**U.S. Department of Transportation**
**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration**

# Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program

## Gas Board of the City of Fultondale, AL

## Tier 2 Site Specific Environmental Assessment

## NGDISM-FY22-EA-2023-16

***PHMSA Approval:***

SHELBY MATTHEW FULLER

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**Overview:**

The purpose of this Tier 2 Site Specific Environmental Assessment (Tier 2) is to (1) document the proposed action (the Project) and the need for the action (2) identify existing conditions; (3) assess the social, economic, and environmental effects using appropriate tools and agency coordination to comply with local, state, and federal environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances; to (4) document applicable mitigation commitments that would avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential effects; and (5) seek comments from the public. This Tier 2 analysis informs PHMSA's assessment as to whether the Project is consistent with the impacts described in the Tier 1 Nationwide Environmental Assessment for the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program.[1]

As part of this Tier 2, PHMSA is soliciting public comments through a public comment period. This Tier 2 is available on PHMSA's website where comments can be submitted to the contact noted below. PHMSA will accept public comments for 30 days on this Tier 2. PHMSA will consider comments received and incorporate them in the decision-making process. Consultation with appropriate agencies on related processes, regulations, and permits is ongoing. Please submit all comments to: PHMSABILGrantNEPAComments@dot.gov and reference NGDISM-FY22-EA-2023-16 in your response.

At the conclusion of the EA process, PHMSA will either issue a "Finding of No Significant Impact," further supplement this EA with additional analysis, mitigation measures or prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.

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## I. Project Description/Proposed Action

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| **Project Title** | Gas Board of the City of Fultondale |
| **Project Location** | Birmingham, Alabama |

**Project Description/Proposed Action:**

The project consists of the replacement of cast iron piping in the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale gas system specifically in the Lewisburg community within the city limits of Birmingham Alabama. The proposed action includes the replacement of a total of 2.38 miles of cast iron mains and all bare steel service lines that were installed in the 1960s. All meter components such as riser, meter stop, regulator, meter bars, meters, and applicable fittings would also be replaced. See Appendix A, Project Maps.

The vulnerable pipeline to be replaced is located within Alabama Department of Transportation, Jefferson County Roads and Transportation Department and City of Birmingham existing right- of- ways (ROW). The existing ROW encompasses various roads, signage, sidewalks, and grassy areas throughout the city of Birmingham.

The existing pipelines being replaced are between two to four inches in diameter and would be replaced with equivalent diameter polyethylene (PE) plastic pipes. At most locations, the new gas lines would be located next to the existing gas lines. The intended location of the replacement pipe would be offset of the existing

[1] https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/11/09/2022-24378/pipeline-safety-notice-of-availability-of-the-tier-1-nationwide-environmental-assessment-for-the

pipe approximately 3-5 feet depending upon field conditions, existing utilities and ROW width. The replacement gas lines would be installed at a depth of 36 inches below grade. The following construction methods would be used: directional boring; cut and cover (trenching); replacement adjacent to existing pipe; and abandonment of an existing pipe for a new location. The Tier 1 EA described that the majority of site-specific projects would utilize the insertion method of pipe replacement. As described in this document, Fultondale would utilize an open trench method, which generally involves greater soil disturbance and use of heavy equipment and related impacts than the insertion method. No new right-of-way or easement is needed to replace and/or repair the 12,585 linear feet of pipe.

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would abandon the legacy pipe in place after utility services have been moved to the new pipeline. Abandonment of the existing pipeline (versus excavation and removal) would minimize ground disturbance and facilitate the replacement process in a more efficient manner. PHMSA has specific requirements for gas and hazardous liquid pipeline abandonment, found in 49 CRF 192.727 and 195.402(c)(10). These requirements include disconnecting pipelines from all sources and supplies of gas, purging all combustibles and sealing the facilities left in place. By complying with PHMSA requirements for purging and sealing abandoned pipelines, the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would ensure that the abandoned pipelines pose no risk to safety in their abandoned state.

**No Action:**

The No Action alternative, as required under NEPA, serves as a baseline, and is used to compare impacts resulting from the Proposed Action. Under the No Action alternative, PHMSA would not fund this pipeline replacement project. Additionally, PHMSA would not be able to reduce the inventory of methane leaks and reduce safety risks by replacing pipe prone to leakage. Under this alternative, the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would continue to use legacy cast iron, bare steel, and other leak prone pipeline material, and conduct repairs or replacements in the future using non-federal sources of funding, and potentially on an emergency basis, when a pipeline fails. Impacts and benefits associated with replacing the leak prone pipeline within the Lewisburg community with updated material would not be undertaken or would be undertaken at a later, uncertain date. The safety risks and methane leaks would persist. Impacts and benefits associated with replacement of leak would not be seen and the safety risks and methane leaks would continue, along with the associated existing economic losses.

**Need for the Project:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale has estimated that the total 2.38 miles (12,585 LF) of cast iron pipelines identified for replacement for this project are vulnerable to leaks. (See Appendix A) The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would replace the high-risk natural gas mains with Polyethylene piping. The overall needs addressed by this project would include (1) improving upon the safe delivery of energy by reducing incidents, as well as methane leaks; (2) avoiding economic losses caused by pipeline failures; and (3) protecting our environment and reducing climate impacts by remediating aged and failing pipelines and pipe prone to leakage.

**Description of the Environmental Setting of the Project Area:**

The affected community includes the community of Lewisburg, a community within the city of Birmingham, Jefferson County, Alabama. The existing land use of the project is mostly residential with some light commercial. The affected community is an environmental justice community.

## II. Resource Review

| Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases (GHG) | |
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| **Question** | **Information and Justification** |
| Is the project located in an area designated by the EPA as non-attainment or maintenance status for one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)? | Yes, based on a review of the EPA Greenbook. [2] |
| Will the construction activities produce emissions that exceed de minimis thresholds (tons per year)? | No |
| Will mitigation measures be used to capture blowdown[3]? | No |
| Does the system have the capability to reduce pressure on the segments to be replaced? If yes, what is the lowest psi your system can reach prior to venting? | No. |
| Will project proponent commit to reducing pressure on your line to this psi prior to venting? Please calculate venting emissions based on this commitment and also provide comparison figure of venting emissions volume without pressure reduction/drawdown based on the calculation provided in Appendix B. | The existing system operates at 30 PSI. Based on the size of the existing pipe, it is estimated that 1.06 thousand cubic feet (MCF) of methane would be vented during construction. |
| Using Table 1 in Appendix 6, estimate the current leak rate per mile based on the type of pipeline material. Based on mileage of replacement and new pipeline material, estimate the total reduction of methane. | The existing leak rate is estimated to be 10,942 kg/year. Replacement would result in a leak rate of approximately 69 kg/year or a reduction of approximately 217,465 over a 20-year timeframe. [4] |
| **Conclusion:**<br><br>The project area is located within the City of Birmingham in Jefferson County, Alabama. Based on EPA's Green Book, the project area is a maintenance area for PM 2.5 (2006 standard) and lead (1978; designated to maintenance in 1995). Additionally, it is also noted that EPA's Green Book identifies Jefferson County as a maintenance area for the following national ambient air quality standards that were revoked:<br><br>1-hr ozone (1979 NAAQS revoked)<br>8-hr ozone (1997 NAAQS revoked)<br>PM 2.5 Annual (1997 NAAQS revoked)<br><br>**No Action:**<br><br>Under the No Action alternative, existing and planned pipeline activities, including construction and | |

[2] https://www.epa.gov/green-book/green-book-national-area-and-county-level-multi-pollutant-information

[3] Blowdown refers to the venting of natural gas in current facilities, in order to begin rehabilitation, repair, or replacement activities. https://www.epa.gov/green-book

[4] Leak rates are based on Pre-1990 Installation emission factors found in *Table 1 Average methane emission factors for natural gas pipelines (adopted from EPA GHG Inventory, Annex 3.6, Table 3.62)* in the November 9, 2022, PHMSA: Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program Programmatic Environmental Assessment, Tier 1 Nationwide Environmental Analysis.

maintenance activities, would continue unchanged. The project proponent would continue to use legacy leak prone cast iron pipe material. The total methane emissions for the pipelines within the project area were extrapolated over 20 years to represent the continuation of methane release under the No Action alternative. Under the No Action alternative, PHMSA estimates that 10,942 kg of methane would be released each year from the existing pipelines within the project area. This amounts to 218,836 kg of methane over a 20-year time frame. See Appendix B, Methane Calculations, for estimated methane leak rate calculations.

**Proposed Action:**

The Proposed Action alternative consists of replacing 2.38 miles which would result in minor air quality impacts associated with construction activities, including the intentional venting of methane contained in the existing pipelines prior to replacement. Pipeline blowdowns are typically necessary to ensure that construction and maintenance work can be conducted safely on depressurized natural gas facilities and pipelines. Venting methane is required when service is switched from the existing line to the newly constructed line, but the volume of vented gas can depend on ability to reduce pressure on the pipe segment or other mitigation actions. Therefore, some methane would be vented into the atmosphere during construction. Based on an operating pressure of 30 PSI and an average inside pipe diameter of 2-4 inches, PHMSA estimates 1.06 MCF of methane (or 32 kg) would be vented into the atmosphere during construction. See Appendix B for the methane blowdown calculations.

As described in the Tier 1 EA, methane leaks from natural gas distribution pipelines increase with age and are considerably higher for cast iron and steel pipelines, as compared with plastic. Replacing leak prone pipe with newer, more durable materials would reduce leaks and methane emissions. Based on the current leak rate of the existing pipe within the project area, this project would reduce overall emissions by 10,837 kg in the first year (when considering the methane that would be released from blowdown that would occur during construction) and would reduce 10,873 kg of methane per year thereafter. This amounts to a total reduction of approximately 217,465 kg of methane emissions over a 20-year timeframe, post construction. See Appendix B for the methane reduction calculations. Therefore, it is PHMSA's assessment that the proposed project would provide a net benefit to air quality and from the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and that no indirect or cumulative impacts would result from the Proposed Action.

**Mitigation Measures:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall implement the following mitigation measures:

- Efficient use of on-road and non-road vehicles, by minimizing speeds and vehicles;
- Minimizing excavation to the greatest extent practical;
- Use of cleaner, newer, non-road equipment as practicable;
- Minimizing all vehicle idling and at minimum, conforming with local idling regulations;
- Ensuring that all vehicles and equipment are in proper operating condition;
- On-road and non-road engines must meet EPA exhaust emission standards (40 CFR Parts 85, 86, and 89);
- Covering open-bodied trucks while transporting materials;
- Watering, or use of other approved dust suppressants, at construction sites and on unpaved roadways, as necessary;
- Minimizing the area of soil disturbance to those necessary for construction;
- Minimizing construction site traffic by the use of offsite parking and shuttle buses, as necessary.

| Water Resources | |
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| **Question** | **Information and Justification** |
| Are there water resources within the project area, such as wetlands, streams, rivers, or floodplains? If so, would the project temporarily or permanently impact wetlands or waterways? | No, according to USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette maps and National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey. |
| Under the Clean Water Act, is a Section 401 State certification potentially required? If yes, describe anticipated permit and how project proponent will ensure permit compliance. | No |
| Under the Clean Water Act, is a USACE Section 404 Permit required for the discharge of dredge and fill material? If yes, describe anticipated permit and how project proponent will ensure permit compliance. | No |
| Under the Clean Water Act, is an EPA or State Section 402 permit required for the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States? Is a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) required? | Yes, construction activities are anticipated to exceed soil disturbance thresholds and a 402 permit may be required prior to construction. |
| Will work activities take place within a FEMA designated floodplain? If so, describe any permanent or temporary impacts and the required coordination efforts with state or local floodplain regulatory agencies. | No |
| Will the proposed project activities potentially occur within a coastal zone or affect any coastal use or natural resource of the coastal zone, requiring a Consistency Determination and Certification? | No |

**Conclusion:**

PHMSA reviewed NWI maps to assist in identifying aquatic features including wetlands, streams, and other water resources in or near the project area. Based on a review of the NWI, water resource maps, and information provided by the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale, there are no wetlands or waters of the United States in the project area of this project.

PHMSA also reviewed FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer to identify any Special Flood Hazard Areas potentially impacted by the project. The FIRMette map indicates the project includes areas designated as Zone X. Areas designated as Zone X are outside of any designated special flood hazard areas. See Appendix C, Water Resources.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, the existing pipeline would remain in the current location and normal maintenance activities would continue.

**Proposed Action:**

PHMSA has not identified any water resources within the project area where the planned replacement of natural gas pipeline would occur. The new pipeline placement and abandonment of the existing pipeline is not anticipated to cause any reasonably foreseeable indirect effects or cumulative effects to water resources as none have been identified in the area. Therefore, it is PHMSA's assessment that there would be no adverse impacts to water resources.

**Mitigation Measures:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall utilize best management practices to control sediment and erosion during construction to prevent any migration of soils into adjacent waterways.

| Groundwater and Hazardous Materials/Waste | |
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| **Question** | **Information and Justification** |
| Does the project have potential to encounter and impact groundwater? If yes, describe potential impacts from construction activities. | No |
| Will the project require boring or directional drilling that may require pits containing mud and inadvertent return fluids? If yes, describe measures that will be taken during construction activities to prevent impacts to groundwater resources. | Yes, vacuum trucks, wattles, hay bales will be used to prevent loss of drilling fluids. |
| Will the project potentially involve a site(s) contaminated by hazardous waste? Is there any indication that the pipeline was ever used to convey coal gas? If yes, PHMSA will work with the project proponent for required studies. | No |
| Does the project have the potential to encounter or disturb lead pipes or asbestos? | No |

**Conclusion:**

PHMSA reviewed EPA's NEPAssist website to identify any brownfields properties, hazardous waste sites, and superfund sites. No sites were identified within the project area. (See Appendix D, Hazardous Materials)

PHMSA obtained a custom soil report for the project area from the USDA, NRCS's web soil survey which indicates that the project area is comprised of soils classified as loamy residuum weathered from shale and siltstone (Montevallo-Nauvoo Map Unit), and Clayey residuum weathered from shale (Townley Map Unit). The majority of these soils are well-drained soils where the depth to the water table is found somewhere at or greater than 80 inches.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, the cast iron pipes would remain in their current location and ongoing and

routine maintenance activities would occur. Pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances. While there are no adverse impacts to groundwater anticipated by the No Action alternative, increased methane emissions are likely to occur if cast iron pipes remain (EPA, PRO Fact Sheet No. 402[1]) and risks of failure is higher among this type of pipe. Therefore, under the No Action Alternative, PHMSA anticipates an increased risk for the release of methane resulting from leaks or pipeline failure, which could then result in ground disturbances from construction activities, potentially impacting ground water.

**Proposed Action:**

Under the proposed action the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would replace a total of 2.38 miles of existing cast iron pipeline within the existing City of Birmingham and Jefferson County ROW. The existing gas line would be abandoned, in accordance with PHMSA requirements, and would be purged of natural gas and sealed on each end. The new gas lines would be installed at a depth of 32 inches below grade and would be installed by either directional drilling or cut and cover (trenching). All excavated trench materials would be stored on site and used to back fill, unless otherwise deemed unsuitable. In these cases, unsuitable soils would be hauled offsite, and the trench would be backfilled with clean soils. All disturbed areas would be re-seeded or paved (as appropriate) and restored to preexisting conditions. Should groundwater be intercepted by construction activities, dewatering may be required during construction. In these cases, groundwater would be kept to just below the work area so that the proposed work to be completed would not be compromised.

With the inclusion of mitigative measures to assist in the prevention of potential impacts, PHMSA's assessment is that there would be no adverse impacts to groundwater associated with the project. Trenching and/or directional drilling work is not likely to intercept groundwater but if this occurs, the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would use appropriate dewatering methods. Additionally, there are no hazardous waste or brownfield, or superfund sites identified in the area where work would occur that could be potentially impacted by the Proposed Action alternative. While there are identified sites that contain, store or dispose of hazardous materials, these are not within the construction areas as work is limited to existing ROW and no RCRA sites would be impacted by the proposed project. PHMSA has not identified any indirect or cumulative effects to groundwater or hazardous materials.

**Mitigation Measures:**

In the event of a release of hazardous materials/waste into the environment during construction, the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall notify the appropriate emergency response agencies, potentially impacted residents, and regulatory agencies of the release or exposure.

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall utilize a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan which will identify appropriate construction and restoration activities to minimize the potential impacts to groundwater. All impacted areas would be restored to pre-construction conditions.

| **Soils** | |
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| Will all bare soils be stabilized using methods using methods identified in the initial Tier 2 EA worksheet? Will additional measures be required? | Yes, the contractor would utilize erosion and sediment control while trenching/ open cutting. If the bottom of the excavation is found to be unsuitable or unstable the material shall be removed at least 6 inches below the trench bottom and backfilled using suitable |

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| | materials for stabilizations. All backfill and grading must ensure adequate drainage and prevent formation of depressions where water may collect. |
| Will the project require unique impacts related to soils? | No |

**Conclusion:**

PHMSA obtained a custom soil report for the project area from the USDA, NRCS's web soil survey which indicates that the project area is comprised of loamy residuum weathered from shale and siltstone (Montevallo-Nauvoo Map Unit), and Clayey residuum weathered from shale (Townley Map Unit). The majority of these soils are well-drained soils where the depth to the water table is found somewhere greater than 80 inches. It is noted that the project area is an urban residential area where ground disturbance activities have already occurred and there are very few areas, if any, that remain in a natural state. Therefore, while the soils report provides valuable information, the soils have been disturbed and likely contain some degree of fill material brought in as a suitable base for construction.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, the cast iron and steel pipes would remain in their current location and soils would remain in their current state and condition. Normal maintenance activities would occur, and pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances. Some soil disturbance would occur during emergency repairs and the affected areas would be restored upon completion. Under either scenario, no adverse impacts to soils would be anticipated under the No Action alternative.

**Proposed Action:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would replace 2.38 miles (12,585 LF) of cast iron pipelines within the existing ROW. The new gas lines would be installed at a depth of 36 inches below grade and would be installed by either directional drilling or cut and cover (trenching). All disturbed areas would be re-seeded or paved (as appropriate) and restored to pre-existing conditions. Therefore, PHMSA's assessment is that there would be no adverse impact to soils resulting from the Proposed Action alternative. Additionally, there are no indirect or cumulative impacts anticipated as the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would restore all areas to pre-construction conditions.

**Mitigation Measures:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall utilize best management practices, as appropriate, to control sediment and erosion during construction which may include silt fencing, check dams, and promptly covering all bare areas. All impacted areas shall be restored to pre-construction conditions.

| **Biological Resources** | |
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| **Question** | **Information and Justification** |
| Based on review of IPaC and NOAA Fisheries database, are there any federally threatened or endangered | Yes, based on review of the USFWS's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) and NOAA Fisheries website.[1] Additionally, Alabama state resources were inventoried to identify potential state listed species. |

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| species and/or critical habitat within the project area?[5] If no, no further analysis is required. | |
| Will the project impact any areas in or adjacent to habitat for Federally, listed threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat? If no, provide justification and avoidance measures. If yes, PHMSA will work with the project proponent to conduct necessary consultation with resource agencies. | No |

**Conclusion:**

PHMSA requested an official species list through the USFWS's IPaC website. See Appendix F, Biological Resources for the list of federally threatened, endangered, proposed endangered and candidate species. No critical habitat occurs within the project area.

Additionally, the list of Alabama state protected species was reviewed. A list of state protected species can be found in Appendix F, Biological Resources.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, existing conditions would remain, and normal maintenance activities would occur. The project area is in an urbanized environment and therefore has very limited biological resources present. Maintenance activities would not have any effect on the species identified above.

**Proposed Action:**

The project area is in a mixed rural environment where the areas of disturbance would be mainly within existing transportation corridors, along roadsides. Because these areas are within ROW that has been previously impacted (pipeline laid in the ground in close proximity to the location where new pipes would be laid and subsequently paved), the immediate project area has very limited biological resources present and does not contain suitable habitat for either federal or state listed species. Therefore, PHMSA's assessment is that the project would have no adverse impacts to state listed species or other biological resources and that there are no indirect or cumulative impacts anticipated as no impacts to habitat or species would occur.

**Mitigation Measures:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale is responsible for abiding by all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

| **Cultural Resources** | |
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| **Question** | **Information and Justification** |

[4] https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species-directory/threatened-endangered
https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/
https://www.auburn.edu/cosam/natural_history_museum/alnhp/data/index.htm

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| Does the project include any ground disturbing activities, modifications to buildings or structures, or construction or installation of any new aboveground components? | Yes, the project includes ground disturbing activities. No modifications to building or structures or new aboveground components are required. |
| Is the project located within a previously identified local, state, or National Register historic district or adjacent to any locally or nationally recognized historic properties? This information can be gathered from the local government and/or State Historic Preservation Office.[6] | No |
| Does the project or any part of the project take place on tribal lands or land where a tribal cultural interest may exist?[7] | No |
| Are there any nearby properties or resources that either appear to be or are documented to have been constructed more than 45 years ago?[8] Does there appear to be a group of properties of similar age, design, or method of construction? Any designed landscapes such as a park or cemetery? Please provide photographs to show the context of the project area and adjacent properties. | No |
| Has the entire area and depth of construction for the project been previously disturbed by the original installation or other activities? If so, provide any documentation of prior ground disturbances. | Yes, the project includes work within the existing disturbed ROW. |
| Will project implementation require removal or disturbance of any stone or brick sidewalk, roadway, or landscape materials or other old or unique features? Please provide photos of the project area that include the roadway and sidewalk materials in the project and staging areas. | No |

**Conclusion:**

PHMSA must consider the impact of projects for which they provide funding on historic and archeological properties in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Section 106). Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this project to encompass the existing ROW, which includes the limits of disturbance, staging areas, and any resources that may be particularly susceptible to any potential vibration effects. See Appendix G, Cultural Resources, for a map of the APE.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, existing conditions would remain, and normal maintenance activities would occur. These activities could result in ground disturbance that might affect historic resources. However, no federal

funding would be applied and therefore Section 106 would not be required.

**Proposed Action:**

PHMSA identified properties based on available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database and data received from the Alabama Historical Commission. PHMSA also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for the NRHP. This research revealed no NRHP-listed or eligible properties within the APE or within a half-mile.

A letter was sent on December 29, 2023, to the Alabama State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and all consulting parties outlining the Section 106 process, including a description of the undertaking, delineation and justification of the APE, identification of historic properties and an evaluation and proposed finding of effects. Based on this consultation, PHMSA proposed a finding that the Proposed Action would not adversely affect historic properties. See Appendix G, Cultural Resources, for the consultation letter.

PHMSA also invited the following federally recognized tribes to participate in consultation by separate letter on December 29, 2023:

- Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
- Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
- Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
- Muscogee (Creek) Nation

**Mitigation Measures:**

The Gas Board for the City of Fultondale shall notify PHMSA immediately of any changes to the scope of work that may change the impacts to historic properties or the areas that may be impacted, including location of work, depth of construction, or change in construction methods.

If, during project implementation, and features or human remains are discovered or effects to historic properties occur that were not anticipated during the Section 106 process, PHMSA must be immediately notified and all construction in the area of the discovery must halt until further direction is provided.

| **Section 4(f)** | |
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| **Question** | **Information and Justification** |
| Are there Section 4(f) properties within or immediately adjacent to the project area? If yes, provide a list of properties or as an attachment. | No |
| Will any construction activities occur within the property boundaries of a Section 4(f) property? If so, please detail these activities and indicate if these are temporary or permanent uses of the Section 4(f) property. Further coordination with PHMSA is required for all projects that might impact a Section 4(f) property. | No |
| **Conclusion:** | |

Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation (USDOT) Act of 1966 as amended (Section 4(f)) (49 U.S.C. § 303(c)); is a federal law that applies to transportation projects that require funding or other approvals by the USDOT. Section 4(f) prohibits the Secretary of Transportation from approving any program or project which requires the use of any publicly owned land from a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, state, or local significance, or any land from an historic site of national, state, or local significance unless:

- There is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of the land;
- The program or project includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such park, recreational area, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, or historic site, resulting from such use.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, there would be no change to existing pipeline infrastructure pursuant to federal funding provided by the Program. Therefore, there would be no use of Section 4(f) property under the No Action alternative.

**Proposed Action:**

Under the Proposed Action alternative, construction activities would not occur within or adjacent to 4(f) properties. Therefore, there would be no use of Section 4(f) resources.

**Mitigation Measures:**

There are no 4(f) resources identified in the project area and therefore, no mitigation measures are necessary.

| **Land Use and Transportation** | |
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| **Question** | **Information and Justification** |
| Will the full extent of the project boundaries remain within the existing right-of-way or easements? If no, please describe any right-of-way acquisitions or additional easements needed. | Yes |
| Will the project result in detours, transportation restrictions, or other impacts to normal traffic flow or to existing transportation facilities during construction? Will there be any permanent change to existing transportation facilities? If so, what are the changes, and how would changes affect the public? | Yes, temporary traffic impacts may consist of traffic congestion and minor disruptions to street parking. The project would not result in a permanent change to existing transportation facilities. |
| Will the project interrupt or impede emergency response services from fire, police, ambulance or any other emergency or safety response providers? If so, describe any coordination that will occur with emergency response providers? | No |

**Conclusion:**

The project is located in the City of Birmingham, specifically in the Lewisburg Community, both urbanized areas consisting of rural and residential areas.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, the cast iron and steel pipes would remain in their current location and no changes to land use would occur. Normal maintenance activities would occur, and pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances.

**Proposed Action:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale is proposing to replace pipeline infrastructure within the existing ROW and would not include adding pipeline to serve new areas. During construction, there may be short-term impacts to adjacent residences, businesses and normal traffic patterns. Potential impacts include an increase in noise, dust, and transportation accessibility, as a result of construction and construction staging. Local and state regulations guide the transport of machinery, equipment, and automobiles around the construction areas. Temporary traffic impacts may occur on the local road network and adjacent pedestrian routes. The project may result in detours. Consideration of emergency response vehicles, travel restrictions, and other impacts to local transportation are anticipated to be temporary and would only last for the duration of construction. Minor disruptions to on street parking may occur, but access to existing residences and businesses is not anticipated. The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would coordinate with the appropriate local and state agencies regarding interruptions to traffic and detours and appropriate protocol would be used where traffic would be temporarily diverted to one-lane. Normal traffic flow would be maintained to the extent possible and traffic control measures would be utilized to assist traffic negotiating through construction areas, as needed. Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would notify emergency services of the scheduled work and traffic implications of the work that would be conducted and would use various methods of communication to notify any potentially impacted residents, business owners, and the general public. Therefore, because the work consists of the replacement of existing pipeline, would not convert any new areas into a different use and impacts would only occur during construction, PHMSA's assessment is that there would be no impact to land use.

PHMSA considered the cumulative effects of this action with ongoing and planned transportation related construction projects that could cumulatively impact land use and transportation. Gas Board of the City of Fultondale has various maintenance, drainage improvement, and other projects on going within or near the project area. All municipalities and businesses must abide by the same requirements and coordinate with state and local agencies on any disruptions to normal traffic patterns. Through this coordination, the overall cumulative effects of multiple projects occurring would be minimized by planning and scheduling efforts with responsible agency oversight. Land use changes are not anticipated as the projects are occurring in an urbanized area that is built out and therefore would not change the existing residential or commercial use.

**Mitigation Measures:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall maintain traffic flows to the extent possible and use traffic control measures to assist traffic negotiating through construction areas, as needed.

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall coordinate with state and local agencies regarding detours and/or routing adjustments during construction and will notify any potentially impacted residents and/or business owners.

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall have a traffic control plan in place, prior to construction, and coordinate with the appropriate agency well in advance of any impacted emergency services or essential agency functions.

| **Noise and Vibration** | |
|---|---|
| **Question** | **Information and Justification** |
| Will the project construction occur for longer than a month at a single project location? | No |
| Will the project location be in proximity (less than 50-ft.) to noise sensitive receivers (residences, schools, houses of worship, etc.)? If so, what measures will be taken to reduce noise and vibration impacts to sensitive receptors? | Yes, the project would adhere to state and local noise regulations, limit construction activities to normal weekday business hours, and make sure equipment mufflers have proper maintenance. |
| Will the project require high-noise and vibration inducing construction methods? If so, please specify. | Yes, directional drills and trenching equipment. |
| Will the project comply with state and local ordinances? If so, identify applicable ordinances and limitations on noise/vibration times or sound levels. | Yes, the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would comply with the City of Birmingham noise ordinance in the project area which limits noise between 10 pm and 7 am except for an exemption for emergency repairs or maintenance. |
| Will construction activities require large bulldozers, hoe ram, or other vibratory equipment within 20 feet of a structure? | No |

**Conclusion:**

The project is located in the City of Birmingham, specifically in the Lewisburg Community. The ambient noise in the project area consists of a combination of environmental noise from road traffic, construction, industry, the built environment, population density and other sources. There are several sensitive noise receptors (residences, schools, etc.) located adjacent to the streets where work would occur.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action, the project would not move forward and the pipelines along the designated streets in the project area would not be replaced at this time, and likely would not be replaced all at once. It is likely that these pipelines would need to be repaired or replaced due to leaks or deteriorating conditions in the future. If replacement or repairs occur under emergency conditions, noise from construction equipment would add to that of the current ambient noise and would be of a shorter duration.

**Proposed Action:**

Excavators, dump trucks, skid steers, rollers, pavers, and other similar construction equipment would be used to

excavate a trench, lay pipe, compact soils and re-pave the affected areas. Pipeline may be installed in some areas via directional bore methods where drill rigs, excavators, reamers, and similar equipment would be used to install pipeline by horizontal directional drilling. Sensitive noise receptors are likely to experience temporary noise impacts while outdoors in the vicinity of the work; however, PHMSA's assessment is that the noise impacts would be minor and temporary and no adverse vibration impacts would result from the proposed work.

PHMSA considered the cumulative effects of this action with ongoing and planned transportation related construction projects that could cumulatively have an impact on the noise and vibration impacts within the City of Birmingham, specifically in the Lewisburg Community. Rural areas often have paving, drainage improvement, and other construction or maintenance projects on going which could occur within or near the project area which would contribute to increased noise. These construction and maintenance projects could occur at the same time as the Proposed Action alternative and would contribute to an increase in cumulative noise effects during construction. However, adhering to state and local noise ordinances would ensure the project does not cause cumulatively more than minor adverse noise or vibration impacts.

**Mitigation Measures:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale will comply with the City of Birmingham noise ordinance.

| **Environmental Justice** | |
|---|---|
| **Question** | **Information and Justification** |
| Using the EPA EJScreen or census data[9], is the project located in an area of minority and/or low-income individuals as defined by USDOT Order 5610.2(c)? If so, provide demographic data for minority and/or low-income individuals within ½ mile from the project area as a percentage of the total population. | Based on review of socioeconomic data using the EPAs EJScreen, the population residing within the general project area for City of Birmingham, specifically in the Lewisburg Community contains 65% low income and 68% minority populations. |
| Will the project displace existing residents or workers from their homes and communities? If so, what is the expected duration? | No |
| Will the project require service disruptions to homes and communities? If so, what is the expected communication and outreach plan to the residents and the duration of the outages? | No, minor service disruptions lasting less than one hour may be required to connect businesses and residences to the new pipeline. All affected parties would be notified of the temporary outage in advance by gas department personnel and service restored as quickly as possible. |
| Are there populations with Limited English Proficiency located in the project area? If so, what measures will be taken to provide communications in other languages? | No |

**Conclusion:**

Executive Order (E.O.) 14096—"Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All" was enacted on April 21, 2023. E.O. 14096 on environmental justice does not rescind E.O. 12898 – "Federal Actions

[7]https://ejscreen.epa.gov/

to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," which has been in effect since February 11, 1994 and is currently implemented through DOT Order 5610.2C. This implementation would continue until further guidance is provided regarding the implementation of the new E.O. 14096 on environmental justice.

PHMSA reviewed socioeconomic data using the EPAs EJScreen and found the population residing within the project area City of Birmingham, specifically in the Lewisburg Community contains 65% low income and 68% minority populations. The percentage of these populations is above the Jefferson County average of 33% low income and 51% minority populations. See Appendix 7, Environmental Justice, for socioeconomic data.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, existing and planned pipeline activities, including construction and maintenance activities, would continue unchanged. The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale would continue to use leak prone pipe material that could lead to safety incidents and service disruptions. Additionally, if a pipeline segment is not repaired or replaced prior to failure, it is likely to be associated with even more emissions under the No Action alternative. Thus, emissions benefits to the community associated with repairing or replacing existing pipelines with updated material would not be achieved and the incident risks and leaks would remain. There may be some degree of air pollution associated with construction activities for maintenance and repairs of existing pipelines under the No Action alternative, either through planned repair or replacement efforts or unplanned, emergency repairs or replacements.

**Proposed Action:**

The Proposed Action alternative would result in an overall reduction in GHG emissions. Construction activities would result in minor temporary air quality impacts, including the intentional venting of existing distribution lines prior to replacement. Noise impacts associated with construction are anticipated to be minor. Traffic impacts would be temporary and only minor disruptions or delays would occur. However, removal of leak prone pipe would reduce leaks and the potential for incidents, resulting in an increase in pipeline safety across the system while also improving operation and reliability. Therefore, consistent with Executive Order 12898 and DOT Order 5610.2(c), PHMSA's assessment is that the project would not result in disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority or low-income populations, or other underserved and disadvantaged communities and would not result in indirect or cumulative impacts.

**Mitigation Measures:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall provide advanced notification of service disruptions and construction schedule to all affected parties including residents and businesses adjacent to the project area.

| Safety | |
|---|---|
| **Question** | **Information and Justification** |
| Has a risk profile been developed to describe the condition of the current infrastructure and potential safety concerns? | Yes, as described in the Distribution Integrity Management Program (DIMP). |
| Has a public awareness program been developed and implemented that follows the guidance provided by the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice (RP) 1162? | Yes |
| Does the project area include pipes prone to leakage? | Yes |
| Will construction safety methods and procedures to protect human health and prevent/minimize hazardous materials releases during construction, including personal protection, workplace monitoring and site-specific health and safety plans, be utilized? If yes, document measures and reference appropriate safety plans. | Yes, construction safety measures would be implemented to protect health and minimize hazardous releases during construction. Safety would include personal protection, site monitoring, and site-specific safety plans. |
| Has an assessment of the project been performed to analyze the risk and benefits of implementation? | Yes, an assessment has been performed to analyze the risk and benefit of implementation. |

**Conclusion:**

The proposed project would replace historic, cast-iron pipes. Pipelines that are known to leak based on the material include cast iron, bare steel, wrought iron, and historic plastics with known issues (PIPES Act of 2020). PHMSA establishes safety regulations for all pipelines (49 CFR Parts 190-199). In 2011, following major natural gas pipeline incidents, DOT and PHMSA issued a Call to Action to accelerate the repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of the highest-risk pipeline infrastructure. Among other factors, pipeline age and material are significant risk indicators. Pipelines constructed of cast and wrought iron, as well as bare steel, are among the pipelines that pose the highest risk. This is reflected in the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale's DIMP plan. PHMSA continues to encourage legacy pipeline repair or replacement to increase the safety of these segments of the gas distribution systems. Pipeline incidents can result in death, injury, property damage, and environmental damage.

**No Action:**

Under the No Action alternative, the cast iron pipes would remain in their current location, state, and condition. Normal maintenance activities would occur, and pipes would be replaced under failed circumstances. Safety risks resulting from existing leak prone pipes remaining in place would persist until the existing leak-prone pipes are replaced.

**Proposed Action:**

The proposed project is necessary to replace leak prone pipes. This replacement is in alignment with the Gas

Board of the City of Fultondale's DIMP plan, increasing the overall safety of the community.

The project would reduce the risk profile of existing pipeline systems prone to methane leakage and would also benefit disadvantaged rural and urban communities with the safe provision of natural gas. The project responds to the need to address the potentially unsafe condition of the natural gas distribution system of pipelines. The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of pipelines would be constructed in accordance with industry best practices and would comply with all local, state, and federal regulations, including those for safety.

The project would reduce the risk profile of existing pipeline systems prone to methane leakage and would also benefit disadvantaged rural and urban communities with the safe provision of natural gas. The project responds to the need to address the potentially unsafe condition of the natural gas distribution system of pipelines. The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of pipelines would be constructed in accordance with industry best practices and would comply with all local, state, and federal regulations, including those for safety.

**Mitigation Measures:**

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall ensure their DIMP procedures are updated as necessary, the work is constructed in accordance with industry best practices and the project will comply with all local, state, and federal regulations, including those for safety.

The Gas Board of the City of Fultondale shall use standard construction safety methods and procedures; and conduct regular safety audits of crews performing work in the field and subsequent follow-up reporting and/or training, as required.

## III. Public Involvement

On November 9, 2022, PHMSA published a Federal Register notice (87 FR 67748) with a 30-day comment period soliciting comments on the "Tier 1 Nationwide Environmental Assessment for the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program." During the 30-day comment period, PHMSA received one comment letter from the APGA on various aspects of the program and air quality related analysis in the EA on December 9, 2022. This APGA letter is available for public review at the Docket No: PHMSA-2022-0123.[10] PHMSA reviewed the comment letter and determined the comments were not substantial and did not warrant further analysis. One comment provided by the APGA indicated that the majority of construction methods used for pipe replacements would be replacement by open trenching and that some may want to abandon the existing pipe rather than removing it for replacement. Any departures from methods described in the Tier 1 EA will require additional documentation from the project proponent, as reflected in this Tier 2.

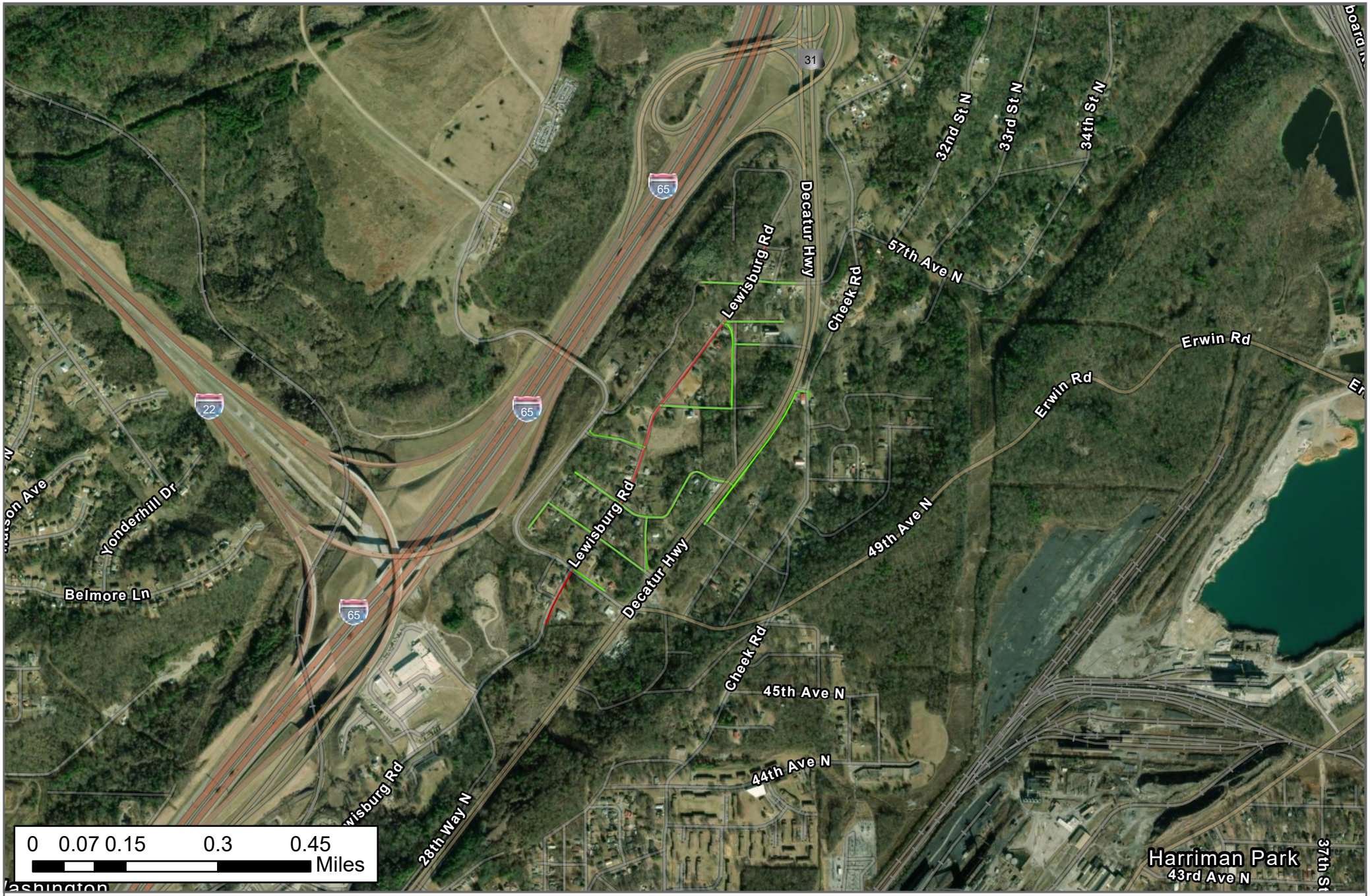
As part of this Tier 2, PHMSA is soliciting public comments through a public comment period. This Tier 2 is available on PHMSA's website where comments can be submitted to the contact noted below. PHMSA will accept public comments for 30 days on this Tier 2. PHMSA will consider comments received and incorporate them in the decision-making process. Consultation with appropriate agencies on related processes, regulations, and permits is ongoing. Please submit all comments to: PHMSABILGrantNEPAComments@dot.gov and reference NGDISM-FY22-EA-2023-16 in your response.

[10] https://www.regulations.gov/document/PHMSA-2022-0123-0002/comment

# Appendix A

# Project Maps

# Project Map




Name: Fultondale, Alabama
Scale: 13,000

2" PE
4" PE

N

**Service Layer Credits:** Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, Maxar

# Appendix B

# Methane Calculations

# Methane Leak Rate pre/post Construction

*Table 1 No Action Leak Rate*

| Pipeline Material Type | Average Rate (kg/mile/year) | Miles | Current Methane Leak Rate (kg/year) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cast Iron** | 4,597.40 | 2.38 | 10942 |
| **Unprotected steel** | 2,122.30 | 0 | 0 |
| **Protected steel** | 59.1 | 0 | 0 |
| **Plastic** | 190.9 | | 0 |
| **Total Annual Methane Leak Rate** | | | 10942 |
| **20-year Methane Emissions** | | | 218836 |

*Table 2 Proposed Action Leak Rate*

| Pipeline Material Type | Average Rate (kg/mile/year) | Miles | New Methane Leak Rate (kg/year) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Plastic** | 28.8 | 2.38 | 69 |
| **Year 1 Methane Reduction** | | | 10837 |
| **Annual Methane Reduction** | | | 10873 |
| **20-year Methane Reduction** | | | 217465 |

# Methane Blowdown Estimate

Equation 1 was used to estimate blowdown emissions in MCF, assuming a pipeline diameter (d) and pressure (P).

$$E_{blowdown} = V \times \frac{P_{pipe} + P_{atm}}{P_{atm}} \qquad (1)$$

Where the pipeline volume (V) is calculated by multiplying the cross-sectional area of the pipe by the length of pipeline (L):

$$V = \pi \times \frac{d^2}{4} \times L \qquad (2)$$

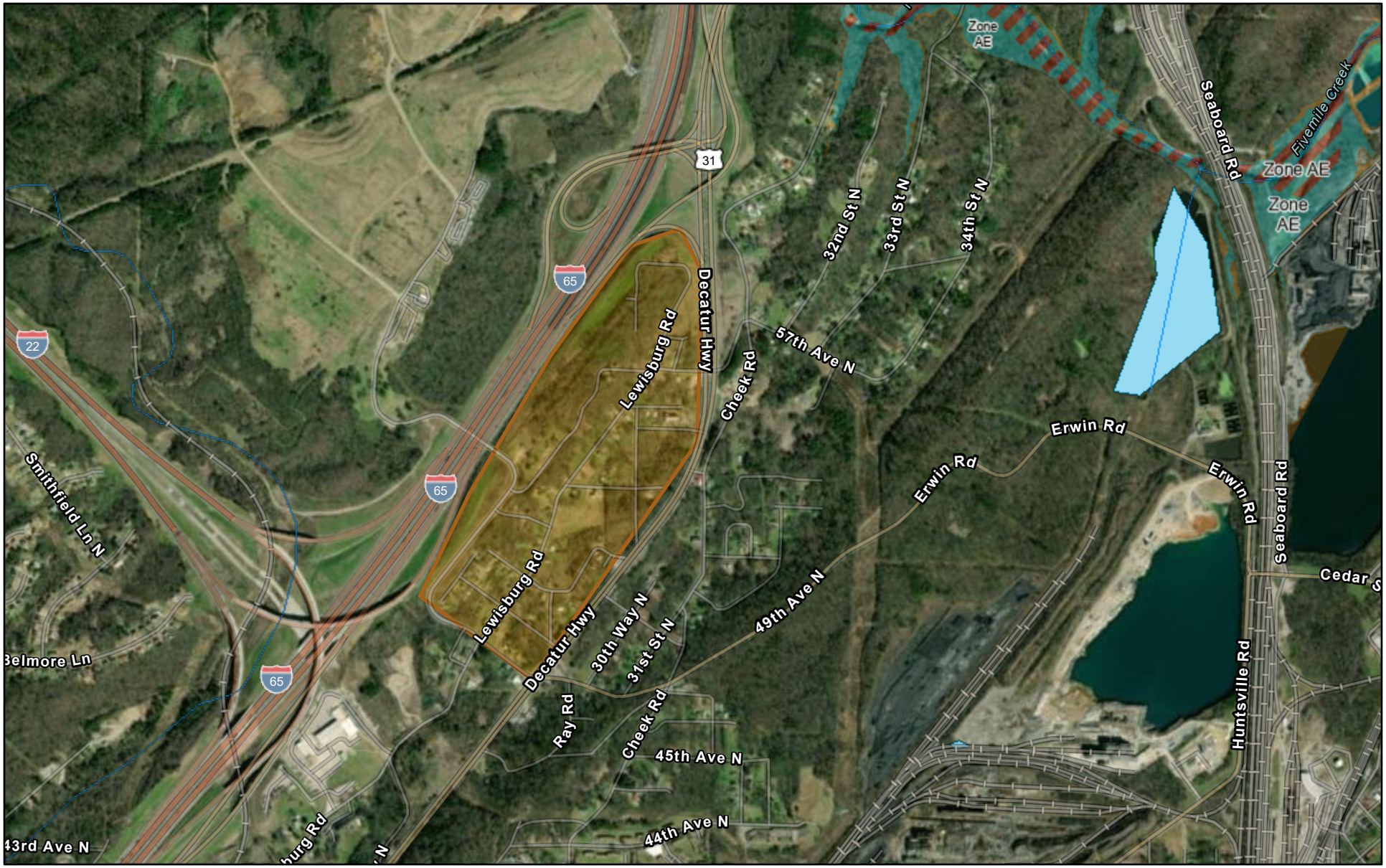
*Table 3 Proposed Action - Methane Blowdown*

| **Equation Inputs** | Pipe Section |
|---|---|
| **Inside Diameter = in** | 2.25 |
| **Blowdown Pressure** | 30 |
| **Length of Blowdown = ft** | 12,585 |
| **Blowdown MCF** | 1.06 |
| **Total** | 1.06 MCF (32 kg) |

# Appendix C

# Water Resources

# GAS BOARD OF CITY OF FULTONDALE WATER RESOURCES




October 31, 2023

Project Area

Flood Hazard Zones

1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Regulatory Floodway

Special Floodway

Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard

0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Area with Reduced Risk Due to Levee

Area with Risk Due to Levee

Streams

Water Bodies

1:18,056

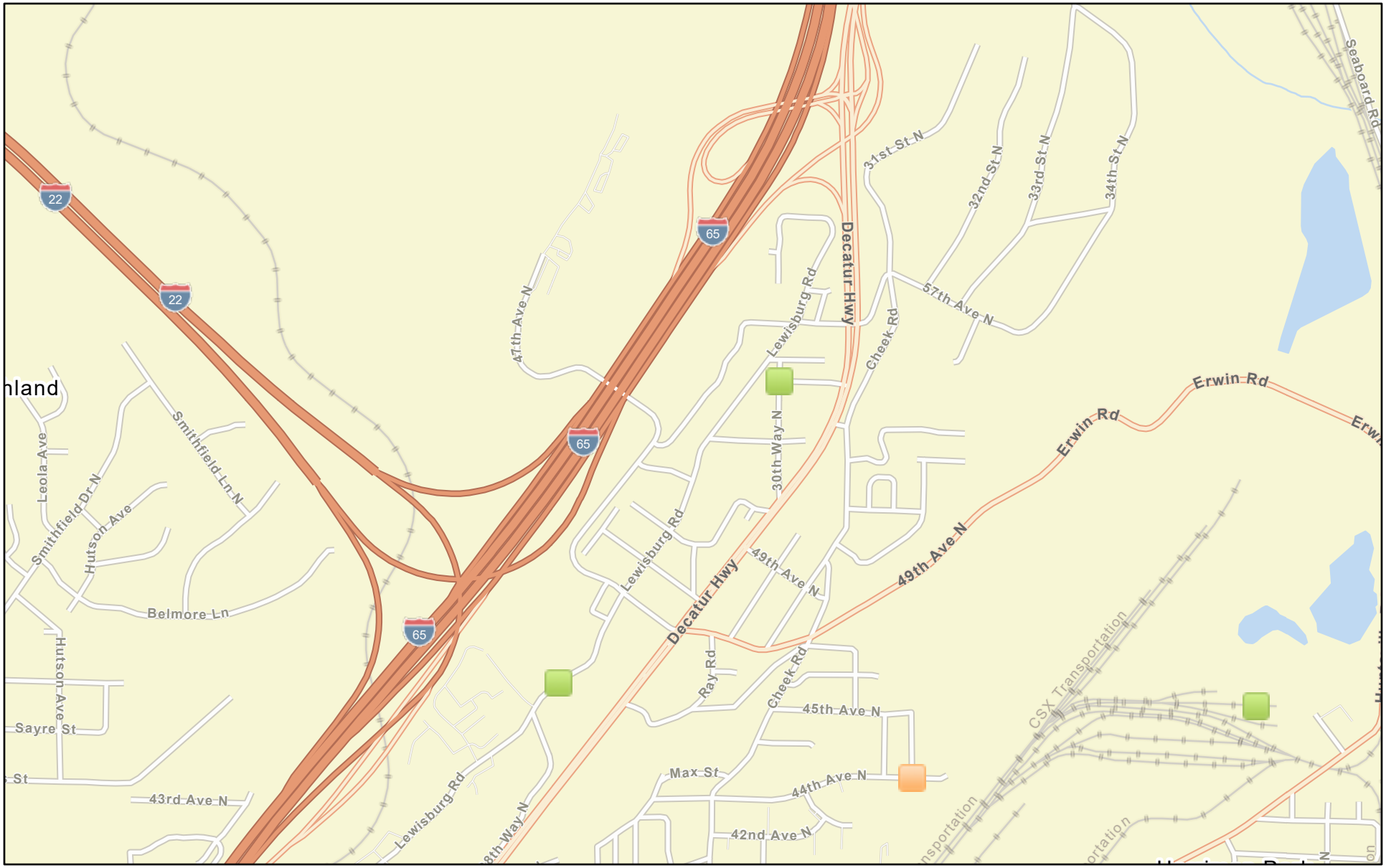
0 0.13 0.25 0.5 mi

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 km

# Appendix D

# Hazardous Materials

# Hazardous Materials




October 31, 2023

1:18,056

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 mi

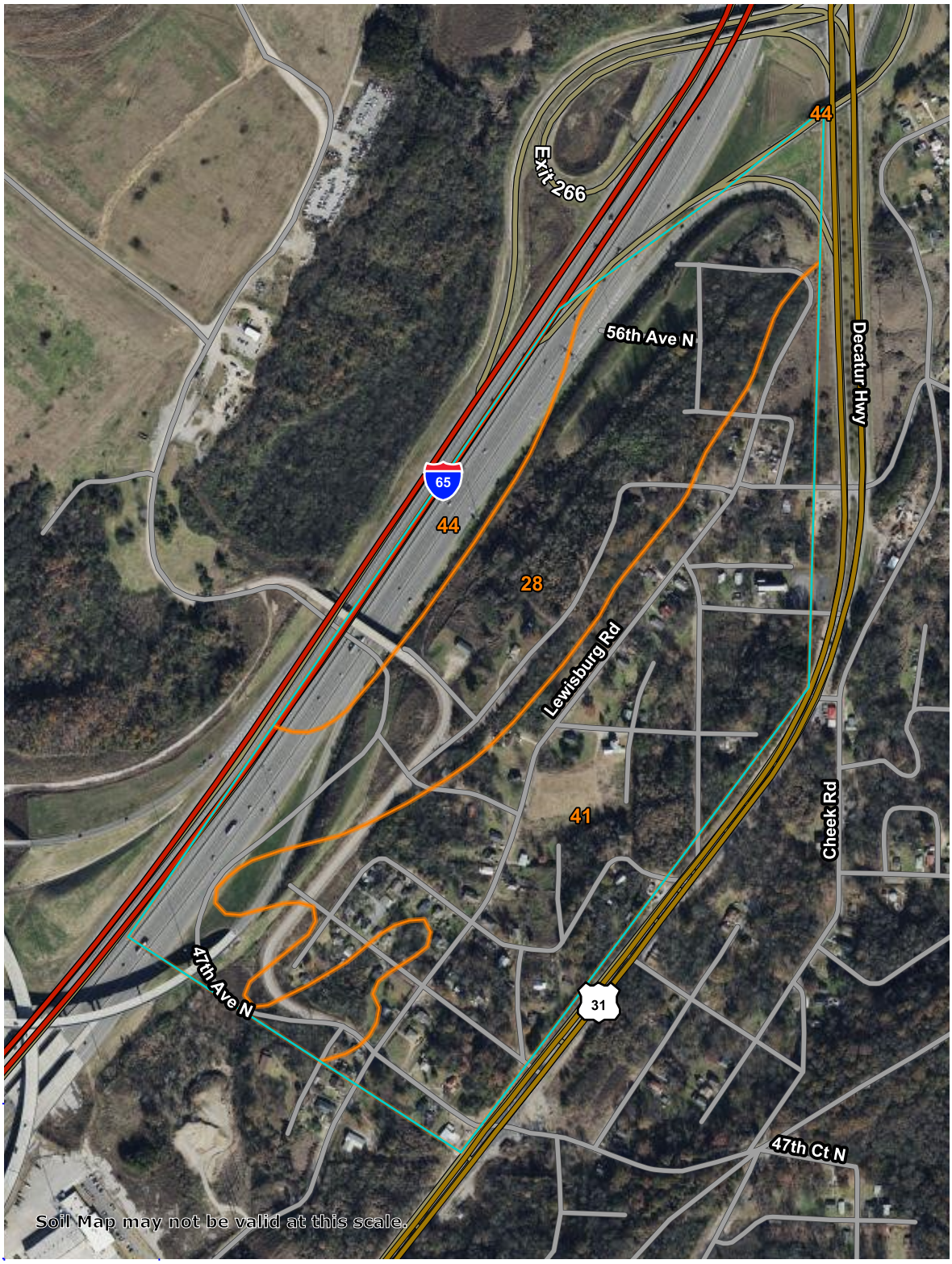
0 0.2 0.4 0.8 km

Brownfields (ACRES)

Hazardous Waste (RCRAInfo)

# Appendix E: Soil Map

86° 49' 1" W
86° 48' 12" W
33° 35' 8" N
33° 34' 14" N




Map Scale: 1:8,080 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 350 700 1400 2100

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84

## MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**
- Area of Interest (AOI)

**Soils**
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

**Special Point Features**
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

**Water Features**
- Streams and Canals

**Transportation**
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

**Background**
- Aerial Photography

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Alabama
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 11, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 8, 2020—Mar 8, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

# Map Unit Legend

| Map Unit Symbol | Map Unit Name | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Montevallo-Nauvoo-Urban land complex, 10 to 40 percent slopes | 64.2 | 42.3% |
| 41 | Townley-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes | 75.7 | 49.9% |
| 44 | Urban land | 11.8 | 7.8% |
| **Totals for Area of Interest** | | **151.7** | **100.0%** |

# Appendix F

# Biological Resources

# United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Alabama Ecological Services Field Office
1208 B Main Street
Daphne, AL 36526-4419
Phone: (251) 441-5181 Fax: (251) 441-6222
Email Address: alabama@fws.gov

In Reply Refer To: November 01, 2023
Project Code: 2024-0011493
Project Name: Gas Board of the City of Fultondale

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Project consultation requests may be submitted by mail or email (Alabama@fws.gov). **Ensure that the Project Code in the header of this letter is clearly referenced in any request for consultation or correspondence submitted to our office.**

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered

species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. **Ensure that the Project Code in the header of this letter is clearly referenced with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.**

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

# OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**Alabama Ecological Services Field Office**
1208 B Main Street
Daphne, AL 36526-4419
(251) 441-5181

# PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0011493
Project Name: Gas Board of the City of Fultondale
Project Type: Distribution Line - Maintenance/Modification - Below Ground
Project Description: Natural Gas Pipeline Replacement
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@33.573722450000005,-86.81623070399272,14z

Counties: Jefferson County, Alabama

# ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 13 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

## MAMMALS

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|---|
| Gray Bat *Myotis grisescens*<br>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6329 | Endangered |
| Indiana Bat *Myotis sodalis*<br>There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949 | Endangered |
| Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis*<br>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045 | Endangered |
| Tricolored Bat *Perimyotis subflavus*<br>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515 | Proposed Endangered |

## BIRDS

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|---|
| Whooping Crane *Grus americana*<br>Population: U.S.A. (AL, AR, CO, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NC, NM, OH, SC, TN, UT, VA, WI, WV, western half of WY)<br>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758 | Experimental Population, Non-Essential |

## REPTILES

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|---|
| Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii*<br>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658 | Proposed Threatened |
| Flattened Musk Turtle *Sternotherus depressus*<br>Population: Black Warrior R. system upstream from Bankhead Dam<br>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6961 | Threatened |

## AMPHIBIANS

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|---|
| Black Warrior (=sipsey Fork) Waterdog *Necturus alabamensis*<br>There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5426 | Endangered |

## FISHES

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|---|
| Rush Darter *Etheostoma phytophilum*<br>There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2779 | Endangered |
| Watercress Darter *Etheostoma nuchale*<br>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1838 | Endangered |

## CLAMS

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|---|
| Finelined Pocketbook *Hamiota altilis*<br>There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1393 | Threatened |
| Ovate Clubshell *Pleurobema perovatum*<br>There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5430 | Endangered |

## INSECTS

| NAME | STATUS |
|---|---|
| Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*<br>No critical habitat has been designated for this species.<br>Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743 | Candidate |

## CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

## IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Department of Transportation
Name: Jason Holloman
Address: 220 Binney Street
City: Cambridge
State: MA
Zip: 02142
Email jason.holloman@dot.gov
Phone: 6174943048

## LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Lead Agency: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

| ALABAMA STATE LISTED SPECIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GROUP | SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME | COUNTY |
| Amphibians | Plethodon websteri | Webster's Salamander | Jefferson (AL) |
| Caddisflies | Cheumatopsyche cahaba | Caddisfly | Jefferson (AL) |
| Caddisflies | Hydropsyche hageni | A Caddisfly | Jefferson (AL) |
| Crayfishes | Cambarus ludovicianus | Painted Devil Crayfish | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Berberis canadensis | American Barberry | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Bigelowia nuttallii | Nuttall's Rayless Goldenrod | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Cladrastis kentukea | Yellowwood | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Clinopodium glabellum | Ozark Savory | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Cuscuta harperi | Harper's Dodder | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Dalea foliosa | Leafy Prairie Clover | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Delphinium alabamicum | Alabama Larkspur | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Euonymus atropurpureus | Wahoo | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Frasera caroliniensis | Carolina Gentian | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Leavenworthia exigua var. lutea | Pasture Glade-cress | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Neviusia alabamensis | Alabama Snow-wreath | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Phemeranthus mengesii | Menge's Fame-flower | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Quercus boyntonii | Boynton's Sand Post Oak | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Quercus georgiana | Georgia Oak | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Rudbeckia auriculata | Eared Coneflower | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Scutellaria alabamensis | Alabama Skullcap | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Triosteum angustifolium | Yellowleaf Tinker's-weed | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Sedum nevii | Nevius' Stonecrop | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dicots | Monarda clinopodia | Basil Bee-balm | Jefferson (AL) |
| Dragonflies and Damselflies | Argia plana | Springwater Dancer | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Cyprinella caerulea | Blue Shiner | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Etheostoma chermocki | Vermilion Darter | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Etheostoma douglasi | Tuskaloosa Darter | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Etheostoma nuchale | Watercress Darter | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Etheostoma phytophilum | Rush Darter | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Etheostoma rupestre | Rock Darter | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Hybopsis winchelli | Clear Chub | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Ichthyomyzon castaneus | Chestnut Lamprey | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Notropis asperifrons | Burrhead Shiner | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Notropis cahabae | Cahaba Shiner | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Percina brevicauda | Coal Darter | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Percina shumardi | River Darter | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Etheostoma rupestre | Rock Darter | Jefferson (AL) |
| Fishes - Freshwater and Anadromous Bony, Cartilaginous; Lampreys | Etheostoma rupestre | Rock Darter | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Amblema plicata | Threeridge | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Cyclonaias asperata | Alabama Orb | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Ellipsaria lineolata | Butterfly | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Elliptio arctata | Delicate Spike | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Elliptio crassidens | Elephantear | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Epioblasma metastriata | Upland Combshell | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Fusconaia cerina | Gulf Pigtoe | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Hamiota altilis | Finelined Pocketbook | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Lampsilis ornata | Southern Pocketbook | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Lampsilis teres | Yellow Sandshell | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Lasmigona alabamensis | Alabama Heelsplitter | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Leptodea fragilis | Fragile Papershell | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Ligumia recta | Black Sandshell | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Obliquaria reflexa | Threehorn Wartyback | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Pleurobema decisum | Southern Clubshell | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Potamilus purpuratus | Bleufer | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Ptychobranchus foremanianus | Rayed Kidneyshell | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Pyganodon grandis | Giant Floater | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Quadrula apiculata | Southern Mapleleaf | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Epioblasma metastriata | Upland Combshell | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Quadrula rumphiana | Ridged Mapleleaf | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Quadrula verrucosa | Pistolgrip | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Villosa vibex | Southern Rainbow | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Mussels | Ptychobranchus foremanianus | Rayed Kidneyshell | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Snails | Elimia cahawbensis | Cahaba Elimia | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Snails | Elimia carinifera | Sharp-crest Elimia | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Snails | Elimia carinocostata | Fluted Elimia | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Snails | Elimia clara | Riffle Elimia | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Snails | Elimia carinocostata | Fluted Elimia | Jefferson (AL) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freshwater Snails | Elimia clara | Riffle Elimia | Jefferson (AL) |
| Freshwater Snails | Elimia cahawbensis | Cahaba Elimia | Jefferson (AL) |
| Horsetails | Equisetum arvense | Field Horsetail | Jefferson (AL) |
| Mammals | Spilogale putorius | Eastern Spotted Skunk | Jefferson (AL) |
| Monocots | Carex decomposita | Cypress-knee Sedge | Jefferson (AL) |
| Monocots | Hymenocallis coronaria | Shoals Spider-lily | Jefferson (AL) |
| Monocots | Listera australis | Southern Twayblade | Jefferson (AL) |
| Monocots | Trillium decumbens | Decumbent Trillium | Jefferson (AL) |
| Reptiles | Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus | Northern Pinesnake | Jefferson (AL) |
| Spiders and other Chelicerates | Aphrastochthonius pecki | A Cave Obligate Pseudoscorpion | Jefferson (AL) |
| Spiders and other Chelicerates | Appaleptoneta jonesi | A Cave Spider | Jefferson (AL) |
| Turtles | Sternotherus depressus | Flattened Musk Turtle | Jefferson (AL) |

# Appendix G

# Cultural Resources

U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety
Administration**

1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE
Washington, DC 20590

December 29, 2023

Lisa D. Jones
Executive Director, State Historic Preservation Officer
Alabama Historical Commission
468 South Perry Street
PO Box 300900
Montgomery, AL 36130-0900

**Section 106 Consultation:** PHMSA Pipeline Replacement Project in Fultondale, Alabama
**Grant Recipient:** Gas Board of the City of Fultondale
**Project Location:** City of Fultondale, Jefferson County, Alabama

Dear Lisa D. Jones:

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) provides funds authorized under the Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program. PHMSA proposes to provide funds to the Gas Board of the City of Fultondale (City) for the replacement of pipelines (Undertaking). PHMSA is initiating consultation for the above referenced Undertaking in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the associated implementing regulations, 36 CFR Part 800 (Section 106). The information provided below supplements the Alabama Historical Commission's (AHC) Section 106 Project Review Consultation Form, which is enclosed in **Attachment A**.

**Project Description/Background**

The Undertaking consists of the replacement of 2.38 miles of cast iron pipelines that was installed in the 1960s in the Lewisburg Community within the Fultondale gas system. The pipelines to be replaced are located within the existing right-of-way (ROW), which encompasses various roads, signage, sidewalks, and grassy areas throughout the City of Birmingham and Jefferson County.

The existing pipelines being replaced are between 2 to 4 inches in diameter and will be replaced with equivalent diameter polyethylene (PE) plastic pipes. At most locations, the new gas lines will be located adjacent to, and approximately 3 to 5 feet from, the existing gas lines, depending on field conditions, existing utilities, and ROW width. The replacement gas lines will be installed at a depth of 36 inches below grade. Ground disturbance for the replacement of pipeline will include a maximum depth of 4 feet and a trench width of 12 to 18 inches. Construction methods will include directional boring and cut and cover (trenching) in the grassy areas adjacent to the roadway. The existing pipelines will be abandoned in place after utility services have been moved to the replacement pipelines.

The Undertaking will also include the replacement of existing service lines to active customers, which will take place within existing utility easements along grassy areas leading up to the front or side of the building. Service lines will be installed at a depth of 3 feet in the roadway ROW and 2 feet outside the roadway ROW.

The staging area for the Undertaking will be the Fultondale Gas Board Warehouse at 1615 Old New Castle Road in Fultondale, which includes paved and gravel areas. Project location maps are enclosed in **Attachment B**. Photographs showing the overall character of the project areas are included in **Attachment C**.

**Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1), the Area of Potential Effects (APE) is defined as the geographic area(s) within which the Undertaking may directly or indirectly affect historic resources. Based on the proposed scope of work, PHMSA has delineated the APE for this Undertaking to encompass the existing ROW where the pipeline replacements will take place, adjacent parcels where the service line work will take place, and the staging area at 1615 Old New Castle Road in Fultondale. The ROW width varies throughout the project area between 30 to 60 feet wide and includes the roadway, some curb and gutter, driveways to residences, mailboxes, trees and shrubs, drainage pipes, and other utilities. The APE extends to the depth of proposed ground disturbance of up to 4 feet. The Undertaking does not have the potential to cause visual or audible effects after the completion of construction. The APE map is shown on the map in **Attachment B**.

**Identification and Evaluation**

To identify historic properties in the APE, individuals who meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards reviewed available information on previously identified historic properties in the APE, including the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) database, AHC's Historic Preservation GIS Map, Alabama Cultural Resources Online Database (ACROD), University of Alabama's Cemeteries Web Atlas, Find a Grave online database, historic aerials, topographic maps, and the USDA Web Soil Survey. SOI-qualified individuals also conducted research to determine if there are any previously unidentified properties within the APE that are 45 years of age or older and may be eligible for the NRHP.

***Historic Architecture***

There are no NRHP-listed above-ground resources within the APE. Additionally, a search of the AHC's Historic Preservation GIS Map found no known potentially significant above-ground resources within the APE. Due to the scale and nature of the Undertaking, which is limited to the replacement of existing pipelines and service lines within existing ROW and utility easements, the identification effort for previously unknown above-ground resources within the APE focused on identifying properties that are susceptible to the effects of pipeline and service line replacements and could experience diminished integrity as a result of the Undertaking. While the service line replacements will take place leading up to buildings, the project will be limited to below-ground construction, and no alterations to the buildings are anticipated. Furthermore, the work will not have any lasting visual or audible effects. A review of the APE found no potentially significant above-ground resources that have the potential to be affected by the Undertaking.

***Archaeology***

Alabama's archaeological site file database, ACROD, was examined to identify the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and previously conducted archaeological surveys within a half-mile of the APE. Two sections, a northern section and southern section, comprise the APE and their half-mile search radiuses. The northern section APE is the proposed staging area, and the southern section APE is comprised of the pipeline installation corridor. As a result of the site file search, no archaeological sites were identified, and only one archaeological survey was located within a half-mile radius. The survey boundary does not intersect the APE. In 2003, the Office of Archaeological Research conducted a reconnaissance of an existing borrow pit in Fultondale north of the southern portion of the APE (Musselman 2003). No sites were identified during the survey.

An examination of Web Soil Survey data within the APE reveals three soil types within the APE (see Table 1). Well drained and moderately well drained soils can be indicative of human habitation during both the pre-contact and historic periods. All soils within the APE are well draining soil types. Typically slopes greater than 15 percent are not suitable for human occupation, and soil types within the APE vary from 6-45 percent slope. The Montevallo-Nauvoo soils exceed the 15 percent slope threshold, but they comprise only approximately 12 percent of the APE. The APE is mostly comprised of Townley soils, which are well drained and suitable for human habitation in both the pre-contact and historic periods. However, 98% of the APE is urban land complex. Additionally, topographic maps reveal that no waterways intersect the APE. Proximity to water generally indicates a suitable environment for both precontact and historic human activity.

Table 1. Soil Types within the APE

| Soil Type | Drainage Class | Slope | Percent of APE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montevallo-Nauvoo-Urban land complex | Well drained | 10-40 percent | 10.7 |
| Montevallo-Nauvoo association | Well drained | 6-45 percent | 1.4 |
| Townley-Urban land complex | Well drained | 8-15 percent | 87.9 |

The University of Alabama's Cemeteries Web Atlas, the Find a Grave online database, and topographic maps were reviewed to identify the presence of historic-age cemeteries within the APE. No previously recorded cemeteries were noted within the APE. It is possible that smaller family plots, not always included in such databases, may exist within the APE. Additionally, the National Park Service Cultural Resource GIS website was consulted to identify any NRHP-listed properties within the APE. A review of this database revealed no NRHP-listed or eligible properties within the APE or within a half-mile.

Historic topographic maps and historic aerials were examined for archaeological resource sensitivity within the APE. The presence of structures on historic maps and aerial photography may indicate the likelihood of historic period archaeological deposits associated with the occupation of these structures. The APE is comprised of suburban portions north of Birmingham. On the 1895 topographic map, the northern section APE is located on an upland area above Black Creek and is approximately a half-mile west of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The southern section of the APE shows the historic-age town of Lewisburg within a half-mile, though no features or buildings are noted within the APE. A 1907 topographic map shows two mining operations (Graves Mines and Morrow Mines) within a half-mile of the southern section of the APE. Several residential developments appear on the 1907 map within this southern section. Their proximity may suggest housing for miners and their families.

Historic aerial imagery of the APE from 1947 shows the northern section of the APE as a cleared but grassed section of land between the road and a railroad. By 1970, this section of the APE appears to be comprised of a storage area for equipment, timber, building materials, or road materials. Modern imagery shows this section to be a paved storage area for equipment. Imagery from 1947 shows the southern section of the APE to be comprised of residential streets off the main road. This section remains a residential area until the present day.

Background research revealed no archaeological sites or surveys within a half-mile of the APE. While the APE has not been previously surveyed for archaeological resources, there is a low potential for intact significant archaeological deposits to exist within the areas of proposed ground disturbance. No known cemeteries or NRHP-listed or eligible properties were identified within the APE. Modern aerial imagery shows the northern section of the APE, which will be used for staging, to be fully paved and currently used as equipment storage. The southern section of the APE is comprised of residential areas and ROW that has

been previously disturbed by utility installation and road construction. The Undertaking includes replacement of 2.38 miles of cast iron piping in existing roadways, and ground disturbance will take place within areas of previous disturbance by original installation of the existing utilities, driveway construction, and drainage pipes. The replacement pipeline will be installed at a maximum vertical depth of 4 feet, and from 3 to 5 feet horizontally from the original pipeline installation. While no archaeological surveys have been conducted within the APE, there is a low to moderate potential for archaeological deposits within the APE. However, the ground disturbance caused by previous utility installation and road and sidewalk construction has likely compromised the integrity and context of any previously intact archaeological deposits that may exist within the ROW. Due to the limited scope of work and the low likelihood of encountering intact significant archaeological deposits, no additional survey is recommended at this time.

**Determination of Effect**

Based on the aforementioned identification and evaluation, PHMSA finds that there are no historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l) within the APE. Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1), PHMSA has determined the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected.

**Consulting Party Outreach**

PHMSA identified parties that may be interested in the Undertaking and its effects on historic properties. PHMSA invites the individuals/organizations copied on this letter to participate as Section 106 consulting parties. Invited parties should indicate their willingness to participate as a consulting party and provide comments on the enclosed form (**Attachment D**) within 30 calendar days from the date on this letter. Note that a non-response is considered to be a declination to participate; however, interested parties can request to join consultation at any time in the process. If any invited party expresses concerns about the Undertaking's potential effects to historic properties, PHMSA will consult with the party to resolve those concerns prior to project implementation.

PHMSA will also invite the following federally recognized tribes to participate in consultation by separate letter:

- Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
- Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
- Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana
- Muscogee (Creek) Nation

**Request for Section 106 Concurrence**

Based on the information presented above, PHMSA finds that the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected. PHMSA is submitting this Undertaking to your office for your review and comment. PHMSA requests your concurrence with this determination of effect within 30 calendar days of the date of this letter. Should you need additional information, please contact Amy Hootman, Section 106 specialist, at PHMSASection106@dot.gov or 857-998-9981.

Sincerely,

Matt Fuller
Senior Environmental Protection Specialist

MF/ah

cc: Jason Holloman, Environmental Protection Specialist, USDOT Volpe Center
Damond Smith, PHMSA Grant Coordinator
Brian Bookout, City of Fultondale
Carl H. Marbury, Chairman, Jefferson County Historical Commission

Enclosures:
Attachment A: Section 106 Project Review Consultation Form
Attachment B: Project Location and APE Maps
Attachment C: Project Area Photographs
Attachment D: Consulting Party Response Form

# ATTACHMENT A

## Section 106 Project Review Consultation Form

ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
**SECTION 106 PROJECT REVIEW CONSULTATION FORM**

Federal laws exist to ensure that federal agencies or their designated applicants carefully consider historic preservation in federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended directs this review. http://www.achp.gov/106summary.html. At a minimum, submission of this completed form and attachments constitutes a request for review by the Alabama Historical Commission, which is the Alabama State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). **The responsibility for preparing documentation, including the identification of archaeological and architectural properties and the assessment of potential effects resulting from the project, rests with the federal or state agency, or its designated applicant.** The role of the Alabama SHPO is to review, comment, and consult with federal/state agencies or their designees. The Alabama SHPO's ability to complete a timely project review largely depends on the quality of the material submitted. Some applicants may find it advantageous to hire a professional consultant with expertise in archaeology, history and/or architectural history.

PROJECT NAME
PHMSA Pipeline Replacement Project in Fultondale, Alabama

FEDERAL AGENCY PROVIDING FUNDS, LICENSE, OR PERMIT
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER
N/A

FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACT NAME AND E-MAIL/PHONE NUMBER
Amy Hootman, Environmental Protection Specialist, Amy.Hootman@dot.gov, 857-998-9981

STATE AGENCY PROVIDING FUNDS, LICENSE, OR PERMIT (IF APPLICABLE)
N/A

STATE AGENCY CONTACT NAME AND E-MAIL ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER, MAILING ADDRESS
N/A

AHC NUMBER (If project has been previously submitted)
N/A

APPLICANT NAME:
N/A

APPLICANT MAILING ADDRESS:
N/A

APPLICANT TELEPHONE:
N/A

APPLICANT EMAIL:
N/A

CONTACT NAME (if different than applicant):
N/A

CONTACT MAILING ADDRESS:
N/A

CONTACT TELEPHONE:
N/A

CONTACT EMAIL (Person to whom AHC should email response letter):
N/A

CONTRACTOR TYPE: ☐ ARCHAEOLOGIST; ☐ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN; ☑NONE; ☐OTHER:

CONTRACTOR NAME:
N/A

CONTRACTOR MAILING ADDRESS:
N/A

CONTRACTOR TELEPHONE:
N/A

CONTRACTOR EMAIL:
N/A

## PROJECT LOCATION

| STREET ADDRESS | CITY |
|---|---|
| Various | Fultondale |

| COUNTY | ZIP CODE |
|---|---|
| Jefferson County | 35207 |

LATITUDE / LONGITUDE: USE DECIMAL DEGREES EXAMPLE: 32.3722N, -86.3083W

Various; center of staging area: 33.60945, -86.7952; ce

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Will the project involve any of the following? Check all that apply.

- ☐ exterior rehabiliation work;
- ☐ interior rehabilitation work;
- ☐ cellular equipment located on buildings;
- ☐ streetscapes/sidewalks/lighting;
- ☐ new construction; and/or
- ☐ demolition

Describe the overall project in DETAIL. Be sure to describe any items checked above. Use additional pages if necessary.

Please see cover letter.

## AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE varies with project types and can be direct or indirect (physical, visual, auditory, etc.). The APE is defined as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character of use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." Factors to consider when determining the APE include; topography, vegetation, existing development, orientation of an existing resource to the project, physical siting of a resource, and existing and planned future development. For example:

1) Rehabilitation, renovation, and/or demolition of a historic building or structure, or new construction: the APE might include the building itself and the adjacent setting.
2) Streetscapes: the APE might include the viewshed from the street.
3) Pedestrian/bicycle facilities: the APE might extend the length of the corridor and for some distance on both sides of the corridor.
4) Underground utilities: the APE would usually be limited to the area of ground disturbance.

Attach a map indicating the precise location of the project and the boundaries of the APE, preferably a clear color copy of a USGS topographic quadrangle map (7.5 minute). For projects in urban areas, also include a city map that shows more detail. USGS topographic maps can be printed from this website: https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/. City maps can be printed using www.google.com/maps.

Provide current, high resolution color photographs that illustrate the project area and the entire APE as defined above.

## ARCHAEOLOGY (Ground Disturbing Activities)

Has the ground in the project area been disturbed other than by agriculture (i.e. grading, grubbing, clear cutting, filling, etc.)?
☑Yes ☐No ☐Don't know ☐N/A

If yes, describe in detail. Use additional pages as necessary. Photographs are helpful.

Please see cover letter.

Describe the present use and condition of the property. Use additional pages as necessary.

Please see cover letter.

To your knowledge, has a Cultural Resource Assessment (CRA) been conducted in the proposed project area?
☐Yes ☑No ☐Don't know ☐N/A

If yes, attach a copy of the cultural resources assessment report.

## ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Above-ground properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) should be evaluated for the eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. It is the federal agency's (or their designee) responsibility to identify properties in the APE, apply the National Register (NR) criteria, and determine whether a property is eligible or not. Those determinations are sent to our office for review and comment. All properties evaluated should be accompanied by current photographs, and these locations should be keyed to a good quality USGS topographic map. Some applicants may find it advantageous to hire a historic preservation professional with expertise in history and/or architectural history to complete the identification and evaluation of historic properties. The Alabama Historical Commission publishes a GIS map of properties that have been documented by or through our office. The map includes properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Alabama Register of Landmarks & Heritage, Alabama Historic Cemetery Register, county architectural surveys, and other files. The GIS map can be accessed here: https://ahc.alabama.gov/historicpreservationmap.aspx The GIS map should function as a research tool, not an up-to-the-minute inventory about every historic and/or architecturally significant property in the state. This tool allows researchers to investigate and review potentially significant properties according to the best data that is available in the Alabama Historical Commission's files. The absence of a property from the map does not imply that an unidentified property lacks historic or architectural importance.

1) Within the APE, are there properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places?

☐ YES If yes, identify the properties by name, address, and photo number.

☑ NO If no, identify the properties by name, address, and photo number. Provide an explanation as to why properties identified are not eligible for the National Register. A discussion of the National Register seven aspects of integrity and the applicable National Register criteria must be included. Refer to the National Park Service's website: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf Use additional pages as necessary.

Please see cover letter.

**EFFECTS DETERMINATION**

An effect occurs when an action alters the characteristics of a property that may qualify it for the National Register of Historic Places. How will this project affect any of the properties identified in the previous section? Will the project take away or change anything within the boundaries of a historic property? Will the project change the view from or the view to any historic properties? Will the project introduce any audible or atmospheric elements? Will the project result in the transfer, lease, or sale of any of the identified properties? Use additional sheets as necessary.

Based on the identification and evaluation, PHMSA finds that there are no historic properties as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l) within the APE. Therefore, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1), PHMSA has determined the Undertaking will result in No Historic Properties Affected.

| **CHECKLIST: Did you provide the following information?** | |
|---|---|
| ☑ Completed form. | ☑ Photographs* of current site conditions and all identified historic properties keyed to a site map. |
| ☑ Maps with project area, APE, and any historic properties marked and identified. | ☐ For new construction, rehabilitations, etc., attach work plans, drawings, etc. |
| ☐ Other supporting documents (if necessary to explain the project). | ☑ Description of present use and condition of the project area. |

*A note about photographs: Digital photos must be current, high resolution, and adequately show the resource. Take photographs of the overall property and the exterior of each building on the property, including outbuildings. Include views of the overall setting, views of the building in its immediate surrounding showing the relationship of the building to neighboring buildings, and views of significant landscape features (i.e. tree lined approaches, stone walls, formal gardens, etc.). Exterior views of the building should include full views of each side (if possible) and views of important architectural details. Key all photographs to a site map.

If the project involves rehabilitation, include photographs of the building(s) involved and especially the areas of the building slated for rehab work. Label each exterior view to a site map and label all interior views. If the project involves new construction, include photographs of the surrounding area looking out from the project site. Include photographs of any buildings that are located on the project property or on adjoining property.

**NOTE: Section 106 regulations provide for a 30-day response time by the Alabama SHPO from the date of receipt. Project activities may not begin until our office has reviewed this information and issued comments.**

**Upon receipt, applications and attachments become the property of the State of Alabama.**

For questions regarding this form or the Section 106 Review Process, contact Amanda McBride, Section 106 Coordinator, at 334.230.2692 or Amanda.McBride@ahc.alabama.gov.

**All projects must be submitted digitally**

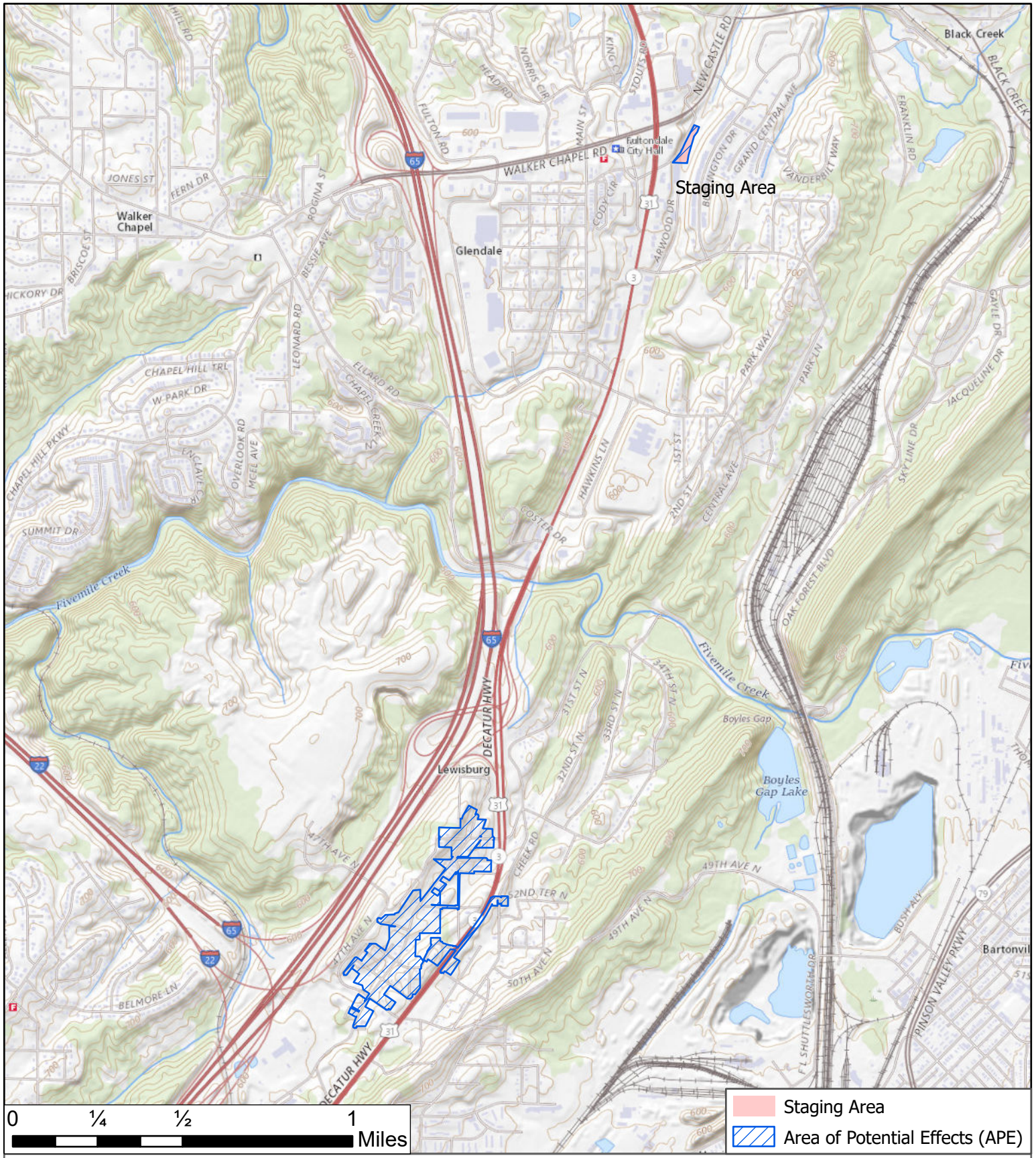
E-mail this form and supporting documents to Section.106@ahc.alabama.gov This is the only approved e-mail address for project submission. Projects sent to any other e-mail address will not be accepted. The attachment size cannot exceed 19 MB. Alternatively, you may submit projects with larger attachments through an online system to be determined by the AHC.
Please limit your submission to cultural resources information only.

**Contact Amanda McBride for any questions on digital submissions**

# ATTACHMENT B

## Project Location and APE Maps

# Area of Potential Effects Map




Name: Fultondale, AL Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 24,000
Total Acreage: 53.73
USGS Basemap: Birmingham North
Fultondale, AL, Jefferson County

N

**Service Layer Credits:** USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed April, 2023.

# Area of Potential Effects Map


Name: Fultondale, AL Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 5,250
Total Acreage: 53.73
Fultondale, AL, Jefferson County

N

# Area of Potential Effects Map


Name: Fultondale, AL Gas Line Replacement
Scale: 1,250
Total Acreage: 53.73
Fultondale, AL, Jefferson County
Staging Area

N

# ATTACHMENT C

## Project Area Photographs

Photo 1. View looking north down APE along Lewisburg Road.

Photo 2. View looking west down APE along 53rd Court N.

Photo 3. View looking north at the Lewisburg Road and 52nd Ave N intersection.


Photo 4. View looking east down 49th Avenue at Lewisburg Road intersection.

Photo 5. View looking east down 49th Avenue N.

Photo 6. View looking south down Tyler Street and 48th Ave N intersection.

Photo 7. View looking north down Lewisburg Road.

Photo 8. View looking north down US Highway 31.

**ATTACHMENT D**

**Consulting Party Response Form**

# Section 106 Consulting Party Response Form

**Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)**

**Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program**

## Project Name/Location:

**Date:** _____ **Organization:** _____

**Name:** _____ **Affiliation:** _____

**Address:** _____ **Phone Number:** _____

_____ **E-mail:** _____

_____

**Please check one of the following:**

○ **Yes,** I, or my organization, would like to participate in consultation on the project's potential effects to historic properties. I, or my organization, has a legal or economic relation to the project or affected properties or have a concern with the project's effects on historic properties.

○ **No,** I, or my organization, do(es) not wish to participate as a consulting party for the project.

**Do you know of any other potential consulting parties that should be contacted? If so, please list the name, email, or other contact information below.**

_____

_____

_____

**Comments:** _____

_____

_____

_____

**Please return by:**

**Please return to**: Kathering Giraldo
USDOT Volpe Center
220 Binney Street, Cambridge, MA
E-mail: PHMSASection106@dot.gov

# Appendix H: Environmental Justice

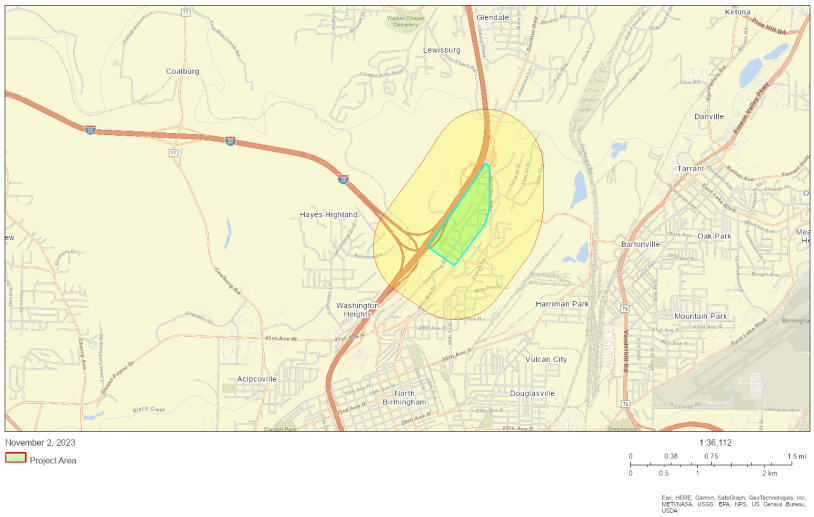
# EJScreen Community Report

This report provides environmental and socioeconomic information for user-defined areas, and combines that data into environmental justice and supplemental indexes.

## Jefferson County, AL

.5 miles Ring around the Area
Population: 1,183
Area in square miles: 2.18

A3 Landscape




### LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

| LANGUAGE | PERCENT |
|---|---|
| English | 93% |
| Spanish | 4% |
| French, Haitian, or Cajun | 2% |
| Chinese (including Mandarin, Cantonese) | 1% |
| Total Non-English | 7% |

### COMMUNITY INFORMATION

- Low income: 65 percent
- People of color: 68 percent
- Less than high school education: 23 percent
- Limited English households: 0 percent
- Unemployment: 8 percent
- Persons with disabilities: 37 percent
- Male: 45 percent
- Female: 55 percent
- 73 years — Average life expectancy
- $32,017 — Per capita income
- Number of households: 487
- Owner occupied: 47 percent

### BREAKDOWN BY RACE

- White: 32%
- Black: 63%
- American Indian: 0%
- Asian: 0%
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 0%
- Other race: 0%
- Two or more races: 0%
- Hispanic: 6%

### BREAKDOWN BY AGE

| | |
|---|---|
| From Ages 1 to 4 | 6% |
| From Ages 1 to 18 | 25% |
| From Ages 18 and up | 75% |
| From Ages 65 and up | 19% |

### LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING BREAKDOWN

| | |
|---|---|
| Speak Spanish | 0% |
| Speak Other Indo-European Languages | 0% |
| Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages | 0% |
| Speak Other Languages | 0% |

Notes: Numbers may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2017 -2021. Life expectancy data comes from the Centers for Disease Control.

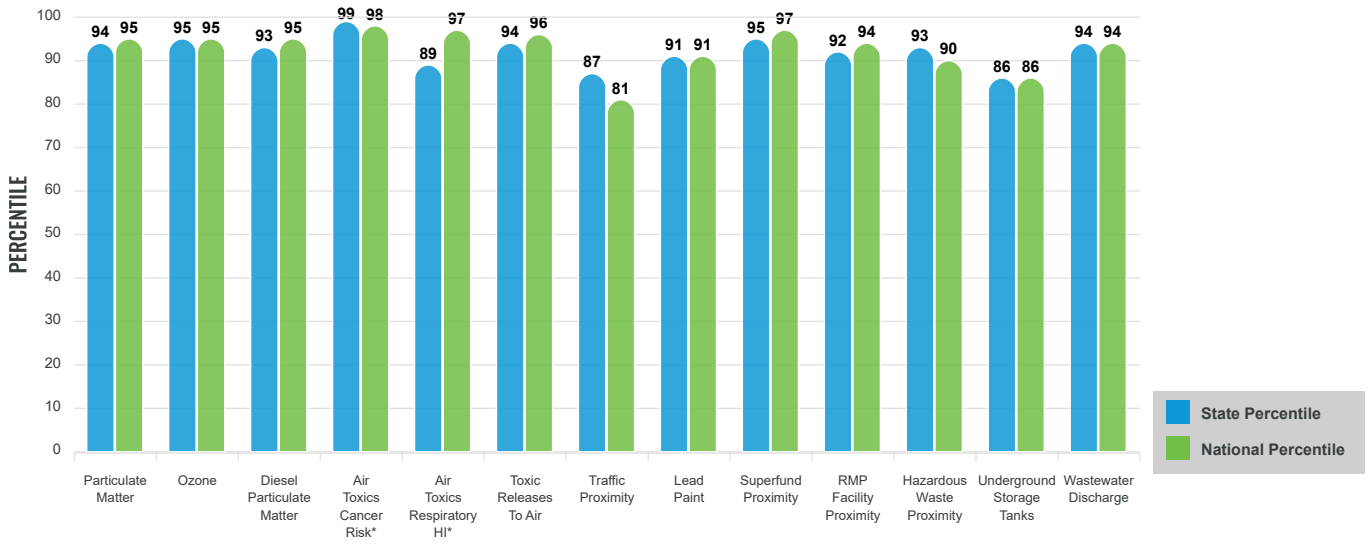
# Environmental Justice & Supplemental Indexes

The environmental justice and supplemental indexes are a combination of environmental and socioeconomic information. There are thirteen EJ indexes and supplemental indexes in EJScreen reflecting the 13 environmental indicators. The indexes for a selected area are compared to those for all other locations in the state or nation. For more information and calculation details on the EJ and supplemental indexes, please visit the EJScreen website.

## EJ INDEXES

The EJ indexes help users screen for potential EJ concerns. To do this, the EJ index combines data on low income and people of color populations with a single environmental indicator.

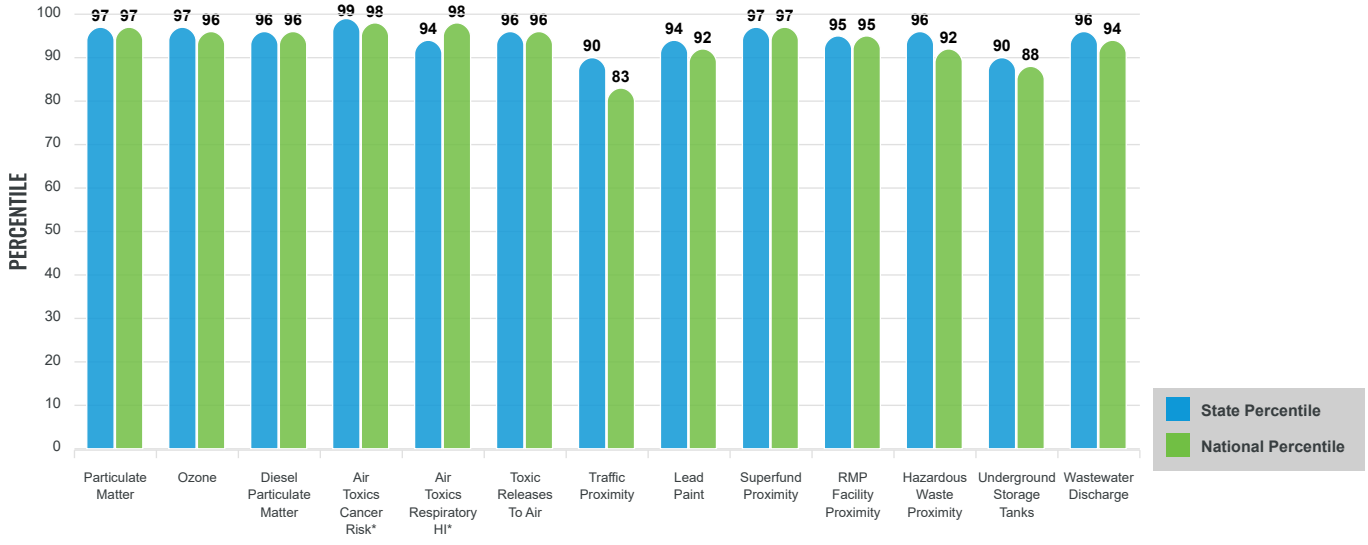
### EJ INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION




## SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES

The supplemental indexes offer a different perspective on community-level vulnerability. They combine data on percent low-income, percent linguistically isolated, percent less than high school education, percent unemployed, and low life expectancy with a single environmental indicator.

### SUPPLEMENTAL INDEXES FOR THE SELECTED LOCATION




These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state or nation.

Report for .5 miles Ring around the Area

# EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

| SELECTED VARIABLES | VALUE | STATE AVERAGE | PERCENTILE IN STATE | USA AVERAGE | PERCENTILE IN USA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **POLLUTION AND SOURCES** | | | | | |
| Particulate Matter (µg/m$^3$) | 10.3 | 9.17 | 95 | 8.08 | 94 |
| Ozone (ppb) | 67.6 | 60.8 | 94 | 61.6 | 87 |
| Diesel Particulate Matter (µg/m$^3$) | 0.501 | 0.189 | 98 | 0.261 | 91 |
| Air Toxics Cancer Risk* (lifetime risk per million) | 60 | 34 | 99 | 25 | 94 |
| Air Toxics Respiratory HI* | 0.5 | 0.44 | 56 | 0.31 | 92 |
| Toxic Releases to Air | 12,000 | 21,000 | 86 | 4,600 | 94 |
| Traffic Proximity (daily traffic count/distance to road) | 110 | 79 | 79 | 210 | 59 |
| Lead Paint (% Pre-1960 Housing) | 0.5 | 0.19 | 89 | 0.3 | 73 |
| Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance) | 0.63 | 0.051 | 99 | 0.13 | 96 |
| RMP Facility Proximity (facility count/km distance) | 1.2 | 0.31 | 93 | 0.43 | 90 |
| Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance) | 2 | 0.43 | 95 | 1.9 | 74 |
| Underground Storage Tanks (count/km$^2$) | 2.9 | 1.9 | 78 | 3.9 | 66 |
| Wastewater Discharge (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance) | 0.11 | 0.3 | 89 | 22 | 82 |
| **SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS** | | | | | |
| Demographic Index | 67% | 38% | 85 | 35% | 88 |
| Supplemental Demographic Index | 26% | 16% | 90 | 14% | 90 |
| People of Color | 68% | 38% | 78 | 39% | 77 |
| Low Income | 65% | 38% | 87 | 31% | 91 |
| Unemployment Rate | 8% | 6% | 72 | 6% | 74 |
| Limited English Speaking Households | 0% | 1% | 0 | 5% | 0 |
| Less Than High School Education | 23% | 14% | 83 | 12% | 85 |
| Under Age 5 | 6% | 6% | 62 | 6% | 62 |
| Over Age 64 | 19% | 18% | 61 | 17% | 65 |
| Low Life Expectancy | 32% | 23% | 99 | 20% | 99 |

*Diesel particulate matter, air toxics cancer risk, and air toxics respiratory hazard index are from the EPA's Air Toxics Data Update, which is the Agency's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. This effort aims to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that the air toxics data presented here provide broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. Cancer risks and hazard indices from the Air Toxics Data Update are reported to one significant figure and any additional significant figures here are due to rounding. More information on the Air Toxics Data Update can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/haps/air-toxics-data-update.

### Sites reporting to EPA within defined area:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfund | 0 |
| Hazardous Waste, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities | 0 |
| Water Dischargers | 3 |
| Air Pollution | 1 |
| Brownfields | 2 |
| Toxic Release Inventory | 0 |

### Other community features within defined area:

| | |
|---|---|
| Schools | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 |
| Places of Worship | 0 |

### Other environmental data:

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Non-attainment | Yes |
| Impaired Waters | Yes |

| | |
|---|---|
| Selected location contains American Indian Reservation Lands* | No |
| Selected location contains a "Justice40 (CEJST)" disadvantaged community | Yes |
| Selected location contains an EPA IRA disadvantaged community | Yes |

*Report for .5 miles Ring around the Area*

# EJScreen Environmental and Socioeconomic Indicators Data

## HEALTH INDICATORS

| INDICATOR | HEALTH VALUE | STATE AVERAGE | STATE PERCENTILE | US AVERAGE | US PERCENTILE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Low Life Expectancy | 32% | 23% | 99 | 20% | 99 |
| Heart Disease | 10.1 | 7.4 | 95 | 6.1 | 97 |
| Asthma | 12.7 | 10.2 | 94 | 10 | 94 |
| Cancer | 5.9 | 6.4 | 29 | 6.1 | 43 |
| Persons with Disabilities | 33.5% | 17% | 98 | 13.4% | 99 |

## CLIMATE INDICATORS

| INDICATOR | HEALTH VALUE | STATE AVERAGE | STATE PERCENTILE | US AVERAGE | US PERCENTILE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flood Risk | 19% | 13% | 83 | 12% | 84 |
| Wildfire Risk | 0% | 12% | 0 | 14% | 0 |

## CRITICAL SERVICE GAPS

| INDICATOR | HEALTH VALUE | STATE AVERAGE | STATE PERCENTILE | US AVERAGE | US PERCENTILE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broadband Internet | 33% | 20% | 80 | 14% | 91 |
| Lack of Health Insurance | 17% | 10% | 86 | 9% | 87 |
| Housing Burden | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Transportation Access | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Food Desert | Yes | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Footnotes

*Report for .5 miles Ring around the Area*