



Environmental Assessment

## **Newton Fire/EMS Facility, S. Kansas Avenue**

Newton, KS

EMW-2009-FC-01966R

*December 2009*



**U.S. Department of Homeland Security**  
9221 Ward Parkway, Suite 300  
Kansas City, MO 64114

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### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| ARRA  | American Recovery and Reinvestment Act                     |
| CEQ   | Council on Environmental Quality                           |
| CFR   | Code of Federal Regulations                                |
| EA    | Environmental Assessment                                   |
| EO    | Executive Order  |
| EPA   | Environmental Protection Agency                            |
| ESA   | Endangered Species Act                                     |
| FEMA  | Federal Emergency Management Agency                        |
| FPPA  | Farmland Protection Policy Act                             |
| NEPA  | National Environmental Policy Act                          |
| NHPA  | National Historic Preservation Act                         |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System            |
| NRCS  | Natural Resources Conservation Service                     |
| NRHP  | National Register of Historic Places                       |
| ROI   | Region of Influence  |
| USACE | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers                               |
| USFWS | U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Newton, Kansas is located in the south-central portion of the state and is the seat of Harvey County. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated a population of 18,133 in 2008 for Newton which represents more than 6,800 households. The city has had tremendous growth in the past 10 years, especially to the city's southern extent which has required the Newton Fire/EMS response teams to travel further from the two existing stations. Current response times for all areas lying south of Highway 50 exceed the four-minute national standard and the travel distance to southern-most location, the Chisholm Trail Shopping Mall, is more than 4 miles. The Newton Fire/EMS dual-discipline department is staffed by 45 line firefighters in just two stations. A 2006 Fire Station Location and Resource Deployment Study recommended the addition of a new fire station in the southern part of the city to provide adequate protection. Site selection has placed the proposed station within 1 mile of the regional Newton Medical Center, within 1 mile of the shopping mall, and within 1.5 miles of six housing subdivisions, and will significantly reduce response times and distances for this under-served area.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that Federal agencies evaluate the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and the natural and human environment before deciding to fund an action. The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has developed a series of regulations for implementing the NEPA. These regulations are included in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1500–1508, requiring the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA). EA documents must include an evaluation of alternative means of addressing the purpose and need for Federal action and a discussion of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Federal action. An EA provides the evidence and analysis to determine whether the proposed Federal action will have a significant adverse effect on the human environment. An EA, related to a FEMA program, must be prepared according to the requirements of the Stafford Act and 44 CFR, Part 10. This section of the Federal Code requires that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) take environmental considerations into account when authorizing funding or approving actions. This EA was conducted in accordance with both CEQ and FEMA regulations for NEPA.

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## **2. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR FEDERAL ACTION**

This EA provides information to support the Department of Homeland Security's Assistance to Firefighters Fire Station Construction Grants (SCG) process. The purpose of the proposed action is to provide funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) through the Fire Station Construction Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security.

The City of Newton needs the proposed fire station to provide effective and timely fire protection and emergency services to an area that has experienced rapid growth of commercial and residential properties and population. The proposed station will serve hundreds of households, the regional Newton Medical Center, and commercial businesses that presently rely on fire protection and emergency services centered over 4 miles away. Current response times exceed the 4-minute national response standard. The new station will significantly reduce the overall distance and response time and improve overall public safety for an area that continues to grow.

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### 3. ALTERNATIVES

NEPA requires the investigation and evaluation of reasonable project alternatives, including impacts to the natural and human environment as part of the planning process. This EA addresses two alternatives: the Proposed Alternative and No Action Alternatives.

#### *3.1 Newton Fire/EMS Facility, S. Kansas Ave. (Proposed Alternative)*

The proposed alternative will result in the construction of a new Newton Fire/EMS Facility located south of U.S. Highway 50 along S. Kansas Avenue and within 1 mile of the regional Newton Medical Center and the Chisholm Trail Shopping Center. The proposed alternative will include construction of a 12,275 square-foot station having a two-bay drive-through apparatus bay and will house four to eight firefighters with full living quarters. The City designed the facility intending to pursue the Silver Level rating under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System. The station will provide both fire protection and emergency medical services to the south portion of the city. The existing system of two fire/EMS stations have routinely exceeded the 4-minute national average for response times to the area lying south of U.S. 50 Highway.

#### *3.2 No Action/No Construction Alternative*

The No Action/No Construction Alternative would eliminate the fire station from the south portion of Newton. This action would leave emergency response times to the southern portions of the city as they currently exist, or the response times will degrade with increased development. Internal and external studies of this concern indicate that the south portion of Newton is underserved with the existing system of two fire stations located over 4 miles from the southern city extents. The no action alternative results in a lower level of overall public safety than the proposed alternative.

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## 4. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The city of Newton is the county seat of Harvey County which is located in the south-central portion of Kansas. Newton, Kansas was founded in 1871 when the western terminal of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was near Sand Creek at that time, becoming the *de facto* shipping point for Texas cattle drives of the day. The County was established a year later in 1872 about the same time that Newton was incorporated. The city is governed by a Mayor and City Council representing a population of 18,133 as estimated in 2008 (U.S. Census Bureau). Located at the U.S. Highway 81 and U.S. Highway 50 junction, and approximately 25 miles north of Wichita, Kansas, Newton is included in the Wichita metropolitan statistical area.

The proposed Newton Fire/EMS facility is to be located on a portion of a 6-acre parcel of vacant ground. The ground is fallow farmland that lies adjacent to a residential property and cultivated fields which are flanked by a township road and housing developments (see Figures 1 and 2, Appendix A). The proposed site is zoned C-2, general business district.

This chapter describes potential environmental consequences of the proposed alternative through comparing with potentially affected environmental components. The proposed alternative is also evaluated against existing environmental documentation on current and planned actions and information on anticipated future projects to determine the potential for cumulative impacts. The potential for significant environmental consequences is evaluated herein using the context and intensity considerations as defined in CEQ regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.27).

Table 1 summarizes the potential impacts of the proposed alternative with mitigation measures to minimize those impacts, where appropriate. The term "N/A," as used in Table 1, means "not applicable." Additional review of the various environmental resources is provided in sections following the table.

**Table 1**  
**Affected Environment and Impacts Summary**

| Affected Environment                  | Impacts  | Mitigation  |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Geology and Soils                     | The proposed alternative would disturb the shallow soils and surficial geology during site preparation work. As the site is relatively flat, grading will be limited and effects to geology and soils would be minor and temporary in nature.                              | Exposed soils could be subject to erosion, therefore, stormwater best management practices would be required during construction.           |
| Air Quality                           | Air emissions would likely occur during construction of the proposed alternative. Such emissions would likely have minor and temporary effects on air quality in proximity to the site during equipment use (vehicle exhaust) and soil grading activities (fugitive dust). | The contractor will be required to minimize air pollution through proper maintenance of equipment and suppressing dust during construction. |
| Waters of the U.S. including Wetlands | The proposed alternative would not impact waters of the U.S or wetlands, and would not require a Section 404 permit. Vicinity review finds no navigable waters in the area, therefore, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 does not apply.                    | N/A   |
| Floodplains                           | The proposed action is located in Zone C, rated for minimal flooding, as shown on the FEMA Flood Rate Insurance Map for the area.  | N/A   |

**Table 1**  
 (continued)

| Affected Environment                               | Impacts  | Mitigation   |
|--|--|--|
| Water Quality                                      | A construction stormwater general permit from the KDHE will be required, and a Notice of Intent (NOI) has been filed.  | An NOI has been submitted, and stormwater pollution prevention measures will be implemented during construction. |
| Flora and Fauna                                    | Construction of the proposed alternative will occur on fallow farm ground. Effects to flora and fauna would be no different than from cultivation, and any such effects would be temporary and short term. | N/A  |
| Threatened and Endangered Species                  | The proposed alternative would have no effect on threatened and endangered species.  | N/A  |
| Cultural Resources                                 | Coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officer concluded that the proposed alternative would have no affect on properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.                   | N/A  |
| Socioeconomic Resources                            | The new Fire/EMS station would provide additional public safety and protection.  | N/A  |
| E.O. 12898 -Environmental Justice                  | As the new Fire/EMS station would potentially benefit all citizens equally, the proposed alternative would not have an adverse effect on minority or low-income populations.                               | N/A  |
| Cumulative Impacts including Land Use and Planning | The proposed alternative would be constructed on land presently zoned for general business districts under the local zoning codes. The proposed use as a Fire/EMS station agrees with this use.            | N/A  |

#### 4.1 Physical Resources

##### 4.1.1 Geology and Soils

Soil Survey information for Harvey County, Kansas, published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), was reviewed. The site is located within the general soil association known as Farnum loam with 1 to 3 percent slopes (Map Unit 5893 on the NRCS's Websoilsurvey). The Farnum series consists of deep, well-drained, nearly level to moderately sloping soils on uplands. These soils formed in loamy, somewhat stratified old alluvium re-worked by wind in places. The surface layer is very dark grayish-brown friable clay loam. The middle 15 inches is dark grayish-brown, firm clay loam. The lower 10 inches is dark grayish-brown, friable sandy clay loam. The underlying material is yellowish-brown sandy loam. The Farnum series is classified as prime farmland, and is somewhat limited in its original capacity to be suitable for buildings or sanitary leach fields.

The Kansas Geological Survey (KGS) Bulletin 79, Geology and Groundwater Resources of a Part of South Central Kansas, was reviewed. According to this publication, subsurface geologic conditions in the site vicinity are influenced by the underlying Wellington Formation, which is composed primarily of calcareous gray and bluish-gray shales, with minor amounts of limestone, dolomite, siltstone, gypsum, and anhydrite. The Wellington includes marine, brackish, and fresh water deposits. Depth to the Wellington shale bedrock is variable, but is estimated to be on the order of 10 to 25 feet below ground surface. The upper soils that are expected to occur above the shale would be alluvial and colluvial deposits of silty and sandy clay overlying weathered shale. Depth to groundwater in the upper saturated zones within the unconsolidated alluvial

deposits and weathered shale at the subject site is estimated to be between 15 to 20 feet. Groundwater flow direction in the area is anticipated to be to the west-southwest toward a tributary of Sand Creek.

The proposed alternative was reviewed for potential impacts on prime farmlands in accordance with Section 1541 of the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA). While the Farnum loam with 1 to 3 percent slopes is considered prime farmland, the proposed site is zoned C-2, General Business District by the local planning and zoning commission. The USDA excludes land within urban development areas or used for water storage from the provisions FPPA per Title 7 Part 658.2. As such, the proposed alternative will not impact prime farmland.

Under the no-action alternative, no construction activities would occur to impact geology or soils.

#### 4.1.2 Air Quality

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes and maintains the National Ambient Air Quality Standards which define the maximum allowable concentrations of pollutants to protect human health (primary standard) and welfare (secondary standard) within a reasonable margin of safety. These standards include maximum concentrations for ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, and particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less.

The nearest Air Quality Monitoring System location to the project site is located near Park City, Kansas, just north of Wichita. The monitoring location is managed by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment Bureau of Air. Harvey County is currently listed as unclassifiable/attainment, as is the nearest monitor in Sedgwick County. As such, air quality in the project and the surrounding area currently complies with Federal and State air quality standards and neither the city of Newton nor Harvey County is covered by the State of Kansas Air Quality State Implementation Plan (Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 2009).

As a construction project, the proposed action will require earth moving procedures, such as excavation, cutting, filling, and placing soil and/or engineered fill. These procedures could create fugitive dust. Construction best management practices would be used to minimize dust. The proposed project would require between 8 and 12 months of construction using various, but limited pieces of heavy equipment such as haul trucks, backhoes, bulldozers, and scrapers.

Any affects to air quality will be the result of construction activity and will be minimal, short in duration, temporary, and of local impact. Emissions would most likely originate with vehicle emissions and fugitive dust, which would be similar to returning the property to mechanized cultivation. Implementing best management practices to control dust will mitigate this concern. Even so, the emissions would be temporarily increased and no long-term air quality degradation is anticipated. The emissions would effectively cease upon completion of the construction project.

Under the no action alternative, no construction activities would take place and there would be no potential impacts to air emissions and/or air quality.

#### 4.2 *Water Resources*

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for permitting and enforcement functions dealing with building into or discharging dredge or fill material into Waters of the United States. USACE regulations for building or working in navigable waters of the United States are authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. These regulations go together with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which establishes the USACE permit program for discharging dredged or fill material. The regulations are often used together because building in navigable waters of the United States also constitutes discharging dredged or fill material into water of the United States. In addition to regulating construction or work being done in navigable water of the United States, USACE regulates discharging into wetlands through the Section 404 permit program.

Field reconnaissance performed on June 25, 2009 did not observe defined surface drainage features, such as rivers, creeks, ponds, etc., on or immediately adjacent to the subject property. Additionally, the Farnum loam described in Section 4.1 is characterized as “well-drained” and not indicative of hydric soils, one of the three criteria required determining the presence of a wetland. As such, the site does not exhibit Waters of the United States.

#### 4.2.1 Water Quality

The Farnum loam, when disturbed during times of construction activity, could result in erosion and runoff. Erosion can directly impact surface water quality.

In order to minimize stormwater pollutants from the construction activities of the Proposed Action that would impact one acre or more in the State of Kansas, a General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, or a waiver of the permit, could be required to be obtained from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). The General NPDES Permit is obtained by developing a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan that implements a series of best management practices (e.g., silt fences, hay bales, etc.). The city of Newton, Kansas has submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under the NPDES permit for the anticipated construction activities. See Appendix B for agency correspondence.

During construction, the NOI requires specific best management practices to reduce or eliminate runoff impacts during proposed construction activities of the Proposed Action. The site will be landscaped and vegetated to reduce the potential for soil erosion after construction. There should be no impacts to Waters of the United States, and no Section 404 CWA Permit required.

Under the no action alternative, no construction activities would take place, and there would be no potential impacts to wetlands.

#### 4.2.2 Wetlands

The USACE defines wetlands as “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.” Executive Order (EO) 11990, Protection of Wetlands, requires Federal agencies to take action to minimize the destruction or modification of wetlands, by considering both direct and indirect impacts to wetlands that may result from Federally funded actions.

Activities disturbing jurisdictional wetlands require a permit from the USACE. Two types of authorization are available from the USACE for activities regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; general permits, which are issued for a specific category of similar activities and include nationwide permits defined in 33 CFR Part 30, and individual permits issued after review of the project, project alternative, and proposed mitigation.

The proposed alternative site area is covered by Farnum loam which is characterized as well-drained and does not meet the definition for hydric soil, one of the three wetland determination criteria. There would be no impacts to wetlands from the proposed alternative.

Under the no action alternative, construction activities would not take place, and there would be no potential impacts to wetlands.

#### 4.2.3 Floodplains

Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, requires Federal agencies to minimize the occupancy and modifications of floodplains. The order specifically prohibits Federal agencies from funding

construction in 100-year floodplain (or 500-year floodplain for critical facility) unless there are no practical alternatives. According to FEMA Flood Rate Insurance Map Panel 2001330005, the proposed site is located outside of defined floodplains.

The proposed alternative is located outside of defined floodplains. As such, the proposed alternative would not have an impact on floodplains.

Under the no action alternative, construction activities would not take place, and there would be no potential impacts to floodplains.

### 4.3 *Biological Resources*

Native or naturalized vegetation, wildlife, and the habitats in which they occur are collectively referred to as biological resources. Existing information on plant and animal species and habitat types in the vicinity of the proposed alternative was reviewed for the presence of any species listed as threatened or endangered by Federal or State agencies to assess their sensitivity to the effects of the alternatives.

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 causes the conservation, protection, and restoration of threatened or endangered plants and animals and their habitats. The ESA charges Federal agencies to conserve threatened or endangered species, and all Federal agencies must ensure any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction of critical habitat for these species. The species listed as threatened, endangered, or candidate species in Harvey County are limited to the following: (source: <http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/endspp/CountyLists/Kansas.pdf>).

- Whooping crane (*Grus Americana*) – Endangered

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) was contacted as part of the NOI application process to evaluate the proposed site for crucial wildlife habitats and threatened or endangered species. The KDWP indicates no such state-listed habitat or species will be significantly affected by the proposed project. See Appendix B for agency correspondence.

#### 4.3.1 Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitat

Construction of the proposed alternative will have no adverse affect on federally or state-listed habitat or threaten or endangered species.

Under the no action alternative, construction activities would not take place, and there would be no potential impacts to biological resources.

### 4.4 *Cultural and Historic Resources*

Consideration of impacts to cultural resources is mandated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended and implemented by 36 CFR Part 800. The regulations require identifying significant cultural resources that may be impacted by the alternatives. Cultural resources are prehistoric and historic sites, structures, districts, artifacts, or any other physical evidence of human activity considered important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons.

Cultural resources determined to be potentially significant under NHPA are subject to protection from adverse impacts resulting from an undertaking. To be considered significant, a cultural resource must meet one or more of the criteria established by the National Park Service that would make that resource eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The term “eligible for inclusion in the NRHP” includes all properties that meet the NRHP listing criteria, which are specified in the Department

of Interior regulations Title 36 CFR 60.4 and NRHP Bulletin 15. Therefore, sites not yet evaluated may be considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and, as such, are afforded the same regulatory consideration as nominated properties. Whether prehistoric, historic, or traditional, significant cultural resources are referred to as “historic properties.”

The Kansas State Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was contacted as part of the NOI process. The SHPO responded in a letter dated August 20, 2009 that their review of the proposed site area relative to the State’s cultural resources files, according to 36 CFR 800, indicates that there should be no effect on the properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places or identified by the State of Kansas. See Appendix B for agency correspondence.

#### 4.4.1 Cultural and Historic Resource Consequences

As stated above, the proposed construction would have “no effect” on cultural or historic resources. Although no significant properties have been identified, activities will cease if evidence of cultural resources (i.e., human remains, etc.) are discovered, and the Kansas SHPO and the FEMA Regional Environmental Officer would be notified before work would continue.

Under the no action alternative, construction activities would not take place, and there would be no potential impacts to cultural or historic resources.

#### 4.5 *Socioeconomic Resources*

The 2000 census indicates that the population of Newton consisted of 86.73% White, 2.30% African American, 0.53% Native American, 0.66% Asian, 0.03% Pacific Islander, 6.84% from other races, and 2.92% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race was 12.73% of the population. The median income in 2000 for a household in the city was \$38,236, and the median family income was \$45,703, below the Kansas state-wide 4-person family income of \$56,784.

#### 4.5.1 Environmental Justice

President Clinton signed EO 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” on February 11, 1994. EO 12898 directs Federal agencies to focus attention on human health and environmental conditions in minority and/or low-income communities. The Order’s goals are to achieve environmental justice, fostering non-discrimination in Federal programs that substantially affect human health or the environment, and to give minority or low-income communities greater opportunities for public participation in and access to public information on matters relating to human health and the environment. Also identified and addressed, as appropriate, are 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.

Based on the findings of this EA, there is little likelihood the proposed alternative would have a disproportionate impact on low-income or minority groups. The additional fire and emergency medical service, once operating out of the new station, will improve public safety in an area that is presently experiencing slower response times than the rest of the city.

Under the no action alternative, construction activities would not take place, eliminating any positive socioeconomic impacts potential for the community.

#### 4.6 *Cumulative Impacts, Including Land Use and Planning*

Cumulative impacts are defined as the impact on the environment, which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future action. The “green initiative” occurring in contemporary design and construction projects is increasing the use of

stringent environmental standards and energy efficiencies to increase sustainability and lower the impact of new buildings on the environment. In the case of the proposed alternative, the site property is located along a corridor experiencing increased commercial development in areas zoned as C-2, General Business District.

The Newton Fire/EMS facility is designed with the intent to pursue Silver certification under the U.S Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification system.

Under the no action alternative, construction activities would not take place, and no adverse impact to the land use and planning would occur at this location.

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## 5. LIST OF PREPARERS

### 5.1 *Contractor Preparers*

Paul R. Clark, P.G., Allied Environmental Consultants, Inc.  
B.S. 1985, Geology, Northwest Missouri State University,  
Years of Experience: 23

\*\_\*\_\*\_\*\_\*

## 6. PARTIES CONSULTED AND REFERENCES

### **City of Newton, Kansas**

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### **Kansas Historical Society / State Historic Preservation Office**

Ms. Jennie Chinn, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
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Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099  
785-272-8681

### **Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks**

Mr. James Larson, Environmental Services Section  
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620-672-0795

### **Kansas Department of Environment, Bureau of Air**

Mr. Tom Gross, Air Monitoring and Planning Chief  
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(785) 296-1692

### **Law/Kingdon Architecture**

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345 Riverview, Suite 200  
Wichita, KS 67203  
(316) 268-0230

U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, 2009 [Online],  
Available: <http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/endspp/CountyLists/Kansas.pdf>

U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, 2009 [Online],  
Available: <http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/regulatory/regulatory.htm>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2009 [Online],  
Available: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm>

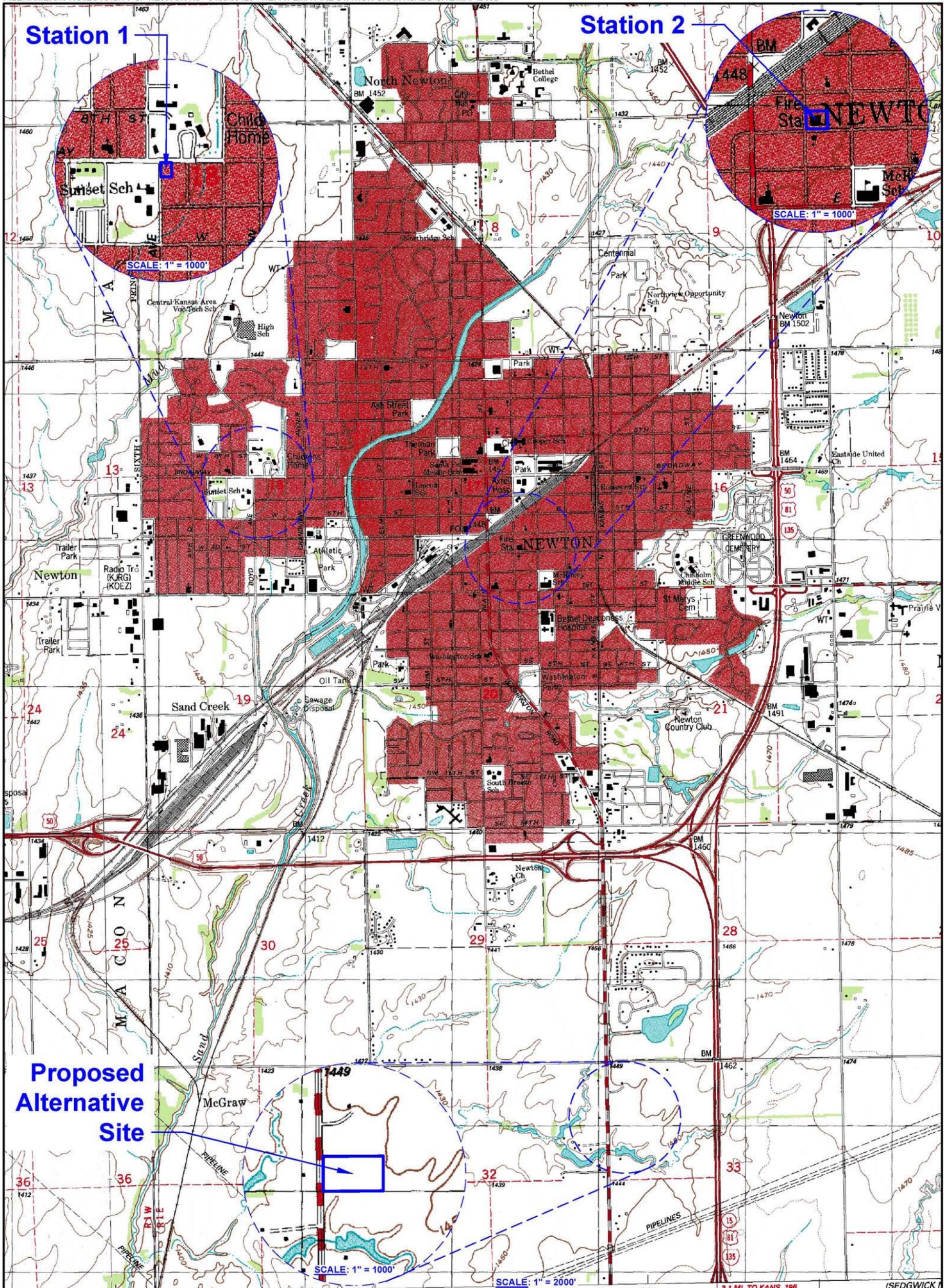
Kansas Department of Health and Environment, 2009 [Online].  
Available: <http://www.kdheks.gov/environment/index.html>

U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 [Online].  
Available: <http://www.census.gov/>

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# **APPENDIX A**

## **FIGURES**



SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE NEWTON QUADRANGLE; 1961, PHOTOREVISED 1980  
 USGS 7.5 ZIMMERDALE QUADRANGLE; 1961, PHOTOREVISED 1980

|   |   |             |
|---|---|-------------|
|  ALLIED ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.<br>1100 N. TOPEKA<br>WICHITA, KS 67214<br>(913) 262-5098 | PROJECT: 09129:0158<br>SCALE: AS-SHOWN<br>DATE: 12-28-2009                          |             |
|   | PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE SITE, STATION 1, & STATION 2<br>LOCATION MAP<br>NEWTON, KANSAS | FIGURE<br>1 |
| DWN BY: RJM   | CHKD BY: PRC  | SHT: 1 OF 2 |

FILENAME: \\S:\PROJECTS\CITY OF NEWTON, KS - 0158\09129 - NEPA FEMA FIRE STATION GRANT\CADD\SITE MAP.DWG



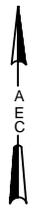
Image USDA Farm Service Agency

SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH; IMAGERY TAKEN 12-13-2002 & 06-15-2006



ALLIED ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.  
1109 N. TOPEKA  
WICHITA, KS 67214  
(316) 262-5666

PROJECT: 09129:0158  
SCALE: 1"=1500'  
DATE: 12-28-09



PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE SITE  
LOCATION MAP  
NEWTON, KANSAS

FIGURE  
2

DWN BY: RJM

CHKD BY: PRC

SHT: 2.OF.2

**APPENDIX B**

**AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE**

## Mary Wood

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**From:** kdwp.env.rev@gmail.com on behalf of James Larson [jamesl@wp.state.ks.us]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, September 15, 2009 10:56 AM  
**To:** Mary Wood  
**Cc:** Don Carlson; Jarmer, Trish  
**Subject:** Re: NOI T&E; Proj: Newton Fire Station; CO: HV; LOC: 33-23S-1E

Dear Mary Wood:

No state-listed threatened or endangered species or crucial wildlife habitats should be significantly affected. We recommend minimizing disturbance to wildlife habitat and reseeding and landscaping with native warm season grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees. Information on how to reestablish native vegetation can be found by contacting the local conservation district <http://www.ks.nrcs.usda.gov/> or Kansas State Research and Extension office <http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/main/maps.asp>

Stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces contributes to downstream flooding, movement of pollutants into streams, and increased erosion.

We recommend incorporating principles from low-impact development, such as bioretention and on-site phytoremediation, to minimize the impacts of impervious surfaces. Some websites/books that offer design strategies and other tips on low-impact development include:

The EPA: <http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/lid/> and  
<http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/facts/point7.htm>  
K-State: <http://faculty.capd.ksu.edu/lskab/raingarden.html>  
Blue Thumb: <http://www.bluethumb.org/>

Future emails regarding this project, or any new NOI's, can be sent directly to [ess@wp.state.ks.us](mailto:ess@wp.state.ks.us) and include in the email subject line the following information. Email requests tend to be processed more quickly than paper copies.

NOI T&E; Proj: Newton Fire Station; CO: HV; LOC: 33-23S-1E

Thank you

--  
James Larson  
Environmental Services Section  
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks  
512 SE 25th Ave  
Pratt, KS 67124-8174  
W 620.672.0795  
C 620.450.8311

On Wed, Aug 12, 2009 at 11:47 AM, Mary Wood <[mwood@baughmanco.com](mailto:mwood@baughmanco.com)> wrote:  
> Requesting information on historical, archeological, and endangered  
> species in our project area. New Fire Station building SE Corner of  
> SE 26th and Kansas Road, Newton, Harvey County, Kansas. NW 33-23-1E.  
> Quad sheet attached for more location information. Thanks you.

# KANSAS

KSR&C No. 09-08-412

Kansas Historical Society  
Cultural Resources Division

MARK PARKINSON, GOVERNOR

August 20, 2009

Mary Wood  
Baughman Company  
315 Ellis Street  
Wichita KS 67211

RE: Newton Fire Station #3  
City of Newton  
Harvey County

Dear Ms. Wood:

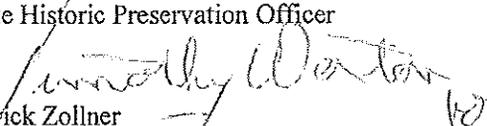
The Kansas State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed its cultural resources files for the area of the above referenced project in accordance with 36 CFR 800. The project as proposed should have no effect on properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places or otherwise identified in our files. This office has no objection to implementation of the project.

Any changes to the project area that include additional ground disturbing activities will need to be reviewed by this office prior to beginning construction. If construction work uncovers buried archaeological materials, work should cease in the area of the discovery and this office should be notified immediately.

This information is provided at your request to assist you in identifying historic properties, as specified in 36 CFR 800 for Section 106 consultation procedures. If you have questions or need additional information regarding these comments, please contact Tim Weston 785-272-8681 (ex. 214). Please refer to the Kansas Review & Compliance number (KSR&C#) above on all future correspondence relating to this project.

Sincerely,

Jennie Chinn  
State Historic Preservation Officer

  
Patrick Zollner  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer