City of LaMoure
North Dakota

Sanitary Sewer Replacement District No. 2016-1

Environmental Assessment

May 2016
MEI Project No. 16047
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Sanitary Sewer Replacement
LaMoure, North Dakota

1. Project Planning Area

1.1. Location
The City of LaMoure is located in LaMoure County, North Dakota. The City is located in sections 1 and the northeast corner of section 12 of Township 133 North, Range 61 West.

The City is located at the intersection of North Dakota State Highway #13 and James River which is approximately 20 miles east of North Dakota State Highway #281 and 40 miles south of Interstate #94.

The proposed project in the City of LaMoure would be to replace and rehabilitate portions the City’s existing vitrified clay pipe (VCP) sewer system. There are approximately 33 blocks of sewer mains and manholes that need replacing or rehabilitation. All of the work is within the street and alley right-of-way where existing utilities are currently located.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The existing land use in the City of LaMoure is residential, commercial, and industrial. Impacts on the environment would be minimal due to the location and type of this project.

1.2. Authority
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers funding for this project is authorized under Section 594 (North Dakota Environmental Infrastructure and Resource Protection and Development Program) of the 1999 Water Resources Development Act as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008. This authority allows the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to participate in projects for wastewater treatment, water supply, and related facilities in rural North Dakota. This authority provides for a Federal grant or reimbursement of up to 75 percent of the total project costs.
2. Existing Facilities

2.1. Sanitary Sewer System

2.1.1. History
The existing sanitary sewer system in the City of LaMoure is made up of concrete and brick manholes, Vitrified Clay Pipe (VCP) and Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe (PVC) sewer mains, VCP and PVC sewer services, PVC and Asbestos Cement Pipe (ACP) force main, two (2) lift stations, and a three cell wastewater lagoon system constructed in 1976. The City’s sanitary sewer collection system has had various additions throughout its life.

2.2.2 Existing Conditions
The existing sanitary sewer collection system was initially installed in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. There are a number of problems in the existing VCP sanitary sewer mains including offset joints, pipe sags, cracked pipes, eroded jointing material and areas where pieces of pipe are missing. Offset joints and pipe sags inhibit the normal flow of wastewater through the pipe and form a location for debris to build up and create blockages. Cracked pipes create a location for groundwater to infiltrate, wastewater to seep out and wreck the structural integrity of the pipe. Often times while cleaning the pipes, pieces of the cracked pipe break away and fall into the pipe which can create a blockage, sink hole in the street and get into lift stations which damage pumps. The VCP joints between pipes have deteriorated and are allowing a considerable amount of ground water into the sewer mains. The groundwater infiltration into the sanitary sewer system has increased the flow volumes through the system. This extra volume has taken up considerable space in the City’s lagoon system which is only designed to handle the normal wastewater of the City and does not have sufficient capacity to store the additional groundwater. This additional flow has increased the number of lagoon discharges; it has also increased the number of start ups and working hours on the City’s lift station. Groundwater infiltration migrating into the mains draws sediments (soil) into the sewer mains from the area surrounding the pipes and can leave cavities underground underneath the streets and alleys. These cavities undermine the streets and alleys creating potholes. In severe cases, these cavities can create voids that cause sink holes to form. The existing brick manholes in the collection system have deteriorated. The primary problems are with deteriorated inverts that block the normal flow of sewage and with pieces of brick are falling down into the bottom blocking the flow and creating a safety risk for anyone completing maintenance on the system.

The City has two lift stations where the collection lines gravity flow into. From there, the sewage is pumped into the lagoons west of LaMoure through a force main. The lift station has received various updates throughout the years, including new pumps, in 2011. The lift station structure is in fair shape and only requires routine maintenance, but the controls, pumps, and electrical system will need updating regularly every 10-15 years.
The City’s lagoons were built in 1976. At mean water level, there are 8.5 acres of primary storage and 7.6 acres of secondary storage. Over the last few years, the City has noticed an increase in lagoon volumes. These issues are due to the effects of the infiltration problem the City’s sanitary mains are experiencing.

3. Purpose and Need for Project

3.1. Sanitary Sewer System

3.1.1 Project Description

The proposed project will be to rehabilitate the existing sanitary sewer collection system to improve deteriorated sewer mains and manholes.

3.2.2 Purpose and Need

Given the condition of the existing sanitary sewer collection system, a threat to the health and safety of the public exists. The collection system’s deteriorating condition will result in collapsed pipes and sewer backups, as well as, creates concern to those conducting maintenance. Groundwater infiltration into the sewer mains can carry sediment into the mains and leave cavities under the City streets that may lead to sink holes. The existing lagoon is not large enough to handle the domestic wastewater and groundwater infiltration. This can result in the lagoon being discharged outside the NPDES Permit parameters causing a potential threat to the James River as well as public health.

4. Alternatives to the Proposed Action

4.1. Sanitary Sewer System

4.1.1. Do Nothing Alternative

This alternative is not a viable alternative because it does not address the City’s problem with infiltration into the sanitary sewer system and the condition of the existing VCP mains and deteriorated brick manholes. The existing sanitary collection system will continue to age and deteriorate. The continued flow of sediments entering the sewer mains has the potential to cause sewer back-ups into residential and business basements. This sediment also has the potential to prematurely deteriorate the lift station sewer pumps and cause them to fail. The deteriorated manholes will continue to cause safety concerns for maintenance workers, as loose bricks have the potential to fall.

The only immediate advantage to doing nothing is that the costs of replacing the existing system would not be borne by the residents. This alternative is not recommended, since it does not resolve the deteriorating condition of the sanitary sewer system.
4.1.2. Replace Sanitary Sewer by open trench

This alternative would involve replacing existing VCP sewer mains, service lines and manholes with new mains, service lines and manholes by open trench excavation. Open trenching involves removing of streets and alley ways and digging dirt in order to provide access to the deteriorated pipes. The proposed sewer mains would be PVC and placed in the City right-of-way in the place of the existing mains. The proposed sewer services would be PVC and come off of the sewer mains and extend to the adjacent property lines of the users. This would be the most expensive alternative. Since some of the sewer mains require complete replacement and can not be rehabilitated by less expensive alternatives, this alternative has been retained.

4.1.3. Replace Sanitary Sewer by Cured in place pipe

This alternative would involve replacing the existing VCP sewer mains with cured in place pipe. In this method a deflated composite liner would be stretched from manhole to manhole. When the liner is in place hot water, or steam, would be pumped into the pipe and the liner would expand forming a high strength, thin, protective wall around the inside of the existing pipe. This method would restore the structural integrity of the pipe, eliminates infiltration, and increases the hydraulic capacity of the original pipe. Although the service lines would need to be replaced by excavation because they are not accessible through manholes, much less excavation would be required for this option compared to the open trench excavation option. The proposed sewer services would be PVC and come off of the sewer mains and extend to the adjacent property lines of the users. Deteriorated manholes would be rehabilitated through the application of restorative cement based liner. Sags would also have to be excavated and fixed through the open trench method prior to relining. While this alternative would not adequately address all deficiencies in the sewer system, it has been retained.

4.1.4. Replace Sanitary Sewer by pipe bursting

This alternative would involve replacing the existing VCP sewer mains and service lines with new mains and service lines by pipe bursting. Pipe bursting is a trenchless pipe replacement method to replace deteriorated pipes. The pipe bursting operation would be completed by pulling a bursting head through an existing pipe and splitting, or bursting, the pipe into fragments and pushing the pieces into the surrounding soil. Simultaneously, as the bursting head is pulled along, a new pipe would be pulled along behind it. The proposed sewer mains would be placed in the City right-of-way in the place of the existing mains. The service lines would still need to be replaced by excavation, but minimal excavation would be required. The proposed sewer services would be PVC and
come off of the sewer mains and extend to the adjacent property lines of the users. Deteriorated manholes would be rehabilitated through the application of restorative cement based liner. This alternative, while effective at repairing deteriorated pipes, is more expensive than the cured in place alternative and so it has been dismissed from further consideration.

4.1.5 Replace and Rehabilitate with a Combination of Methods

This alternative would involve replacing and rehabilitating the existing deteriorated pipes utilizing a combination of the methods described in alternates #2 & #3. This alternative also would include both replacing and lining deteriorated manholes. This alternative is recommended for implementation as it adequately resolves the deficiencies of the sanitary sewer system.

5. Affected Environments / Environmental Consequences

5.1. Land Use / Important Farmland / Formerly Classified Land (NRCS)

5.1.1. Affected Environment

All construction activities would be in existing street right-of-way. See response letter from the NRCS stating that “No further action is needed.”

5.1.2. Environmental Consequences

There would be no environmental impacts associated with Land Use/ Important Farmland/ Formerly Classified Land (NRCS) for each of the alternatives.

5.1.3. Mitigation

There would be no mitigation measures necessary.

5.2. Floodplains (ND State Water Commission/USFWS/NDGFD)

5.2.1. Affected Environment

All construction activities would be in existing street right-of-way. The proposed project would be in an area classified as a No Special Flood Hazard Area – All Zone C. See response letters from the North Dakota State Water Commission. No response was provided by U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and North Dakota Game and Fish Department.
5.2.2. Environmental Consequences

There would be no environmental impacts to floodplains for any of the proposed alternatives.

5.2.3. Mitigation

There would be no mitigation measures necessary.

5.3. Wetlands (US Department of the Interior)

5.3.1. Affected Environment

All construction activities would be in existing street right-of-ways. See letter from Department of the Army – Corps of Engineers.

5.3.2. Environmental Consequences

None of the proposed alternatives would impact wetland areas. Care would be taken not to dispose of any materials in wetlands and to maintain existing drainage patterns.

5.3.3. Mitigation

There would be no mitigation measures necessary.

5.4. Cultural Resources (SHPO)

5.4.1. Affected Environment

The State Historical Society has concurred with a “No Historic Properties Affected” determination. See attached letter from the State Historical Society of North Dakota.

5.4.2. Environmental Consequences

Since no Historic Properties are located where construction would be performed, there would be no environmental impacts due to the proposed work. All of the proposed work would occur on City owned property on items that are not historic properties. There will be no environmental impacts to Cultural Resources for any of the proposed alternatives.

5.4.3. Mitigation

There would be no mitigation measures necessary.
5.5. Biological Resources (USFWS/NDGFD)

5.5.1. Affected Environment

All construction activities would occur in existing street right-of-ways.

5.5.2. Environmental Consequences

There would be no effect on threatened or endangered species for any of the proposed alternatives. Fish, wildlife and vegetation would not be impacted for any of the proposed alternatives. No responses provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and ND Game and Fish Department.

Any of the proposed alternatives would have no effect on any biological resources.

5.5.3. Mitigation

There would be no mitigation measures necessary.

5.6. Water Quality Issues

5.6.1. Affected Environment

Receiving waters are currently being affected by the additional discharges from the City's wastewater treatment lagoons caused by ground water infiltrating into the sanitary sewer system.

5.6.2. Environmental Consequences

Each of the build alternatives would have a positive impact on the environment from a water quality standpoint. The wastewater flow to the wastewater treatment lagoons would be significantly reduced thereby reducing flow and ensuring compliance with the City's wastewater discharge permit and design criteria. The do nothing alternative does not address this water quality issue.

The sewer main replacement project would give the City a more reliable wastewater collection system. The replacement of the existing VCP sewer main and deteriorated brick manholes would substantially reduce infiltration into the sewer collection system.

Surface waters in the site of construction would be affected for any of the build alternatives, with the potential for sedimentation run off. The open trenching methods would allow for more sedimentation run off in the surface waters, compared to the trenchless methods.
5.6.3. Mitigation

Best Management Practices such as silt fences, sedimentation control wattles and inlet protection devices would be utilized to control sediment runoff from the site of construction.

5.7. Coastal Resources

5.7.1. Affected Environment

This project is not located near any coastal areas or barrier systems.

5.7.2. Environmental Consequences

There would be no environmental impacts to Coastal Resources for any of the proposed alternatives.

5.7.3. Mitigation

There would be no mitigation measures necessary.

5.8. Socio-Economic / Environmental Justice Issues

5.8.1. Affected Environment

The total population of LaMoure is estimated at 887 and the minority population in LaMoure is estimated at 20.

5.8.2. Environmental Consequences

All potential services within the City would be connected to the wastewater collection system when the replacement project is finished. No one has been denied service because of sex, race or religious background.

The economic effects to the City’s residents should the system not be upgraded are potentially very substantial. If the City does not do the project now, there could be substantial costs incurred by the homeowners if their sewer lines back up raw sewage into their homes.

There would be no environmental impacts associated with Socio-Economic /Environmental Justice Issues for any of the proposed alternatives, because all social groups would benefit equally from the proposed project.
5.8.3. Mitigation

There would be no mitigation measures necessary.

5.9. Miscellaneous Issues

5.9.1. Affected Environment

Air quality and noise issues are typical of an urban environment with regular construction, lawn mowing, and traffic that generate noise and dust, which would be similar to the construction of this project.

5.9.2. Environmental Consequences

All construction creates some degree of dust, odor, noise, and disruption of traffic. The construction duration would be short and the amounts of noise and dust would be minimal. Open trenching methods (#2 & #5) would create slightly higher levels of dust and noise than the trenchless methods (#3 & #4), however these increases would not be considered significant. Construction noise would be somewhat more elevated and occur for a longer period of time for the open trenching method. Air quality issues would be more prevalent in the open trenching method as there would be greater soil disturbance and exhaust from a heavier use of construction equipment. The open trenching methods would allow for more sedimentation run off in the City’s storm sewer system. Transportation may be impacted temporarily during construction.

5.9.3. Mitigation

The contractor would be required to ensure the construction equipment meets Federal, State, and Local standards for emissions. The proper steps would be taken to gain approval from the ND Department of Transportation District engineer, John Thompson.

The contractor would be required to ensure the construction equipment meets all Federal, State, and Local Standards for noise. The hours of construction activities would be limited to minimize the effect.

The contractor would be required to use proper traffic signing and detours. The appropriate permits and risk management documents would be obtained from the Department of Transportation. See the response letter from the North Dakota Department of Transportation.
The contractor would be required to install inlet protection devices, silt fences and sedimentation control wattles to reduce sedimentation disturbances caused by open trenching.

5.10. Cumulative Impacts

The combined incremental effects of human activity are referred to as cumulative impacts (40CFR 1508.7). While these incremental effects may be insignificant on their own, accumulated over time and from various sources, they can result in serious degradation to the environment. The cumulative impact analysis must consider past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the study area. The analysis also must include consideration of actions outside of the Corps, to include other State and Federal agencies. As required by NEPA, the following assessment of cumulative impacts related to the alternatives being considered in this EA has been prepared.

The City of Lamoure, North Dakota was founded in 1873. The initial growth and development of the city instantly changed the environmental characteristics of the area by altering wetlands and native vegetation. As the city grew, wildlife was pushed away from the city and further into untouched areas. The establishment of the city has had the greatest impacts to the natural environment in the area. Census data from 2000 showed the total population of the area as 944. In 2010, the population decreased to 889.

Currently, the project area consists of an active community. The replacement of sewer pipes would occur beneath existing city streets; thus, environmental impacts would be relatively minor. The continuation of city life within the community would continue to effect the natural environment of the area by keeping wildlife species not accustomed to human activity away from the city limits.

Of the reasonably foreseeable projects and associated impacts that would be expected to occur, continued city dwelling in the area will probably have the greatest impact on the environmental resources. The possibility of wetland conversion for city expansion is ever present, and this activity would further impact valuable environmental resources. However, as the population in the city continues to decline, city expansion is not likely. The adverse effects associated with the proposed project are short term/minor associated with project construction. These minor adverse effects would be greatly offset by improving the sewer system facilities for the area residents and community, thereby providing social and economic benefits to the proposed project area. The minor impacts are not expected to be significant because they are short term and construction related.
6. Summary of Mitigation

The contractor would monitor the site and follow Best Management Practices for erosion and sediment control. The contractor would file a construction general permit and provide a storm water pollution prevention plan to follow the Best Management Practices for erosion and sediment control. Inlet protection devices, silt fences and sedimentation control wattles would be used appropriately to protect the City’s storm sewer system and the waters of the state.

7. Correspondence and Coordination

A public input meeting is planned to be held on Thursday, June 9th at 7pm at the Civic Center Auditorium in LaMoure, ND.

Refer to the Exhibits section for responses from agencies.

8. Compliance with Environmental Quality Statutes

Compliance of Preferred Alternative with Environmental Protection Statutes and Other Environmental Requirements

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668, 668 note, 669a-668d. In compliance. This Act prohibits the taking or possession of and commerce in bald and golden eagles, with limited exceptions for scientific or exhibition purposes, for religious purposes of Indian tribes, or for the protection of wildlife, agriculture or preservation of the species. The bald eagle was de-listed by the USFWS on August 9, 2007. Even though the bald eagle was delisted, it is still protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940. Bald eagles prefer nesting sites on the top of large, mature trees that are near lakes, rivers, and other water bodies. Bald eagle also prefers areas with limited human activity. Dead trees are strongly preferred as daytime perches, with the tallest trees being utilized most often. Bald eagles feed primarily on crippled waterfowl and fish, but will take upland game birds, other birds, rodents and carrion. To avoid temporary and permanent nest abandonment, human activity near nests should be minimized from February through May. No bald eagle nests were identified in the proposed project area, thus the proposed project would not affect bald eagles or their nests.

Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 185711-7. et seq. In compliance. The purpose of this Act is to protect public health and welfare by the control of air pollution at its source. Some temporary emission releases are expected during construction activities; however, air quality is not expected to be impacted to any measurable degree.
Clean Water Act, as amended. (Federal Water Pollution Control Act)
33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq. In compliance. The objective of this Act is to
restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the
nation’s waters (33 U.S.C. 1251). The Corps regulates the discharges of
dredge or fill material into waters of the United States pursuant to Section
404 of the Clean Water Act. This permitting authority applies to all waters
of the U.S., including navigable waters and wetlands. The selection of
disposal sites for dredged or fill material is done in accordance with
Section 404(b)(1) guidelines, which were developed by the U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (see 40 CFR Part 230). General
permits are a type of authorization that is issued on a nationwide or
regional basis for a category of activities. Activities that are authorized
under general permits must be substantially similar in nature and cause
only minimal individual or cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic
environment. Nationwide permits are a type of general permit that
authorize certain specified activities nationwide that have been authorized
after meeting requirements of NEPA and extensive coordination with the
EPA and other federal agencies. No Regulatory Permit is required.

Endangered Species Act, as amended. 16 U.S.C. 1531, et seq. In
compliance. Section 7 (16 U.S.C. 1536) states that all Federal agencies
shall, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, ensure that any
action authorized, funded, or otherwise carried out by them does not
jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered
species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical
habitat. The USFWS in Bismarck, North Dakota was contacted on
February 25, 2016 and asked to provide comment on the proposed
project. No comments were received.

Environmental Justice (E.O. 12898). In compliance. Federal agencies
shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by
identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and
adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies,
and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the
United States. The project does not disproportionately impact minority or
low-income populations.

Farmland would not be adversely impacted by the proposed project as no
construction would take place in any farmland locations.

Flood Plain Management (E.O. 11988) 42 CFR 26951. In compliance.
The purpose of this Order is that each agency shall provide leadership
and shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the
impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and
preserve the natural and beneficial values served by flood plains in
carrying out its responsibilities for (1) acquiring, managing, and disposing
of Federal lands and facilities;
(2) providing Federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements; and
(3) conducting Federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities. The proposed project will not affect land use or result in added structures within the flood plain as all work would be conducted under streets within the city of LaMoure, North Dakota.

**Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-712) as amended.** In compliance. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 is the domestic law that affirms, or implements, the United States’ commitment to four international conventions with Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia for the protection of shared migratory bird resources. The MBTA governs the taking, killing, possessing, transporting and importing of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests. The take of all migratory birds is governed by the MBTA’s regulation of taking migratory birds for educational, scientific and recreational purposes and requiring harvest to be limited to levels that prevent over-utilization. Executive Order 13186 (2001) directs executive agencies to take certain actions to implement the Act. Construction for this project would occur within city street right of way and no vegetation would be disturbed; thus, no disturbance to migratory bird nesting would occur.

**National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470a, et seq.** Federal agencies having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking shall take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office concurred with a “No Historic Properties Affected” determination.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 4321, et seq.** In compliance. This Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) have been prepared for the proposed action. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required.

**Noise Control Act of 1972, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 4901 to 4918.** In compliance. This Act establishes a national policy to promote an environment for all Americans free from noise that jeopardizes their health and welfare. Federal agencies are required to limit noise emissions to within compliance levels. Noise emission levels at the project site will temporarily increase above current levels due to construction; however, appropriate measures will be taken to keep the noise level within compliance levels (e.g., performing construction during daylight hours when other construction activities normally occur, avoiding idling of machinery when not in use, etc.). No long-term noise would result from project construction.
9. Conclusion & Recommendation

Based on the analysis of the proposed alternatives, it is concluded that the recommended plan would best satisfy the project’s purpose and need and result in a minimum amount of environmental impacts. The recommended plan would result in no impacts to any properties listed, proposed for listing, eligible for listing, or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Areas within the proposed project site would be temporarily disturbed by construction activity. The adverse effects associated with the proposed project are short term/minor and associated with project construction. Of the alternatives considered, the recommended plan is recommended because it can be reasonably implemented and is consistent with protection of the nation’s environment.

Based on coordination with the resource agencies as documented in this EA, a preliminary determination was made that this project would have no significant impacts on the human environment, including natural and cultural resources and Federally-listed threatened and endangered species; therefore, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) has been prepared.

10. Preparer

This EA and the associated FONSI were prepared by Caleb Kjetland (Project Engineer). The address of the preparer is: Moore Engineering, Inc., 925 10th Ave E, West Fargo, ND 58078.

11. Exhibits

- Letters sent to Agencies (10 Total Letters)
- Response from USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Response from Corps of Engineers
- Response from State Water Commission
- Response from State Historic Society
- Response from ND Health Department
- Response from ND Department of Transportation
- Response from ND Division of Community Services
- Response from the ND Parks & Recreation
- No Response from US Fish and Wildlife
- No Response from ND Game and Fish
February 25, 2016

Dan Cimarosti or Mark Greer
Bismarck Regulatory Office
1513 S 12th St
Bismarck, ND 58504

RE: Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1
LaMoure, ND

The City of LaMoure proposes to rehabilitate the existing Sanitary Sewer system by lining existing pipe, spot repairs, and removing the old vitrified clay pipe (VCP) and replacing with new PVC pipe. Funding may be requested through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program. To ensure that all social, economical and environmental impacts are considered, we are soliciting your views and comments.

The project location map has been attached to this letter showing the proposed location of the work. All work is expected to be within public right-of-way within the city limits. The project is located in the City of LaMoure in LaMoure County, Section 1 Township 133N, Range 61W, and the northeast quarter of Section 12 Township 133N, Range 61W of the 5th Principal Meridian.

The project is not located within a designated 100-year floodplain. A FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map has also been attached. There should not be any negative impacts to fish, wildlife or wetlands. Contractors will be instructed to minimize both noise and dust pollution during construction. Please review the project for environmental issues which you are aware of and forward your response to me by March 25th, 2016. If you have any questions or concerns on this project please feel free to contact me at (701) 551-1075. Your expeditious processing of this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
February 25, 2016

April Bachman
Division of Community Services
1600 E Century Ave Suite 2
Bismarck, ND 58503-0649

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LaMoure, ND

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Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
February 25, 2016

L. David Glatt, P.E.
ND Department of Health
918 E Divide Ave
Bismarck, ND 58501-1947

RE:  Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1
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Sincerely,
Moore Engineering, Inc.

Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
February 25, 2016

Steve Dyke
ND Game and Fish Department
100 N Bismarck Expressway
Bismarck, ND 58501-5095

RE:  Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1
LaMoure, ND

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The project is not located within a designated 100-year floodplain. A FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map has also been attached. There should not be any negative impacts to fish, wildlife or wetlands. Contractors will be instructed to minimize both noise and dust pollution during construction. Please review the project for environmental issues which you are aware of and forward your response to me by March 25th, 2016. If you have any questions or concerns on this project please feel free to contact me at (701) 551-1075. Your expeditious processing of this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Moore Engineering, Inc.

[Signature]

Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
February 25, 2016

Kathy Duttenhefner
ND Parks & Recreation Department
1600 E Century Ave Suite 2
Bismarck, ND 58503-0649

RE: Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1
LaMoure, ND

The City of LaMoure proposes to rehabilitate the existing Sanitary Sewer system by lining existing pipe, spot repairs, and removing the old vitrified clay pipe (VCP) and replacing with new PVC pipe. Funding may be requested through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program. To ensure that all social, economical and environmental impacts are considered, we are soliciting your views and comments.

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Sincerely,
Moore Engineering, Inc.

Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
February 25, 2016

Linda L Weispfenning  
North Dakota State Water Commission  
900 E Blvd Ave Dept 770  
Bismarck, ND 58505-0850

RE: Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1  
LaMoure, ND

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Sincerely,

Moore Engineering, Inc.

Dylan Dunn, EIT  
Graduate Engineer
February 25, 2016

Robert A. Fode, P.E.
North Dakota Department of Transportation
608 E Blvd Ave
Bismarck, ND 58505-0700

RE: Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1
LaMoure, ND

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Sincerely,

Moore Engineering, Inc.

Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
February 25, 2016

Claudia J. Berg
State Historical Society of North Dakota
612 E Blvd Ave
Bismarck, ND 58505-0830

RE: Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1
LaMoure, ND

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Sincerely,

Moore Engineering, Inc.

Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
February 25, 2016

Kevin Shelley  
US Fish & Wildlife Service  
North Dakota Field Office  
3425 Miriam Ave  
Bismarck, ND 58501-7926

RE: Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1  
LaMoure, ND

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Sincerely,

Moore Engineering, Inc.

Dylan Dunn, EIT  
Graduate Engineer
February 25, 2016

Mary E. Podoll
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
PO Box 1458
220 E ROSSER AVE  RM 278
Bismarck, ND 58502-1458

RE:  Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1
LaMoure, ND

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Sincerely,

Moore Engineering, Inc.

[Signature]
Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
March 4, 2016

Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
Moore Engineering, Inc.
925 10th Avenue East
West Fargo, ND 58078

RE: Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1
LaMoure, North Dakota

Dear Mr. Dunn:

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has reviewed your letter dated February 25, 2016, concerning the above named project.

NRCS has a major responsibility with the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) in documenting conversion of farmland (i.e., prime, statewide importance, and local importance) to non-agriculture use when federal funding is used. Your proposed project is within city limits where FPPA does not apply; therefore, no further action is needed.

If you have additional questions pertaining to FPPA, please contact Steve Sieler, Liaison Soil Scientist, NRCS, Bismarck, ND, at 701-530-2019. Thank you.

Sincerely,

WADE D. BOTT
State Soil Scientist
March 4, 2016

North Dakota Regulatory Office

Mr. Dylan Dunn
Moore Engineering
925 10th Avenue East
West Fargo, North Dakota 58078

Dear Mr. Dunn:

This is in response to your letter dated February 25, 2016, requesting comments on the proposed City of LaMoure Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1. The project includes rehabilitation of the existing sanitary sewer system by replacing compromised vitrified clay pipe with new PVC. The project is located in Section 1, Township 133 North, Range 61 West, LaMoure County, North Dakota.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Offices administer Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (Section 10) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404). A Section 10 permit would be required for work impacting navigable waters, this includes work over, through, or under Section 10 waters. A Section 404 permit would be required for the discharge of dredge or fill material (temporarily or permanently) in waters of the United States. Waters of the United States may include, but are not limited to, rivers, streams, ditches, coulees, lakes, ponds, and their adjacent wetlands. Fill material includes, but is not limited to, rock, sand, soil, clay, plastics, construction debris, wood chips, overburden from mines or other excavation activities and materials used to create any structure or infrastructure in waters of the United States.

If the project requires a Section 10/404 permit, a permit application and instructions for completion may be found at http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/RegulatoryProgramandPermits/ObtainAPermit.aspx. If you do not have access to a computer, you may call this office and request a copy of the permit application and instructions be sent to you.

If we can be of further assistance or should you have any questions regarding our program, please do not hesitate to contact this office by letter or phone at (701) 255-0015.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. McQueary
Regulatory Program Manager
North Dakota
March 17, 2015

Dylan Dunn
Moore Engineering, Inc.
925 10th Avenue E
West Fargo, ND 58078

Dear Mr. Dunn:

This is in response to your request for review of environmental impacts associated with the Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1 project located in LaMoure, ND. The project consists of rehabilitate the existing Sanitary Sewer system by lining existing pipe, spot repairs, and removing the old vitrified clay pipe with new PVC pipe. The project is located in the City of LaMoure, in LaMoure County, Section 1, Township 133N, Range 61W, and the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 133N, Range 61W of the 5th Principal Meridian.

The proposed project has been reviewed by State Water Commission staff and the following comments are provided:

- There are no floodplains identified and/or mapped where this proposed project is to take place. The project is located in Zone C (now recognized and Zone X, unshaded). It is also believed that the project will not affect an identified floodplain as identified by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP map used to make this determination is: LaMoure County, Panel #3800420001B, Date 3/22/1980.

- It is the responsibility of the project sponsor to ensure that local, state and federal agencies are contacted for any required approvals, permits, and easements.

- All waste material associated with the project must be disposed of properly and not placed in identified floodway areas.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide review comments. If you have any questions, please call me at 701-328-4967.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Linda Weispfenning
Water Resource Planner

LW:dm/1570
March 2, 2016

Mr. Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
Moore Engineering, Inc.
925 10th Avenue East
West Fargo, ND 58078

ND SHPO REF: 16-0737 EPA City of LaMoure Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016 – 1 lining existing pipe, spot repairs and removing old VCP pipe and replacing with new in portions of [T133N R61W Sections 1, 12] LaMoure County, North Dakota

Dear Mr. Dunn,

We reviewed ND SHPO REF: 16-0737 EPA City of LaMoure Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016 – 1 lining existing pipe, spot repairs and removing old VCP pipe and replacing with new in portions of [T133N R61W Sections 1, 12] LaMoure County, North Dakota. If consulted by a federal agency, we would concur with a “No Historic Properties Affected” determination, provided the project remains as described and mapped in your correspondence dated February 25, 2016.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. Please include the ND SHPO Reference number listed above in further correspondence for this project. If you have any questions please contact Susan Quinnell, Review and Compliance Coordinator at (701)328-3576 or squinnell@nd.gov

Sincerely,

Claudia J. Berg
State Historic Preservation Officer (North Dakota)
March 18, 2016

Mr. Dylan Dunn
Moore Engineering, Inc.
925 10th Avenue East
West Fargo, ND 58078

Re: LaMoure Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1
LaMoure County

Dear Mr. Dunn:

This department has reviewed the information concerning the above-referenced project submitted under date of February 25, 2016, with respect to possible environmental impacts.

This department believes that environmental impacts from the proposed construction will be minor and can be controlled by proper construction methods. With respect to construction, we have the following comments:

1. All necessary measures must be taken to minimize fugitive dust emissions created during construction activities. Any complaints that may arise are to be dealt with in an efficient and effective manner.

2. Care is to be taken during construction activity near any water of the state to minimize adverse effects on a water body. This includes minimal disturbance of stream beds and banks to prevent excess siltation, and the replacement and revegetation of any disturbed area as soon as possible after work has been completed. Caution must also be taken to prevent spills of oil and grease that may reach the receiving water from equipment maintenance, and/or the handling of fuels on the site. Guidelines for minimizing degradation to waterways during construction are attached.

3. Projects disturbing one or more acres are required to have a permit to discharge storm water runoff until the site is stabilized by the reestablishment of vegetation or other permanent cover. Further information on the storm water permit may be obtained from the Department’s website or by calling the Division of Water Quality (701.328.5210). Also, cities may impose additional requirements and/or specific best management practices for construction affecting their storm drainage system. Check with the local officials to be sure any local storm water management considerations are addressed.

4. Noise from construction activities may have adverse effects on persons who live near the construction area. Noise levels can be minimized by ensuring that construction equipment is
equipped with a recommended muffler in good working order. Noise effects can also be minimized by ensuring that construction activities are not conducted during early morning or late evening hours.

The department owns no land in or adjacent to the proposed improvements, nor does it have any projects scheduled in the area. In addition, we believe the proposed activities are consistent with the State Implementation Plan for the Control of Air Pollution for the State of North Dakota.

If you have any questions regarding our comments, please feel free to contact this office.

Sincerely,

L. David Glatt, P.E., Chief
Environmental Health Section

LDG:cc
Attach.
Construction and Environmental Disturbance Requirements

These represent the minimum requirements of the North Dakota Department of Health. They ensure that minimal environmental degradation occurs as a result of construction or related work which has the potential to affect the waters of the State of North Dakota. All projects will be designed and implemented to restrict the losses or disturbances of soil, vegetative cover, and pollutants (chemical or biological) from a site.

Soils

Prevent the erosion of exposed soil surfaces and trapping sediments being transported. Examples include, but are not restricted to, sediment dams or berms, diversion dikes, hay bales as erosion checks, riprap, mesh or burlap blankets to hold soil during construction, and immediately establishing vegetative cover on disturbed areas after construction is completed. Fragile and sensitive areas such as wetlands, riparian zones, delicate flora, or land resources will be protected against compaction, vegetation loss, and unnecessary damage.

Surface Waters

All construction which directly or indirectly impacts aquatic systems will be managed to minimize impacts. All attempts will be made to prevent the contamination of water at construction sites from fuel spillage, lubricants, and chemicals, by following safe storage and handling procedures. Stream bank and stream bed disturbances will be controlled to minimize and/or prevent silt movement, nutrient upsurges, plant dislocation, and any physical, chemical, or biological disruption. The use of pesticides or herbicides in or near these systems is forbidden without approval from this Department.

Fill Material

Any fill material placed below the high water mark must be free of top soils, decomposable materials, and persistent synthetic organic compounds (in toxic concentrations). This includes, but is not limited to, asphalt, tires, treated lumber, and construction debris. The Department may require testing of fill materials. All temporary fills must be removed. Debris and solid wastes will be removed from the site and the impacted areas restored as nearly as possible to the original condition.
March 15, 2016

Dylan Dunn, EIT
Graduate Engineer
Moore Engineering, Inc.
925 10th Avenue East
West Fargo, ND 58067

REHABILITATE EXISITNG SANITARY SEWER, LAMOURE COUNTY, LAMOURE, NORTH DAKOTA

We have reviewed your February 25, 2015, letter.

This North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT) would like to note this will require crossing of ND Highway 13 in LaMoure. Please keep the District informed of the project and any details as they would relate to the crossing of ND Highway 13 through Lamoure.

Additionally, if because of this project any work needs to be done on highway right of way, appropriate permits and risk management documents will need to be obtained from the Department of Transportation District Engineer, John Thompson at 701-845-8800.

ROBERT A. FOIDE, P.E., DIRECTOR – OFFICE OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

57/raf/js

cc: John Thompson, Valley City District Engineer
March 1, 2016

Dylan Dunn
Moore Engineering, Inc.
925 10th Avenue East
West Fargo, ND 58078

"Letter of Clearance" In Conformance with the North Dakota Federal Program Review System - State Application Identifier No.: ND160301-0410

Dear Mr. Dunn:

SUBJECT: Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1

The above referenced notice has been reviewed through the North Dakota Federal Program Review Process. As a result of the review, clearance is given to the project only with respect to this consultation process.

If the proposed project changes in duration, scope, description, budget, location or area of impact, from the project description submitted for review, then it is necessary to submit a copy of the completed application to this office for further review.

We also request the opportunity for complete review of applications for renewal or continuation grants within one year after the date of this letter.

Please use the above SAI number for reference to the above project with this office. Your continued cooperation in the review process is much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Rikki Rochrich
Program Specialist
Division of Community Services

cmh
March 8, 2016

Dylan Dunn
Moore Engineering, Inc.
925 10th Ave. East
West Fargo, ND 58078

Re Sanitary Sewer Replacement District #2016-1

The North Dakota Parks and Recreation Department has reviewed the above referenced proposed rehabilitation to the existing Sanitary Sewer system in LaMoure, North Dakota.

Our agency scope of authority and expertise covers recreation and biological resources (in particular rare plants and ecological communities). The project as defined does not affect state park lands that we manage but may affect state Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) project sites that we manage. A map with LWCF project locations has been attached. All LWCF sites received assistance from the federal LWCF program and are under protection of section 6(f) of the LWCF Act. Any property taken from within the 6’ of boundary of these sites must be replaced with property of equal market value. Should any public or private utilities need to be added or relocated on the LWCF recreational lands, the NDPRD must be consulted prior to any action taken. Please contact Kevin Stankiewicz (701-328-5364 or kstankiewicz@nd.gov) if additional LWCF information is needed.

This proposed project includes the Sheyenne River Valley National Scenic Byways and as such we recommend any project development be completed with the least amount of or no visual impact to the immediate and distant views from the above-mentioned Backways/Byways. Please contact Kevin Stankiewicz (701-328-5364 or kstankiewicz@nd.gov) if additional Byways and Backways information is needed.

The North Dakota Natural Heritage biological conservation database has been reviewed to determine if any plant or animal species of concern or other significant ecological communities are known to occur within an approximate one-mile radius of the project area. Based on this review, there is one significant ecological community occurrences within or adjacent to the project area. Please refer to attached map and spread sheet for more details.

Because this information is not based on a comprehensive inventory, there may be species of concern or otherwise significant ecological communities in the area that are not represented in the database. The lack of data for any project area cannot be construed to mean that no significant features are present. The absence of data may indicate that the project area has not been surveyed, rather than confirm that the area lacks natural heritage resources. Regarding any reclamation efforts, we recommend that any impacted areas be revegetated with species native to the project area.

We appreciate your commitment to rare plant, animal and ecological community conservation, management and inter-agency cooperation to date. For additional information please contact me at (701-328-5370 or kgduttenhefner@nd.gov). Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposed project.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Kathy Duttenhefner, Ecologist/Coordinator
Natural Resources Division


Play in our backyard!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Scientific Name</th>
<th>State Common Name</th>
<th>State Rank</th>
<th>Global Rank</th>
<th>Federal Status</th>
<th>Township Range Section</th>
<th>County</th>
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<th>Estimated Representation Accuracy</th>
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<td>Mesic Tallgrass Prairie</td>
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