



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
LANSING



KEITH CREAGH
DIRECTOR

May 13, 2016

TO: All Interested Citizens, Organizations, and Government Agencies

SUBJECT: FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
**Village of Paw Paw, Van Buren County
Collection Systems Upgrades
State Revolving Fund Project No. 5639-01**

The purpose of this notice is to seek public input and comment on a preliminary decision by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) that an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required to implement recommendations discussed in the attached Environmental Assessment of a wastewater project plan submitted by the applicant mentioned above.

HOW WERE ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES CONSIDERED?

Part 53, Clean Water Assistance, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended, being Sections 324.5301 to 324.5316 of the Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated, requires the DEQ to evaluate all environmental implications of a proposed wastewater project. The DEQ has done this by incorporating a detailed analysis of the environmental effects of the proposed alternatives in its review and approval process. A project plan containing information on environmental impacts was prepared by the municipality and reviewed by the State. The DEQ has prepared the attached Environmental Assessment and found that the proposed project does not require the preparation of an EIS.

WHY IS AN EIS NOT REQUIRED?

Our environmental review concluded that no significant environmental impacts would result from the proposed action. Any adverse impacts have either been eliminated by changes in the project plan or will be reduced by the implementation of the mitigative measures discussed in the attached Environmental Assessment.

HOW DO I GET MORE INFORMATION?

A map depicting the location of the proposed project is attached. This information is also available on our website at www.michigan.gov/cleanwaterrevolvingfund under "Related Links." The Environmental Assessment presents additional information on the project, alternatives that were considered, impacts of the proposed action, and the basis for our decision. Further information can be obtained by calling or writing one of the contact people listed below.

HOW DO I SUBMIT COMMENTS?

Any comments supporting or disagreeing with this preliminary decision should be submitted to me at DEQ, Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance, Revolving Loan Section, Constitution Hall, P.O. Box 30241, Lansing, Michigan 48909-7741. We will not take any action on this project plan for 30 calendar days from the date of this notice in order to receive and consider any comments.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

In the absence of substantive comments during this period, our preliminary decision will become final. The applicant will then be eligible to receive loan assistance from this Agency to construct the proposed project.

Any information you feel should be considered by the DEQ should be brought to our attention. If you have any questions, please contact, Mr. Clarence Jones, the project manager, at 517-284-5410, or you may contact me. Your interest in this process and the environment is appreciated.

Sincerely,



Sonya T. Butler, Chief
Revolving Loan Section
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
517-284-5433

Attachments

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
STATE REVOLVING FUND (SRF)
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
VILLAGE OF PAW PAW, VAN BUREN COUNTY
COLLECTION SYSTEM UPGRADES
MAY 2016**

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Applicant: Village of Paw Paw, Van Buren County
Address: 111 East Michigan Avenue
Paw Paw, Michigan 49079-0179

Authorized Representative: Mr. Larry Nielsen, Village Manager

SRF Project Number: 5639-01

II. PROJECT SUMMARY

The village of Paw Paw applied for and received a 2012 State Revolving Fund/Strategic Water Quality Initiatives Fund (S2) Grant from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to perform a Sanitary Sewer Evaluation Survey (SSES) on its wastewater collection system to investigate system deficiencies and water quality issues. As a result of the SSES, moderate to severe problems were found that were contributing to excessive infiltration and inflow (I/I) overloading the system. Infiltration is stormwater entering a wastewater collection system through defects in manholes and buried pipes, and inflow is stormwater entering a wastewater collection system through direct connections such as a catch basin, yard drain, or downspout. The problems found include structurally deficient and failing sanitary sewers, pump stations, and manholes. Following the SSES, the village of Paw Paw submitted an SRF project plan to the DEQ to apply for funding assistance to address the wastewater collection system deficiencies.

The proposed SRF project (Figure 1) includes:

- Replacement of 4,700 feet of structurally deficient and undersized sanitary sewer ranging from 8 inches to 15 inches in diameter.
- Cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) rehabilitation of 5,100 feet of 6-inch to 15 inch-diameter sanitary sewer and seven manholes. CIPP is one of several trenchless rehabilitation methods to repair existing pipelines using a jointless, seamless, pipe-within-a-pipe method.
- Replacement of three existing failing lift stations with new duplex submersible lift stations and new connections to the village's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisitions (SCADA) system.
- Installation of over 3,000 feet of sanitary forcemain adjacent to Lift Station No. 1.

Construction is expected to begin in the fall of 2016 and be completed by the spring of 2018. SRF assistance to the village of Paw Paw will be in the form of a 30-year, 2.75-percent interest loan to fund \$5,106,232 of the estimated \$7,106,232 of project costs. The remaining \$2,000,000 outside of the SRF will be paid for by the village. An average

residential sewer customer will see a monthly sewer bill increase of \$10.25 per month, or \$123.00 per year, as a result of this project.

III. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

A. Location and Service Area

The village of Paw Paw is located at the intersection of Interstate 94 and M-40 in the eastern portion of Van Buren County. It is approximately 20 miles west of downtown Kalamazoo and encompasses 2.89 square miles. The village owns and operates a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and collection system that serves approximately 4,798 customers in the village of Paw Paw, and Waverly and Paw Paw Townships. Paw Paw’s topography is dominated by Maple Lake, which runs north to south through the village, Ackley Lake, Ismonds Pond, and the Paw Paw River. The village has approximately 185 acres of wetlands and 249 acres of wetland-type soils. These wetlands are important habitats for a diverse array of plants and animals that are a key component to watershed health.

B. Land Use and Local Economic Characteristics

Paw Paw’s land use is primarily residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational. Despite having Coca-Cola, Knouse Foods, and the St. Julian Winery manufacturing facilities within the village area, the median average household income (MAHI) and per capita income (PCI) for the village of Paw Paw are significantly lower than Van Buren County and the State of Michigan (Table 1). The village MAHI and other economic factors qualify the village of Paw Paw for SRF disadvantaged community status allowing a 30-year-loan payback period and \$500,000 of loan principal forgiveness.

Table 1 – MAHI and PCI from the 2010 Census

| | MAHI | PCI |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| Village of Paw Paw | \$36,489 | \$19,659 |
| Van Buren County | \$44,435 | \$22,002 |
| State of Michigan | \$48,432 | \$25,135 |

C. Population

The WWTP service area population estimates, based on data from the West Michigan Regional Planning Commission, are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 – Service Area Population Projection

| | Year | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 |
| Village of Paw Paw | 3,534 | 3,720 | 3,966 |
| Van Buren County | 76,258 | 79,066 | 82,777 |

D. Existing Facilities

Wastewater Treatment and Collection System:

Paw Paw's wastewater collection system was largely constructed in the 1920s through the 1940s with more recent expansion to service the west side of Maple Lake. The wastewater lagoon system was upgraded in 1978 to accommodate an average flow of 1.4 million gallons per day (MGD). The collection system includes 28.8 miles of ductile iron, cementitious, and clay pipes ranging in size from 4-inch to 27-inch-diameter. Six primary lift stations and two smaller grinder lift stations help move wastewater through the collection system. Sewers are primarily located in the public rights-of-way within the traveled portion of the roadway. There are also a small number of easements for sewers that cross private land.

Clay sewers installed during the early 1900s were constructed with short pipe segments (usually less than five feet long) without the use of gasket pipe joints. This method created a large number of pipe joints that are susceptible to infiltration. Block and mortar was used to construct manholes in the early 1900s making them prone to infiltration. The collection system discharges to a lagoon treatment system located off Paw Paw Road near the intersection of 38th Street. The lagoon system includes a 700-square-foot building to house electrical and mechanical equipment for pond aeration. Some operating components of the wastewater collection system are very old and in urgent need of upgrades. Despite the need for upgrades, the wastewater collection system and treatment plant are not under any court ordered, state or federal enforcement orders, or administrative consent orders.

E. Project Need

Infiltration and Inflow

For the past several years, the village of Paw Paw has been experiencing numerous wastewater management issues. Studies have been conducted to determine how the system reacts to wet weather conditions using rain gauges, computer modeling, and smoke testing of the entire system. Tests revealed the presence of excessive I/I, as well as deteriorated sanitary sewers, manholes, and lift stations. Based on the test results, the village concluded that the existing capacity of the collection system is inadequate to transport flows predicted during a theoretical 25-year/24-hour rainfall event. The village needs to upgrade the collection system to eliminate excessive I/I.

Sanitary Sewers and Manholes

The village of Paw Paw inspected 10,675 feet of sanitary sewer including 63 surveys conducted on 52 sections of sewer main. The majority of pipes inspected date back to the original construction of the village sanitary sewer system in the 1920s and 1940s. The National Association of Sewer Service Companies (NASSCO) Pipeline Assessment Certification Program (PACP) and Manhole Assessment Certification Program (MACP) was used to grade the inspected sewers and manholes. The village found 43 pipe sections with structural defects having a PACP score of Grade 4 (poor) or Grade 5 (imminent danger of collapse). The survey also found several pipes with numerous continuous points of infiltration and 12 illicit connections (residences with sump pumps or drains that empty directly into the wastewater

collection system). Although not all pipes inspected were found to have NASSCO scores of Grade 4 or Grade 5, virtually all pipes showed some level of defects. The following sections of sanitary sewer require attention:

South Kalamazoo Street Sewer - The South Kalamazoo Street sanitary sewer was inspected and three sections were found to have significant deterioration. Additionally, this area is in an isolated position in the wastewater collection system.

Michigan Avenue Sewer - The sanitary sewer from Gremps Street east to Van Buren Street was inspected. Widespread structural defects were found throughout the length.

Niles Street Sewer - The sanitary sewer from Niles Street to St. Joseph Street to Oak Street sanitary sewer was inspected. Inspectors found frequent cracking, pipe breaks, holes, and voids that threaten to create a loss of support around the pipe and beneath the roadway. These sewers are less than the 8-inch-diameter minimum making them undersized by current standards. There are also widespread pipe failures present.

Gremps Street Sewer - The sanitary sewer on Gremps Street acts as a trunk sewer for the gravity system within the central section of the village and downtown area. Sewer inspectors found interconnected catch basins. This sewer also has problems with surcharging (overloading) and structural integrity, as well as alignment issues.

Cedar Street Sewer - The sanitary sewer from Gremps Street to Kalamazoo Street was inspected. Inspectors found numerous structural and alignment defects along this section of pipe.

Oak Street Sewer - Village personnel inspected the sanitary sewer on Oak Street, east of Gremps Street, and found structural defects severe enough to qualifying for pipe replacement. Defects include broken pipes, defective taps, and other structural deficiencies that may contribute to infiltration. Since many of the defects occur at service taps, CIPP rehabilitation will not fully address the issues. Additionally, the sewer is undersized and needs to be replaced with the standard 8-inch-diameter pipe.

Lagrange Street Sewer - Village personnel inspected the Lagrange Street sanitary sewer from St. Joseph Street to Oak Street. These are primarily collector sewers, serving residential homes on Lagrange Street and some small side streets. The sewers are 6-inch-diameter pipes, making them undersized by today's standard. They found numerous severe structural defects including holes, visible undermining voids around the pipe, as well as alignment problems that cannot be addressed by CIPP lining due to the severity of the pipe defects.

Lift Stations

The village personnel inspected all eight lift stations. They found defects at six of them ranging from aging pumps, broken electrical and operational controls, lack of SCADA systems, failing structures, sanitary sewer overflows (SSO), and deteriorated forcemains.

South Kalamazoo Street Lift Station - Constructed in 1972, this 44-year-old lift station is in marginal-to-poor condition. The operational equipment and piping are severely corroded and deteriorated due to age, and there is hydrogen sulfide gas escaping into the pumping chamber. The ventilation system has failed and air circulation is only provided by the roof hatch. The hatch remains open to help dissipate some of the sewer gasses making their way to the pump chamber. The influent line has an open grated flume to allow maintenance staff to view incoming wastewater.

Lift Station No. 1 and Forcemain - Constructed in the 1970s, the forcemain connected to this station has a history of failure and SSOs. Lift Station No. 1 is critical to the reliability of the entire wastewater collection system since it is the primary lift station conveying all wastewater from the collection system to the wastewater treatment lagoons. The forcemain is located beneath I-94 and adjacent to the South Branch of the Paw Paw River, making access for repair difficult. Inspectors found that the lift station’s flow meter is out of calibration, the comminutor (a machine that pulverizes solids) was removed nearly 20 years ago, and the bar screen is inadequate to address the ongoing issues with rags and debris traveling to the lagoons, forcing village personnel to remove them by hand. Table 3 below illustrates recent SSO events related to Lift Station No. 1 and associated forcemain.

Table 3

| SSO Events | Location | Cause | Volume |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 09/06/2006 | Lift Station No. 1 | Forcemain Leak | 500 Gallons |
| 03/05/2008 | Lift Station No. 1 | Forcemain Leak | 50,000 Gallons |

Lakeview Terrace Lift Station - Constructed in the 1970s, the Lakeview Terrace Lift Station is in poor condition. Inspectors found that the access hatch is inadequate for maintenance personnel to reach the below-grade pump chamber where the wet well and pumps are found. This constitutes a safety violation. The lift station control cabinet is located across the street, and the station is currently operating without a SCADA system.

Lilac Street Lift Station - Since there are no existing records or drawings for the Lilac Street Lift Station, based on its construction and type, the village believes that it is about 20-30 years old. There are no operational issues at the lift station; however, there is no SCADA system.

North Street Lift (Hi-Lift) Station - Constructed prior to 1972, the station is prone to issues with debris and rags. The grease trap installed at the station is too small to handle the flows; the influent line has an open grate flow channel covered with an old street sign to reduce flow. The exterior of the lift station is in poor condition with significant spalling of the brick veneer. During inspection of the station, significant corrosion was found on the pumps, motors, and station piping. The pumps are particularly sensitive to solids and grit in the wastewater stream entering the station. This station also has capacity issues that contribute to the I/I problem in the wastewater collection system.

Lift Station No. 2 - Constructed between 1972 and 1974, this lift station is an underground wet/dry well type with a concrete wet well and a steel dry well housing pump valves and piping. The pump controller and level controls have been recently upgraded to a system capable of communicating with the village SCADA system. Although the overall condition of the station is good, there are significant issues with debris, handling, and capacity shortfalls contributing to I/I .

IV. PROPOSED PROJECT

A. Alternative Analysis

The following section describes the village of Paw Paw's alternative analysis to address the I/I problems, deteriorated wastewater collection system components, and deteriorated pump stations.

Collection System Upgrade Alternatives

- 1. No Action** – The village has confirmed through rigorous, detailed testing that unless replaced or rehabilitated, a number of deteriorated system components will continue to cause excessive I/I, SSOs, and component failure. The no-action alternative was eliminated as a viable option since doing nothing would exacerbate the problems.
- 2. Optimization** – The current wastewater collection system is operating as best it can under the circumstances. Since there is such a widespread assortment of system components that are now beyond repair due to their age and deterioration, long-term operation is marginal at best. Rehabilitation and, in some cases, replacement of these components is needed to address the ongoing capacity and operational problems. Based on these facts, the village determined that optimization of the wastewater collection system is not a viable alternative.
- 3. Regionalization** – The collection system also serves adjacent Waverly and Paw Paw Townships. Flows from these townships are continually metered via flume structures located on Kalamazoo Street and Hazen Street. Capacity issues identified at Lift Station No. 2 and the Kalamazoo Street Lift Station jeopardize the ability of the collection system to accept township flows. The current arrangement between the village and the two townships is for the village to continue providing central collection and treatment for the surrounding townships as a long-term plan for the region. The village of Paw Paw has no plans to divert any of these flows or construct additional treatment facilities. Instead, the village has found it prudent to address the wet weather capacity deficit and focus on elimination of I/I problems. Therefore, this alternative was dismissed.
- 4. Replacement or Rehabilitation of Collection System Pipes and Lift Station Upgrades** – The village of Paw Paw explored two alternatives to address the ongoing lift station problems based on the results of internal inspections and assessment of technical feasibility. The defective lift stations would either undergo rehabilitation and incremental improvements or a full replacement where rehabilitation is not feasible. This alternative includes retrofitting SCADA controls at lift stations where none currently exist.

5. **Infiltration and Inflow Removal and Lift Station Rerouting** - The village of Paw Paw explored the following three alternatives for reducing wastewater collection system I/I:

Transport and Treat - This alternative involves upgrading four (4) wastewater collection system components to increase the collection system capacity. The first upgrade includes replacement of the gravity sewers on Kalamazoo and Davis Streets, and replacement of the Kalamazoo Street inverted siphon where the flow crosses a large-diameter culvert connecting Maple and Ackley Lakes. The second upgrade is to replace the gravity sewer on Gremps Street upstream of the North Street Lift Station. The remaining two upgrades involve lift station improvements. Lift Station No. 2 and the North Street Lift Station need significant upgrades in order to convey the predicted peak flows. The existing configuration of Lift Station No. 2 is not conducive to the needed doubling of station capacity. The working volume of its existing wet well is limited and cannot accommodate the anticipated flows. This alternative was cost prohibitive, so the village eliminated it from consideration.

Offline Storage - This alternative requires construction of a storage basin where excess wastewater would be temporarily stored and released back into the wastewater collection system. This type of system operates to attenuate peak wet weather flow rates and maintain a flow rate that does not eliminate the overall volume of wastewater. The offline storage unit could be constructed either above ground or below ground. An offline storage unit would require a large pumping station in order to provide sufficient firm capacity to divert the predicted overflow rate associated with the 25-year/24-hour design storm. The stored wastewater would then be released back to the system by gravity through a control structure. This alternative was rejected due to its cost and the proposed construction site.

Inflow Removal and Lift Station Rerouting - This alternative would address capacity shortfalls at Lift Station No. 2 and the North Street Lift Station. Additional flow and capacity shortfalls would be expected at the gravity sewers and siphons located on North Kalamazoo Street around the point where the east interceptor from Davis Street combines with the sewers on Kalamazoo Street. To achieve a solution, upgrades to the sanitary sewers on Davis and Marceletti Streets are required, as well as eliminating illicit connection and constructing a new forcemain under Maple Lake to provide relief of the capacity issues at Lift Station No. 2 and the North Street Lift Station. Even with the removal of I/I, it is anticipated that the Gremps Street sewer and the North Street Lift Station will require replacement, but by rerouting the forcemain from the new North Street Lift Station, this flow can bypass the inverted siphon on Kalamazoo Street and Lift Station No. 2 and discharge directly into the gravity sewers flowing south on Hazen Street. These upgrades, along with the sanitary sewer and lift station upgrades, will address the village I/I issues.

This alternative was shown to be the most cost-effective alternative to relieve the wastewater collection system capacity issues. Table 4 shows an I/I solution cost comparison.

Table 4 - I/I Treatment Alternative

| | Transport and Treat | Offline Storage | Inflow Removal/ Lift Station Rerouting |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Construction and Contingencies | \$2,139,753 | \$1,255,939 | \$1,649,502 |
| Engineering | \$336,318 | \$251,188 | \$321,413 |
| Total Estimated Cost | \$2,476,072 | \$1,507,127 | \$1,970,914 |
| O&M Costs | \$8,663,291 | \$8,763,176 | \$7,388,290 |
| 20-year Total Present Worth | \$11,139,363 | \$10,270,303 | \$9,359,205 |

B. Description of Selected Alternative

The village will make the following upgrades to the wastewater collection system:

1. South Kalamazoo Street Sewer Rehabilitation – CIPP to rehabilitate and make spot repairs to sanitary sewers on South Kalamazoo Street between St. Joseph and Paw Paw Streets, as well as North Kalamazoo Street from Michigan Avenue to Oak Street.
2. Michigan Avenue Sewer Rehabilitation - CIPP to rehabilitate and make spot repairs of defective sanitary sewers on East Michigan Avenue between Gremps and Van Buren Streets.
3. Niles Avenue Sewer - Replace defective sewers on Niles Street between St. Joseph and Oak Streets.
4. Gremps Street Sewer - Install new 15-inch-diameter sanitary sewer to replace the existing sewer. An additional 20 feet of sanitary sewer will be repaired at the intersection of Gremps Street and St. Joseph Street.
5. Cedar Street Sewer - Replace structurally deficient sanitary sewers on Cedar Street from Gremps Street to Kalamazoo Street and from East Michigan Avenue to North Street.
6. Oak Street Sewer - Replace structurally deficient sanitary sewers from Gremps Street to Kalamazoo Street.
7. Lagrave Street - Replace structurally deficient sanitary sewers on Lagrave Street between St. Joseph Street and Oak Street.
8. South Kalamazoo Lift Station - Replace the South Kalamazoo Street Lift Station with a new duplex submersible lift station and connections to the village’s SCADA system.

9. Lift Station No. 1 Forcemain - Replace a section of the lift station forcemain.
10. Lift Station No. 1 - Rebuild Pump No. 3, the flow meter, and comminutor. Replace several pneumatic valves, and add a debris auger to improve system operation and reliability. The new debris auger will necessitate constructing a 10-square-foot building to house a waste receptacle (i.e., dumpster) and a concrete walkway.
11. Lakeview Terrace Grinder Station - Replace the Lakeview Terrace Grinder Station with a new duplex submersible lift station and connections to the village's SCADA system.
12. Lilac Street Lift Station - Install a SCADA system to this station.
13. Davis and Marceletti Sewer and Manholes – Rehabilitate 15-inch-diameter sanitary sewer and manholes.
14. North Street (Hi-Lift) Lift Station - Replace this lift station with a new duplex submersible type station capable of at least 955 gallons per minute. The new lift station will include an oil and sand separator, comminutor, and the necessary controls with connection to the village SCADA system. A new forcemain will be directionally drilled under Maple Lake to relieve capacity issues at Lift Station No. 2 and the North Street Lift Station.

Non-SRF Funded Construction

1. Illicit Sewer Connections - Disconnect illicit sump pumps. These actions will not be included in the SRF project costs.
2. Water Mains - Install several water mains and other components that are not SRF project related.

C. Total SRF Project Costs

Table 5

| Category | Collection System Upgrades |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Construction and Contingencies | \$6,000,750 |
| Engineering and Inspection | \$1,105,482 |
| Total Estimated Cost | \$7,106,232 |
| O&M Costs | \$9,317,407 |
| Total Present Worth | \$16,423,640 |

D. User Costs

As previously mentioned, the average residential sewer customer will see a monthly sewer bill increase of \$10.25, or \$123.00 per year, to pay for project costs.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

A. Primary Impacts

The proposed project will enhance the integrity and operation of the aging wastewater collection system. Lift station upgrades with SCADA installations will allow increased communication between the stations and village personnel.

The village of Paw Paw will obtain soil erosion and sediment control permits to cover construction activities. Short-term construction impacts not expected to extend beyond the construction period include dust, noise, exhaust fumes from heavy construction equipment operation, and minor road disturbances. Traffic interruptions will be handled with appropriate signage and signals. Residents will receive door hanger notifications of upcoming construction activities in their area.

No service interruptions are expected to occur since bypass pumping will allow the wastewater collection system to continue full operation during the construction period. Tree removals will be limited to eight, which should not affect any endangered species habitats. Construction crews will restore disturbed areas to pre-existing conditions including roads, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and turf. Standard construction procedures will be used for traffic control, dust control, and noise control to minimize the overall construction impact.

B. Agency Clearances

The DEQ Water Resources Division (WRD) staff reviewed the proposed project based on information provided from the village and determined that the village of Paw Paw may need the following permits:

1. Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, Part 301, Inland Lakes and Streams as amended for the directional drilling forcemain installation under Maple Lake. This permit is required if construction activities deviate from DEQ established guidelines.
2. Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, Part 31 Floodplain Regulatory or Part 303 Wetlands Protection permit under the Floodplain Regulatory Authority for reconstruction of the Kalamazoo Street Lift Station with placement within the 100-year floodplain of the East Branch of the Paw Paw River.
3. Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, Part 31 Floodplain Regulatory or Part 303 Wetlands Protection permit under the Floodplain Regulatory Authority permit may be needed for the rehabilitation of Lift Station No. 1 if construction activities affect wetlands present in the area.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), under the authority of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, reviewed the proposed project. Based on the information provided to them, the SHPO concluded that no historic properties are affected within the proposed project area.

The Michigan Natural Features Inventory (MNFI) extension of Michigan State University and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources reviewed the proposed project against known localities for rare species and unique species, which are recorded in the MNFI Natural Heritage database under Act 451 of 1994, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Part 365, Endangered Species Protection. Although six legally protected species and nine special concern species and rare natural features may be found within 1.5 miles of the project site, the MNFI reviewers concluded that the occurrences of these species are not likely to be impacted by the proposed project.

The village and consulting engineers reviewed the proposed project pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. The consultants determined that five federally protected or proposed for protection species may be present in Van Buren County: Indiana bat, Northern long-eared bat, Mitchell's Satyr butterfly, Pitcher's Thistle, and Rufa Red Knot, (a small shorebird). Their review concluded with a finding of species and critical habitat not present in the proposed project area.

The Tribal Historical Preservation Officers for five Native American Indian tribes relevant to the project area were contacted and asked to review the project for tribal archeological significance, and no objections were submitted.

VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A notice for a public hearing to discuss the proposed improvements to the collection system was published in the *Courier-Leader* on October 31, 2014. The public hearing was held on December 8, 2014, at the Paw Paw Community Library. The proposed upgrades to the wastewater treatment plant were presented to the village president, trustees, council, media, and the public. All questions and inquiries made at the hearing were addressed. On April 13, 2015, the Village Council met and approved a resolution to adopt the project plan and implement the selected alternative.

VII. AGENCIES CONSULTED DURING PROJECT PLAN PREPARATION

The West Michigan Regional Planning Commission
Michigan Department of Natural Resources - MNFI
Michigan State Housing Development Authority, SHPO
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Water Resources Division
United States Department of the Interior, Fish, and Wildlife Service
Van Buren County Health Department
Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

VIII. REASONS FOR CONCLUDING NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

The proposed improvements to the village's wastewater collection system will have no adverse direct or indirect environmental impacts. Minor short-term construction impacts associated with normal construction activities will occur. Construction contractors will use sound construction techniques with mitigation. Disturbed areas will be restored to their pre-construction form as applicable. The project will benefit the Paw Paw wastewater collection system with enhanced reliability and expanded wastewater collection treatment capability.

Questions regarding this Environmental Assessment should be directed to:

Ms. Sonya T. Butler, Chief
Revolving Loan Section
Office of Drinking Water and Municipal Assistance
Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 30241
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7741
Telephone: 517-284-5433
Email: butlers2@michigan.gov

