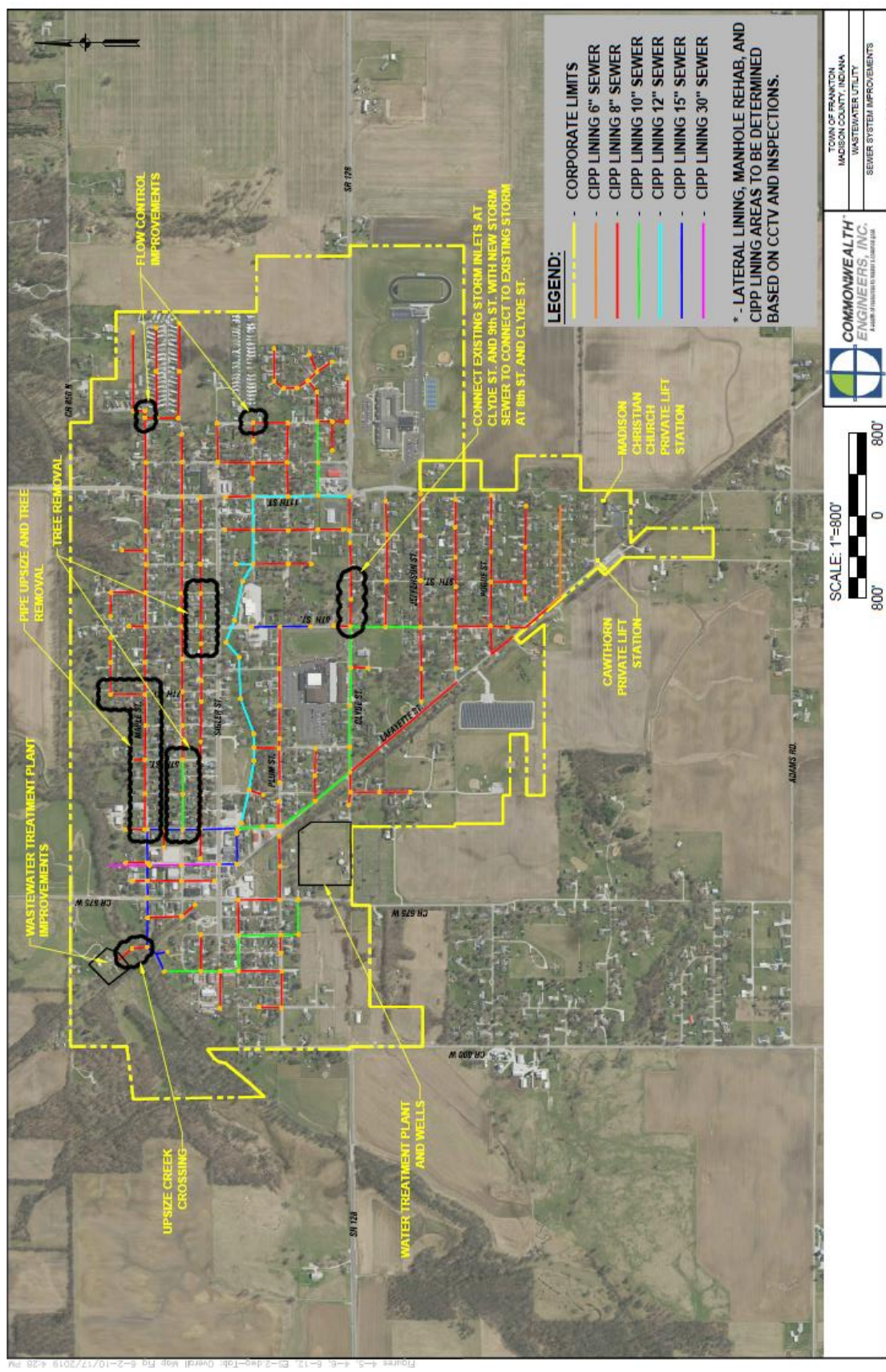
VIII. Mitigation Measures

The Town's PER states:

The majority of the environmental impacts will occur during construction of the proposed improvements. These issues are classified as temporary, since no significant, permanent impacts to environmental, historical, or other regulated resources are involved. These temporary construction impacts include the potential for noise, dust, and construction site erosion. Provisions will be included in the construction specifications to limit such problems and to provide erosion control in accordance with current state standards. The work is expected to be completed during normal working hours, restricting any work-related nuisances to those hours. All construction equipment will be required to have mufflers to reduce noise pollution. Additionally, reasonable and proper construction techniques and clean up practices will be required by the contractor to reduce dust emissions. Proper surface wetting practices will be required.

IX. Public Participation

A properly noticed public hearing was held on August 10, 2020, at 6:00 pm at the Frankton Police Office to discuss the PER. No written comments were received during the 5-day comment period following the hearing.



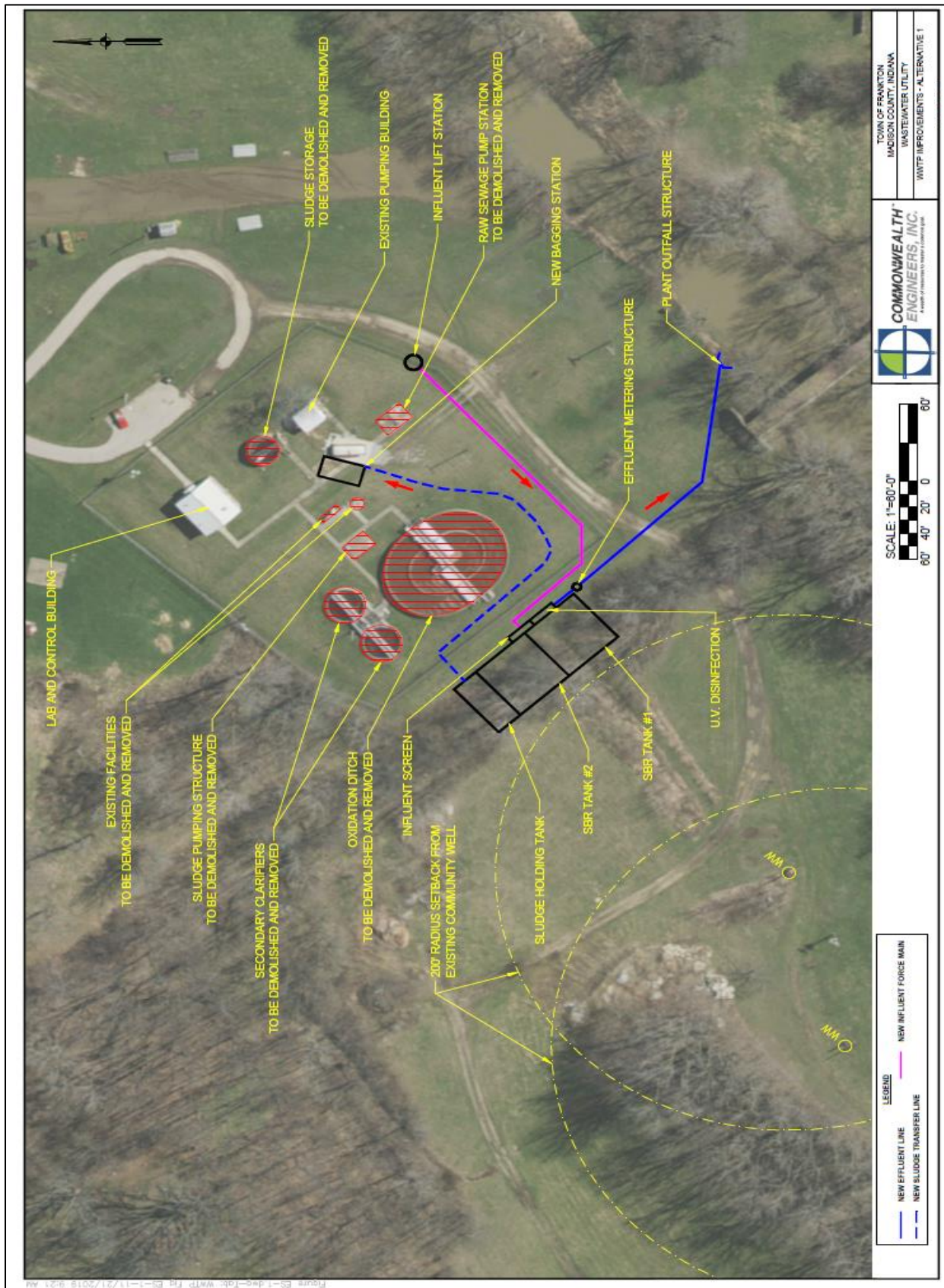


Figure 2 – Improvements at the wastewater treatment facility

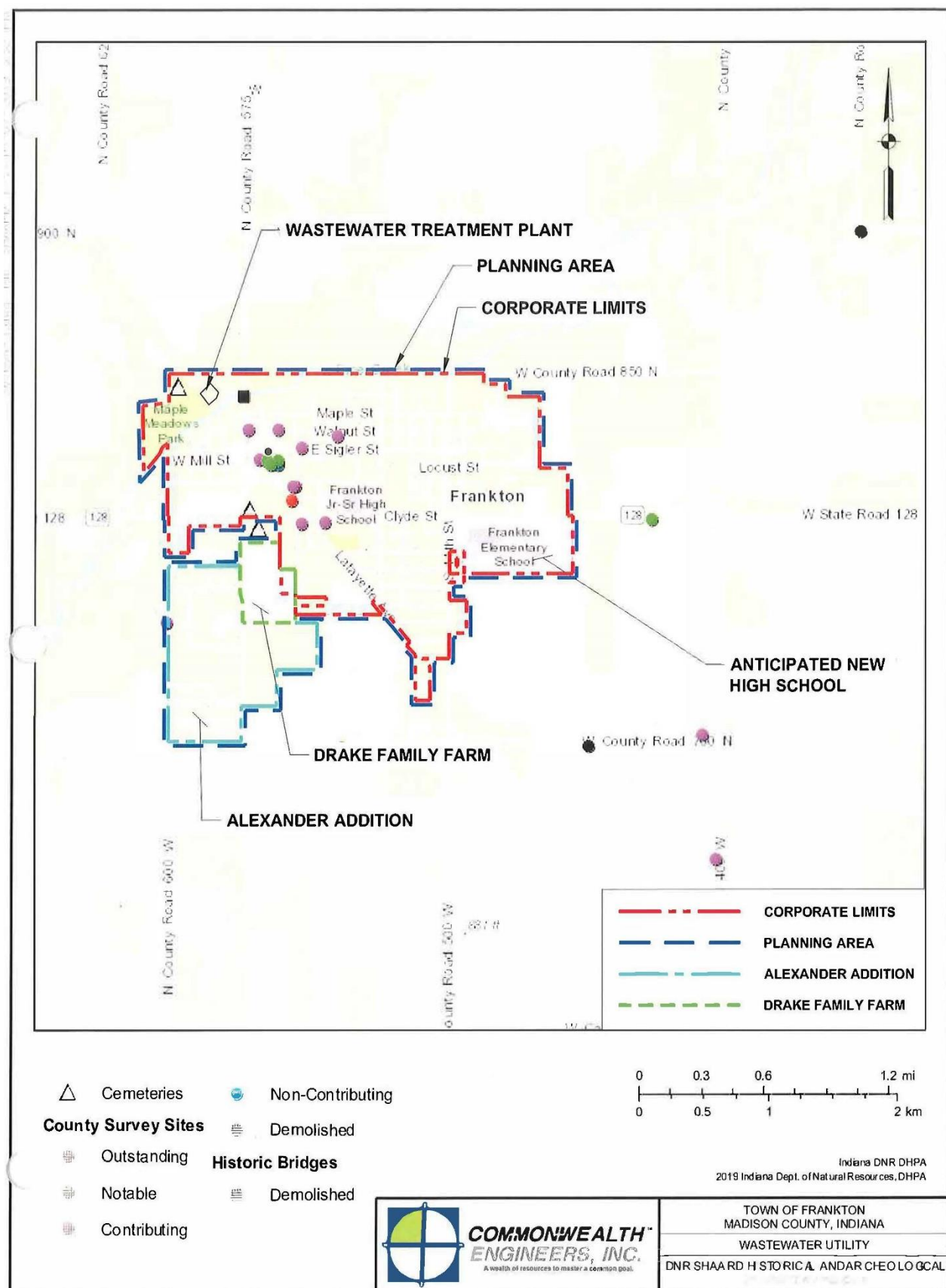


Figure 3 – Historical and Archaeological resources for Frankton’s Wastewater Utility Improvements

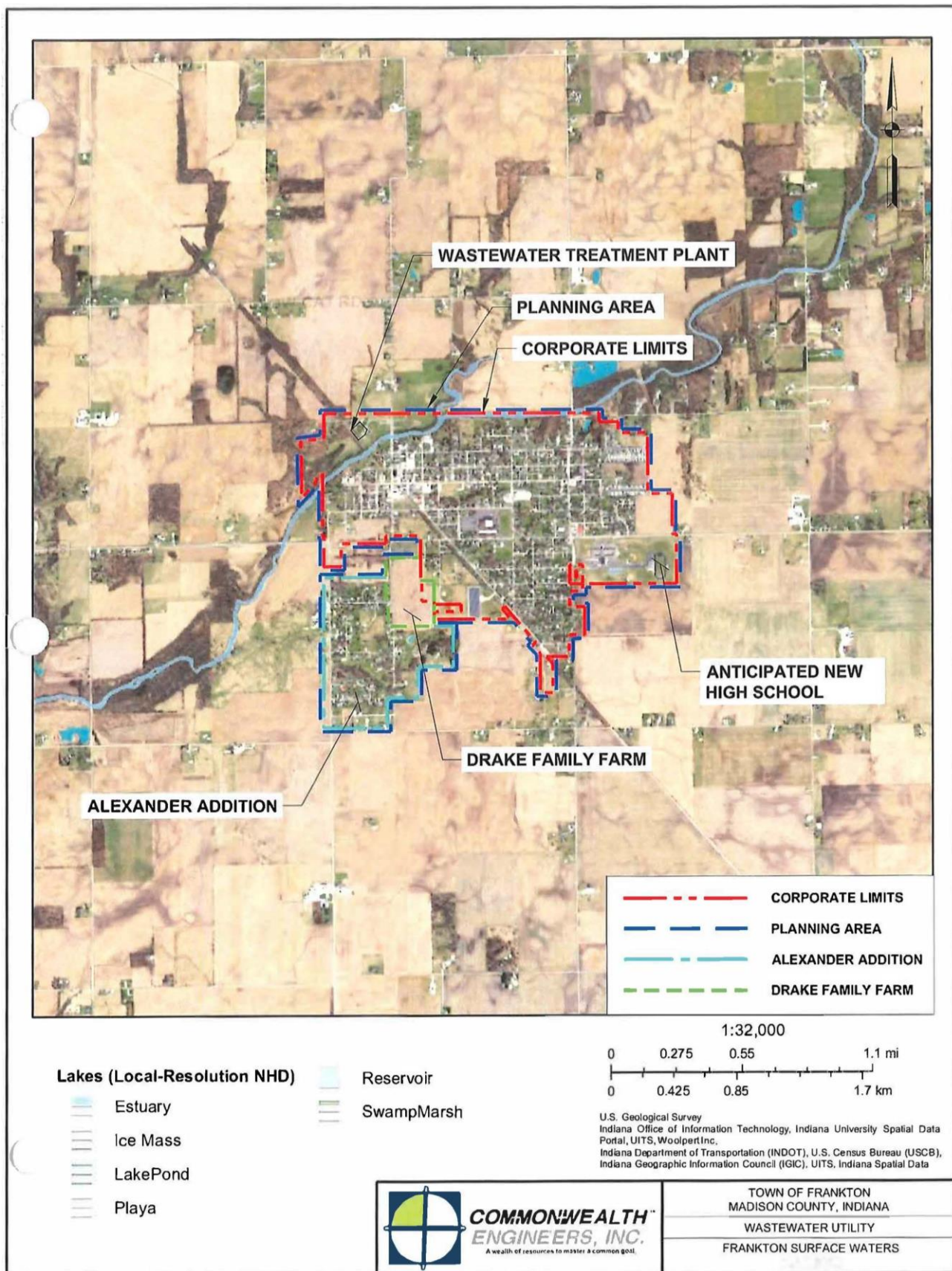


Figure 4 – Surface Water resources for Frankton’s Wastewater Utility Improvements



Figure 5 – Proposed stream crossing to the wastewater treatment facility

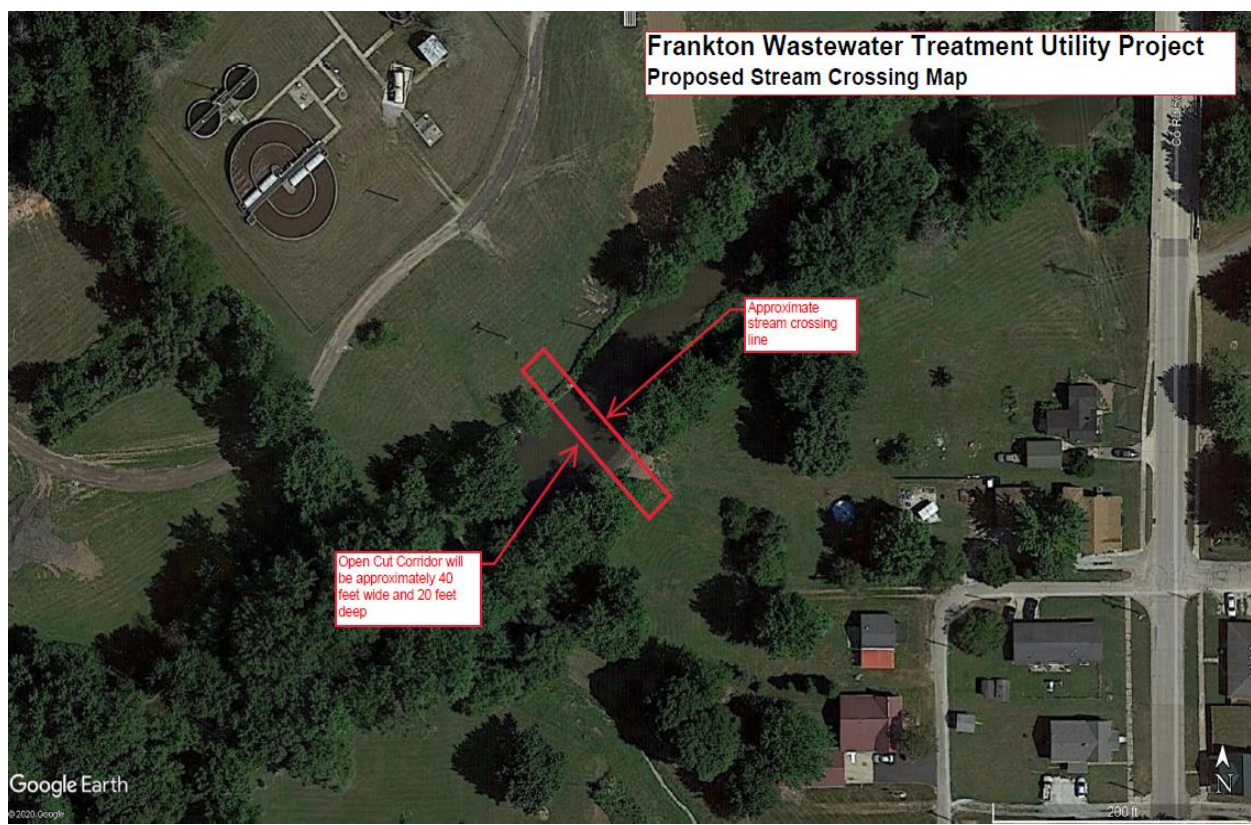


Figure 6 – Proposed stream crossing to the wastewater treatment facility