

**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
FOR THE CITY OF SHELBY, MONTANA
WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

TO: ALL INTERESTED PERSONS

Date:	June 11, 2010
Action:	Funding Drinking Water System Improvements
Location of Project:	City of Shelby, Montana
DEQ SRF ARRA Loan:	\$ 750,000
DEQ SRF Loan:	\$ 986,000
WRDA Grant:	\$ 313,000
Local Funds:	<u>\$ 15,333</u>
Total Project Cost:	\$2,064,333

An environmental assessment (EA) has been prepared by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for proposed funding for improvements to the City of Shelby water transfer and disinfection systems. The proposed improvements include the installation of a 100,000 gallon clearwell reservoir, booster station, second UV reactor and modifications to the existing well pumps and telemetry system and all associated piping and controls. The water transfer and disinfection improvements will occur in the area from the existing well field (located five miles south of Shelby along the Marias River) to the existing disinfection building (located approximately one half mile north of the well field).

The affected environment will primarily be the City's well field and the immediate vicinity. The human environment affected will include residents and visitors of the city of Shelby, Montana. Based on the EA, the project is not expected to have any significant adverse impacts upon terrestrial and aquatic life or habitat, including endangered species, water quality or quantity, air quality, geological features, cultural or historical features, or social quality.

This project will be funded in part with a low interest loan through the Montana Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program, administered by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. The loan will be repaid by a General Obligation Bond tax assessment.

The DEQ utilized the following references in completing its EA for this project: A Uniform Environmental Checklist for Montana Public Facility Projects, a project design report and a City of Shelby Water Transfer and Disinfection Project Preliminary Engineering Report (dated April 2010) all prepared by Kadrmas, Lee & Jackson Engineers, the city's consulting engineer. In addition to these references, letters were sent to; Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP), Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation (DNRC), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and Montana State Historic Preservation Office

(SHPO). Response letters have been received from the USACE, USFWS, SHPO, and DNRC. These references are available for review upon request by contacting:

Robert Ashton
Montana DEQ
State Revolving Fund Program
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901
Phone (406) 444-5316
Email: rashton@mt.gov

or

Mayor Larry Bonderud
City of Shelby
112 1st Street South
Shelby, MT 59474
(406) 434-5222

Comments on this finding or on the EA may be submitted to DEQ at the above address. After evaluating substantive comments, DEQ may revise the EA or determine if an EIS is necessary. This finding will stand if no substantive comments are received during the 30-day comment period or if substantive comments are received and evaluated and the environmental impacts are still determined to be non-significant.

Signed,

Todd Teegarden, Chief
Technical & Financial Assistance Bureau

CITY OF SHELBY
WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

I. COVER SHEET

A. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: City of Shelby
Address: 112 1st Street South
Shelby, MT 59474
Project Number:

B. CONTACT PERSON

Name: Larry Bonderud, Mayor
City of Shelby
Address: 112 1st Street South
Shelby, MT 59474
Telephone: (406) 434-5222

C. ABSTRACT

The City of Shelby, through a 2010 Water Preliminary Engineering Report (PER), and May 2010 project plans and specifications, both prepared by Kadrmas Lee & Jackson Engineers (KLJ), has investigated the needs of their public water transfer and disinfection systems. The PER examined only items related to water transfer from the existing well field and the capacity of the disinfection system. The PER examined alternative solutions, costs and impacts and recommended projects that best fit the needs of the community. The PER identified approximately \$2,065,000 of water transfer and disinfection system improvements that are expected to be needed during the 20 year planning period. The recommended improvements include:

- Installation of a 100,000 gallon clearwell tank and booster station adjacent to the existing well field. Work will include modifying the existing telemetry system.
- Installation of a second ultraviolet (UV) disinfection unit at the existing disinfection building.
- Modify the existing well pumps to account for the new clearwell tanks and booster station.

The city of Shelby has examined the recommended alternatives and has decided to move forward with all of the recommended water system improvements. Appendix A of this report includes Figure 4.1 showing the proposed improvements. The proposed water transfer and disinfection improvements will:

- Improve the overall efficiency of the water system
- Increase the flexibility of the disinfection system by allowing increased capacity or increased treatment of the city's water.
- Make future modifications at the well field easier.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) will address only the items discussed in the 2010 PER and 2010 project plans and specifications.

The project will be funded by a combination of federal grants, state loans and local funds. This Environmental Assessment (EA) examines the work as described in the 2010 Water PER and project plans and specifications. The project plans and specifications include Contract A for the UV, pumping station, well pump modifications and electrical/telemetry work and Contract B for the 100,000 gallon clearwell tank. Based on this review, environmentally sensitive characteristics such as wetlands, floodplains and threatened or endangered species are not expected to be adversely impacted as a consequence of the proposed water transfer and disinfection project. No significant long-term environmental impacts were identified.

Under Montana law (75-6-112, MCA), no person, including a municipality or county, may construct, extend, or use a public water system until the DEQ has reviewed and approved the plans and specifications for the project.

D. COMMENT PERIOD

Thirty (30) calendar days.

II. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

Water Transfer and Disinfection Capacity

The Shelby water system was established over 65 years ago with original wells being drilled in 1940. Currently twelve wells provide water to the city. The wells are all located in a well field adjacent to the Marias River approximately seven miles south of Shelby. Wells number 1, 2, and 3 are the major sources for the system and pump year round. The other wells are turned on as needed. All water from the well field is pumped to the treatment building where it is disinfected with ultra-violet light. There is a backup gas chlorination system in the event of UV system failure. The chlorination system can also be used for periodic disinfection of the distribution system. There are no hydro-pneumatic tanks or pressure controls on the system. Tank levels at the storage tank near the town shop control the operation of the well pumps (except those turned on manually).

The existing well pumps have to pump water from the well field to an existing one million gallon tank located within city limits. High horsepower well pumps are required to move water through the disinfection plant and transmission main, with approximately 450 feet of head required. Due to the high head requirement, several of the wells must pump to other wells as they do not have the pumping capacity to move water to the storage tank. This arrangement is very inefficient and increases the wear and tear on system components. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) also listed the “feeder” wells in the items of concern during the most recent sanitary survey.

In order to address the problems with the existing water transfer system, the city is proposing a new clearwell and booster pumping station to reduce the head on the well pumps and allow future modifications to the system that will eliminate the undesirable “feeder wells”. The well pumps will be modified to reduce their capacity to pump against high heads because they will only be pumping to the new clearwell tank. In addition, the clearwell will provide some storage capacity so that the well pumps can be started at slightly different times, reducing the voltage drop associated with a large number of motors starting at once.

The existing system was also analyzed to determine its disinfection system capacity. Based on this analysis, the city has the capacity to meet current peak day demands with the existing UV reactor and the existing water supply wells. However, in order to provide additional treated water

for future demands, including a proposed industrial park, the city is pursuing increasing the water disinfection capacity by installing one additional UV disinfection unit. The design flow of the one existing UV train is 1,750 gallons per minute (gpm). The addition of a second UV train will increase the disinfection capacity to 3,500 gpm.

III. ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION AND COSTS

Alternatives analyzed in the 2010 Water Transfer and Disinfection PER include the “do nothing” option or increasing the UV capacity and improving the water transfer system.

The “Do Nothing” alternative was not considered beyond the initial screening stage. This alternative will not remedy the need of the water system to meet future water demands. If improvements are not made to the UV disinfection system and water transfer infrastructure, the community will be unable to supply the water quantity or quality needed to meet future demands and comply with federal and state regulations.

The City of Shelby has proposed the first phase of improvements needed to address future water demands. The proposed project has been selected based on current needs and funding with additional supply projects needed to meet the projected 20 year design flows. The proposed water improvements project includes the following items:

WATER TRANSFER

Alternatives for improving the water transfer infrastructure examined several different sized clearwell tanks; tank locations and booster pump station scenarios. The selection process examined the cost and effectiveness of the various options. The review had to incorporate the results of a 2010 geotechnical evaluation prepared by SK Geotechnical. This evaluation identified highly compressible and highly collapsible soils at the selected tank and pump station site and recommended the tank be supported on a deep foundation system. This requirement significantly increases the cost of tank installation and was a critical part of tank selection.

The proposed clearwell and booster station will be constructed just north of the existing well field. The new clearwell and booster pump station will allow the existing wells pumps to be modified to reduce the head requirements on these pumps. It will also provide some operational flexibility for the city by eliminating the need to start numerous well pumps simultaneously when the UV disinfection system is started. This should reduce the demand charges for the pumping system.

Clearwell Water Storage Tank

Due to the poor soil conditions at the required tank location, a 100,000-gallon welded steel tank was selected over a larger concrete tank. The smaller tank will require more coordination between the well pumps and booster pumps, but this has been addressed through proposed changes to the telemetry system. The estimated construction cost for the clearwell storage tank is \$430,000.

Booster Pump Station

The booster pump station has been designed to transfer water from the new clearwell tank, through the disinfection building and to the city (approximately 400 feet of head). Based on future demands, the design capacity of the booster station will be 3,500 gpm. Four pumps will be required, each with a nominal capacity of 1,170 gpm. DEQ-1 requires that the design pumping capacity be provided with one pump out of service. With all four pumps the same size, three pumps will provide a total capacity of 3,510 gpm. Based on the current demands, expected growth rates and the existing project budget, the proposed alternative includes only three pumps, with space for a fourth pump, so the current design capacity of the booster pump station is 2,340 gpm, or 3.37 million gallons per day. The

estimated construction cost for the booster pump stations is \$858,334. This estimated cost includes the booster building, pumps, interior piping, exterior piping and the access roadway.

Well Pump Modifications

With the proposed clearwell tank and booster station installed, the well pumps will no longer need to pump against the high head required to move water all the way to the city. Once the new storage tank and booster pumps stations are complete and ready for operation, it will be necessary to modify the well pumps. Well pumps 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 13 will be modified in phases to ensure the wells left in operation can meet city water demands. This work will likely occur during the fall or 2010 when demands are expected to be low. The estimated construction cost for well pump modification is \$35,000.

Telemetry System Modifications

The installation of the clearwell tanks and booster station will also require modifications to the existing telemetry system. The current operation measures the tank level at the City Shop and decides on the need for water wells to be pumping. A start signal is sent to the UV Building for the UV system to warm up. When the UV system is warmed up, an enable signal allows the wells to operate.

The new system will insert the booster station into the existing system. Instead of the master controller turning on the wells when the UV system is operational, the master system will turn on the booster station pumps, also when the UV system is operational. Booster pumps will be staged on based on the need for water. The estimated construction costs for telemetry system modifications have been included in the cost estimates for the primary pumping and disinfection system components.

The selected water transfer alternatives will increase the overall efficiency of the system as well as increase system pumping capacity to meet future water demands. The entire estimated cost for the water transfer work, including engineering, administration, legal and contingencies, is approximately \$1,715,000.

WATER DISINFECTION

Alternatives for improving the water disinfection system examined the “do-nothing” alternative and increasing the existing capacity to meet future needs. The “do-nothing” alternative was ruled out as it would not address the need to meet future water demands. The selected alternative for water disinfection was to add a second UV reactor to the existing disinfection building. The existing disinfection building was designed to include sufficient space for a second UV unit, thus reducing the cost of the selected alternative.

In 2003 the Montana DEQ approved implementation of UV disinfection for the Shelby water system. In 2004-2005 the disinfection building was installed with one 60 mJ/cm² UV reactor with the capacity to treat 1,750 gpm. A disinfection backup gas chlorination unit was also installed during the initial project. The city has been using the UV unit for disinfection of its drinking water since 2004.

The selected alternative will add an identical second 60 mJ/cm² UV reactor, which will double the current UV disinfection capacity to 3,500 gpm and provide redundancy for the UV disinfection system. The city will maintain the chlorine gas system for additional redundancy within the overall disinfection system. The chlorine system will also be available for use if the city is ever required to provide chlorine residual within the distribution system.

The additional UV unit will allow the city to alternate UV units, allowing for continuous disinfection even during cleaning operations and provide additional disinfection backup for the system.

Operating both UV units in parallel will allow the city to increase water production to serve future growth. The design also allows for the UV dose to be doubled by operating both UV units in series. The estimated construction cost for adding a second UV reactor is \$268,000 which includes the associated costs to modify the electrical and telemetry systems. The entire estimated cost for the water disinfection work, including engineering, administration, legal and contingencies, is approximately \$349,333.

FUNDING

The water transfer and disinfection improvements are anticipated to be constructed within the disinfection building, existing rights-of-way or property owned by the city. All required easements, land purchases and permits will be finalized before construction starts.

The total estimated cost for the water transfer and disinfection improvements project is \$2,064,333. For the proposed water transfer and disinfection improvements, the City of Shelby has received funding commitments of:

\$ 986,000	loan – Montana Department of Environmental Quality, State Revolving Fund Loan Program (SRF)
\$ 750,000	ARRA Loan – Montana Department of Environmental Quality, State Revolving Fund Loan Program (SRF).
\$ 313,000	Grant – US Army Corps of Engineers, WRDA funding
\$ 15,333	City of Shelby – Water reserve funds
\$2,064,333	Total Phase I Funding

Total Funding for the proposed project - \$2,064,333 (the City can adjust the amount borrowed from the SRF Program once bids have been received). The project will be bid with two separate sets of plans and specifications, one for the Clearwell tank and one for all other components of the project. Having two separate bid packages should ensure the lowest bid prices are received and allow the City of Shelby to complete as much of the proposed project as they can within the existing budget.

USER RATES

The existing water rate for 2009 was \$39.33/EDU/month. With the proposed improvements, the rates are expected to increase by \$8.21/EDU/Month. The target rate for the City of Shelby is \$34.09. Comparing the target rate to the proposed water rate reveals that the proposed rates are 139% of the target rate.

IV. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. STUDY AREA

The City of Shelby is located in the southwest corner of Toole County in north-central Montana, at the intersection of Interstate 15 North and U.S. Highway 2 (Fig. 1). Shelby is the county seat. The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad's "Hi-Line" route runs through Shelby in essentially a parallel route with Highway 2. Shelby lies within Sections 21;22;27;28;35, Township 32 North, Range 2 West, Montana Principal Meridian.

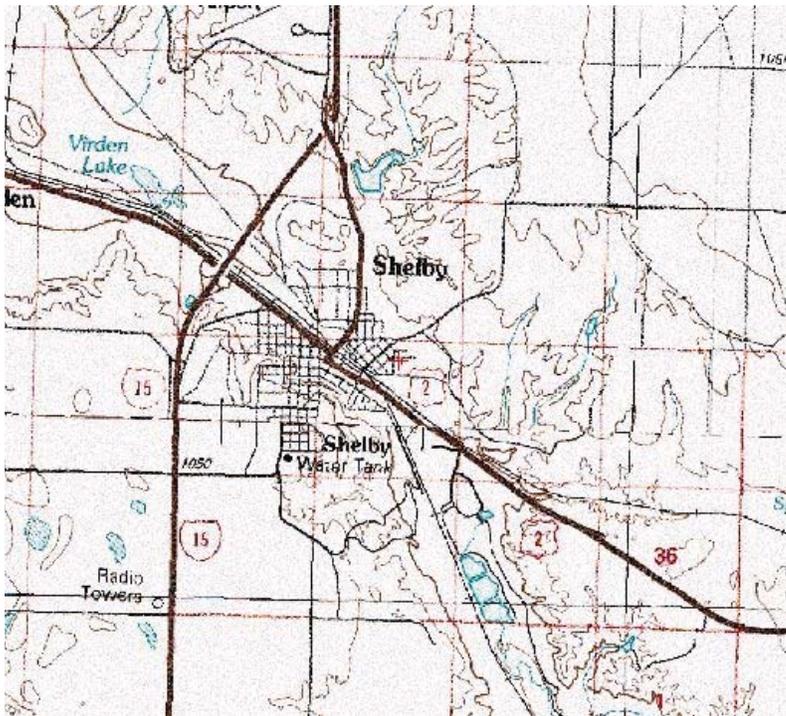


Figure 1

B. POPULATION AND FLOW PROJECTIONS

The Shelby service area has an average daily per-capita water consumption that varies from 158 to 191 gallons (data from 2007 to 2009). The population is projected to grow by one percent per year through the year 2030, resulting in a projected population of approximately 4,335 residents. Assuming the highest average daily per-capita water consumption rate of 191 gallons would yield an average day demand of 575 gpm for the Shelby water system. A peak day factor is used to estimate peak day demands. Based on records kept by the city, the peaking factor for the Shelby system has been estimated at 2.9. A peaking factor of 2.9 yields a maximum day demand of 1,668 gpm for the Shelby water system.

Future water demands are also caused by the proposed energy industrial park and food processing park. The peak day demand for this infrastructure has been estimated at 1,760 gpm. The total design peak day demand (year 2030) for domestic and industrial use is 3,428 gpm.

Based on current Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) standards, the groundwater source capacity must equal or exceed the design maximum day with the largest producing well out of service. The total existing supply capacity from the wells is estimated at 2,800 gpm with all active wells pumping. Future expansion of the water supply system or a reduction of the demand through conservation or leak reduction will be required to provide the 2030 design maximum day flow of 3,500 gpm.

C. NATURAL FEATURES

Topography. Shelby lies in a large broad coulee that joins the Marias River about 7 miles south and east of Shelby. This coulee extends for several miles northwesterly from Shelby toward the Canadian border and contains a series of natural depressions. These depressions form lakes that intermittently store water. The coulee south of Shelby has a defined channel that frequently flows water. The coulee west of Shelby is fairly broad and flat and typically does not have a well defined channel. The coulee bottom in Shelby is

about one half mile wide. The sides of the coulee rise sharply to relatively flat plateaus or benches on both the north and south sides of town. The benches are about 160 feet or more above the coulee floor. Ground slopes on the sides average about 10 percent but exceed 20 percent in some areas. A series of finger coulees extend out from the main coulee. Some are significant in size and have caused flooding problems in the City in the past. Lake Shel-oolle was constructed in one of these coulee systems on the north side of town as part of a flood control project.

Soils. Soils in the area are glacial deposits with rounded boulders of varying sizes interspersed in a clay, silty, sandy soil. These soils overlie soft sedimentary rock formations from the Cretaceous era. These formations consist of siltstones, sandstones, and shale. These rock formations are relatively shallow along the bottom of the coulee. The surface soils are very corrosive to metallic pipe, particularly in areas where groundwater is present.

Groundwater and surface water. A groundwater system is present above the underlying rock formations. The water table is very close to the ground surface west of town and varies seasonally. In general, the groundwater table is only shallow along the coulee bottom and well below the surface of the plateaus to the north and south of the coulee. Water quality is poor and wells are not very productive because of the fine grained soils.

The City of Shelby has had to drill water supply wells along the Marias River five miles south of Shelby in order to find water of satisfactory quality and quantity to meet the City's needs. These Marias River wells are typically shallow - 35 to 50 feet in depth. Gravels and sands overlie a shale formation typically found at 35 to 40 feet in this area.

Floodplains. Portions of the City have been subject to flooding in the past due to local runoff from the adjacent coulees. However, Shelby is not located within a FEMA identified floodplain. The Lake Shel-oolle flood control project has eliminated the majority of the local flooding. Shelby is not within a major floodway. Although the main coulee is quite long, the upstream natural depressions and lakes appear to control floods on the main drainage system. The City's water supply well field is located adjacent to the Marias River and is flooded periodically. The water treatment facility is well above and out of the flood plain. The city's public water supply wells are located along the Marias River five miles south of town in order to find water of satisfactory quality and quantity to meet the city's needs. The wells are most likely located within the 100 year floodplain of the Marias River, and have flooded in the past, but that section of the river has not been delineated by FEMA. The city has improved the flood control and well protection within the last few years. The proposed project will not result in any impact to the floodplain.

Land Use. The area around Shelby is mainly agricultural. The 1,200,000 acres of rolling prairies surrounding Shelby are used for livestock grazing and for growing wheat, barley and mustard. Approximately 10,000 acres are irrigated. The proposed tank and booster station site is non-irrigated grazing land.

Biological Resources

Fauna of the general area consists of typical mammalian species found in the intermountain west, including mule deer, whitetail deer, coyote, rabbit, skunk, rodents and others. Common bird species include the black-billed magpie, American robin, Canada goose, osprey, blackbird, sparrow, warbler, common waterfowl, other raptors, game birds and others.

Vegetation

Vegetation types in immediate proximity to Shelby generally include agricultural and range lands, with some riparian zones located along the Marias River.

V. DIRECT AND INDIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROPOSED PROJECT

No adverse impacts to the environment are anticipated by implementation of the proposed water transfer and disinfection system improvements. All of the disinfection system improvements will be located within the existing disinfection building. The water transfer improvements will be located within the existing well field and transmission main right-of-ways. The installation of the clearwell tanks and booster station will require the loss of 1/2 acre of grazing land.

Soils Suitability, topographic and Geologic Constraints

Soils, topography or geological constraints are discussed in the project geotechnical report and have been addressed in the design phase of the project. The selected clearwell tank and booster station designs incorporate soil conditions. All disturbed areas will be re-seeded and erosion control has been included in the design. Based on the proposed design and soils types, the indirect impacts of the proposed project will have no significant effect on the soils or topography.

Biological Resources

The construction of the recommended improvements is not expected to impact endangered or threatened species. The work will be accomplished on City owned property, public rights-of-way or negotiated easements. Only minor construction related impacts are anticipated.

Water Resource Issues

Surface water in the project area consists of the Marias River. Groundwater is in a fairly shallow basin in the river valley. The recommended water transfer and disinfection improvements projects are not expected to impact surface waters or ground water.

Floodplains and Wetlands

The City of Shelby is not within a floodplain. The location of the well field is probably within the 100-year floodplain of the Marias River, although the floodplain has not been officially delineated. The existing well heads and small pump houses are the only encroachments into the floodplain. Work within this area will include modifying the existing well pumps and installing an access road to the new tank site. There is no significant impact expected to the existing floodplain for any parts of this project.

There are currently no officially delineated wetlands within the planning area.

Cultural Resources & Historical Sites

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recommended that a cultural resource inventory be conducted in order to determine whether or not cultural sites exist and might be impacted by the project. This recommendation was given based on the lack of previous inventories and the ground disturbance required for the new tank and booster station.

In February 2010, Shelby hired a contractor and completed the requested inventory of the tank and booster station project site. The inventory concluded that "No cultural resources were discovered within the inspection area. Archaeological clearance is recommended." A copy of the report was provided to SHPO and they accepted the finding of the inventory.

Socio-Economic Issues

The population served by this water system is not considered to be disadvantaged either by minority or income status. The human health and environmental effects are not expected to be disproportionate to the benefits received by the project.

Air Quality - Short-term negative impacts on the air quality will occur from heavy equipment, dust and exhaust fumes during project construction. Proper construction practices and dust abatement measures will be implemented during construction to control dust, thus minimizing this problem.

Energy - During construction of the proposed project, additional energy will be consumed, resulting in a direct short-term increased demand on this resource. There will be a minimal increase to the long term energy use due to the installation of a second UV reactor.

Noise - Short-term impacts from increased noise levels will occur during construction of the proposed project improvements. Construction activities are anticipated to last three to five months and will occur only during daylight hours.

A. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

All of the water transfer and disinfection improvements will be constructed within existing easements, or buildings and property owned by the city. All disturbed areas will be re-seeded. There will be a new gravel surface roadway installed from the existing well field to the new clearwell tank and booster pump station site. Due the remote location of the work site, access to and from homes and businesses during construction will not be affected. Short-term construction related impacts, such as noise and dust, will occur but should be minimized through proper construction management. Energy consumption during construction cannot be avoided.

B. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This project addresses the existing water transfer and disinfection needs and will have no subsequent negative cumulative effects on resources, ecosystems or human communities. This project is part of a phased improvements plan that includes providing City water service to new and developing areas within and surrounding the city of Shelby. Future growth would increase traffic thus increasing air pollution and noise. The potential for soil erosion and runoff from paved areas could potentially impact surface water quality in the area. The projected growth of Shelby over the next 20 years is not expected to cause cumulative effects beyond the capacity of the resources. Future MEPA analysis would be required for any discussion of cumulative impacts beyond this scope and time frame.

VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In order to inform the public and garner public input, the needs of the water system were discussed during regular City Council Meetings. Items discussed include; 1) the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP), 2) the Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) and it's findings, 3) the need to raise water rates to pay for the proposed project, 4) solicit public comments on the PER recommendations and the financial plans to implement the priorities. These items were discussed in part, or in full, during monthly council meetings from December, 2009 to March 2010.

VII. AGENCY ACTION, APPLICABLE REGULATIONS, AND PERMITTING AUTHORITIES

All water transfer and disinfection system improvements will be designed to meet Montana DEQ requirements. Proper State regulatory review and approval of the project plans and specifications will be provided. All applicable local, federal and state permits will be required including, but not limited to, a stormwater discharge permit and a construction-dewatering permit if needed.

All appropriate easements and access will be addressed with regards to the water system infrastructure. If required, land acquisition or long term agreements will be established for the land requirements associated with a new clearwell water storage tank and the booster pump station.

VIII. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The following documents were utilized in the environmental review of this project and are considered to be part of the project file:

- A. The City of Shelby, Montana – Water Transfer and Disinfection Preliminary Engineering Report, April 2010, prepared by KLJ Engineers, Helena, Montana.
- B. The City of Shelby, Montana – Water Transfer and Disinfection Project Plans and Specifications, May 2010, Prepared by KLJ Engineers, Helena, Montana.
- C. The City of Shelby, Montana – Water Transfer and Disinfection Project Design Report, March 2010, Prepared by KLJ Engineers, Helena, Montana
- D. Uniform Environmental Checklist for Montana Public Facility Projects, March 2010, prepared by KLJ Engineers, Helena, Montana.

IX. AGENCIES CONSULTED

The following agencies were contacted regarding the proposed construction of this project:

- A. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was asked in a letter by the project consultant for comments on the proposed project. The Service reviewed the proposed project and stated in a letter dated February 11, 2010 “Our determination is that this project is unlikely to have any significant adverse effects upon fish, wildlife, or habitant resources under the purview of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.”
- B. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was asked in a letter by the project consultant for comments on the proposed project. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stated “it is unclear if waters of the U.S. are present” but noted information regarding their permit program and permit applications could be found at on their webpage.

A section 404 permit would be needed if the proposed project included any work in wetlands or waters of the U.S. However, the 2010 proposed Shelby water system improvements project will not include work in these areas.

- C. The Montana Historical Society’s Historic Preservation Office reviewed the project and a comment letter was received February 11, 2010. The letter states, “Based on the lack of previous inventory and the ground disturbance required by this undertaking we feel that this project has the potential to impact cultural properties. We, therefore, recommend that a cultural resource inventory be conducted in order to determine whether or not sites exist and if they will be impacted.”

In February and March 2010 a cultural inventory was performed by Gar C. Wood and Associates. The inventory report concluded that there where no cultural resources identified within the project site and recommended archaeological clearance for the project. In a letter dated April 20, 2010, SHPO concurred with this recommendation.

- D. The Montana Department of Natural Resource and Conservation Service was asked in a letter by the project consultant for comments on the proposed project. The agency responded in a letter dated March 2, 2010. The letter indicates only a regulatory review of water rights and points of diversion was conducted but concluded “a change authorization is not necessary from the Department in order to complete the project as described.”

X. RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTURE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

EIS More Detailed EA No Further Analysis

Rationale for Recommendation: Through this EA, The Montana DEQ has verified that none of the adverse impacts of the City of Shelby’s Water System Improvements Project are significant. Therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required. The environmental review was conducted in accordance with the Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM) 17.4.607 thru 17.4.610.

EA Prepared By:

Robert Ashton

Date

EA Reviewed By:

Gary Wiens, P.E.

Date

APPENDIX A

Figure 4.1

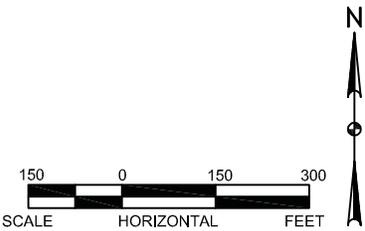


UV UPGRADES

CLEARWELL

BOOSTER PUMP
STATION

WELL
FIELD



04/19/2010		FIGURE 4.1	
WTR TRANSFER AND UV City of Shelby Shelby Montana			SHEET 1
Kadmas Lee & Jackson Engineers Surveyors Planners		FIGURE 4.1 SITE PLAN	
DRWN BY BJK	CHKD BY	PROJECT NO. 4410002	DATE 04/19/2010
© Kadmas, Lee & Jackson 2009			