FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

CONSTRUCTION OF ANTENNA PARTS STORAGE FACILITY, UPGRADE OF PERIMETER SECURITY FENCE, DEMOLITION OF STORAGE SHED HAWKINSVILLE AIR FORCE SPACE SURVEILLANCE STATION

HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA

November 2012

Air Force Space Command

20th Space Control Squadron

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Construction of Antenna Parts Storage Facility, Perimeter Fence Upgrade, Demolition of Storage Shed, Hawkinsville Air Force Space Surveillance Station, GA

Pursuant to provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S. Code 4321 et seq, implementing Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1500-1508, and 32 CFR Part 989, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process* (EIAP), the U.S. Air Force (Air Force) conducted an assessment of the potential environmental consequences of constructing a storage facility, upgrading the perimeter security fence and demolishing the existing storage shed. This Environmental Assessment (EA), Construction of Antenna Parts Storage Facility, Perimeter Fence Upgrade and Demolition of Storage Shed, Hawkinsville Air Force Space Surveillance Station (AFSSS), GA, incorporated by reference in this finding, considers the potential impacts of the Proposed Actions on the natural and human environments.

Proposed Action and Alternatives

The Proposed Actions are to construct a new antenna parts storage facility, upgrade the existing barbed wire perimeter fence with an eight-foot high chain link fence with an outrigger on the top and demolish the existing storage shed. The No Action Alternative would be to not construct the storage facility, not to upgrade the perimeter fence and not to demolish the storage shed.

Summary of Findings

Geological Resources: Implementing the Actions will not impact the geology of the Installation but will have minor impacts on topography and soils. Impacts to geological resources will not occur because the soil depths exceed the drilling depth along the perimeter of the fence boundary. Activities associated with the three projects will disturb soils from boring, grading, and compaction by equipment during demolition and construction activities but will not be significant.

Air Resources: Implementing the Actions will have an unavoidable short-term impact on air quality. Exhaust emissions from construction equipment and personal vehicles will be generated, and fugitive dust would be generated during the construction. These emissions will be minimal, given the short duration of use, the limited types and quantity of equipment to be used, and the limited area to be disturbed. Air emissions from the Actions are not expected to affect attainment of the immediate or adjacent Air Quality Regions and the action is exempt from conformity analysis.

Water Resources: Limited rainfall and a flat slope will minimize runoff. Storm water runoff will negligibly increase around the areas of concrete footings for fence posts. Runoff will be localized and will not impact storm water drainage in the area. Impacts from storm water runoff will not be significant.

Biological Resources: The loss of minimal vegetation and temporary displacement of wildlife during construction activities will be an unavoidable impact, but not significant. The project areas are located on

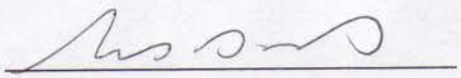
semi-improved lands. The project areas are not considered critical habitat. Short-term impacts to vegetative resources during construction activities will not be significant.

Cultural Resources: No known cultural resources have been identified in the area for the construction activities. No archaeological artifacts of any significance were located during a survey for cultural resources and considering the high level of ground disturbance that has occurred on the Installation, no other potential impacts are likely.

As there are no adverse environmental impacts that will result from implementation of the Proposed Actions, no mitigation measures are necessary. The proposed management practices identified in the EA are standard construction management practices that will be implemented by the contractor.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Based upon my review of the facts and analyses contained in the attached EA, conducted in accordance with the provisions of NEPA, the CEQ Regulations, and 32 CFR Part 989, I conclude that the Proposed Actions will not have a significant environmental impact, either by itself or cumulatively with other ongoing projects at Hawkinsville AFSSS, will not involve an element of high risk or uncertainty on the human environment, and its effects on the quality of the human environment are not highly controversial. Accordingly, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. The signing of this Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) completes the environmental impact analysis process.



3 JAN 2013

MITCHELL A. KATOSIC, Lt Col, USAF
Commander, 20th Space Control Squadron

Date

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

CONSTRUCTION OF ANTENNA PARTS STORAGE FACILITY, UPGRADE PERIMETER SECURITY FENCE, DEMOLITION OF STORAGE SHED

HAWKINSVILLE AIR FORCE SPACE SURVEILLANCE STATION

HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFH	Air Force Handbook
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFSPC	Air Force Space Command
AFSSS	Air Force Space Surveillance Station
BLDG	Building
CAA	Clean Air Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DOD	Department of Defense
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
HUD	Housing and Urban Development
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SIP	State Implementation Plan
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

USGS United States Geological Survey

1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

This environmental assessment (EA) evaluates the potential for environmental consequences from three construction/demolition projects planned for Hawkinsville Air Force Space Surveillance Station (AFSSS), Hawkinsville, Georgia. The Air Force proposes to complete three separate construction / demolition projects, all of which are evaluated in this EA in the interests of efficiency, economy, and cumulative impacts. These projects focus on sustaining the current mission while ensuring the longevity of the Installation through the upgrade and replacement of buildings and infrastructure.

1.1 BACKGROUND AND LOCATION

Hawkinsville AFSSS occupies a 143-acre site in Pulaski County, Georgia, approximately 4 miles west of the town of Hawkinsville and 126 miles southeast of Atlanta (see Figure 1). The rural site is level and covered with short grass. Woods and cultivated land adjoin the site on the south, east and west. A state highway borders the operations facilities on the north. A paved driveway leads from the highway to the Installation's fenced building complex. The subject property is comprised of approximately 143 acres of government-owned land with a central operations building, several support buildings and 27 1,200-foot long antenna arrays. Figure 2 shows an aerial view of the Installation.

The AFSSS, known as the "space fence", is a radar system that detects and tracks objects in orbit over the United States. The space fence is comprised of nine field stations (three transmitter sites and six receiving sites) across the southern United States from Georgia to California, and is under the command of the 20th Space Control Squadron, Detachment 1 of the Air Force Space Command (AFSPC). The Hawkinsville AFSSS in Georgia is one of the receiving sites. When a satellite crosses the fence, one or more of the six receiver stations detects the reflected radio signal. The primary mission of the system is to detect, catalog and predict the orbital patterns of space objects.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

Each of the three projects has its own specific purpose; these are discussed in the following paragraphs. These projects are intended to allow the Installation to carry out their assigned responsibilities in ways that fully satisfy mission requirements, foster safe operational practices, and protect human health and the environment. These construction / demolition projects are necessary to support the Installation's mission. The three projects are described below.

1.2.1 Construct Storage Facility

The existing storage shed is co-located with the maintenance operations. The shed is not large enough for both storage and maintenance operations. The area where the parts are stored is open to the outside and there is a problem with birds flying in and making a mess on the stored parts. Because of space restrictions, the parts are stored on a pully system where they are lifted up close to the roof. Every time the Installation needs a part they have to use the pully system to retrieve the part.

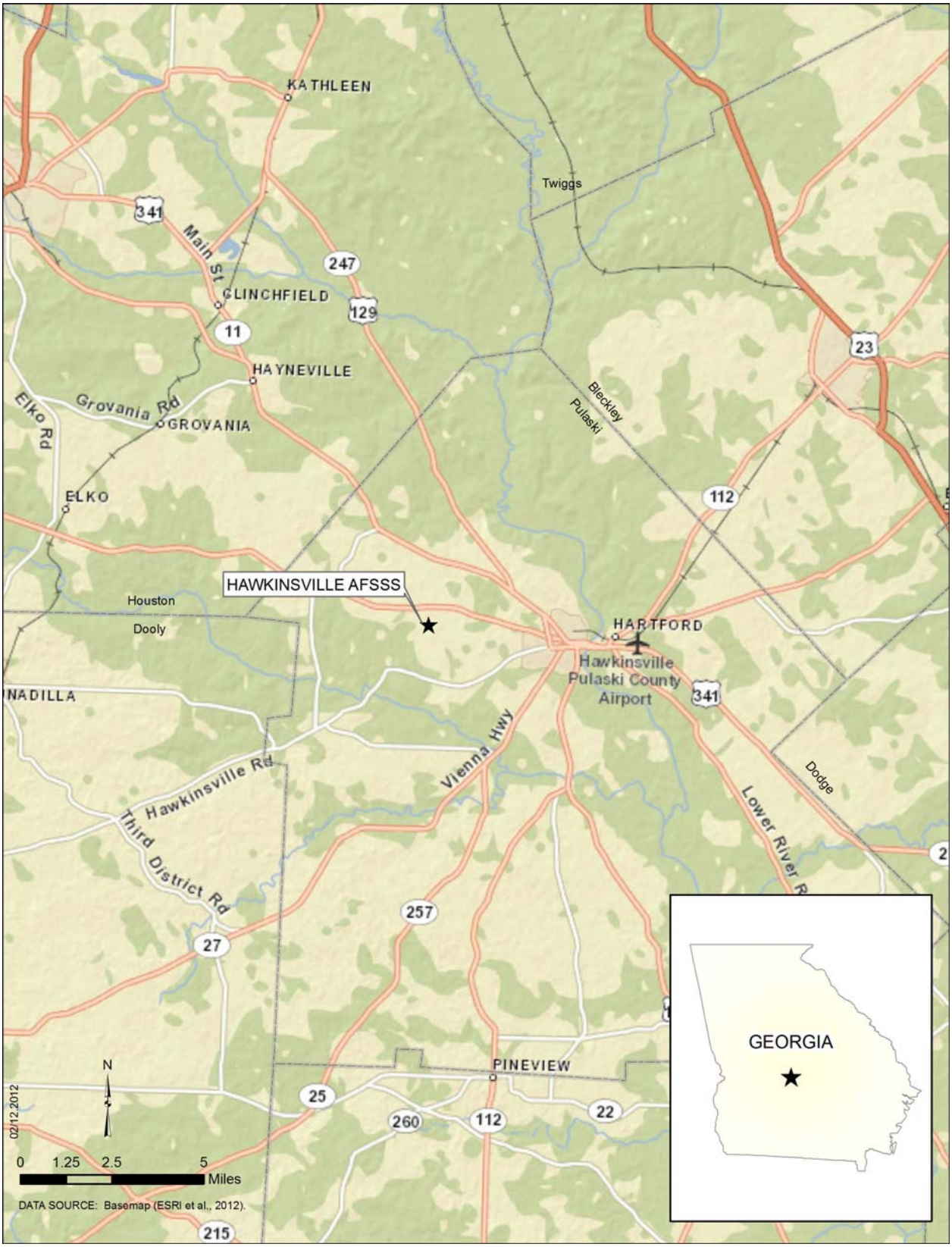

Figure 1. Location of Hawkinsville AFSSS

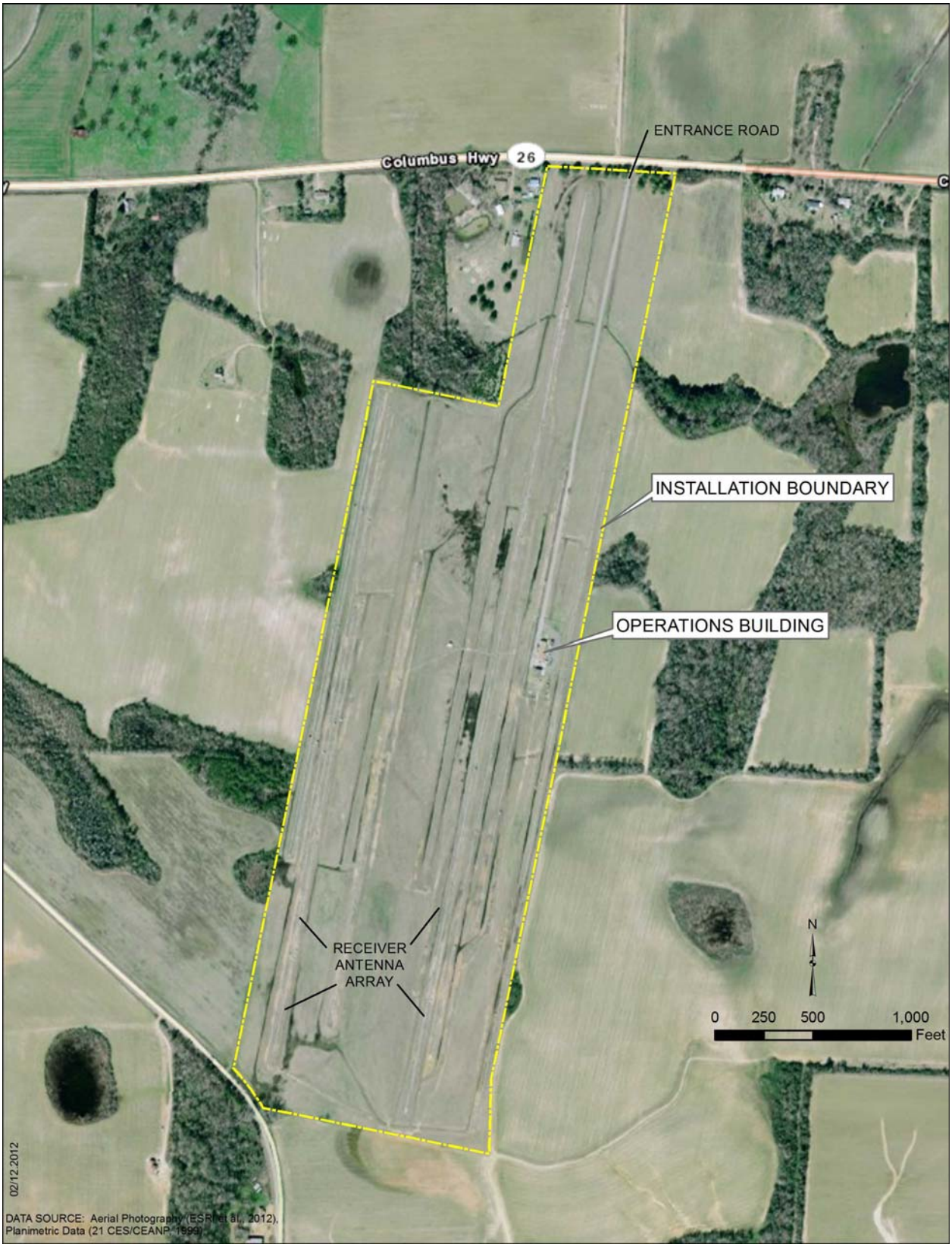

Figure 2. Aerial View of Hawkinsville AFSSS

A new storage facility is needed so the antenna parts can be stored in a separate and enclosed facility away from the birds and maintenance activities.

1.2.2 Upgrade Perimeter Security Fence

In accordance with Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 2000.16, DoD Combating Terrorism Standards, Air Force Instruction (AFI) 31-101, The Air Force Installation Security Program, and Air Force Handbook (AFH) 32-1084, Facility Requirements, DoD Installations are required to implement antiterrorism/force protection construction standards and to develop protective measures for DoD assets. Hawkinsville AFSSS has chosen to implement antiterrorism/force protection standards in accordance with AFH 32-1084 and AFI 31-101, by constructing a new perimeter fence around the Installation. AFH 32-1084 states that "a fence serves as a legal and physical demarcation of a boundary. It is an obstruction which must be jumped, climbed, or cut through to gain entry. From a security and law enforcement point of view, such actions would be regarded as unauthorized entry. Signs are displayed at appropriate and regular intervals on the exterior boundary of the fence line describing the type of area and conditions for entry. This combination of fencing and signs is intended to discourage trespass or unauthorized entry to legal entry points."

The purpose of the action is to implement antiterrorism/force protection and increase security for personnel an increase protection of the antennas. Currently, there is a three-strand barbed wire fence along the perimeter of the Installation. Type A fencing (the type specified as the Proposed Action) is listed in AFH 32-1084 for areas of high mission value. Type B fences (such as the existing barbed wire fence) are typically used for a perimeter boundary for isolated portions of an Installation or as a livestock barrier.

1.2.3 Demolish Storage Shed

The purpose of the action is to dispose of facilities that are excess to the needs of the current mission at Hawkinsville AFSSS, have outlived their usefulness, or present safety concerns. Also, a focused effort to consolidate storage space is necessary due to a history of storage dispersement throughout several buildings, making managing antenna parts, supplies and equipment cumbersome. The exiting storage shed was constructed in 1977 and is undersized for the existing antenna parts. This shed is badly deteriorated, and demolition is recommended, warranting a Condition Code 3 (Forced Use, Substandard). Condition codes are defined in the Air Force Project Managers Guide for Design and Construction (June 2000) and are the evaluation of the ability of a building to support the present occupant. Condition Code 3 means this shed cannot be raised to meet Class A standards to house the function for which it is currently designated. However, from necessity it must be continued in use for a short duration or until a suitable building can be obtained. Class A standards mean the building is adequate and can house the function for which it is currently designed with reasonable maintenance and without major alteration or reconstruction.

1.3 FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, requires Federal agencies to consider environmental consequences in their decision-making process. The President's Council on Envi-

ronmental Quality (CEQ) issued regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508) to implement NEPA that include provisions for both the content and procedural aspects of the required environmental analysis. The Air Force has prepared this EA through adherence to procedures set forth in the CEQ regulations (Title 40 CFR 1500 et seq.), and AFI 32-7061, as promulgated at 32 CFR Part 989 (Air Force *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*). These Federal regulations establish both the administrative process and substantive scope of the environmental impact evaluation, designed to ensure deciding authorities have a proper understanding of the potential environmental consequences of a contemplated course of action. This EA will facilitate decision-makers in making environmentally informed decisions of the potential environmental impacts of selecting the Proposed Actions or the No Action Alternative.

Table 1 provides a brief summary of federal laws and executive orders (EO) that may be applicable to the Proposed Action.

TABLE 1. FEDERAL LAWS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Title	Citation	Description
Endangered Species Act	16 USC 1531	Requires federal agencies to evaluate the effects of their actions on endangered or threatened species of fish, wildlife, and plants and take steps to conserve and protect these species and their critical habitat.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act	16 USC 703	Provides for the protection of migratory birds and prohibits their unlawful take or possession.
Clean Water Act	33 USC 1251	Establishes limits on the amounts of specific pollutants discharged to surface waters to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the water as established by ambient water quality standards.
Floodplain Management	EO 11988	Requires federal agencies to evaluate the potential effects of actions on floodplains and to consider alternatives to avoid adverse effects and incompatible development wherever possible.
Clean Air Act	42 USC 7401	Establishes policy to protect and enhance the quality of the nation's air resources to protect human health and the environment. Federal actions must conform to a State Implementation Plan and cannot cause or contribute to new violations of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
Federal Noxious Weed Act	7 USC 2801	Requires federal agencies to develop management programs to control undesirable plants on federal lands that have the potential to impact agriculture, wildlife resources or public health.
Invasive Species	EO 13112	Directs federal agencies to make efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive plant species.
Protection of Wetlands	EO 11990	Requires federal agencies to take action to avoid, to the extent practicable, the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands.

Title	Citation	Description
Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	32 CFR 989.27	Requires the assessment of direct and indirect impacts of proposed actions on the safety and health of Air Force employees and others at a work site.
National Historic Preservation Act	16 USC 470	Requires federal agencies to determine the effect of their actions on cultural resources and take certain steps to ensure these resources are located, identified, evaluated and preserved.
Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations	EO 12898	Directs federal agencies to identify and address any disproportionately high and adverse human or environmental impacts of federal actions on minority or low-income populations.
Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management	EO 13423	Sets goals in the areas of energy efficiency, acquisition, renewable energy, toxics reductions, recycling, renewable energy, sustainable buildings, electronics stewardship, fleets, and water conservation.
Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance	EO 13514	Expands on EO 13423 and sets sustainability goals for Federal agencies and focuses on making improvements in their environmental, energy and economic performance.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

The scope of this environmental review is to analyze potential environmental impacts and concerns from construction of a new storage facility, installation of a new perimeter fence, and demolition of the existing storage shed. An advertisement announcing the availability of the Draft Final EA and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for public review was published in the Hawkinsville Dispatch and News on August 22, 2012. A copy of the Draft Final EA was placed in the M. E. Roden Public Library, 400 Commerce Street, Hawkinsville, Georgia and was also made available on the internet at ftp://ftp.pbainc.com/public. No public comments were received. Appendix A contains a copy of the notice of availability.

After reviewing the environmental impact analysis and public and/or agency comments, the Air Force has decided that the environmental effects are not significant. The Air Force will issue a FONSI, an environmental impact statement (EIS) is not necessary based on the limited impacts identified in the EA.

1.5 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND PERMITS

- Installation contractors would follow safety guidelines of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration as presented in the Code of Federal Regulations. Should any Installation employees participate in the Proposed Actions, they would comply with relevant Air Force occupational safety and health standards.
- Georgia's Environmental Protection Division is responsible for administering the state's storm water management program. State storm water requirements are mirrored after the federal National Pollution Discharge Elimination System program, requiring that storm water be treated to the maximum extent practicable. At the state level, Georgia's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System program requires all construction sites disturbing more than one-acre to obtain permit coverage.

1.6 ORGANIZATION

This EA follows the recommended outline in the CEQ and Air Force NEPA-implementing regulations.

Section 1.0—Purpose and Need for the Action provides background information about the Installation; the purpose and need for the Proposed Actions; the scope of the environmental review; applicable regulatory requirements; permits and a brief description of how the document is organized.

Section 2.0—Provides details of the Proposed Actions and the No Action Alternative.

Section 3.0—Affected Environment provides a description of the existing conditions of the areas potentially affected by the Proposed Actions.

Section 4.0—Environmental Consequences provides an analysis of potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to environmental resources that may result from implementing the Proposed Action or Alternatives.

Section 5.0— List of Preparers lists the names, affiliations, and qualifications of the document preparers.

Section 6.0— References provides a listing of the references used in preparing this EA.

Appendices—Provides a copy of the Notice of Availability.

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2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This Section describes the Proposed Actions for each project and the No Action Alternative. CEQ regulations require the inclusion of the No Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative serves as a baseline against which the impacts of the Proposed Action and Alternatives are compared. There are three proposed construction/demolition projects that are described individually in terms of proposed functions, location and construction/demolition activities.

2.1 SELECTION CRITERIA FOR ALTERNATIVES

In accordance with 32 CFR Part 989.8(c) the development of site-selection criteria is an effective mechanism for the identification, comparison, and evaluation of reasonable alternatives. The following site selection criteria were developed to be consistent with the purpose and need for the action.

- Support the Installation's mission to detect orbital objects passing over America;
- Be protective of facilities, human health and the environment;
- Not violate provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act;
- Meet current Air Force design standards and energy goals;
- Have sufficient space to house all necessary parts and equipment;
- Enhance security for the space surveillance system program;
- Meet antiterrorism force protection standards; and
- Impacts to natural resources such as floodplains, wetlands, water bodies and threatened and endangered species and habitats must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Unavoidable impacts must be addressed according to federal, Air Force, state and local regulations.

2.2 PROPOSED ACTIONS BY PROJECT

The Air Force is proposing three separate construction/demolition projects in support of the mission at Hawkinsville AFSSS. The proposed projects would occur at various locations around the Installation. Table 2 presents a list of the three projects.

TABLE 2. CONSTRUCTION / DEMOLITION PROJECTS

Number	Project Number (if applicable) and Name
1	KHKK 101001, Construct Antenna Parts Storage Facility
2	KHKK051010, Install New Security Fence
3	KHKK101001, Demolish Existing Storage Shed
USAF, 2009	

2.2.1 Construct Antenna Parts Storage Facility

2.2.1.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is to construct a new antenna parts storage facility. The facility would be a minimum of 325 square feet with a minimum facility length of 25 feet. A facility length of 25 feet is needed to accommodate the largest radar part (USAF, 2009). Figure 3 shows the proposed and alternate locations for the new storage facility.

Construction of the facility would include site preparation, a concrete foundation, roof system, electrical system, and ventilation. The disturbed area would be 581 square feet or approximately 0.013 acres (assumes a three foot wide buffer around the site).

2.2.1.2 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would be not to construct a new antenna parts storage facility. The Installation would continue to use the old outdated facilities. Antenna parts would continue to be stored in the maintenance shed.

2.2.2 Upgrade Perimeter Security Fence

2.2.2.1 Proposed Action

Type A fencing would be constructed in accordance with Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-022-03, Security Engineering: Fences, Gates, and Guard Facilities. The Proposed Action is to enclose the Installation with an eight-foot high chain link fence with an outrigger on the top. The fence would be a seven-foot high, nine gauge steel wire fabric, chain-link fence with one outrigger (facing outward) with three strands of barbed wire. The overall height of the fence with outrigger would be eight feet. The fence would be constructed in the same location as the existing barbed wire fence (see Figure 4). Foundations for line posts, constructed of concrete, would be 12 inches in diameter with a minimum depth of 42 inches below grade. Foundations or terminal and gate posts would be 18 inches in diameter. The disturbed area would be 1.74 acres. This includes a three foot wide buffer on either side of the fence.

The existing barbed wire perimeter fence would be maintained until installation of the proposed new security fence is complete. The contractor would then remove the existing barbed wire perimeter fence and recycle the materials as applicable.

2.2.2.2 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would be not to install a new perimeter security fence. The existing barbed wire fence would be left in place. Not constructing the new fence would be in non-compliance with current antiterrorism/ force protection measures to protect the assets at Hawkinsville AFSSS.

Figure 3. Proposed Action Site Locations

Figure 4. Location of Perimeter Fence, Hawkinsville AFSSS

Photo 1: Maintenance Shed (front view)

Photo 2: Maintenance Shed (rear view) across street is well house, shed & transformer

Photo 3: Operations Building with rear view of shed in front left

2.2.3 Demolish Storage Shed

2.2.3.1 Proposed Action

This Action is to demolish the existing storage shed. This shed sits on a concrete slab. Demolition of this shed would disturb approximately 245 square feet (assumes a three foot wide buffer around the shed). Figure 3 shows the location of the existing storage shed.

All demolition materials would be properly disposed of, off site. All materials would be recycled to the fullest extent possible and all trucks used to haul materials would be covered to prevent materials from littering roadways and surrounding areas. Debris not reused, recycled, or considered as inert waste would be disposed of in the local landfill. Any utilities to these structures would be disconnected prior to demolition. After demolition, the land would be graded and restored to natural vegetation.

2.2.3.2 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would be not to demolish the existing storage shed. The Installation would continue to use this old and outdated storage shed or the shed would not be used and continue to deteriorate.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER ANALYSIS

Alternatives to constructing the antenna parts storage facility and constructing the perimeter security fence were considered but eliminated from further analysis. The alternatives considered and reasons for their eliminations are discussed below. The Proposed Actions are the only feasible alternatives to the No Action Alternative.

2.3.1 Rent Storage Space Off-Site

An alternative to constructing a new storage facility is to rent storage space off-site. This alternative was considered to be more expensive in the long-term and time consuming to travel off-site each time a part was needed. Also due to the rural proximity of the Installation this alternative was eliminated from further consideration.

2.3.2 Install Security Cameras Along the Perimeter of the Installation

An alternative to constructing a security fence around the Installation boundary is to install security cameras on poles every 200 feet around the perimeter of the Installation. Monitored security cameras can detect intruders crossing a particular boundary or entering a protected zone. These cameras would have to withstand outdoor weather conditions such as extreme heat, cold, dust and rain. The cameras would require power supply cables to be installed to all of the cameras. A backup power system would also be required in the event of a power loss or in the event an intruder would try to "cut" the power to the cameras. Although an allowable alternative under DoD Instruction 2000.16, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration due to the requirements for power supply cables to be installed over the area and the need for a backup power supply system.

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3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This Section describes the environment at Hawkinsville AFSSS and the area surrounding the Installation that may be affected by implementing the Proposed Actions and No Action Alternative. The existing environmental conditions serve as a baseline from which to identify and evaluate potential environmental changes attributable to the Proposed Actions and alternatives. The intent of NEPA is to focus the analysis on the human (i.e., physical, biological and social) environment potentially affected by the Proposed Actions. Resources and areas of the human environment that are not present on or in the vicinity of Hawkinsville AFSSS, or that would not be affected by the Proposed Actions or alternatives are not described in this Section. Table 3 lists these resources and provides the rationale for excluding them from further description and from impact analysis in Section 4.

TABLE 3. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES NOT EXAMINED FURTHER IN THIS EA

Environmental Resource	Reason(s) for Not Including in EA Analysis
Airspace	The Installation does not involve a flying mission, and airspace would not be affected.
Environmental Justice[1] Protection of Children[2]	No properties are located within a mile of the Installation. According to the 2000 Census, 63.0 percent of Pulaski residents were white and 34.3 percent were black. Hispanics, who can be identified as either white or black in the Census data, made up 2.8 percent of the county's population. There would be no disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations or low-income populations. There would be no disproportionate increase in environmental health and safety risks to children because children would not be present in the area of construction /demolition.
Environmental Restoration Program Sites	The Navy conducted an environmental baseline survey of the property in December 2003 and concluded that no Environmental Restoration Program sites exist (U.S. Navy, 2003).
Farmlands	Hawkinsville AFSSS is surrounded by woods and cultivated land. Farmlands would not be affected by the proposed construction/demolition projects.
Floodplains	The nearest 100-year floodplain is located two miles north of the Proposed Action area near Nelson Lake. No floodplains are present within the construction area for the Proposed Actions.
Wetlands	The USACE has completed the field work portion of a wetland delineation at the Installation. The Air Force is waiting for the written report. Wetlands are regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands). If the area is determined to be a wetland, the Air Force would follow the regulations before proceeding with fence construction. Construction of the fence in this area would not alter the hydrologic flow, drainage of sediment or contaminants into this wet area, or require actual filling or destruction of this wet area. Fence posts would be constructed as close to the existing posts as possible to minimize disturbance. No significant impacts are anticipated to this wet area.
Land Use	The proposed construction would result in a minor decrease of vegetative areas. The current use of the property surrounding the Hawkinsville AFSSS includes woods, cultivated land, and a state highway. No adjacent properties were listed on the databases searched in the Environmental Data Resources,

Environmental Resource	Reason(s) for Not Including in EA Analysis
	Inc. report up to a one-mile search radius (NAVFAC, 2003). Pulaski County classifies the land use at the Installation as public/institutional.
Noise	There are no current noise issues on the Installation. Noise would temporarily increase during construction/demolition activities; however, there are no near-by inhabitants that would be affected. The temporary increase in noise would be minimal and short-term.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	There are no transformers containing PCBs present within the construction area for the Proposed Actions (NAVFAC, 2003).
Radon	Radon is considered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to be a low potential at the Hawkinsville AFSSS, and radon testing at the site indicates radon levels below the threshold of 4.0 picocuries per liter, as set forth by the USEPA (NAVFAC, 2003).
Lead-Based Paint	A September 2005 limited lead survey did not identify any lead above USEPA thresholds on the Installation (USAF, 2010a).
Asbestos	A 2005 survey did not identify any buildings, other than the Operations Buildings, that contained asbestos (USAF, 2010b). The shed proposed for demolition is not suspected to contain asbestos.
Energy Management	The use of vehicles and other energy-consuming equipment is monitored by the Air Force for abuse and unnecessary use beyond that needed to maintain the mission. Engines would be turned off when vehicles and equipment are parked unless maintenance operations require the engine to be running. Generators would only be used when necessary and turned off when not in use. Energy consumption to complete the proposed actions would not be considered excessive for the action. No significant impacts are anticipated. To minimize energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, when materials are required for the proposed actions they would be procured from within or close to the project area as practicable to reduce fuel use from transporting materials. Contractors would be requested to use appropriately-sized equipment for the construction/demolition projects and maintain construction equipment and haul trucks in good working order so fuel efficiency is maximized.
Occupational Safety and Health	Contractor personnel would be responsible for ensuring ground safety and compliance with all applicable occupational health and safety regulations and worker compensation programs. Contractors would also be required to conduct construction activities in a manner that would not pose any risks to personnel in the project areas. The contractor would also be responsible for managing exposure to hazardous materials, use of personal protective equipment, and availability of Material Safety Data Sheets.
Socioeconomics	No changes to local economy, workforce, or demographics would result from the Proposed Actions. There would be minor, short-term beneficial economic impacts during construction, but the action would not support substantial increases to the local construction economy. The workers would most likely be hired from the local area.
Transportation	Transportation patterns and traffic volumes would not change from existing conditions. Only a small number of worker vehicles and equipment would be required to support the construction projects. Activities associated with this project are considered to be minor with only a small number of contractor personnel required.
Utilities	The Proposed Action would not increase utility requirements or usage.

Environmental Resource	Reason(s) for Not Including in EA Analysis
Visual Resources	The proposed action is consistent with existing facility layout and appearance. There would be no change in visual conditions on or near the Installation.

[1] EO 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations

[2] EO 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks

3.1 AIR RESOURCES

The USEPA established the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants, which are those compounds that cause or contribute to air pollution which could endanger public health and the environment. These pollutants may directly or indirectly originate from diverse mobile and stationary sources such as vehicles, maintenance activities, fuel storage tanks, prescribed burns and wildfires and clearing and grading ground surfaces. Air quality is determined by comparing ambient air levels with the upper concentration limits of the NAAQS for each criteria pollutant. Geographic areas that exceed NAAQS are designated as non-attainment for the specific pollutant that is in violation of the standard, whereas areas that meet NAAQS are designated as being in attainment for the criteria pollutant.

The Installation lies within the Central Georgia Intrastate Air Quality Control Region. Pulaski County and Hawkinsville AFSSS are in a geographic area designated as in attainment with all federal air quality standards. The generators are operated once a month under load to perform required testing and maintenance. Because the generators are only operated during emergencies, testing and maintenance, and each operates less than 500 hours per year it is not required to obtain an air permit in Georgia.

The General Conformity Rule, promulgated by the USEPA at 40 CFR Parts 51 and 93, requires that the federal government may not engage, support or provide financial assistance for permit or license, or approve any activity that fails to conform to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). A General Conformity Evaluation is a review process designed to ensure that federal plans, programs, and projects are consistent with the SIP and the local clean air plan, and that they do not contribute to air quality degradation that would adversely affect State efforts to attain or maintain the NAAQS. The USEPA approved SIP for Georgia is described in 40 CFR 52, Subpart L. The General Conformity Rule applies to all federal actions that are taken in nonattainment and maintenance areas. Since the proposed projects are located in an attainment area, a general conformity evaluation is not required.

Average summer temperatures in Hawkinsville range from 78 degrees to 95 degrees. Average winter temperatures range from 41 degrees to 55 degrees. The annual average rainfall in Georgia ranges from more than 75 inches in the extreme northeast corner to about 40 inches in the east central area. Snowfall is light in Georgia and of no significance in most of the state. The prevailing wind is from the west-northwest. Average wind speed is highest, 9.1 miles per hour, in March.

3.2 WATER RESOURCES

According to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Drinking Water Division and Geologic Survey Division, there are at least three aquifer systems in Pulaski County. These include the Ocala - Floridi-

an Aquifer, the Midville - Dublin Aquifer, and the Cretaceous Aquifers. Depth to groundwater is approximately six feet on the Installation.

Hawkinsville AFSSS is located on the southwest side of the Ocmulgee River which is located between the tributaries of Town and Big Creeks, which are part of the Ocmulgee River-Limestone Creek drainage basin. The Ocmulgee River is a significant, perennial river located in Pulaski County and falls under the guidelines established for protected rivers. The project area is in a Class B Hydrologic Group, meaning moderate infiltration rates. The Class B Hydrologic Group is further defined as deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

There is an intermittent stream that crosses the Installation in the northern end that is a tributary to Town Creek (see Figure 3). There is a wet accumulation area in the southwest corner of the Installation (see Photo 4). The area at the fence is a little higher than this accumulation area but all the water leaving that area needs to go through the fence and during large events the fence could accumulate runoff debris.

Photo 4: Accumulation Area in Southwest Corner of Installation

Georgia's Environmental Protection Division is responsible for administering the state's storm water management program. State storm water requirements are mirrored after the federal National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, requiring that storm water be treated to the maximum

extent practicable. At the state level, Georgia's NPDES program requires all construction sites disturbing more than one-acre to obtain permit coverage.

3.3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Hawkinsville AFSSS appears on the Klondike Quadrangle Topographic map at an elevation of approximately 330 feet above sea level. The Installation is located in the Coastal Plain physiographic province. The Coastal Plain is part of the larger South Atlantic and Gulf Slope region that runs from the North Carolina beaches to the Alabama gulf coast. Pulaski County is divided into two distinct landform areas, nearly level to rolling valleys and gently sloping to steep uplands. The deposition and sedimentation that helped form these soils occurred primarily in the Pliocene, Miocene, and Oligocene Ages.

There are three soil types on Hawkinsville AFSSS and they include Tifton, Rains, and Clarendon. The soils in the vicinity of the proposed storage facility and existing storage shed are Tifton soils. Other soils in the vicinity of the perimeter fence are described in Tables 4 and 5 below and shown in Figure 5.

TABLE 4. SOIL CHARACTERISTICS AT HAWKINSVILLE AFSSS

Soil Series	Texture	Shrink-Swell	Flooding	Slope
TfA	Tifton loamy sand	Low	No annual flooding or ponding	0 to 2 percent slopes
TfB	Tifton loamy sand	Low	No annual flooding or ponding	2 to 5 percent slopes
Ra	Rains loamy sand	Low	Rare to common	Nearly level
TnC2	Tifton sandy loam	Low	No annual flooding or ponding	5 to 8 percent slopes
CnA	Clarendon loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Low	No annual flooding or ponding	0 to 2 percent slopes
Source: USDA, 2006; USAF, 2011; USDA, 2012a, 2012b				

TABLE 5 DRAINAGE AND OTHER SOIL RATINGS AT HAWKINSVILLE AFSSS

Soil Series	Permeability	Depth to Water Table (ft)	Hydric Rating[1]	Shallow Excavations[2]
TfA	Moderate	4.6	Not hydric	Somewhat limited
TfB	Moderate	4.6	Not hydric	Somewhat limited
Ra	Moderate	.49	All hydric	Very limited
TnC2	Moderately slow	4.6	Not hydric	Somewhat limited
CnA	Moderately slow	2.5	Partially hydric	Very limited

Source: USDA, 2006; USAF, 2011; USDA, 2012a, 2012b

[1]Hydric Rating: Hydric soils are defined 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. 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.

[2]Shallow Excavations: Shallow excavations are trenches or holes dug to a maximum depth of 5 to 6 feet. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. Limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. Limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures.

Figure 5. Soil Map of Hawkinsville AFSSS

3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources are the physical remains of past human activity and include prehistoric and historic sites, structures, features, or locations considered important to a culture or a community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. AFI 32-7065, Cultural Resource Management, provides the Air Force with guidance on compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, and applicable federal, state and local regulations.

In 2002, a Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment was conducted in compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (U.S. Navy, 2002). Prior to the Installation's construction in 1965, the southern portion of the facility was an agricultural field and the northern portion was a poorly drained swamp with a small spring bubbling up through the sand. The landscape of the facility has been severely modified. Earthen platforms and mounds that rise above the surrounding landscape were constructed to support a series of 25 antennas. Areas between equipment platforms have been bladed or scraped to indurated sandy bedrock. A slight rise in elevation across the southern end of the facility necessitated that the landscape be cut or bladed down to provide a level base for the equipment. A system of drainage ditches were also constructed. Installation personnel noted that all portions of the facility were bladed and modified during construction. No artifacts or cultural materials were observed during a walk over the grounds. The amount of disturbance and landscape modifications during construction limits the potential for the presence of any intact archaeological sites on the surface. Based on these factors and observations, there is virtually no chance for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible sites to be present on the Installation. The survey determined that an archaeological survey was not warranted.

In the same survey, the Navy determined that the Operations Building, Antenna Arrays, and Preamp Houses at are eligible for the NRHP based on their association with the history of the Cold War. The Navy determined that all other historic resources on the site do not meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP (U.S. Navy, 2002).

3.5 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Biological resources include the native and introduced plants and animals that make up natural communities. The natural communities are closely linked to the climate and topography of the area.

The Installation land was previously a pine forest. The site is level and consists of short grass that is routinely mowed. Results of a 1996 survey of Rare Species and Natural Communities found that since the entire acreage of the Installation land had been previously cleared, no natural communities remained on site (US Navy, 1997). No rare animals or plants were located on site during the surveys and it did not appear that there was any potential habitat present to support these species.

Field surveys conducted in 2006 identified 14 species on the Installation, of which five are considered invasive (Table 6). Of the invasive species found, Bermuda grass covered the largest expanses of ground; however, Chinaberry was the most common. Japanese honeysuckle and Chinese tallow are limited to areas along the fence line, and mimosa was only found in two locations at the southern end of the property.

TABLE 6. PLANT SPECIES FOUND AT HAWKINSVILLE AFSSS

Scientific Name	Common Name
*Albizia julibrissin**	mimosa
Ampelopsis arborea	peppervine
Andropogon virginicus	broomsedge bluestem
Axonopus affinis	carpet grass
*Cynodon dactylon**	Bermuda grass
Dichanthelium oligosanthes	Scribner's panicum
*Lonicera japonica**	Japanese honeysuckle
*Melia azedarach**	chinaberry
Panicum spp.	panic grass
Paspalum dilatatum	dallis grass
Paspalum notatum	bahia grass
Solidago nemoralis	gray goldenrod
Threeawn spp.	threeawn
*Triadica sebifera**	Chinese tallow
*invasive species Source: USAF, 2007	

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This Section discusses the potential for significant impacts to the human environment as a result of implementing the Proposed Actions or the No Action Alternative. As defined in 40 CFR 1508.14, the human environment is interpreted to include natural and physical resources, and the relationship of people with those resources. Accordingly, this analysis has focused on identifying types of impacts and analyzing their potential significance. This Section discusses the effects that the Proposed Actions or the No Action Alternative could generate in the environmental resource areas previously described in Section 3.

The concept of significance used in this assessment includes consideration of both the context and the intensity or severity of the impact, as defined by 40 CFR 1508.27. Severity of an impact could be based on the magnitude of change, the likelihood of change, the potential for violation of laws or regulations, the context of the impact (both spatial and temporal), and the resilience of the resource. Significant impacts are effects that are most substantial and should receive the greatest attention in decision making. Impacts that are not significant result in little or no effect to the existing environment and cannot be easily detected. If a resource would not be affected by a proposed activity, a finding of no impact is noted. If a resource would be measurable improved by a proposed activity, a beneficial impact was noted. Best management practices are included as necessary to minimize potential adverse consequences of the federal action. No significant impacts were identified; therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

This Section is organized by resource element in the same order as introduced in Section 3. The Section concludes with a discussion of Cumulative Impacts, Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources, and Short-Term Use and Long-Term Productivity.

4.1 AIR QUALITY

Impacts to air quality are based on federal, state and local pollution regulations or standards. The analysis was based on a review of existing air quality in the region, information of Hawkinsville AFSSS air emission sources, and projections of emissions from proposed construction and demolition activities.

4.1.1 Potential Site-Specific Project Impacts

The three projects are evaluated for project specific impacts in the following subsections.

4.1.1.1 Potential Impacts of Constructing Antenna Parts Storage Facility

4.1.1.1.1 Proposed Action

Construction activities for the storage facility would generate emissions of criteria pollutants from grading and excavating, operation of construction equipment, trucks driving on paved and unpaved roads, and worker vehicles. Each type of equipment would be used very briefly and would consequently generate a very small amount of emissions. The impacts on air quality due to construction are expected to be localized and very short-term. Therefore, the minimal emissions of criteria pollutants from construction activi-

ties would have a negligible impact on air quality. The proposed storage facility would be connected to public utilities and would not have any stationary air emissions sources or require a permit to operate.

Because of the small quantity of potential emissions generated during construction and the generally dispersive meteorological conditions (an average of 9 miles per hour winds) the activities would not exceed or contribute to an exceedance of air quality standards. Because the Installation is located in an air quality control region designated as attainment with federal and state ambient air quality standards, a Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 176(c) General Conformity evaluation is not required. This action is exempt from further conformity analysis pursuant to 40 CFR 93 subpart B 93.153.

During construction, air quality impacts could occur from dust carried offsite and combustive emissions from construction equipment. The primary risks from blowing dust particles relate to human health and human nuisance values. Fugitive dust can contribute to respiratory health problems and create an inhospitable working environment. Deposition on surfaces can be a nuisance to those living or working downwind of the construction site. Measures that would be implemented to reduce or eliminate fugitive dust emissions would include:

- *Watering/Irrigation*. Watering the ground surface until it is moist is an effective dust control method for haul roads and other traffic routes. This practice can be applied to almost any site. When suppression methods involving water are used, care would be exercised to minimize overwatering that could cause the transport of mud onto adjoining roadways, ultimately increasing the dust problem.
- *Vegetative Cover*. In areas not expected to handle vehicle traffic, vegetative stabilization of disturbed soil is often desirable. Vegetation provides coverage to surface soils and decreases wind velocity at the ground surface, thus reducing the potential for dust to become airborne.
- *Mulch*. Mulching can be a quick and effective means of dust control for recently disturbed areas.

The Proposed Action would have short-term, but not significant, impacts on air quality generated by construction activities. There would be no long-term impacts from operation of the storage facility.

4.1.1.1.2 Alternative Location

Impacts of this alternative would be similar to the Proposed Action.

4.1.1.1.3 No Action Alternative

There would be no impact to air resources under the No Action Alternative. Existing Installation operations and maintenance would continue.

4.1.1.2 Potential Impacts of Upgrading the Perimeter Security Fence

4.1.1.2.1 Proposed Action

Construction activities for the perimeter fence would generate emissions of criteria pollutants from grading and excavating, operation of construction equipment, trucks driving on paved and unpaved roads, and

worker vehicles. Each type of equipment would be used very briefly and would consequently generate a very small amount of emissions. The impacts on air quality due to construction are expected to be localized and very short-term. Therefore, the minimal emissions of criteria pollutants from construction activities would have a negligible impact on air quality.

Because of the small quantity of potential emissions generated during construction and the generally dispersive meteorological conditions (an average of 9 miles per hour winds) the activities would not exceed or contribute to an exceedance of air quality standards. Because the Installation is located in an air quality control region designated as attainment with federal and state ambient air quality standards, a CAA Section 176(c) General Conformity evaluation is not required. This action is exempt from further conformity analysis pursuant to 40 CFR 93 subpart B 93.153.

During construction, air quality impacts could occur from dust carried offsite and combustive emissions from construction equipment. The primary risks from blowing dust particles relate to human health and human nuisance values. Fugitive dust can contribute to respiratory health problems and create an inhospitable working environment. Deposition on surfaces can be a nuisance to those living or working downwind of the construction site. Measures that would be implemented to reduce or eliminate fugitive dust emissions would include:

- *Watering/Irrigation*. Watering the ground surface until it is moist is an effective dust control method for haul roads and other traffic routes. This practice can be applied to almost any site. When suppression methods involving water are used, care would be exercised to minimize overwatering that could cause the transport of mud onto adjoining roadways, ultimately increasing the dust problem.
- *Vegetative Cover*. In areas not expected to handle vehicle traffic, vegetative stabilization of disturbed soil is often desirable. Vegetation provides coverage to surface soils and decreases wind velocity at the ground surface, thus reducing the potential for dust to become airborne.
- *Mulch*. Mulching can be a quick and effective means of dust control for recently disturbed areas.

The Proposed Action would have short-term, but not significant, impacts on air quality generated by construction activities. There would be no long-term impacts.

4.1.1.2.2 No Action Alternative

There would be no impact to air resources under the No Action Alternative. Existing Installation operations and maintenance would continue.

4.1.1.3 Potential Impacts of Demolishing the Storage Shed

4.1.1.3.1 Proposed Action

Demolition activities for the shed would generate emissions of criteria pollutants from grading and excavating, operation of construction equipment, trucks driving on paved and unpaved roads, and worker vehicles. Each type of equipment would be used very briefly and would consequently generate a very small amount of emissions. The impacts on air quality due to demolition are expected to be localized and very

short-term. Therefore, the minimal emissions of criteria pollutants from demolition activities would have a negligible impact on air quality.

Because of the small quantity of potential emissions generated during demolition and the generally dispersive meteorological conditions (an average of 9 miles per hour winds) the activities would not exceed or contribute to an exceedance of air quality standards. Because the Installation is located in an air quality control region designated as attainment with federal and state ambient air quality standards, a CAA Section 176(c) General Conformity evaluation is not required. This action is exempt from further conformity analysis pursuant to 40 CFR 93 subpart B 93.153.

During demolition, air quality impacts could occur from dust carried offsite and combustive emissions from construction equipment. The primary risks from blowing dust particles relate to human health and human nuisance values. Fugitive dust can contribute to respiratory health problems and create an inhospitable working environment. Deposition on surfaces can be a nuisance to those living or working downwind of the construction site. Measures that would be implemented to reduce or eliminate fugitive dust emissions would include:

- *Watering/Irrigation*. Watering the ground surface until it is moist is an effective dust control method for haul roads and other traffic routes. This practice can be applied to almost any site. When suppression methods involving water are used, care would be exercised to minimize overwatering that could cause the transport of mud onto adjoining roadways, ultimately increasing the dust problem.
- *Vegetative Cover*. In areas not expected to handle vehicle traffic, vegetative stabilization of disturbed soil is often desirable. Vegetation provides coverage to surface soils and decreases wind velocity at the ground surface, thus reducing the potential for dust to become airborne.
- *Mulch*. Mulching can be a quick and effective means of dust control for recently disturbed areas.

The Proposed Action would have short-term, but not significant, impacts on air quality generated by demolition activities. There would be no long-term impacts.

4.1.1.3.2 No Action Alternative

There would be no impact to air resources under the No Action Alternative. Existing Installation operations and maintenance would continue.

4.2 WATER RESOURCES

The analysis focused on the proximity of the construction and demolition activities in relation to surface waters, hydrogeology at the sites and water quality in the local area. Maps showing topography, watersheds, and drainage were reviewed.

4.2.1 Potential Site-Specific Project Impacts

The three projects are evaluated for project specific impacts in the following subsections.

4.2.1.1 Potential Impacts of Constructing Antenna Parts Storage Facility

4.2.1.1.1 Proposed Action

Direct impacts to water resources would result primarily from disturbing the ground during construction activities and from altering surface hydrology. Borings for the facility foundation would reach a depth of two to four feet and would not impact groundwater. A spill or leak of fuel or lubricants is not likely during construction of the facility, but if one occurs, it would be cleaned up immediately to prevent contamination of the groundwater. Given the small amount of oil and fluids used by construction equipment, impacts to the water quality of aquifer underlying the Installation would not be significant.

Short-term disturbances from construction activities could cause wind and water erosion. Limited rainfall and a relatively flat slope would minimize runoff. Runoff would be localized and would not impact storm water drainage in the area. Impacts from storm water runoff would not be significant.

All construction projects that disturb one acre or more of land must seek coverage under a NPDES general construction permit. Since this Action disturbs less than one acre of land a permit would not be required.

Soils at the site are well drained and runoff is medium. The closest surface water is an intermittent stream located 1,700 feet north of the site. Runoff would be short-term and would depend on the amount of rainfall in an event. Any erosion occurring from stockpiled soil would not likely reach surface water, and impacts would not be significant.

A minimal amount of water would be used during construction for concrete, equipment washing and other construction-related purposes. The Proposed Actions would not result in a change in personnel authorizations nor an increased need for water for the storage facility. There would be no impact on water demand. There would be no impacts to water quality and long-term water use would remain at existing levels.

Best management practices employed during construction would minimize potential temporary infiltration. Best management practices such as sediment barriers, sediment traps, and watering stockpiled soil would reduce the potential for impacting surface waters. Revegetating areas of exposed soil with natural vegetation or grasses after construction and demolition would minimize soil erosion.

4.2.1.1.2 Alternative Location

Impacts of this alternative would be similar to the Proposed Action.

4.2.1.1.3 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no change to the water resources at Hawkinsville AFSSS.

4.2.1.2 Potential Impacts of Upgrading the Perimeter Security Fence

4.2.1.2.1 Proposed Action

Direct impacts to water resources would result primarily from disturbing the ground during construction activities and from altering surface hydrology. Borings for placing fence posts for the proposed security fence would reach a depth of about four feet and would not impact groundwater. A spill or leak of fuel or lubricants is not likely during excavation for the fence, but if one occurs, it would be cleaned up immediately to prevent contamination of the groundwater. Given the small amount of oil and fluids used by construction equipment, impacts to the water quality of aquifer underlying the Installation would not be significant.

Short-term disturbances from construction activities could cause wind and water erosion. Limited rainfall and a relatively flat slope would minimize runoff. Storm water runoff would negligibly increase around the areas of concrete footings for fence posts. Runoff would be localized and would not impact storm water drainage in the area. There would not be any increase in potential storm water contamination from construction of the fence (the fence is not located next to any parking lots or other areas of potentially contaminated runoff). Impacts from storm water runoff would not be significant.

All construction projects that disturb one acre or more of land must seek coverage under a NPDES general construction permit. Since this Action disturbs more than one acre of land a permit would be required.

Soils at the site are well drained and runoff is medium. There is an intermittent stream that crosses the Installation in the northern end. Runoff would be short-term and would depend on the amount of rainfall in an event. A negligible amount of surface water may be impacted during the construction of the new perimeter fence. The Proposed Action would temporarily disturb the intermittent stream that intersects the Installation at the fence line. A small amount of siltation may occur near the fence but it would be localized and not significant. Stabilization, maintaining existing vegetation and/or revegetating sites to maximize soil productivity would minimize impacts. Best management practices employed during construction would minimize potential temporary infiltration. Best management practices such as sediment barriers, sediment traps, and watering stockpiled soil would reduce the potential for impacting surface waters. Revegetating areas of exposed soil with natural vegetation or grasses after construction and demolition would minimize soil erosion.

A minimal amount of water would be used during construction for concrete, equipment washing and other construction-related purposes. The Proposed Actions would not result in a change in personnel authorizations nor an increased need for water. There would be no impact on water demand. There would be no impacts to water quality and long-term water use would remain at existing levels.

4.2.1.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no change to the water resources at Hawkinsville AFSSS.

4.2.1.3 Potential Impacts of Demolishing Storage Shed

4.2.1.3.1 Proposed Action

Direct impacts to water resources would result primarily from disturbing the ground during demolition activities and from altering surface hydrology. A spill or leak of fuel or lubricants is not likely during demolition of the shed, but if one occurs, it would be cleaned up immediately to prevent contamination of the groundwater. Given the small amount of oil and fluids used by construction equipment, impacts to the water quality of aquifer underlying the Installation would not be significant.

Short-term disturbances from demolition activities could cause wind and water erosion. Limited rainfall and a relatively flat slope would minimize runoff. Runoff would be localized and would not impact storm water drainage in the area. Impacts from storm water runoff would not be significant.

All construction projects that disturb one acre or more of land must seek coverage under a NPDES general construction permit. Since this Action disturbs less than one acre of land a permit would not be required.

Soils at the site are well drained and runoff is medium. The closest surface water is an intermittent stream located 1,700 feet north of the site. Runoff would be short-term and would depend on the amount of rainfall in an event. Any erosion occurring from stockpiled soil would not likely reach surface water, and impacts would not be significant.

A minimal amount of water would be used during demoliton for concrete, equipment washing and other construction-related purposes. There would be no impact on water demand. There would be no impacts to water quality and long-term water use would remain at existing levels.

Best management practices employed during demolition would minimize potential temporary infiltration. Best management practices such as sediment barriers, sediment traps, and watering stockpiled soil would reduce the potential for impacting surface waters. Revegetating areas of exposed soil with natural vegetation or grasses after demolition would minimize soil erosion.

4.2.1.3.2 No Action Alternative

Current operations at the Installation and activities to manage the water resources would continue and no impact to the water resources on or adjacent to the Installation would occur.

4.3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The geological resources within the proposed project area were studied to determine the potential impacts from implementing the Proposed Actions and No Action Alternative. Geological studies, the soil survey for the Pulaski County Area, and topographic contours were reviewed to characterize the existing environment. Construction activities that could influence resources were evaluated to predict the type and magnitude of impacts.

4.3.1 Potential Site-Specific Project Impacts

The three projects are evaluated for project specific impacts in the following subsections.

4.3.1.1 Potential Impacts of Constructing Antenna Parts Storage Facility

4.3.1.1.1 Proposed Action

Constructing the storage facility would not impact the geology or topography of the Installation but would have minor impacts on soils. Impacts to geological resources would not occur because the soil depths exceed the drilling depth of two to four feet for the building foundation. The new storage facility would disturb 0.013 acres of soil (assumes a three foot buffer) and would have temporary and not significant impacts to soil.

Best management practices include limiting grading and ground disturbing activities to the frequency and the areas necessary to complete the proposed activities. Daily watering, stabilization, and maintaining existing vegetation and/or revegetating sites by planting low-growing native ground cover would reduce wind and water erosion in the disturbed area. Grading and construction activity should be curtailed during strong wind conditions to minimize soil erosion from wind.

4.3.1.1.2 Alternative Location

Impacts of this Alternative would be similar to the Proposed Action. The area would be graded as necessary after construction activities, and existing vegetation maintained and/or revegetated by planting low-growing native ground cover to reduce wind and water erosion in the disturbed area.

4.3.1.1.3 No Action Alternative

Current operations at the Installation would continue. The proposed new storage facility would not be built; therefore, geology, topography and soil resources would not be impacted.

4.3.1.2 Potential Impacts of Upgrading the Perimeter Security Fence

4.3.1.2.1 Proposed Action

Upgrading the perimeter fence would not impact the geology of the Installation but would have minor impacts on topography and soils. Impacts to geological resources would not occur because the soil depths exceed the drilling depth along the perimeter of the fence boundary. Replacing the existing perimeter fence would disturb approximately 1.74 acres of soils from boring, grading, and compaction by equipment during construction activities but would not be significant.

Best management practices include limiting grading and ground disturbing activities to the frequency and the areas necessary to complete the proposed activities. Daily watering, stabilization, and maintaining existing vegetation and/or revegetating sites by planting low-growing native ground cover would reduce wind and water erosion in the disturbed area. Grading and construction activity should be curtailed during strong wind conditions to minimize soil erosion from wind.

4.3.1.2.2 No Action Alternative

Current operations at the Installation would continue. The proposed new fence would not be built; therefore, geology, topography and soil resources would not be impacted.

4.3.1.3 Potential Impacts of Demolishing Storage Shed

4.3.1.3.1 Proposed Action

Demolishing the existing storage shed would not impact the geology or topography of the Installation but would have minor impacts on soils. Impacts to geology or topography would not occur because the shed sits on a temporary structure and no excavation would be necessary. Grading would be required to level the area and revegetate the site. Demolition of the existing storage shed would disturb approximately 245 square feet of soil (assumes a three foot buffer) and impacts would not be significant.

Best management practices include limiting grading and ground disturbing activities to the frequency and the areas necessary to complete the proposed activities. Daily watering, stabilization, and maintaining existing vegetation and/or revegetating sites by planting low-growing native ground cover would reduce wind and water erosion in the disturbed area. Grading activity should be curtailed during strong wind conditions to minimize soil erosion from wind.

4.3.1.3.2 No Action Alternative

Current operations at the Installation would continue. The existing shed would not be demolished; therefore, geology, topography and soil resources would not be impacted.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The analysis focused on the proposed construction and demolition locations relative to various habitats on Hawkinsville AFSSS.

4.4.1 Potential Site-Specific Project Impacts

The three projects are evaluated for project specific impacts in the following subsections.

4.4.1.1 Potential Impacts of Constructing Antenna Parts Storage Facility

4.4.1.1.1 Proposed Action

The loss of minimal vegetation and temporary displacement of wildlife during construction activities would be an unavoidable impact, but not significant. The project areas are located on semi-improved lands. The project areas are not considered critical habitat. Short-term impacts to vegetative resources during construction activities would not be significant.

The amount of vegetation disturbed by construction for the storage facility would be kept to the minimum amount required to complete the activities. Disturbed areas could be re-established with native grasses for drought tolerance and survivability in the local area. Additional measures proposed to minimize adverse effects could include using straw bales, silt fences, silt traps, and covering stockpiles during grading activities to contain waterborne erosion and reduce or prevent it from reaching storm sewers and ditches. After

construction is complete and the area is revegetated, no long-term impacts to vegetation would occur. Following these best management practices would ensure noxious weeds establishment is avoided in the areas disturbed by construction activities.

4.4.1.1.2 Alternative Location

Impacts of this Alternative would be similar to the Proposed Action.

4.4.1.1.3 No Action Alternative

Current operations would continue at the Installation. Vegetation control and removal for mission operations would continue and since habitat value of the Installation is very low continued impacts to any wildlife would be negligible.

4.4.1.2 Potential Impacts of Upgrading the Perimeter Security Fence

4.4.1.2.1 Proposed Action

The loss of minimal vegetation and temporary displacement of wildlife during construction activities would be an unavoidable impact, but not significant. The project areas are located on semi-improved lands. The project areas are not considered critical habitat. Short-term impacts to vegetative resources during construction activities would not be significant. The existing perimeter fence is currently cleared of vegetation in accordance with UFC 4-022-03, Security Engineering: Fences, Gates, and Guard Facilities.

The amount of vegetation disturbed by construction for the fence would be kept to the minimum amount required to complete the activities. Disturbed areas could be re-established with native grasses for drought tolerance and survivability in the local area. Additional measures proposed to minimize adverse effects could include using straw bales, silt fences, silt traps, and covering stockpiles during grading activities to contain waterborne erosion and reduce or prevent it from reaching storm sewers and ditches. After construction is complete and the area is revegetated, no long-term impacts to vegetation would occur. Following these best management practices would ensure noxious weeds establishment is avoided in the areas disturbed by construction activities.

Significant impacts to wildlife from the construction of the fence are not expected to occur since habitat alteration would be minor. The Installation has an existing fence around the perimeter so replacing the fence would not impact small mammals as they would have adequate forage within the fenced area, or be able to manipulate an exit from the fenced area without harm. Medium to large mammals would continue to be excluded from accessing the Installation.

4.4.1.2.2 No Action Alternative

Current operations would continue at the Installation. Vegetation control and removal for mission operations would continue and since habitat value of the Installation is very low continued impacts to any wildlife would be negligible.

4.4.1.3 Potential Impacts of Demolishing Storage Shed

4.4.1.3.1 Proposed Action

The loss of minimal vegetation and temporary displacement of wildlife during demolition activities would be an unavoidable impact, but not significant. The existing shed is located on semi-improved lands and the site is not considered critical habitat. Short-term impacts to vegetative resources during demolition activities would not be significant.

The amount of vegetation disturbed by demolition of the shed would be kept to the minimum amount required to complete the activities. Disturbed areas could be re-established with native grasses for drought tolerance and survivability in the local area. Additional measures proposed to minimize adverse effects could include using straw bales, silt fences, silt traps, and covering stockpiles during grading activities to contain waterborne erosion and reduce or prevent it from reaching storm sewers and ditches. After demolition is complete and the area is revegetated, no long-term impacts to vegetation would occur. Following these best management practices would ensure noxious weeds establishment is avoided in the areas disturbed by construction activities.

4.4.1.3.2 No Action Alternative

Current operations would continue at the Installation. Vegetation control and removal for mission operations would continue and since habitat value of the Installation is very low continued impacts to any wildlife would be negligible.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The analysis focused on the proposed location for the construction and demolition in relation to any historic buildings or archaeological resources. The historic resources survey and archaeological status report were reviewed.

4.5.1 Potential Site-Specific Project Impacts

The three projects are evaluated for project specific impacts in the following subsections.

4.5.1.1 Potential Impacts of Constructing Antenna Parts Storage Facility

4.5.1.1.1 Proposed Action

No known cultural resources have been identified in the project area for the storage facility. No archaeological artifacts of any significance were located during a survey for cultural resources and considering the high level of ground disturbance that has occurred on the Installation, no other potential impacts are likely. Buildings identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP would not be disturbed as part of this Action.

Should any unknown archaeological resources be uncovered during construction activities, the Installation would follow procedures described in AFI-32-7065, Cultural Resource Management.

4.5.1.1.2 Alternative Location

Impacts from this Alternative would be the same as the Proposed Action.

4.5.1.1.3 No Action Alternative

For the No Action Alternative, current conditions would not change and impacts to cultural resources would occur.

4.5.1.2 Potential Impacts of Upgrading the Perimeter Security Fence

4.5.1.2.1 Proposed Action

No known cultural resources have been identified in the area for the proposed fence construction. No archaeological artifacts of any significance were located during a survey for cultural resources and considering the high level of ground disturbance that has occurred on the Installation, no other potential impacts are likely. Buildings identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP would not be disturbed as part of this Action.

Should any unknown archaeological resources be uncovered during construction activities, the Installation would follow procedures described in AFI-32-7065, Cultural Resource Management.

4.5.1.2.2 No Action Alternative

For the No Action Alternative, current conditions would not change and impacts to cultural resources would occur.

4.5.1.3 Potential Impacts of Demolishing Storage Shed

4.5.1.3.1 Proposed Action

No known cultural resources have been identified in the area for demolition of the shed. No archaeological artifacts of any significance were located during a survey for cultural resources and considering the high level of ground disturbance that has occurred on the Installation, no other potential impacts are likely. Buildings identified as potentially eligible for the NRHP would not be disturbed as part of this Action.

Should any unknown archaeological resources be uncovered during construction activities, the Installation would follow procedures described in AFI-32-7065, Cultural Resource Management.

4.5.1.3.2 No Action Alternative

For the No Action Alternative, current conditions would not change and impacts to cultural resources would occur.

4.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are defined as “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action, when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such actions” (40 CFR 1508.7). Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor, but collectively substantial actions undertaken over a

period of time by various agencies or individuals. In order to review the potential cumulative effects, the on-base and off-base actions were reviewed to determine if any actions had the potential, when combined with the effects of the Proposed Action, to affect environmental resources in the region.

4.6.1 On-Base Actions

Prior to construction of the Installation, lands consisted of agricultural fields. During original construction of the radar site, the agricultural and limited natural areas on the property were disturbed. The Installation does not contain sensitive resources, such as threatened or endangered species, surface waters, or archaeological sites (NAVFAC, 2003 and USAF, 2008). Past actions include renovation of the Operations Building. The Proposed Action is the only reasonably foreseeable project planned for the Installation, and direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Actions are analyzed in this EA. Routine maintenance and operation activities would continue at the Installation, and the Air Force would continue to manage environmental issues in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

4.6.2 Off-Base Actions

Over the past 30 years, Pulaski County has remained one of the more rural and sparsely populated counties within the Middle Georgia region. While the population for Pulaski County is projected to increase slightly over the next ten years, the population for the City of Hawkinsville is expected to decrease. The demographics of the area show very little growth into the future. Pulaski County has developed a redevelopment plan to make the community more attractive to prospective businesses and industries and their employees and customers (City of Hawkinsville, 2009). The area surrounding Hawkinsville AFSSS includes woodlands, cultivated land, and a state highway (NAVFAC, 2003). There are no construction projects planned or land use changes proposed for the area, and no residential building permits have been obtained for the area surrounding Hawkinsville AFSSS (U.S. Housing and Urban Development, 2012).

4.6.3 Cumulative Impacts

Because there are no reasonably foreseeable projects planned on or off the Installation, the impacts of the Proposed Action would be limited to the direct effects analyzed in this EA and determined to be minor. The continued operation of Hawkinsville AFSSS by the Air Force and the continued limited agricultural uses of the lands surrounding the Installation do not have significant effects on the environment, and the combination of effects of these properties also is not significant.

4.7 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

The irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources would most likely involve the commitment of concrete, energy, fuel, labor, and fencing and building materials. The irretrievable resources to be committed are typical for the scale of the proposed projects. Implementation of best construction management practices, standard equipment maintenance schedules, and use of energy conservation and recycling measures during the fence construction would minimize the use of irretrievable resources. None of these materials are considered rare and the long-term commitment of these resources would not have a substantial effect on their future availability.

4.8 SHORT-TERM USE AND LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

The definitions of short-term and long-term are based on the scope of the Proposed Actions. Short-term use of the environment, as it relates to the Proposed Actions would encompass the construction and demolition period. Long-term productivity would occur after the construction and demolition has ended. During construction soil would be excavated and there would be associated dust emissions. Excavation and construction would not have a significant effect and impacts would be minimized through best management practices. The fence and storage facility would have a long useful life and therefore, high long-term productivity.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND REVIEWERS

This Environmental Assessment has been prepared for the U.S. Air Force Space Command with contractual assistance from PB&A, Inc. The following personnel were involved in the preparation and review of this EA:

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Years of Experience: 20+

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Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1500 through 1508, "National Environmental Policy Act."

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Appendix A – Notice of Availability

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Academic
rgia College

To attain the Merit List, a student must have a grade point average of at least 3.5 of a possible 4.0 while carrying between 3-11 credit hours.

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY
DRAFT FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA) AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)

CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITY, UPGRADE OF PERIMETER FENCE, AND DEMOLITION OF STORAGE SHED, HAWKINSVILLE AIR FORCE SPACE SURVEILLANCE STATION, GEORGIA

An EA has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and the Council on Environmental Quality implementing NEPA to analyze the potential environmental consequences of constructing a new antenna parts storage facility, upgrading the perimeter security fence, and demolishing the existing storage shed at Hawkinsville AFSSS. The EA analyzes potential impacts from geology, topography and soils; air quality; water resources; biological resources and cultural resources. The Draft Final EA and FONSI, dated August 2012 are available for review on line at ftp://ftp.pbainc.com/public and at the following library:

M.E. Roden Public Library
400 Commerce Street

Public comments on the Draft Final EA will be accepted through September 14, 2012. Written comments and inquiries on the EA and FONSI should be directed to:

Ms. Melissa Trenchik, 21 CES / CEANP,
580 Goodfellow Street, Peterson AFB, Colorado 80914
or email: melissa.trenchik@peterson.af.mil

LEGALS

Deadline for Legals is 10:00 a.m. Monday

CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2006-HE5 by assignment recorded or to be recorded, Pulaski County, Georgia records conveying the after-described property to secure a Note in the original principal amount of FIFTY ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND 00/100 DOLLARS ($51,300.00); with interest thereon as set forth therein, there will be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash before the courthouse door of Pulaski County, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in September, 2012 the following described property:

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND TOGETHER WITH ONE STORY RESIDENCE LOCATED THEREON SITUATE, LYING AND BEING IN LOT OF LAND NO. 383 IN THE TWENTY-FIRST (21ST) LAND DISTRICT OF PULASKI nances, restrictions, covenants, and matters of record superior to the Security Deed first set out above.

The entity that has full authority to negotiate, amend, and modify all terms of the mortgage with the debtor is: Ocwen Loan Servicing LLC, Attention: Home Retention Department, 1661 Worthington Road, Suite 100, West Palm Beach, FL 33409, 877-596-8580. Please understand that the secured creditor is not required by law to negotiate, amend, or modify the terms of the mortgage instrument.

To the best knowledge and belief of the undersigned, the parties in possession of the property are Kerry Clark Smith and Holly Smith or a tenant or tenants and said property is more commonly known as **11 Gregory Dr, Hawkinsville, GA 31036.**

The sale will be conducted MOSES with the proceeds of said sale to be applied as provided in said deed to secure debt.

To the best knowledge, information and belief of the undersigned, the property is presently in the possession of DENISE MARIE MOSES. This is an attempt to collect a debt and any information obtained shall be used for that purpose.

PLANTERSFIRST
as attorney-in-fact for
DENISE MARIE MOSES
Hall & Hall
Attorneys at Law
116 Commerce Street
Hawkinsville, Georgia 31036
(478) 783-1730
8-8-4tc-HH

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gpn12
PUBLICATION NOTICE
NOTICE OF SEIZURE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

guardianship, the Petition will be dismissed. If a natural guardian files an objection to the appointment of the petitioner(s) as guardian(s), or if a parent who is not a natural guardian files an objection to the petition, a hearing on the matter shall be scheduled at a later date.

Jeffrey W. Jones,
Probate Judge
By: Rhonda G. Dunagan,
Probate Clerk/Deputy Clerk
P. O. Box 156,
Hawkinsville, GA 31036
Ph. 478-783-2061
8-22-2tc-probate

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLISHER

STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF PULASKI

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned officer, duly authorized to administer oath in said State and County, Charlie C. Southerland, who, having been duly sworn, deposes and says on oath that he is the publisher of the *Hawkinsville Dispatch & News*, that, as such, he is authorized to make this Affidavit, and that the attached advertisement

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY – DRAFT FINAL (EA) & (FONSI)

was published on **AUGUST 22, 2012**

in the *Hawkinsville Dispatch & News*, a local newspaper of general circulation and the official legal organ of Pulaski County, Georgia.

This **22nd** day of **AUGUST, 2012.**

Charlie C. Southerland, Publisher
Hawkinsville Dispatch & News

Sworn to and subscribed
before me this **22nd** day
of **AUGUST, 2012.**

Sherry Vaughn
Notary Public