



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

PRELIMINARY DECISION OF CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

TO ALL INTERESTED CITIZENS, ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

**TOWN OF RUSSIAVILLE
WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENTS
SRF # WW 09 64 34 01**

Date: November 5, 2012

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

How were environmental issues considered?

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

Why is additional environmental review not required?

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

How do I submit comments?

Comments can be submitted to:

Mrs. April Douglas,
Senior Environmental Manager
SRF Programs
317-234-7294; adouglas2@ifa.in.gov

CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Name and Address: **Wastewater Improvements**
Town of Russiaville
250 North Union Street
Russiaville, IN 46979

SRF Project Number: WW09 64 34 01

Authorized Representative: Mr. Jeff Lipinski, Town Council President

II. PROJECT LOCATION

Russiaville is located in Howard County in central Indiana, approximately seven miles southwest of Kokomo. The project is located in Honey Creek Township in the Russiaville USGS quadrangle, T23N, R2E, Sections 23 and 26. See Figure 1.

III. PROJECT NEED AND PURPOSE

The proposed collection system improvements include replacement of the Honey Creek Hills and East lift stations at their current sites; cleaning, televising and rehabilitation of approximately 3,500 feet of sanitary interceptor with cured-in-place pipe, a trenchless technology; rehabilitation of approximately 25 manholes with epoxy coating; and upgrade of equipment and buildings at the wastewater treatment plant.

Plant improvements include: two replacement influent pumps with Automatic Frequency Drives and control panel; clarifier scum and sludge removal equipment; two replacement aeration blowers with controls, air line repair, and diffusers for one tank; new chlorination and dechlorination scales, new feed and metering equipment, construction of a pre-fabricated building to house the chlorination and dechlorination systems in separate rooms, raising the chlorine contact tank weir and installing new baffles. The plant site buildings to be rehabilitated include the lab building, blower building, and garage. In addition, the town will install an emergency generator, plant site fencing, and a flush hydrant. See Figure 2.

The project is necessary for efficient operation. The lift stations will have improved operability, accessibility and safety. The sewer lining will reduce infiltration/inflow into the interceptor to prevent unnecessary treatment of storm water, so that expansion of the plant will not be necessary. The plant equipment and building upgrades will provide much needed improvements for more efficient operation and continued compliance.

The No Action alternative for the lift stations was rejected. The Honey Creek Hills Lift Station does not have steps for access, and the current pump frequently clogs. The East Street Lift Station has only one pump, requiring bypass pumping during maintenance and

periods of high flow. The No Action alternative would allow unacceptable conditions to continue at the lift stations.

The No Action alternative for the interceptor work was rejected, since if not rehabilitated, the sewer would continue to experience infiltration and inflow problems that reduce the treatment capacity at the plant.

The No Action alternative for the plant improvements was rejected. If no action is taken, the plant will eventually cease to operate in compliance with its NPDES permit.

IV. ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS, AFFORDABILITY AND FUNDING

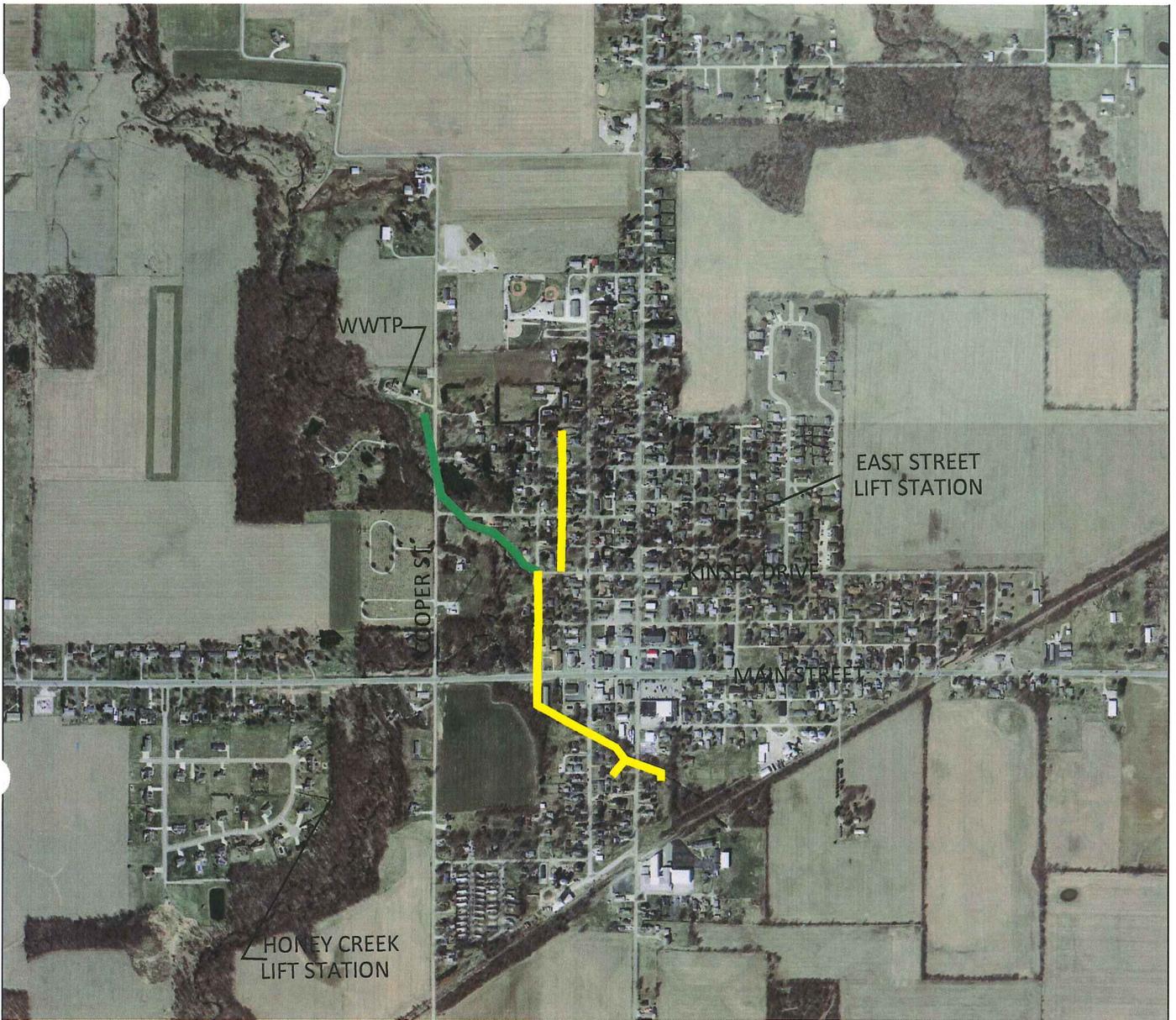
Total cost of this project is estimated to be approximately \$982,900. Russiaville will finance the project with a loan from the SRF Loan Program for a 20-year term at an annual fixed interest rate to be determined at loan closing. Monthly user rates and charges may need to be analyzed to determine if adjustments are required for loan repayment.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES

Construction and operation of the project will not alter, demolish or remove historic properties. If any visual or audible impacts to historic properties occur, they will be temporary and will not alter the characteristics that qualify such properties for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The SRF's finding pursuant to Section 106 of the National Preservation Act is: "no historic properties affected." See figures 3 and 4; for historic environmental review purposes, these graphics assume the town's entire sewer system would be rehabilitated.

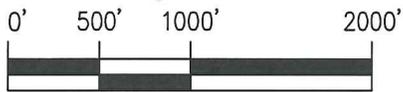
VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A properly noticed public hearing was held on March 10, 2009 at 7 pm at the Russiaville Town Hall, 250 North Union Street. There were no questions during the hearing. No written comments were received in the 5-day period following the hearing.



LEGEND

-  8" SEWER & MANHOLES TO BE LINED
-  10" SEWER & MANHOLES TO BE LINED



Scale 1" = 1000'
GRAPHIC SCALE



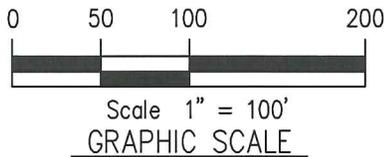
3417 SHERMAN DR. STE. B
BEECH GROVE, IN 46107
PH: (317) 780-8805 FAX: (317) 780-8806

Figure 1

OCTOBER 31, 2012



- PROPOSED FENCE
- ▨▨▨▨▨ PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS



3417 SHERMAN DR. STE. B
 BEECH GROVE, IN 46107
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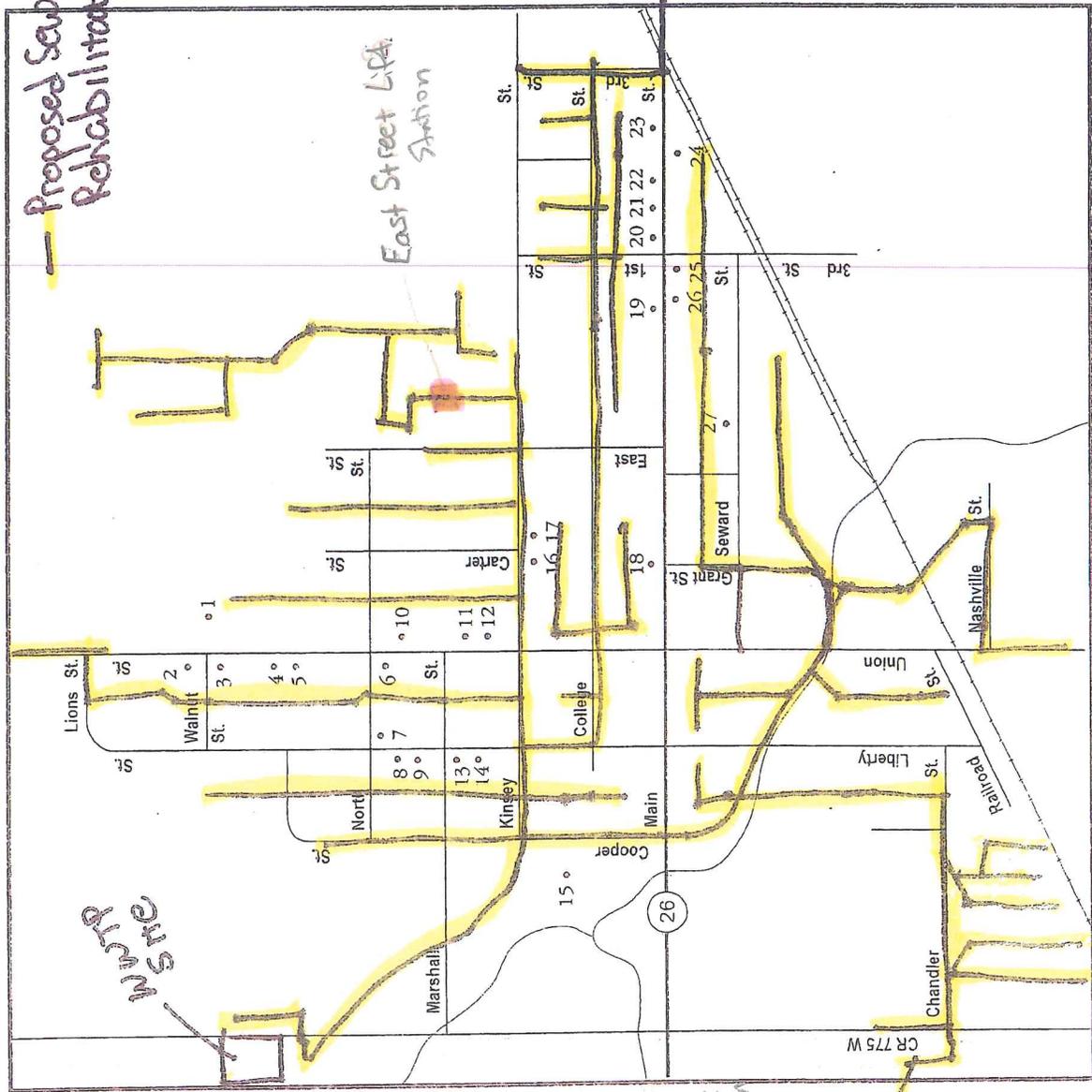
PLANT SITE AERIAL W/ PROPOSED FEATURES

1"=100'

Figure 2

OCTOBER 30, 2012

Russiaville Scattered Sites (31001-v27)



Russiaville (pronounced Roosh-a-ville) was founded along the old Stone Eater's Road. In 1844, Richardville County was organized, named after the venerable Miami tribal chief whose French ancestry would have summoned a pronunciation something like Rish-er-ville. Russiaville may be a slight phonetic corruption of that name. Before a standardized spelling came along, it was sometimes written down as "Rusherville."

In 1838, Joseph Taylor made his homestead in the vicinity and shortly thereafter, Henry Stuart established his popular trading post nearby in anticipation of the development of an actual town. Eventually, the route today's State Road 26 follows came along as an early modernizing improvement. However, the advancement that assured Russiaville its future came in 1873, when the community found itself lying on a desirable railroad route between Toledo, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri. In that year, a twenty-six mile section was chartered as the Frankfort & Kokomo Railroad. The entire system of the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad was more popularly called the "Clover Leaf," supposedly an allusion to the vernal lands over which it lay and the good luck it enjoyed. The railroad certainly brought good luck to Russiaville and was largely responsible for its growth and prosperity.

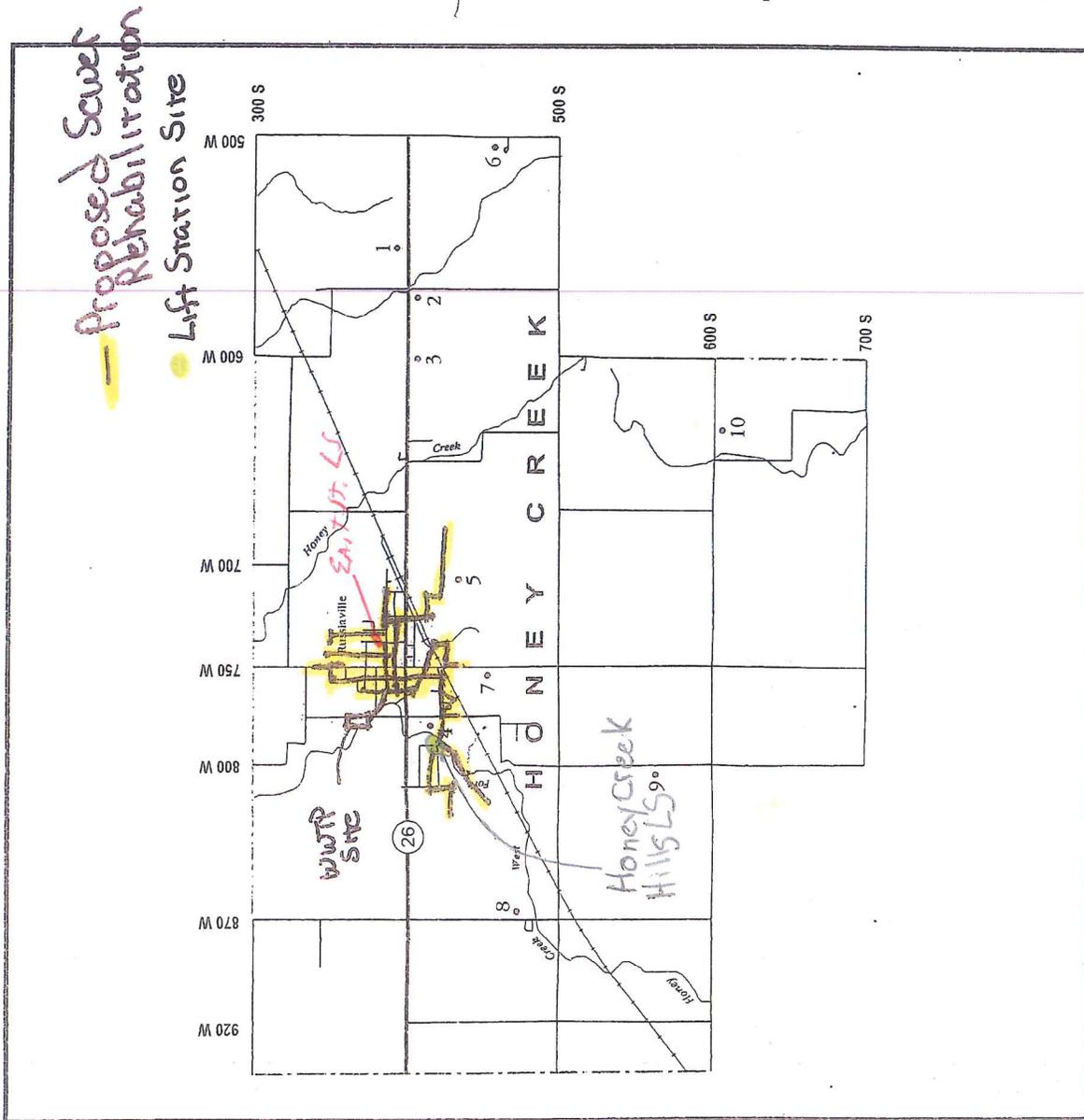
During its peak years, from about 1876 through the 1920s, Russiaville was a thriving rural town, boasting many mills and stores, a stove factory and a factory that produced wooden bowls called "The Old Bowl Machine." After 1900, it also possessed a concrete plant, the fruit of whose labor is evidenced in several structures composed of panel-face and rock-face concrete blocks.

The town's luck continued when it became one of many Indiana communities connected by the interurban. In the first years of the twentieth

Figure 3

Revised 8-28-12
9-27-12

Honey Creek Township Scattered Sites (30001-010)



Honey Creek Township was initially organized as part of Clinton County in 1842. By the early 1850s, however, the citizens of Honey Creek were seeing the advantages of belonging to Howard County. Kokomo, the Howard County seat, was much closer than Frankfort, the seat of Clinton County. A colorful piece of lore adds that the remote trail going down to Frankfort through Michigantown was notorious for banditry. The matter might have been one of politics; Honey Creek was a Republican Party stronghold and a hindrance to a largely Democratic Clinton County. Howard County, on the other hand, was dominated by Republican politics and would make a cozy home for Honey Creek Township, while benefitting the Democrats of Clinton County. For whatever reason, a petition was approved by the state legislature in 1859 and Honey Creek Township was incorporated into Howard County.

Honey Creek is Howard County's smallest township measuring approximately fourteen square miles. Most of its land was contained within the Seven-Mile Strip that was taken from the west end of the Big Miami Reserve, and it was open to settlement at about the same time as all the western townships. Joseph Taylor and his son George were part of the first group of settlers to take advantage of the new land; they migrated from the vicinity of Peru around 1838. While most of the group settled primarily on land closer to Wildcat Creek, Joseph Taylor continued making his way south to eventually homestead on Squirrel Creek, a small branch of Honey Creek's west fork.

The site of Taylor's rustic homestead was located near where the town of Russiaville would be founded. Henry Stuart established a frontier store in Russiaville in 1842. It was an enterprise of some status and an important resource of trade. Stuart is said to have brought the first large freight wagon to the area, an object of wonder to the native inhabitants of the Old Reserve.

Figure 4