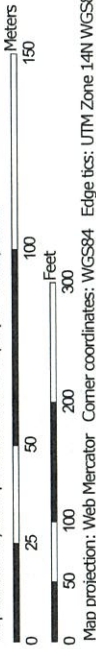


EXHIBIT 5

Farmland Classification—Bon Homme County, South Dakota
(SPRINGFIELD WTP ADDITIONAL WORK)



Map Scale: 1:1,860 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84

Farmland Classification—Bon Homme County, South Dakota
(SPRINGFIELD WTP ADDITIONAL WORK)

	Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance		Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
	Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
	Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		All areas are prime farmland		Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
	Farmland of statewide importance		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Prime farmland if drained		Farmland of statewide importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if irrigated		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
	Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough		Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated				Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed		Prime farmland if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
					Farmland of local importance		Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		

Farmland Classification—Bon Homme County, South Dakota
(SPRINGFIELD WTP ADDITIONAL WORK)

	Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or reclaimed of excess salts and sodium		Farmland of unique importance
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained		Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Not rated or not available
	Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season		Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season	Water Features	Streams and Canals
	Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer		Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60	Transportation	Rails
					Interstate Highways
					US Routes
					Major Roads
					Local Roads
				Background	Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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: Bon Homme County, South Dakota
Survey Area Data: Version 29, 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: Jun 8, 2022—Jun 28, 2022

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.

Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
EaA	Eltree silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	7.0	44.2%
EaB	Eltree silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	5.7	36.2%
EbE	Eltree-Ethan complex, 9 to 40 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	2.8	17.7%
W	Water	Not prime farmland	0.3	1.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			15.8	100.0%

Description

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

EXHIBIT 6

Flooding Frequency Class—Bon Homme County, South Dakota (SPRINGFIELD WTP ADDITIONAL WORK FLOOD FREQUENCY)

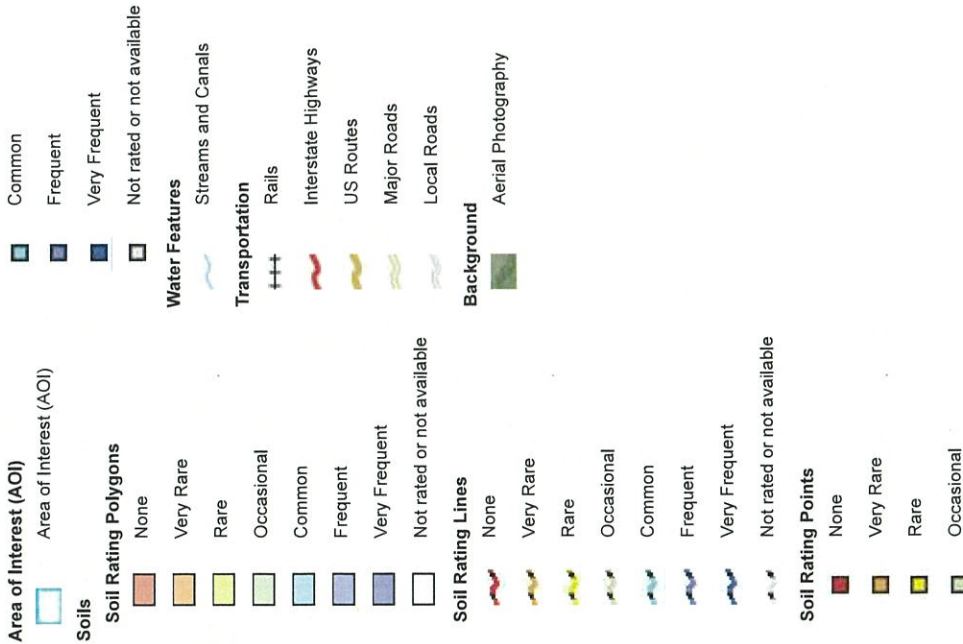


Map Scale: 1:1,860 If printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84



MAP LEGEND



MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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: Bon Homme County, South Dakota
Survey Area Data: Version 29, 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: Jun 8, 2022—Jun 28, 2022

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.

Flooding Frequency Class

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
EaA	Eltree silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	None	7.0	44.2%
EaB	Eltree silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	None	5.7	36.2%
EbE	Eltree-Ethan complex, 9 to 40 percent slopes	None	2.8	17.7%
W	Water	None	0.3	1.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			15.8	100.0%

Description

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent.

"None" means that flooding is not probable. The chance of flooding is nearly 0 percent in any year. Flooding occurs less than once in 500 years.

"Very rare" means that flooding is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year.

"Rare" means that flooding is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year.

"Occasional" means that flooding occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year.

"Frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year.

"Very frequent" means that flooding is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions. The chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition



Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: More Frequent

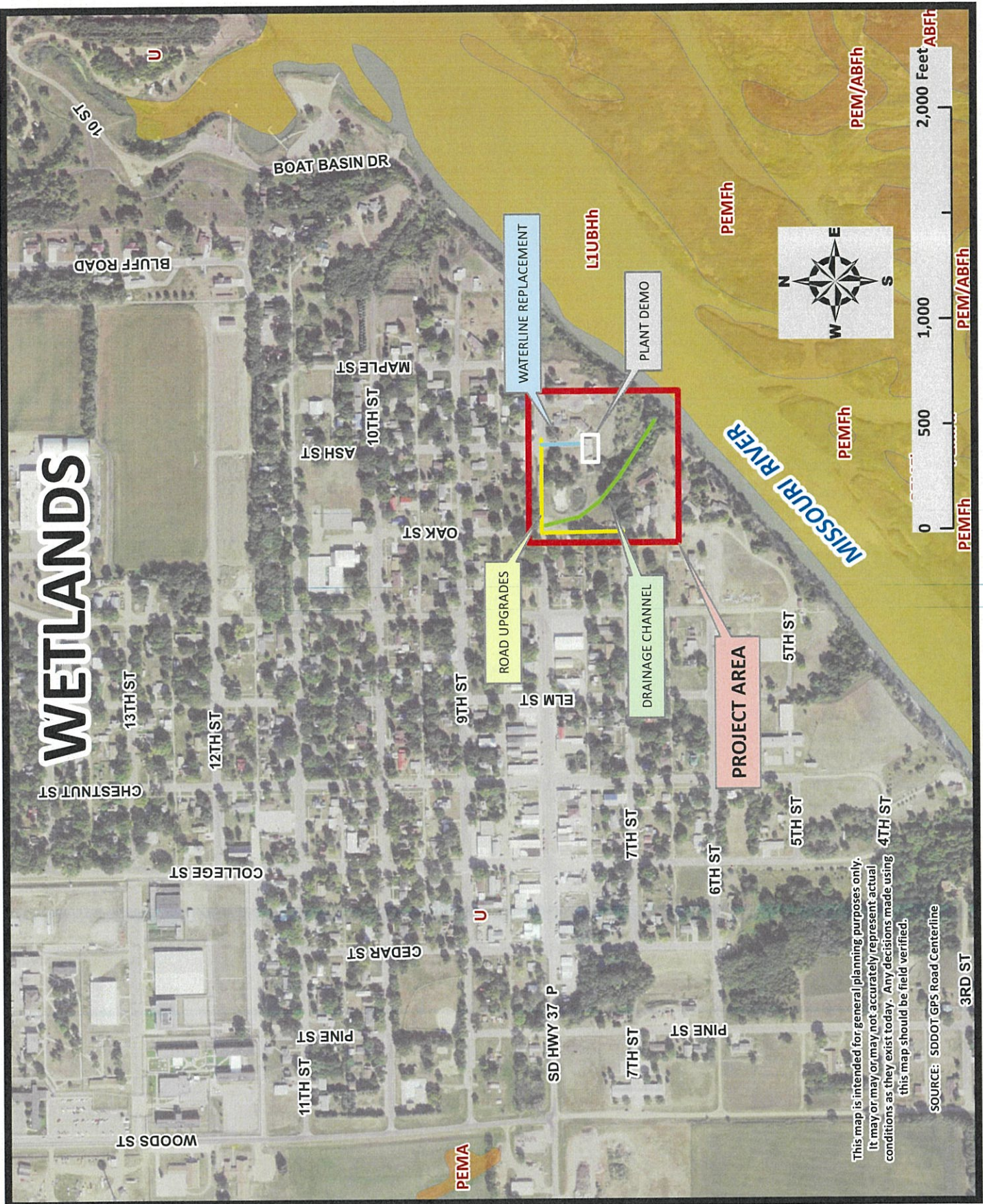
Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December



EXHIBIT 7

WETLANDS



This map is intended for general planning purposes only. It may or may not accurately represent actual conditions as they exist today. Any decisions made using this map should be field verified.

SOURCE: SDDOT GPS Road Centerline

EXHIBIT 8

Hydric Rating by Map Unit—Bon Homme County, South Dakota (SPRINGFIELD WTP ADDITIONAL WORK HYDRIC RATING)

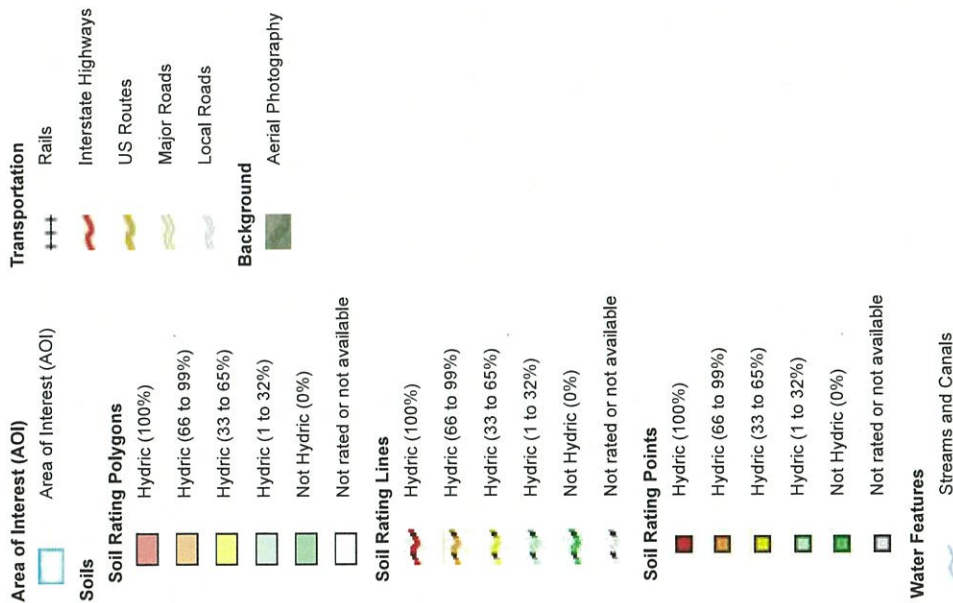


Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:1,740 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



MAP LEGEND



MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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: Bon Homme County, South Dakota
Survey Area Data: Version 29, 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: Jun 8, 2022—Jun 28, 2022

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.

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
EaA	Eltree silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1	5.8	40.4%
EaB	Eltree silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	1	5.6	38.6%
EbE	Eltree-Ethan complex, 9 to 40 percent slopes	0	2.8	19.4%
W	Water	0	0.2	1.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			14.4	100.0%

Description

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Rating Options

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

EXHIBIT 9

Section 106 Project Review Information

1. Federal Agencies: USDA Rural Development
Angela Roman, State Environmental Coordinator
1717 North Lincoln Ave, Suite 102
Pierre, SD 57501
605.301.3410
angela.roman@usda.gov
2. State Agency: Governor's Office of Economic Development
Contact: Stephanie Deyo
711 E. Wells Ave, Pierre, SD 57501
(605) 773-5032
3. Consultant: Planning & Development District III
PO Box 687
Yankton, SD 57078
(605) 665-4408
Contact: John Clem
4. Project Description: The City of Springfield is proposing to undertake additional work in the vicinity of their new water plant, which is currently under construction. The primary work elements will consist of the following:
- Demolishing the current water plant building, a single-story brick structure that was built in 1966. Prior to demolition, asbestos that is known to be present in the floor tiles will be removed and disposed of at a licensed waste disposal facility.
 - Constructing a channel that will improve drainage on the water plant property. It will start near the northwest corner of the property and run down to a natural drainageway that empties into the Missouri River. The channel will be approximately 700 feet in length, clad with riprap and concrete. Its width will vary, with some areas up to 25 feet wide, and it will be approximately two feet deep. See layout on the following page.
 - Reconstructing one block each of Eighth Street and Oak Street adjacent to the water plant site. The street segments will be given a new base course, six-inch asphalt surface, and curb and gutter. An 18-inch culvert will be installed under Eighth Street to replace an existing culvert that no longer functions well. The total length of construction will be approximately 800 feet.
 - Replacing approximately 200 feet of asbestos cement 10-inch waterline under Ash Street from Eighth Street south to the new plant with 10-inch PVC pipe.
5. Project Location: The project will occur in the City of Springfield, Bon Homme County, South Dakota, in Township 93N, Range 60W, Section 24. Work activity will occur on the water treatment plant site, and on the adjacent segments of Eighth, Oak, and Ash Streets.

6. Area of Potential Effect: The Area of Potential Affect (APE) encompasses the water treatment plant property; the adjacent segments of Eighth, Oak, and Ash Streets; and a larger area encompassing the likely haul route west of the treatment plant along Eighth Street that may be used to haul and store construction equipment.

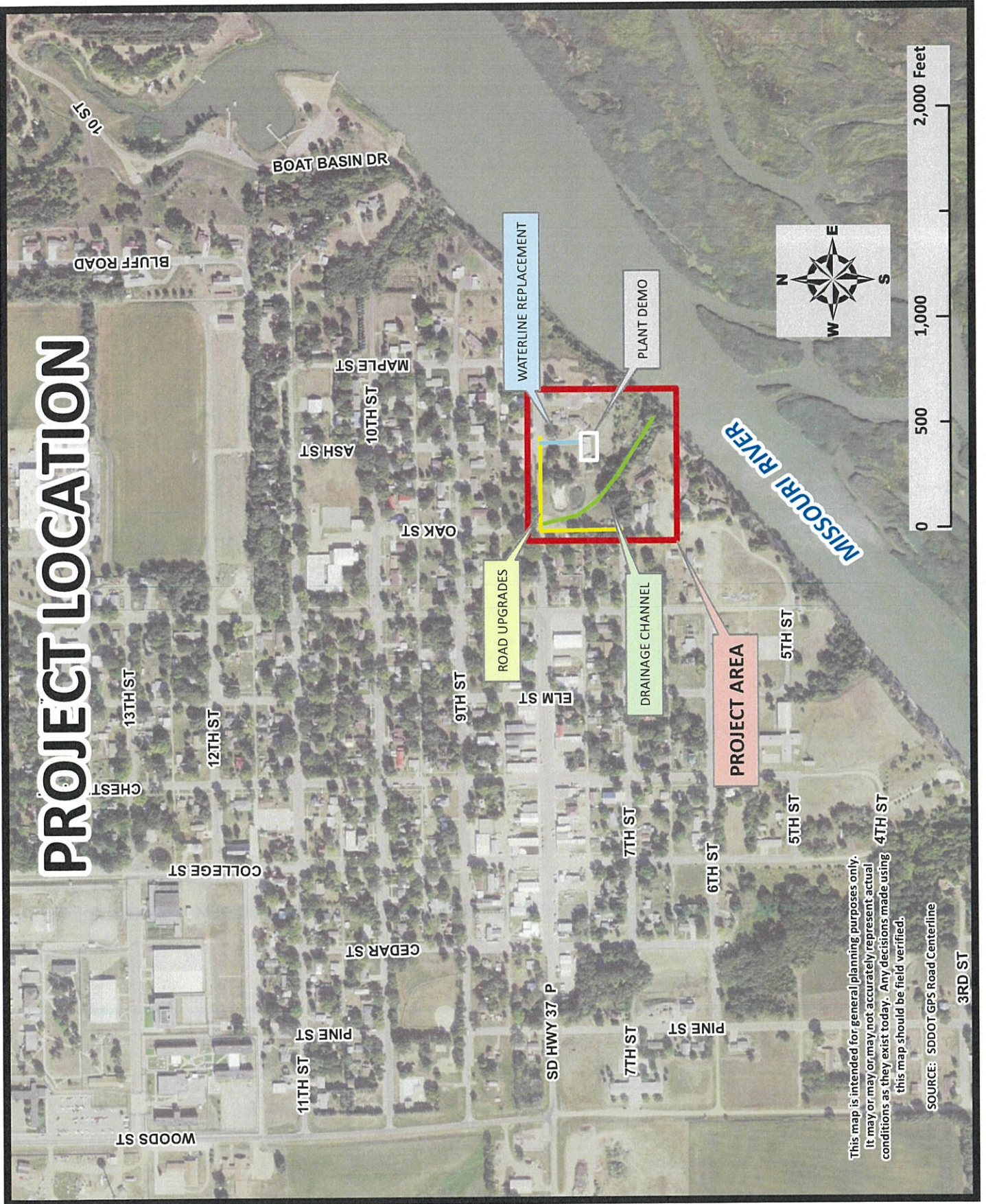
7. Historic Properties: A web query of properties on the National Register of Historic Places showed the following listings in Springfield. None of the properties is located within the APE.

<i>Property</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Added</i>
Main Hall	USD-Springfield campus	1981
Peter Monfore House	612 12 th Street	2002
Thompson House	30985 421 st Ave	2003

A query of the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office's CRGRID website identified no properties of interest within the APE.

8. Determination of Effect: The local determination is that no historic properties will be affected by the project.

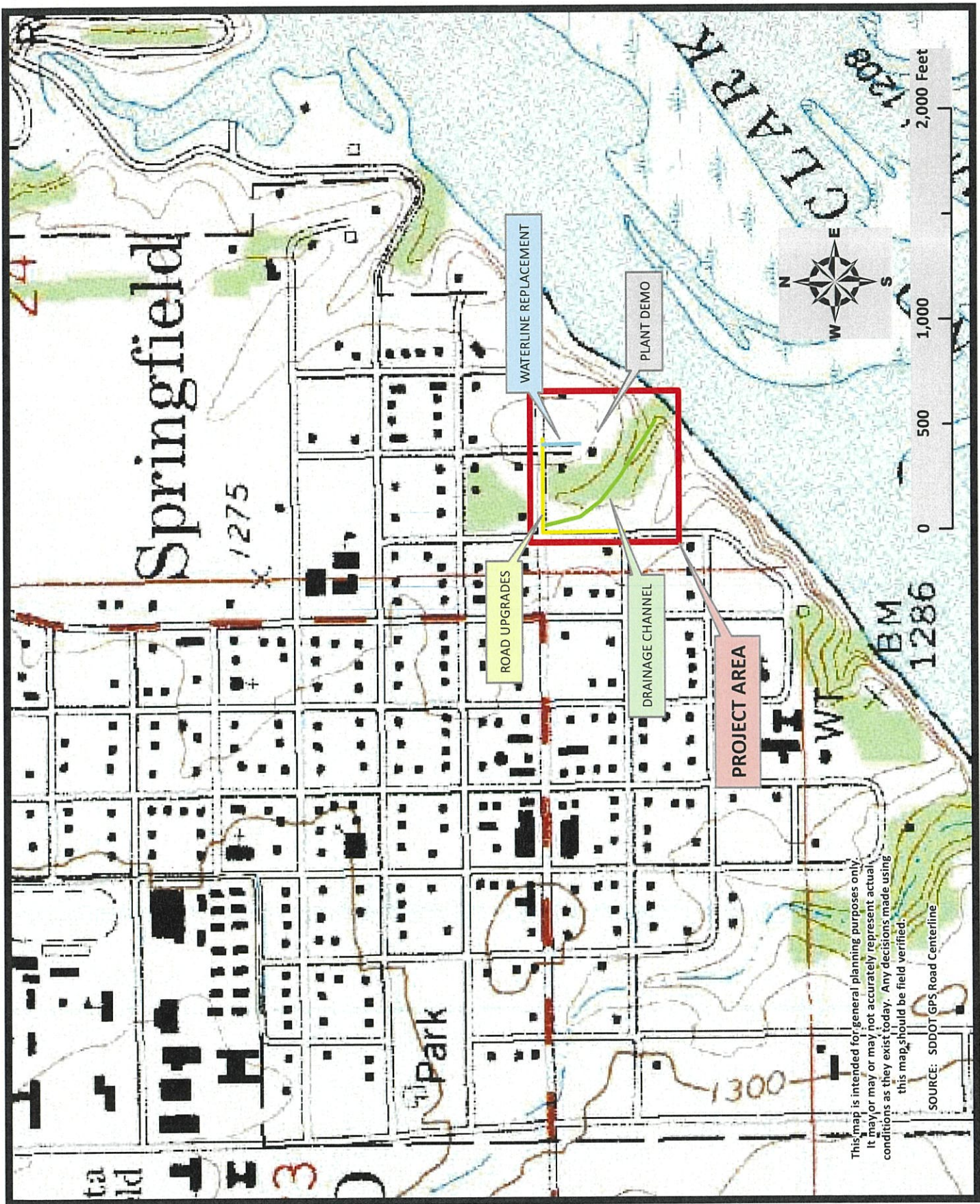
PROJECT LOCATION



This map is intended for general planning purposes only. It may or may not accurately represent actual conditions as they exist today. Any decisions made using this map should be field verified.

SOURCE: SDDOT GPS Road Centerline

3RD ST



This map is intended for general planning purposes only. It may or may not accurately represent actual conditions as they exist today. Any decisions made using this map should be field verified.

SOURCE: SDDOT GPS Road Centerline

PHOTO LAYOUT

FRONT OF WATER PLANT (LOOKING SOUTH FROM ASH STREET)



BACK OF WATER PLANT (LOOKING NORTH)



EAST SIDE OF WATER PLANT (LOOKING WEST)



GARAGE LOCATED ON WEST SIDE OF WATER PLANT



BACK OF GARAGE



APPROXIMATE START POINT OF PROPOSED CHANNEL (LOOKING SE FROM CORNER OF 8th AND OAK)



FARTHER SOUTH ALONG CHANNEL (PHOTO TAKEN FALL 2024 LOOKING EAST FROM OAK STREET)



FARTHER SOUTH ALONG CHANNEL (PHOTO TAKEN FALL 2024)



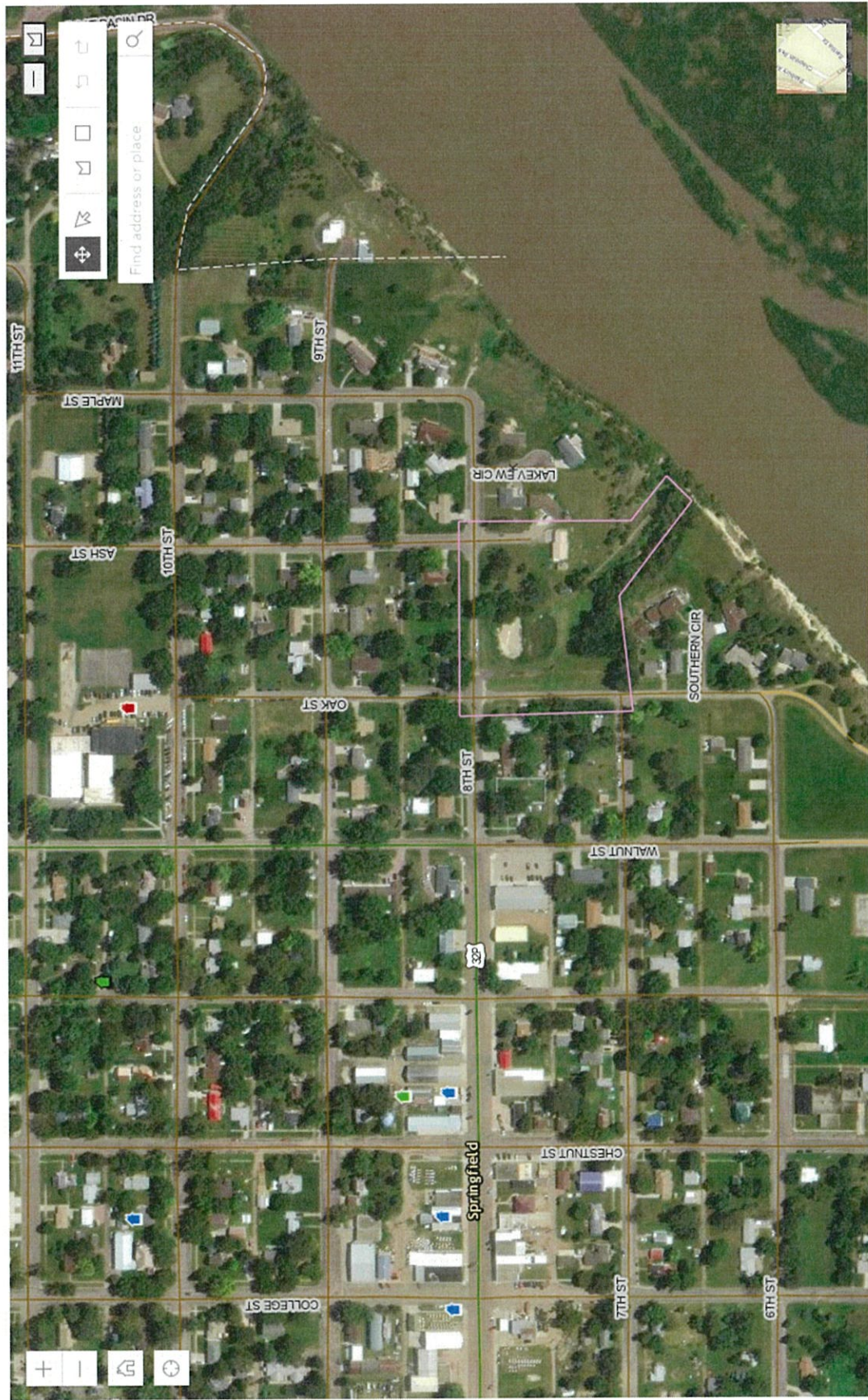
<https://apps.sd.gov/de71shpocrgid/>



south dakota
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office - CRGRID

No results found. Please try again. X



FROM: <https://nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/sd/bon+homme/state.html>

A web query of properties on the National Register of Historic Places showed the following listings in Springfield. None of the properties is located near the project's Area of Potential Effect.

<i>Property</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Added</i>
Main Hall	USD-Springfield campus	1981
Peter Monfore House	612 12 th Street	2002
Thompson House	30985 421 st Ave	2003

Peter Monfore House



5dgyake, CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons

Thompson House

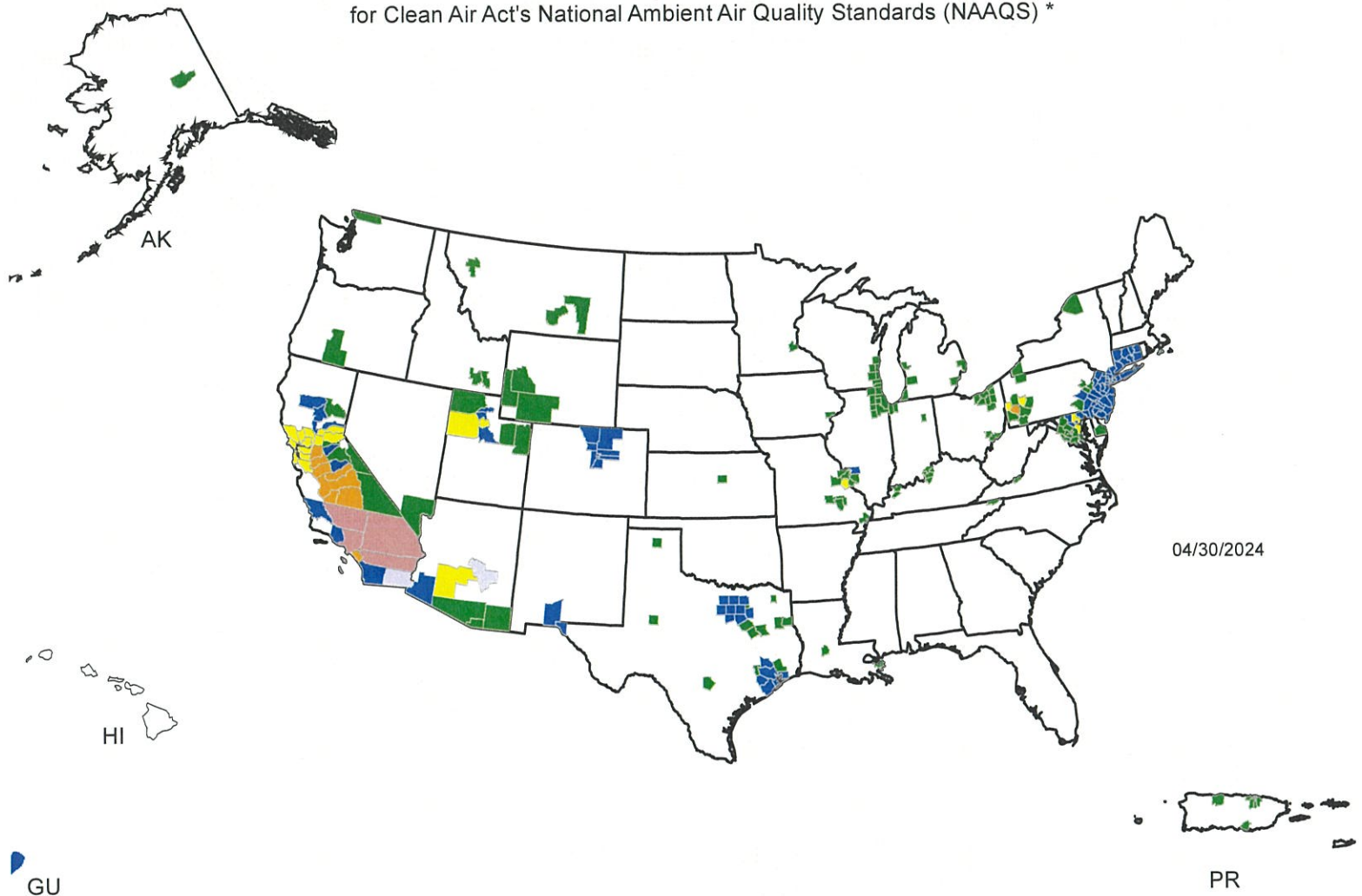


Ammodramus, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons

EXHIBIT 10

Counties Designated "Nonattainment"

for Clean Air Act's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) *



Legend **

- County Designated Nonattainment for 6 NAAQS Pollutants
- County Designated Nonattainment for 5 NAAQS Pollutants
- County Designated Nonattainment for 4 NAAQS Pollutants
- County Designated Nonattainment for 3 NAAQS Pollutants
- County Designated Nonattainment for 2 NAAQS Pollutants
- County Designated Nonattainment for 1 NAAQS Pollutant

* The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are health standards for Carbon Monoxide, Lead (1978 and 2008), Nitrogen Dioxide, 8-hour Ozone (2008), Particulate Matter (PM-10 and PM-2.5 (1997, 2006 and 2012), and Sulfur Dioxide.(1971 and 2010)

** Included in the counts are counties designated for NAAQS and revised NAAQS pollutants. Revoked 1-hour (1979) and 8-hour Ozone (1997) are excluded. Partial counties, those with part of the county designated nonattainment and part attainment, are shown as full counties on the map.