7.e.. Regulatory Factors – Environmental Regulations

Environmental Regulations: Note regulations affecting:

i. Soil conservation

See attached Environmental Report by Miller and Associates

ii. Protected areas

See attached Environmental Report by Miller and Associates

iii. Fish and wildlife protection

See attached Environmental Report by Miller and Associates

iv. Water, sewer, recycling, solid waste disposal

No regulations shall affect the delivery of water, sanitary sewer, recycling, or solid waste disposal services to the site. Any changes or additional regulations by State or Federal agencies affecting these services shall be handled by the City of Kearney and shall not interfere with delivery of services to the site.

Environmental Report

Project Honor
Buffalo County, Nebraska

Project No. 130-G1-151
June 2013

Miller & Associates
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, P.C.

Holdrege Grand Island Kearney McCook Colby, KS

Environmental Report
Project Honor
Buffalo County, Nebraska
Miller & Associates No. 130-G1-151
June 5, 2013

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The new Project Honor (Central Nebraska Veterans Home) is proposed to be located on 81 acres east of the City of Kearney. The project will not encompass all of the Site Area reviewed in this report, but is offered to assist the parties involved with the varying requirements of this application and to provide other options and variance, if necessary. The complex is proposed to house a 225 room facility to serve several needs of the regional veteran population. The current facility in Grand Island is 127 years old and is in need of replacement. Please see **MAP 4.1** for a vicinity map regarding the proposed project and **MAP 4.2** for a site map of the project area.

2.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT/ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

2.1 Land Use/Important Farmland/Formally Classified Lands

2.1.1 Affected Environment

As the project is proposed, the new Project Honor would affect approximately 40 acres of farmland within the 81 acre site. Currently the project land is considered prime farmland by the NRCS, but a farmland conversion impact rating is in process and the impact rating has scored the property low. It is unlikely that any mitigation actions will be necessary.

2.1.2 Environmental Consequences

No environmental consequences are noted at this time regarding land use or important farmland.

2.1.3 Mitigation

No know mitigation measures are noted at the time of this report.

2.2 Floodplains

2.2.1 Affected Environment

The 1% chance of annual floodway is located along the west and north edges of the project site. See **MAP 4.3** for a flood map of the area.

2.2.2 Environmental Consequences

No environmental consequences are known at this time regarding floodplains or floodways.

2.2.3 Mitigation

The Central Platte NRD has agreed to allow the relocation of the floodway, as long as the drainage capacity is maintained. This information is offered, but at this time it is not a portion of the proposed project. See **ATTACHMENT 3.1.** The facilities will be constructed to minimize floodplain concerns within the site. The project does not propose any changes to capacity or filling of the existing floodway or any other encroachment of the floodplain.

2.3 Wetlands

2.3.1 Affected Environment

The potential for wetland identification could occur along the west and north fringes of the project site.

2.3.2 Environmental Consequences

At this time, no major construction or impacts to the drainage way will occur. There are currently no wetlands delineated on **MAP 4.4**, but the Army Corps of Engineers has ordered a wetland delineation before construction can commence. See **ATTACHMENT 3.2** for correspondence from the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality regarding the absence of wetlands in the project area. See **ATTACHMENT 3.3** for correspondence from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regarding their desire to obtain a wetland delineation prior to construction.

2.3.3 Mitigation

It is unknown if mitigation is necessary at this time. After the wetland delineation is conducted, if mitigation is needed, it will be completed. The project area is large enough and would allow alteration of the current site plan, if necessary.

2.4 Historical Properties

2.4.1 Affected Environment

The entire project area was evaluated for historical properties.

2.4.2 Environmental Consequences

There are no environmental consequences associates with historical properties at this time. See **ATTACHMENT 3.4** for a letter from the Nebraska State Historical Society.

2.4.3 Mitigation

No mitigation actions are necessary at this time.

2.5 Biological Resources

2.5.1 Affected Environment

The entire project area was evaluated for concerns regarding biological resources.

2.5.2 Environmental Consequences

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, it is anticipated that no federally listed species or their habitats will be impacted. Additionally, the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission responded and have determined that "the project will have no adverse effect on resources within our agency's area of concern, including state-listed threatened and endangered species, fish and wildlife resources and their habitats." See **ATTACHMENTS 3.5** and **3.6**.

2.5.3 Mitigation

No mitigation actions are necessary at this time.

2.6 Water Quality Issues

2.6.1 Affected Environment

The entire project area was evaluated for concerns regarding water quality issues.

2.6.2 Environmental Consequences

No issues were noted by the Department of Environmental Quality or the Department of Natural Resources, see **ATTACHMENTS 3.7** and **3.8**.

2.6.3 Mitigation

No migration actions are necessary at this time.

2.7 Soil Resources

2.7.1 Affected Environment

The entire project area was evaluated to review the site's soil resources.

2.7.2 Environmental Consequences

There are no environmental consequences noted at this time. A full Soil Resource Report for the site is provided in this report as **ATTACHMENT 3.9**. A detailed figure is included to show detail of the topsoil resources available at the proposed site. There is no indication that infertile topsoil would be removed or would need replacement.

2.7.3 Mitigation

No mitigation measures are necessary at this time regarding soil resources on the project site.

3.0 ATTACHMENTS

4.0 MAPS

CENTRAL PLATTE
NATURAL RESOURCES DISTRICT
215 N. Kaufman Avenue
Grand Island, Nebraska 68803
(308) 385-6282 FAX (308) 385-6285
www.cpnrd.org

COPY

February 13, 2012

TO: Mike Morgan, City Manager for Kearney

FROM: Milt Moravek, Projects Director

The Central Platte Natural Resources District will allow the Kearney Northeast Flood Control Channel to be relocated with the following conditions;

1. Capacity matches the existing design,
2. Restore and maintain bank vegetation until well established.

MM/dj

ATTACHMENT 3.1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OMAHA DISTRICT
NEBRASKA REGULATORY OFFICE – KEARNEY
2214 2ND AVENUE
KEARNEY, NEBRASKA 68847-5315

http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/html/od-rne/nehome.html

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

August 31, 2012

Mrs. Jacque Haupt
Miller & Associates
1111 Central Avenue
Kearney, Nebraska 68847-6833

RE: 2012-02131-KEA

Dear Mrs. Haupt:

We have reviewed your proposal, on behalf of the City of Kearney, to develop land located in the SW¼ of Section 21, Township 9 North, Range 15 West, Buffalo County, Nebraska.

According to the data available at this time, it appears that there may be "waters of the U.S." in the project area that may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Prior to any construction, please complete and return the enclosed application form. Please include a wetland delineation and a detailed project description with the application.

The Omaha District, Regulatory Branch is committed to providing quality and timely service to our customers. In an effort to improve customer service, please take a moment to complete our Customer Service Survey found on our website at http://per2.nwp.usace.army.mil/survey.html. If you do not have Internet access, you may call and request a paper copy of the survey that you can complete and return to us by mail or fax.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact Mrs. Barb Friskopp at the above address or call (308) 234-1403 or e-mail barbara.j.friskopp@usace.army.mil and refer to file number **2012-02131-KEA.**

Sincerely,

John L. Moeschen
Nebraska State Program Manager

Enclosure

ATTACHMENT 3.2

Jacque S. Haupt

From: Ward, Julie <julie.l.ward@nebraska.gov>
Sent: Monday, September 24, 2012 1:36 PM
To: Jacque S. Haupt
Subject: NEPA Review: Kearney, NE - Development site near municipal airport

RE: NEPA Review – Kearney, NE – Development site near municipal airport

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) has reviewed the above-mentioned project. As with any project, permits may be required prior to beginning construction or operation. It appears that no Jurisdictional Wetlands or Waters of the State are present, therefore no Section 404 permit (USACE) or Section 401 Letter of Opinion (NDEQ) will be needed. Properly dispose or recycle all construction-related wastes. If any previously buried wastes are found during construction, they must be properly disposed or recycled and contact with the Waste Management Section Permits Unit may be necessary.

Until further along in the planning process, it is unknown whether there may be additional regulatory requirements. We strongly urge the project sponsors to make contact with the Department; my contact information is below. It has been our experience that early and open communication helps facilitate the permitting process.

If you have questions about the permitting process, or any other questions, feel free to contact me at (402) 471-6974. For more information, please visit our website at www.deq.state.ne.us. Good luck with your project!

Julie L. Ward
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Coordinator
NE Department of Environmental Quality
1200 "N" Street, The Atrium, Suite 400
P.O. Box 98922, Lincoln, NE 68509-8922
Phone: 402.471.6974 | E-mail: julie.l.ward@nebraska.gov

* Please consider the environment before printing this email.

ATTACHMENT 3.3

Nebraska
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

11 September 2012

Jacque S. Haupt
Miller & Associates
1111 Central Ave.
Kearney, NE 68847-6833

Re: 81 Acre Development
Kearney, NE
130-G1-151
Buffalo Co.
H.P. #1208-131-01

Dear Ms. Haupt:

A review of our files indicates that the referenced project does not contain recorded historic resources. It is our opinion that no survey for unrecorded cultural resources will be required. Your undertaking, in our opinion, will have no effect for archaeological, architectural, or historic properties. This review does not constitute the opinions of any Native American Tribes that may have an interest in Traditional Cultural Properties potentially affected by this project.

There is, however, always the possibility that previously unsuspected archaeological remains may be uncovered during the process of project construction. We therefore request that this office be notified immediately under such circumstances so that an evaluation of the remains may be made, along with recommendations for future action.

Sincerely,

Terry Steinacher
H.P. Archaeologist

Concurrence:

L. Robert Puschendorf
Deputy NeSHPO

1500 R Stree
PO Box 8255
Lincoln, NE 68501-255
p: (800) 833-674

ATTACHMENT 3.4

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ecological Services
Nebraska Field Office
203 West Second Street
Grand Island, Nebraska 68801

January 31, 2013

RECEIVED
FEB 05 2013
BY: .....

FWS NE: 2013-201

Eric Hellriegel
Miller & Associates
1111 Central Avenue
Kearney, NE 68847

RE: Development Site- Approximately 81 Acres
Kearney, Nebraska
M&A Project No. 130-G1-151-12

Dear Mr. Hellriegel:

This responds to your January 28, 2013, request for comments and concurrence from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) regarding the subject project. The Service has responsibility for the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources for the benefit of the American public under the following authorities: 1) Endangered Species Act of 1973, 2) Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 3) Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and 4) Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The National Environmental Policy Act requires compliance with all of these statutes and regulations. The project proponent and lead federal agency are responsible for compliance with these federal laws.

The Service has special concerns for endangered and threatened species, migratory birds, and other fish and wildlife and their habitats. Habitats frequently used by fish and wildlife species are wetlands, streams, riparian (streamside) woodlands, and grasslands. Special attention is given to proposed developments that include the modification of wetlands, stream alterations, loss of riparian habitat, or contamination of habitats. When this occurs, the Service recommends ways to avoid, minimize, or compensate for adverse effects to fish and wildlife and their habitats.

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), every federal agency, shall in consultation with the Service, ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. If a proposed project may affect federally listed species or designated critical habitat, section 7 consultation is required.

Based on the information you have provided and due to the project type, size, and location, we do not anticipate any impacts on federally listed species, or their critical habitats. Should the project design change, or during the term of this action, additional information on listed or proposed species or their critical habitat become available, or if new information reveals effects of the action that were not previously considered, consultation with the Service should be initiated to assess any potential impacts on listed species.

All federally listed species under ESA are also State-listed under the Nebraska Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act. However, there are also State-listed species that are not federally listed. To determine if the proposed project may affect State-listed species, the Service recommends that the project proponent contact Michelle Koch, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (Commission), 2200 N. 33rd Street, Lincoln, NE 68503-0370

REVIEW, COMMENTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT ACTION UNDER OTHER FISH AND WILDLIFE STATUTES
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA)

1. Water Resources

The FWCA requires consultation with the Service and State fish and wildlife agency for the purpose of giving equal consideration to fish and wildlife resources in the planning, implementation, and operation of federal and federally funded, permitted, or licensed water resource development projects. The FWCA requires that federal agencies take into consideration the effect that water related projects may have on fish and wildlife resources, to take action to avoid impact to these resources, and to provide for the enhancement of these resources.

2. Wetlands, Streams, and Riparian Habitats

If wetlands or streams will be impacted by the proposed project, a Department of the Army permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may be needed. The Service will provide FWCA comments pursuant to a permit application. The Service recommends that impacts to wetlands, streams, and riparian areas be avoided or minimized, in accordance with the Section 404(B)(1) Guidelines of the Clean Water Act. For projects that do not require access or proximity to, or location within aquatic environments (i.e., non-water dependent project) to fulfill its basic project purpose, it is assumed that practicable alternatives exist that would cause less damage to aquatic resources than projects that are located in aquatic ecosystems. In addition to determining the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative, 40 CFR Part 230.10(a) of the Guidelines also states, "no discharge of dredged or fill material shall be permitted if there is a practicable alternative to the proposed discharge which would have less adverse impact on the aquatic ecosystem, so long as the alternative does not have other significant adverse environmental consequences."

If after an alternatives analysis has been completed in accordance with the Guidelines, and unavoidable impacts are to occur to aquatic habitats, the Service recommends that compensation (i.e., restoration of a degraded wetland or creation) occur.

3. Animal Passage and Aquatic Biota

Culverts should be constructed at elevations so as to not impede animal/fish movement (i.e. either new culvert installation or culverts used in a temporary crossing). The Service further recommends that the project proponent not alter or install culverts in any way that would result in reductions in current channel width. We have also enclosed recommended best management practices to minimize potential impacts to native fish and other aquatic resources, including spawning timeframes for Nebraska fish species.

To determine if the proposed project may affect fish and wildlife resources of the State of Nebraska under the FWCA, the Service recommends that the project proponent contact Carey Grell, Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, 2200 N. 33rd Street, Lincoln, NE 68503-0370.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) provides for the protection of the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). The golden eagle is found in arid, open country with grassland for foraging in western Nebraska and usually near buttes or canyons which serve as nesting sites. Golden eagles are often a permanent resident in the Pine Ridge area of Nebraska. Bald eagles utilize mature, forested riparian areas near rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands and occur along all the major river systems in Nebraska. The bald eagle southward migration begins as early as October and the wintering period extends from December through March. Additionally, many eagles nest in Nebraska from mid-February through mid-July. Disturbances within 0.5-mile of an active nest or within line-of-sight of the nest could cause adult eagles to discontinue nest building or to abandon eggs. Both bald and golden eagles frequent river systems in Nebraska during the winter where open water and forested corridors provide feeding, perching, and roosting habitats, respectively. The frequency and duration of eagle use of these habitats in the winter depends upon ice and weather conditions. Human disturbances and loss of wintering habitat can cause undue stress leading to cessation of feeding and failure to meet winter thermoregulatory requirements. These effects can reduce the carrying capacity of preferred wintering habitat and reproductive success for the species. To comply with the Eagle Act, it is recommended that the project proponent determine whether the proposed project would impact bald or golden eagles. If it is determined that either species could be affected by the proposed project, the Service recommends that the project proponent notify this office as well as the Commission for recommendations to avoid adverse impacts to bald and golden eagles.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712: Ch. 128 *as amended*) (MBTA) construction activities in grassland, roadsides, wetland, riparian (stream), shrubland and woodland habitats, and those that occur on bridges or culverts (e.g., which may affect swallow nests on bridge girders) that would otherwise result in the taking of migratory birds, eggs, young, and/or active nests should be **avoided**. Although the provisions of MBTA are applicable year-round, most migratory bird nesting activity in Nebraska occurs during the period of April 1 to July 15. However, some migratory birds are known to nest outside of the aforementioned primary nesting season period. For example, raptors can be expected to nest in woodland

habitats during February 1 through July 15, whereas sedge wrens, which occur in some wetland habitats, normally nest from July 15 to September 10.

The Service recommends that the project proponent avoid removal or impacts to vegetation during primary nesting season of breeding birds. In the event that construction work cannot be avoided during peak breeding season, the Service recommends that the project manager (or construction contractor) arrange to have a qualified biologist conduct an avian pre-construction risk assessment of the affected habitats (grassed drainages, streamside vegetation) to determine the absence or presence of breeding birds and their nests. Surveys must be conducted during the nesting season. Breeding bird and nesting surveys should use *appropriate* and *defensible* sampling designs and survey methods to assist the proponent in avoiding the unnecessary take of migratory birds. The Service further recommends that field surveys for nesting birds, along with information regarding the qualifications of the biologist(s) performing the surveys, be thoroughly documented and that such documentation be maintained on file by the project proponent (and/or construction contractor) until such time as construction on the proposed project has been completed.

The Service requests that the following be provided to this office prior to the initiation of the proposed project if the above conditions occur.

a) A copy of any survey(s) for migratory birds done in conjunction with this proposed project, if any. The survey should provide detail in regard to survey methods, date and time of survey, species observed/heard, and location of species observed relative to the proposed project site.

b) Written description of specific work activity that will take place in all proposed project areas.

c) Written description of any avoidance measures that can be implemented at the proposed project site to avoid the take of migratory birds.

The Service appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the subject project. Should you have questions regarding these comments, please contact Mrs. Angelina Wright within our office at angelina_wright@fws.gov or (308)382-6468, extension 21.

Sincerely,

Michael D. George
Nebraska Field Supervisor

Enclosure
cc: NGPC; Lincoln, NE (Attn: Michelle Koch)
NGPC; Lincoln, NE (Attn: Carey Grell)

ATTACHMENT 3.5

Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
2200 N. 33rd St. / P.O. Box 30370 / Lincoln, NE 68503-0370
Phone: 402-471-0641 / Fax: 402-471-5528 / www.OutdoorNebraska.org

November 5, 2012

Jacque Haupt
Miller & Associates
1111 Central Avenue
Kearney, NE 68847-6833

RE: Infrastructure improvements at development site in Kearney, Buffalo County, M&A Project No. 130-G1-151

Dear Ms. Haupt:

Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC) staff members have reviewed the information for the proposal identified above. This review was requested pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Based on our review, we have determined that the project as described will have no adverse effect on resources within our agency's areas of concern, including state-listed threatened and endangered species, fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, or NGPC properties.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this proposal. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at (402) 471-5423 or carey.grell@nebraska.gov.

Sincerely,

Carey Grell

Carey Grell
Environmental Analyst
Environmental Services Division

ATTACHMENT 3.6

Jacque S. Haupt

From: Ward, Julie <julie.l.ward@nebraska.gov>
Sent: Monday, September 24, 2012 1:36 PM
To: Jacque S. Haupt
Subject: NEPA Review: Kearney, NE - Development site near municipal airport

RE: NEPA Review – Kearney, NE – Development site near municipal airport

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) has reviewed the above-mentioned project. As with any project, permits may be required prior to beginning construction or operation. It appears that no Jurisdictional Wetlands or Waters of the State are present, therefore no Section 404 permit (USACE) or Section 401 Letter of Opinion (NDEQ) will be needed. Properly dispose or recycle all construction-related wastes. If any previously buried wastes are found during construction, they must be properly disposed or recycled and contact with the Waste Management Section Permits Unit may be necessary.

Until further along in the planning process, it is unknown whether there may be additional regulatory requirements. We strongly urge the project sponsors to make contact with the Department; my contact information is below. It has been our experience that early and open communication helps facilitate the permitting process.

If you have questions about the permitting process, or any other questions, feel free to contact me at (402) 471-6974. For more information, please visit our website at www.deq.state.ne.us. Good luck with your project!

Julie L. Ward
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Coordinator
NE Department of Environmental Quality
1200 "N" Street, The Atrium, Suite 400
P.O. Box 98922, Lincoln, NE 68509-8922
Phone: 402.471.6974 | E-mail: julie.l.ward@nebraska.gov

** Please consider the environment before printing this email.*

ATTACHMENT 3.7

Nebraska
Department of Natural Resources

Project Review

DATE: September 18, 2012
TO: Jacque Haupt, Miller and Associates
FROM: John Callen, NDNR
SUBJECT: Development Site – Approximately 81 Acres, M&A Project No. 130-G1-151, City of Kearney, Buffalo County, Nebraska

As requested, the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR) has reviewed the proposed project for potential impacts to surface water rights, registered groundwater wells, and floodplain management, and has listed the comments below:

Surface Water Rights
According to NDNR records there are no appropriations appurtenant to the proposed project location.

Groundwater Wells
According to NDNR records, there is 1 registered well within the proposed project area. Please find enclosed a figure depicting its registered location and name. Special care should be taken to locate and avoid impacting this well in any significant way. If the registration status, use, or ownership of any well changes due to the project, a water well registration modification form and/or a change of ownership form must be filed with the Department. Additionally, the appropriate Natural Resources District (NRD), which may have additional rules and regulations regarding such changes, should be notified. If you have any additional questions on groundwater well registration, please contact Pam Bonebright at 402.471.0572 or reference the groundwater links below.

Groundwater general information: http://dnr.ne.gov/docs/groundwat.html
Groundwater well data: http://dnrdata.dnr.ne.gov/wellscs/Menu.aspx
Groundwater forms: http://dnr.ne.gov/docs/wellforms.html

Floodplain Management
A portion of the proposed project is located within the regulated (1% annual chance) floodplain and/or floodway, please see the attached figure. All new structures within the floodplain must be constructed with the lowest floor elevation at least one foot above the base flood elevation, or flood proofed to at least one foot above the base flood elevation (non-residential only). In addition, any construction will need to comply with local floodplain regulations, which includes obtaining a floodplain development permit. Finally, it should be noted that the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for the Airport Draw drainage include special conditions information for potential flooding in the area of the proposed development. This information can be seen in the notes adjacent to Airport Draw on the Buffalo County FIRM

panel 610, effective date November 26, 2010 and pages 12, 13, and 16 of the Buffalo County FIS effective November 26, 2010 and indicates that any filling done south of Airport Draw must maintain certain flood conveyance characteristics. If you have any questions concerning floodplain management and permitting, please contact the local floodplain administrator, Max Richardson, at 308.233.3236 or mrichardson@kearneygov.org.

If you have any questions about this review, please feel free to contact me at 402.471.3957 or john.callen@nebraska.gov.

Enclosure (1)

Cc: Pam Bonebright, NDNR
Max Richardson, City of Kearney

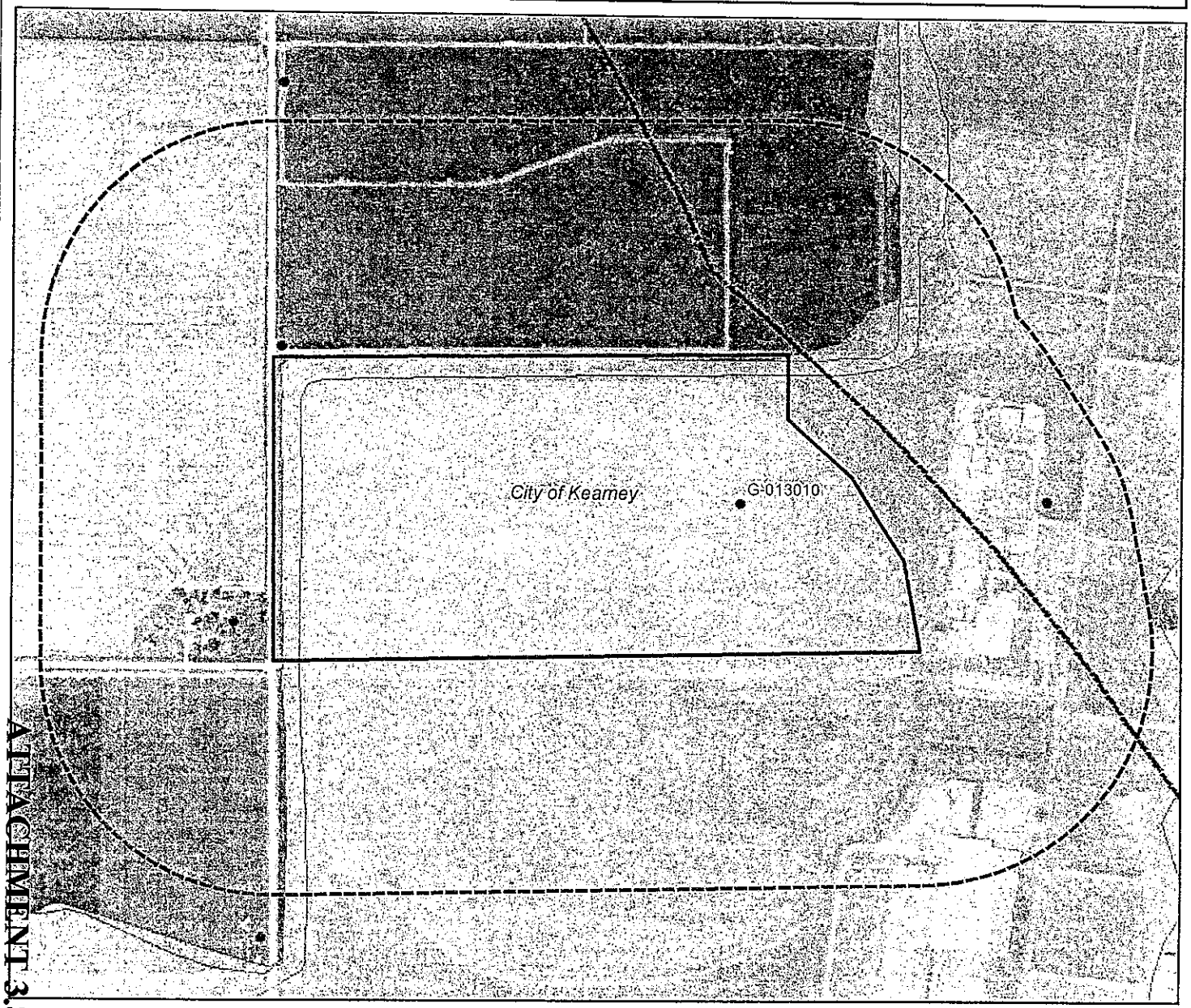
ATTACHMENT 3.8

Development Site - Approximately 81 Acres
Miller and Associates Project No. 130-G1-151

City of Kearney, Buffalo County, Nebraska

August 29, 2012

Nebraska
Department of Natural Resources



Registered Wells
- Commercial
- Domestic
- Irrigation
- Public Water Supply (PWS)
- Stock Watering
- Unprotected PWS
- Other Wells

Surface Water
- Irrigation
- Supplemental Irrigation
- Domestic
- Other

Effective Flood Zones
- 1% Annual Flood Chance
- Floodway
- 0.2% Annual Flood Chance
- X Protected by Levee

Other
- Approximate Project Area
- 1,000 ft PWS Spacing
- City Boundary
- Roads

N

0 645 1,290 Feet

Floodplain and Dam Safety Division, Cartographer: Nataliya Lys

ATTACHMENT 3.8

United States Department of Agriculture

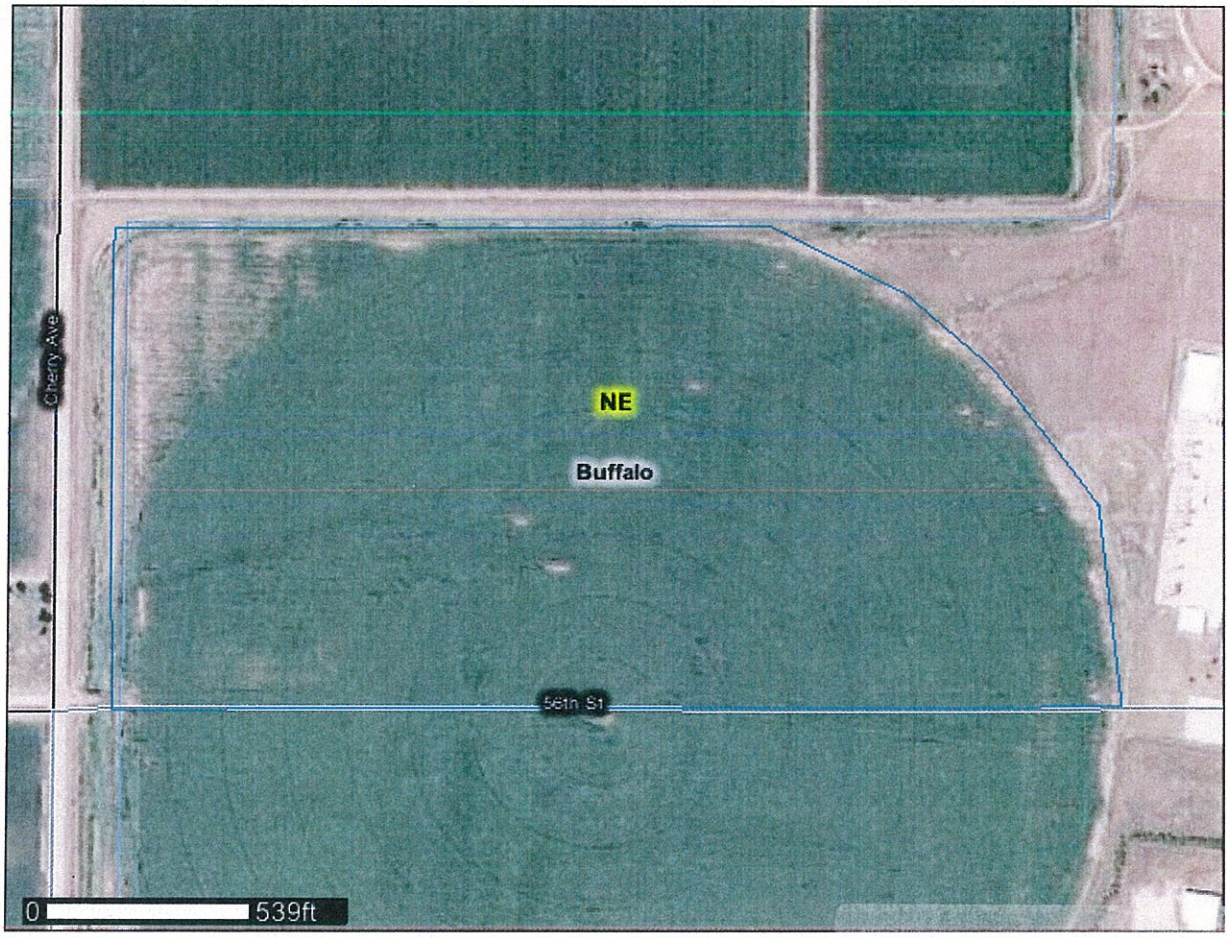
NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Buffalo County, Nebraska

Project Honor Site



ATTACHMENT 3.9

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means

for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

ATTACHMENT 3.9

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

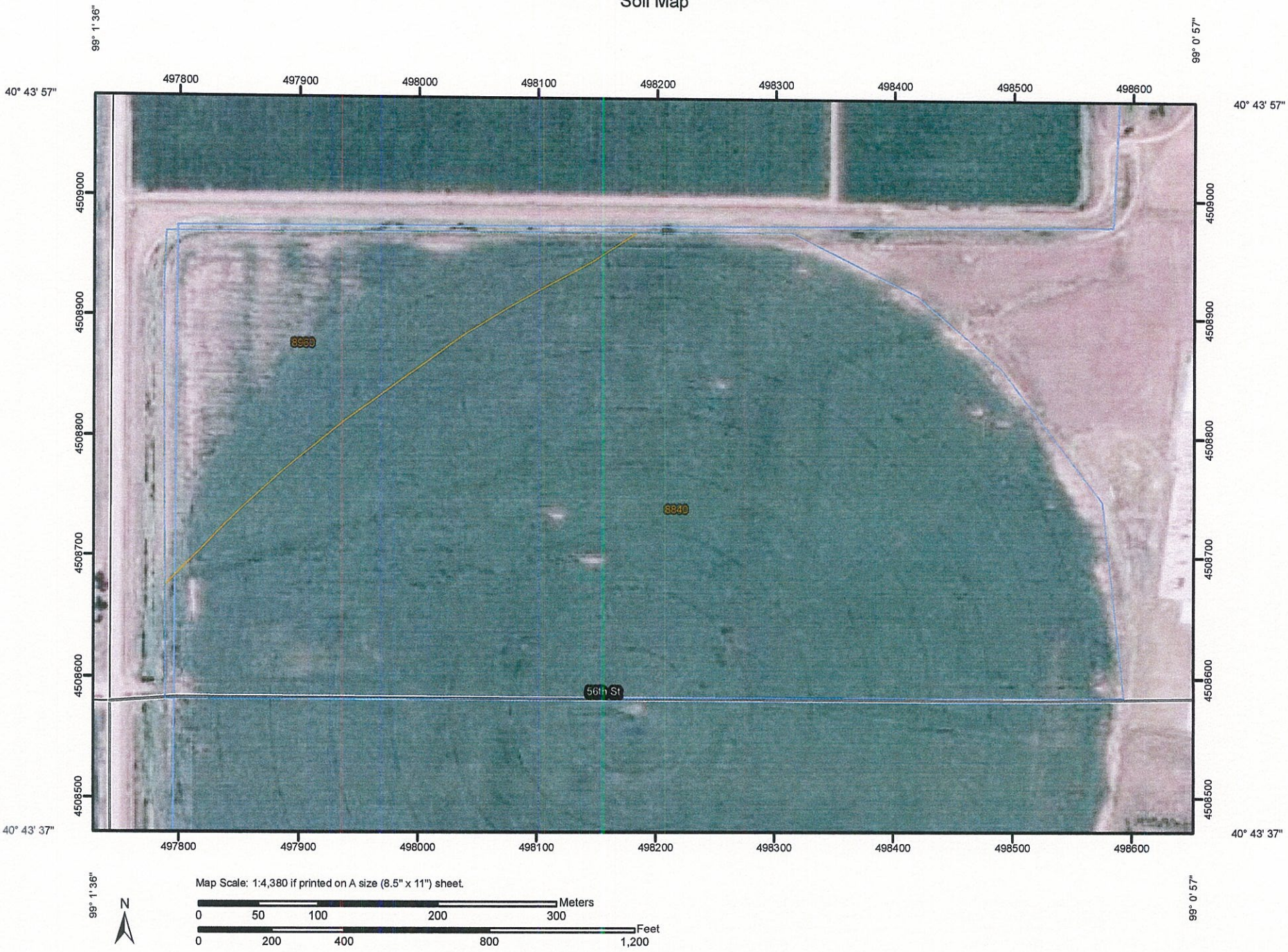
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



ATTACHMENT 3.9

MAP LEGEND

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

Soils
- Soil Map Units

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
- Gully
- Short Steep Slope
- Other

Political Features
- Cities

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:4,380 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

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 accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 14N NAD83

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

Soil Survey Area: Buffalo County, Nebraska
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Jul 27, 2012

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 7/16/2006

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.

ATTACHMENT 3.9

Map Unit Legend

Buffalo County, Nebraska (NE019)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8840	Hall silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	57.1	81.6%
8960	Wood River silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	12.9	18.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		69.9	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Buffalo County, Nebraska

8840—Hall silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Landscape: Uplands
Elevation: 1,000 to 3,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 24 to 26 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Hall and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Hall

Setting

Landform: Flats on interfluves
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water capacity: Very high (about 12.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability classification (irrigated): 1
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Loamy Lowland (R071XY028NE)
Other vegetative classification: Silty Lowland - Veg. zone 3 (071XY050NE_2)

Typical profile

0 to 17 inches: Silt loam
17 to 29 inches: Silty clay loam
29 to 60 inches: Silt loam

8960—Wood River silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Landscape: Valleys

Elevation: 2,000 to 2,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 24 to 26 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition
Wood river and similar soils: 100 percent

Description of Wood River

Setting
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Silty alluvium

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Very slightly saline to slightly saline (4.0 to 8.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0
Available water capacity: High (about 11.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland
Land capability classification (irrigated): 2s
Land capability (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Saline Lowland (R071XY052NE)

Typical profile
0 to 11 inches: Silt loam
11 to 36 inches: Silty clay loam
36 to 60 inches: Silt loam

ATTACHMENT 3.9

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Construction Materials

Construction materials interpretations are tools designed to provide guidance to users in selecting a site for potential source of various materials. Individual soils or groups of soils may be selected as a potential source because they are close at hand, are the only source available, or they meets some or all of the physical or chemical properties required for the intended application. Example interpretations include roadfill, sand and gravel, topsoil and reclamation material.

Topsoil Source

Topsoil is used to cover an area so that vegetation can be established and maintained. The surface layer of most soils is generally preferred for topsoil because of its content of organic matter. Organic matter greatly increases the absorption and retention of moisture and nutrients for plant growth.

The upper 40 inches of a soil is evaluated for use as topsoil. Also evaluated is the reclamation potential of the borrow area. Normal compaction, minor processing, and other standard construction practices are assumed.

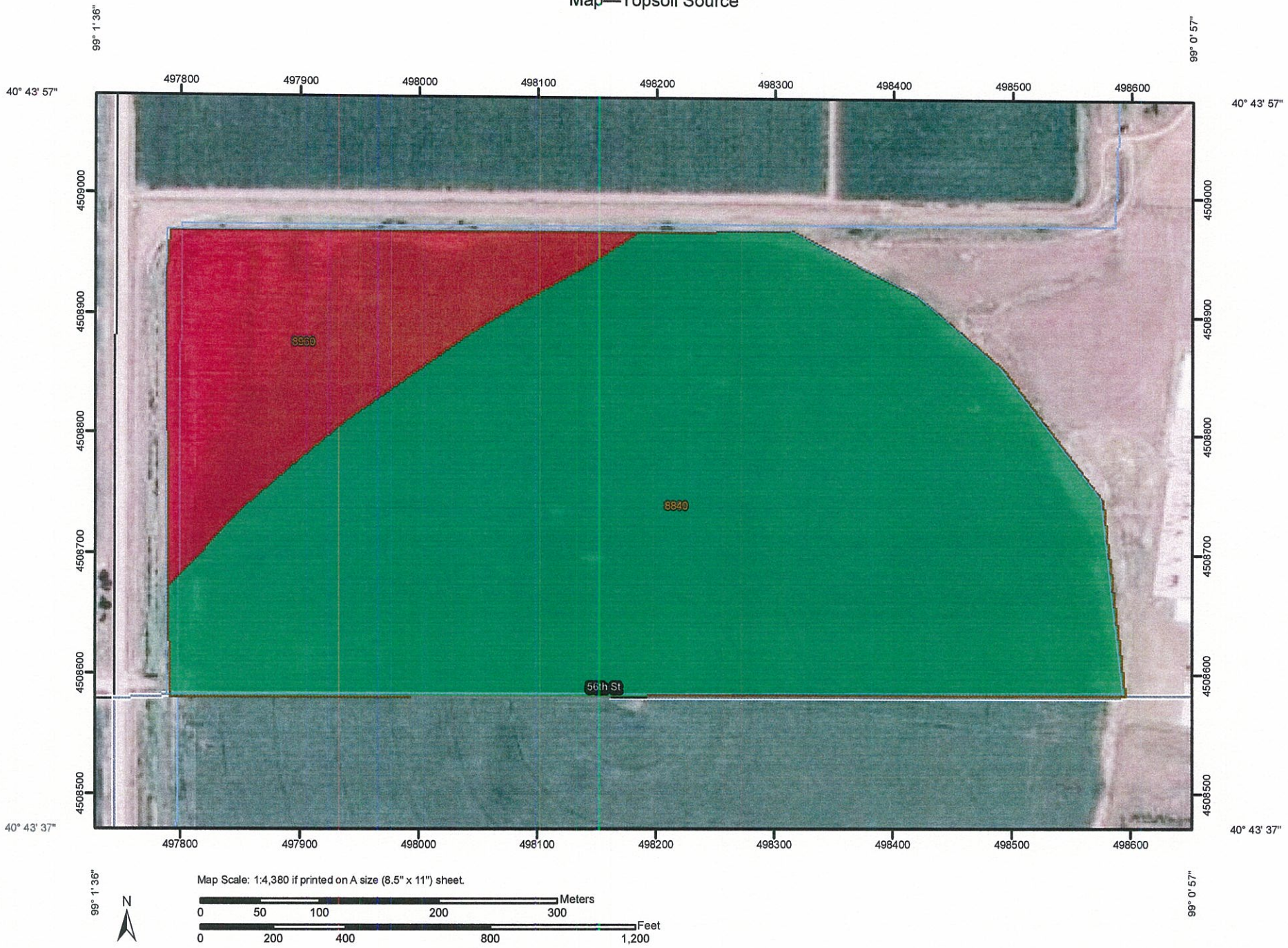
The soils are rated "good," "fair," or "poor" as potential sources of topsoil. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect plant growth; the ease of excavating, loading, and spreading the material; and reclamation of the borrow area. Toxic substances, soil reaction, and the properties that are inferred from soil texture, such as available water capacity and fertility, affect plant growth. The ease of excavating, loading, and spreading is affected by rock fragments, slope, depth to a water table, soil texture, and thickness of suitable material. Reclamation of the borrow area is affected by slope, depth to a water table, rock fragments, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and toxic material.

Numerical ratings between 0.00 and 0.99 are given after the specified features. These numbers indicate the degree to which the features limit the soils as sources of topsoil. The lower the number, the greater the limitation.

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Topsoil Source



ATTACHMENT 3.9

MAP LEGEND

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

Soils
- Soil Map Units

Soil Ratings
- Poor
- Fair
- Good
- Not rated or not available

Political Features
- Cities

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:4,380 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

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 accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 14N NAD83

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

Soil Survey Area: Buffalo County, Nebraska
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Jul 27, 2012

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 7/16/2006

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.

ATTACHMENT 3.9

Tables—Topsoil Source

Topsoil Source— Summary by Map Unit — Buffalo County, Nebraska (NE019)						
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating**	**Component name (percent)**	**Rating reasons (numeric values)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
8840	Hall silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Good	Hall (100%)		57.1	81.6%
8960	Wood River silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Poor	Wood River (100%)	Too clayey (0.13)	12.9	18.4%
				Sodium content (0.00)		
Totals for Area of Interest					**69.9**	**100.0%**

Topsoil Source— Summary by Rating Value		
Rating	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
Good	57.1	81.6%
Poor	12.9	18.4%
Totals for Area of Interest	**69.9**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Topsoil Source

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

ATTACHMENT 3.9

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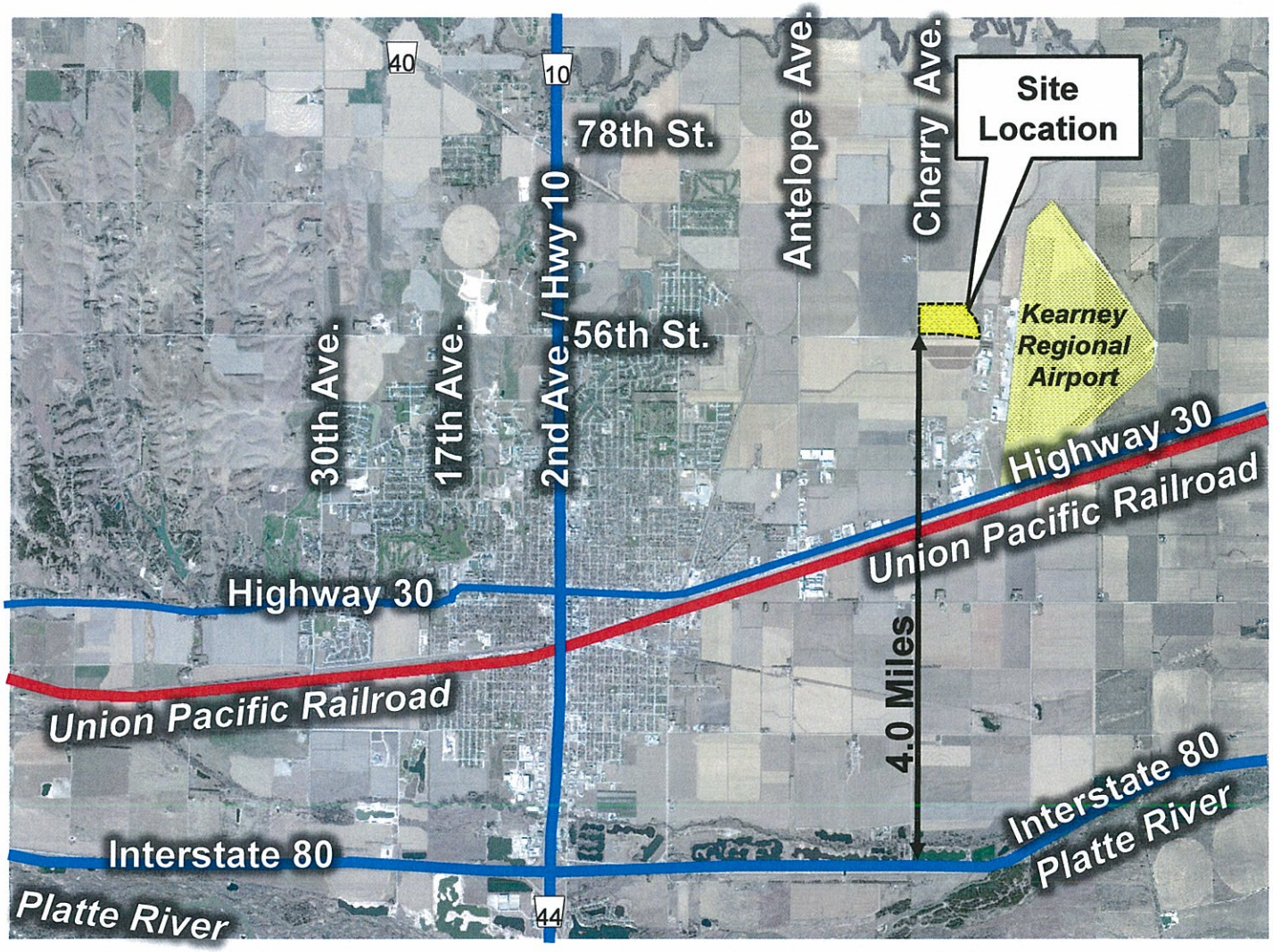
ATTACHMENT 3.9



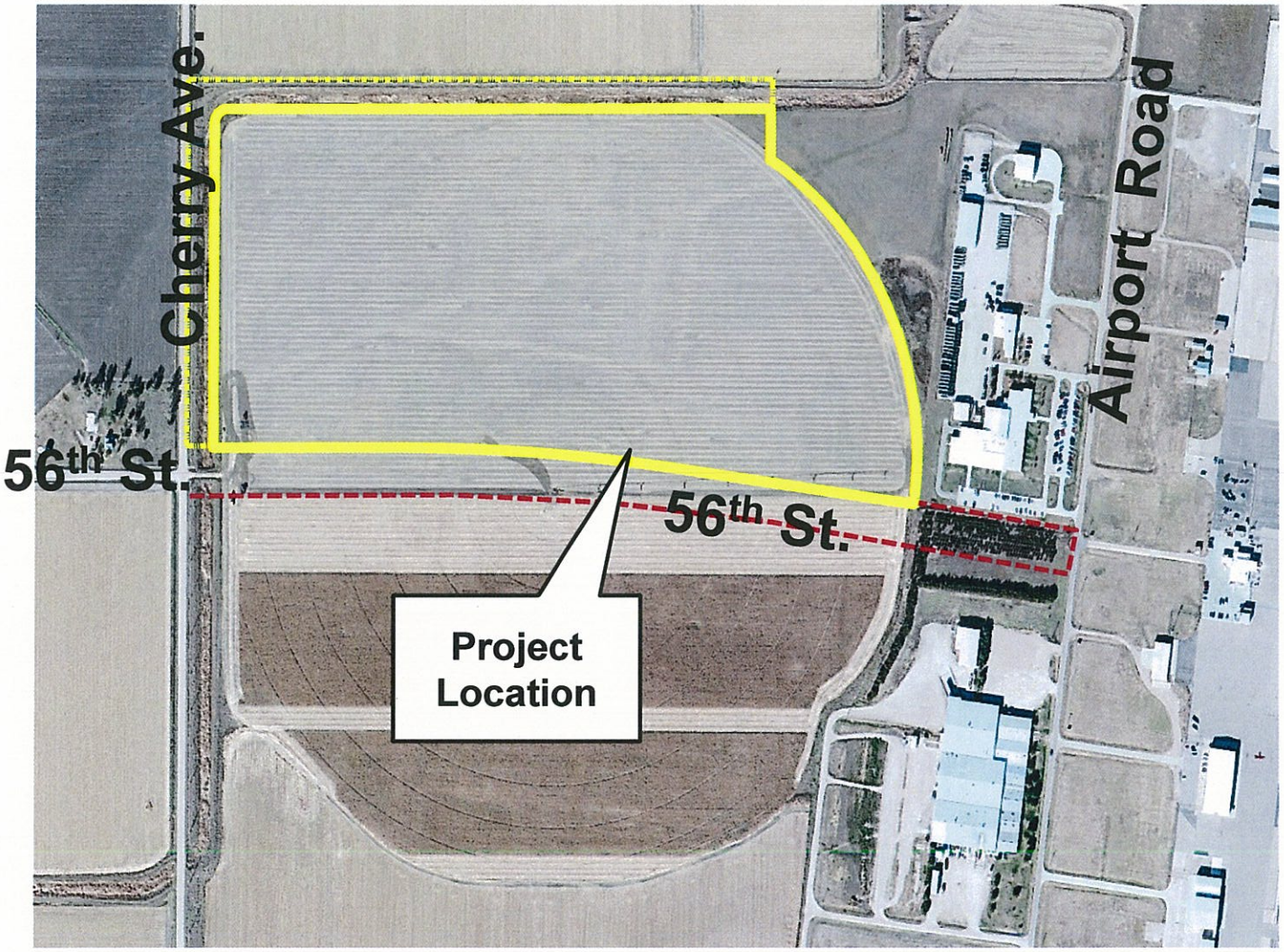
North

Prepared By:

Miller & Associates
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, P.C.
Kearney, NE – (308) 234-6456

Project Honor Vicinity Map
Buffalo County, Nebraska

MAP 4.1



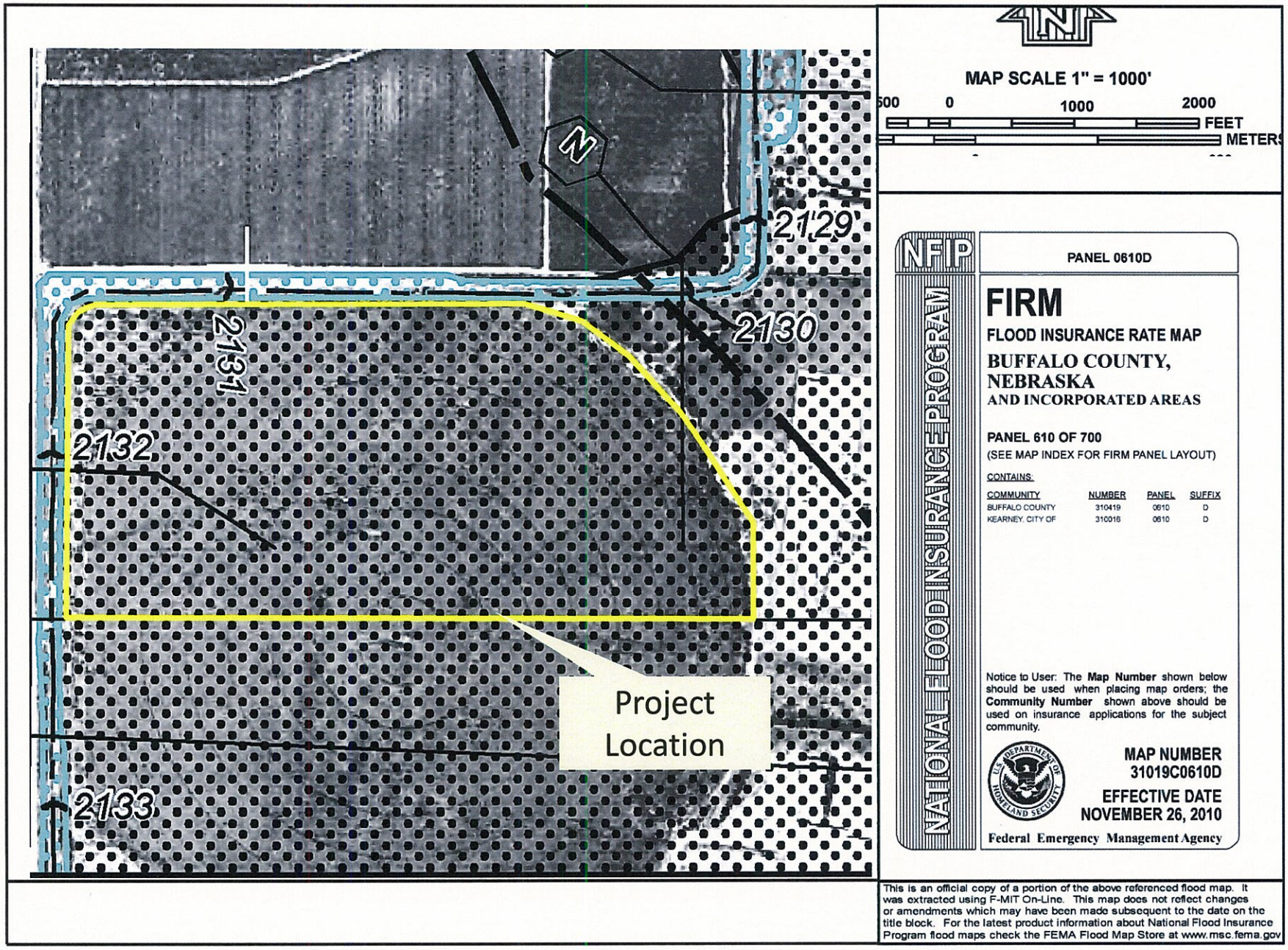
North

Prepared By:

Miller & Associates
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, P.C.
Kearney, NE – (308) 234-6456

Project Honor Project Location Map
Buffalo County, Nebraska

MAP 4.2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MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'
500 0 1000 2000
FEET
METERS
2129
2130
2131
2132
2133
Project Location
NFIP
NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
PANEL 0610D
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
BUFFALO COUNTY, NEBRASKA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS
PANEL 610 OF 700
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)
CONTAINS:
COMMUNITY NUMBER PANEL SUFFIX
BUFFALO COUNTY 310419 0610 D
KEARNEY, CITY OF 310016 0610 D
Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.
MAP NUMBER
31019C0610D
EFFECTIVE DATE
NOVEMBER 26, 2010
Federal Emergency Management Agency
This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

MAP 4.3

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

Project Honor
Wetland Map

Jun 6, 2013

Wetlands

- Freshwater Emergent
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine
- Other

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

User Remarks:

MAP 4.4