

2003-26

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW CREW**  
**AND ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITY for the ALERT**  
**MISSION**

**DAVIS-MONTHAN A.F.B.**

2 OCTOBER 2003  
C.W. Miller, Ph.D.

Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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## **FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

**1.0 NAME OF ACTION:** Construction of a new Alert Crew Facility for personnel awaiting rapid deployment of aircraft at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base (DMAFB), Arizona.

**2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:** The 355 CES/CECN proposes construction of an Alert Crew Facility to improve the WADS Homeland Defense Mission. The new facility will cover approximately 4,000 square feet of lands which are presently vacant. The 355 CES/CECN designated a preferred alternative site and two additional sites for the same project as meeting the above specifications, identified as Alternatives A and B, for consideration.

### **3.0 SUMMARY OF ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:**

Implementing the proposed action at the preferred alternative location, would have the following impacts on the local environment:

**3.1 Land Use.** The project will occupy a total of approximately 4,000 square feet which are currently unoccupied.

**3.2 Air Quality.** The proposed action will have minimal impacts on air quality during construction. Long-term use of the new facilities will not impact overall air emissions since the functions of the existing mission will simply be transferred.

**3.3 Health and Safety.** During construction, the project will present a slight possibility of construction accidents, but no more than any similar project of this magnitude. After construction, the improved facility will greatly improve safety for personnel by bringing DMAFB into compliance with Explosive Safety Standards outlined in AFM 91-201.

**3.3 Geology and Soils.** The proposed action will have no impacts on geology below the level of soils since the proposed facilities will not require construction below the level of soils (4-5 feet). Soils on approximately 4,000 square feet of lands now undeveloped will be covered by pavement.

**3.4 Water.** The proposed action will have no impacts on surface or groundwater resources.

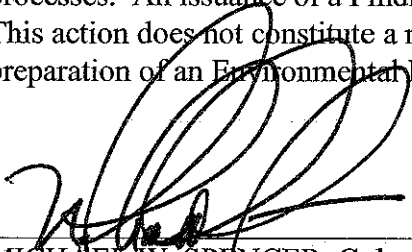
**3.5 Solid Waste.** Construction activities will produce a temporary increase in waste materials, which will be disposed in approved landfills.

**3.6 Cultural Resources.** The proposed action will have no impacts on cultural resources (items of historical or archaeological significance).

**3.7 Biological Resources.** Construction of the facility will require removal of scattered grasses from an area of 4,000 square feet. Birds, animals, and reptiles would naturally relocate to nearby areas, which are similar in native vegetation.

**3.8 Social, Economic, and Quality of Life.** The project is not associated with any increase in personnel; hence there should be no additional demands on housing, schools, and other social services.

**4.0 CONCLUSION:** Based on the findings of the Environmental Assessment, "Construction of a New Alert Crew Facility, Davis-Monthan AFB" (2003), and adherence to standard operating procedures with regard to site preparation and construction, operation, and maintenance, no significant impacts are expected from the proposed action. No negative cumulative impacts are identified with this project as associated with any other nearby activities. Instead, this project will markedly improve overall environmental quality as compared to continued use of existing facilities and processes. An issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is thus warranted. This action does not constitute a major federal action of significant magnitude to warrant preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.



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MICHAEL W. SPENCER, Colonel, USAF  
Vice Commander, 355th Wing

*16 Nov 03*  
Date

## SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BY SECTION

1.0 Outlines the purpose of and need for action and the process of identifying relevant environmental issues.

2.0 Provides a description of the Proposed Action and reasonable alternatives that have been identified and provides a comparative summary table of the effects of the alternatives on the environment.

3.0 Presents the affected environment under baseline conditions, providing a basis for analyzing the impacts of alternatives.

4.0 Presents the results of the environmental analysis (summary in section 2.0 derives from this).

Appendix A includes maps of the general locale of the project within Davis-Monthan A.F.B. (DMAFB) and more detailed maps of the particular project.

Appendix B includes documentation of authority for undertaking the project and other items of importance for coordination of the effort among various entities.

## ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

### 1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) by the responsible federal agency for certain projects. Details of the preparation of this EA are mandated by the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) in the series of regulations 40 CFR 1500-1508 as mandated by NEPA. This project is sufficient to require an EA which will be available for inspection in Rm 216 of Bldg 4300 at DMAFB, 355 CES/CEVA. Notice of this availability will be made by 355 WG/PA through the *Desert Airman*, through the DMAFB Intranet web site, and possibly other sources as well.

The USAF proposes to construct an Alert Crew Facility of 4,000 square feet providing a new main control point as well as administrative space and crew quarters for the Alert Facility, adjacent to the major runway (true bearing S43 09'06"E) to provide more rapid deployment of Homeland Defense Flights under AFMAN 91-201 as identified after 11 September 2001. Currently, the crew quarters and administrative offices are in Bldg 128, which also serves as a hangar, and are in violation of the Quantity Distance Requirement. The new facility will correct deficiencies noted in the Explosive Site Plan Submission dated 31 Jan 2003 submitted to HQ/ACC.

### 1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED

The existing location of administrative space and crew quarters in Bldg 128, an Alert Facility dating from 1956, is in violation of the Quantity Distance Requirement as identified in the Explosive Site Plan Submission of 31 Jan 2003.

Existing space is inadequate in size for personnel and activities necessary for the WADS Homeland Defense. Immediate response may be necessary in the event of terrorist attack or other incident. Further, more working and quartering space will increase efficiency, safety, and morale among the assigned personnel.

### 1.2 DECISIONS TO BE MADE

After considering this EA and other pertinent information, the Chairperson of the Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) at DMAFB will decide if the environmental consequences resulting from the proposed action at the preferred alternative, Alternative A, or Alternative B, and the No Action alternative, qualify for a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or if an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be required.

At the DMAFB level a final decision will determine the location of the facility, though a tentative decision has already identified the preferred alternative. Further, the No Action alternative could still be selected.

### 1.3 LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACTION

The preferred alternative location of the Alert Crew Facility is annotated on the map of the project 100 feet north of the existing Alert Facility, Bldg 128. The facility will occupy approximately 4,000 square feet and will be constructed of split-faced masonry, steel frame with concrete slab on grade, and a standing seam metal-pitched roof. The facility will include fire protection, electrical, HVAC, utilities, communications connections, a backup generator, a klaxon alarm, a secured area for storage and mission planning, and a Safety of Operations Cab. The preferred alternative is presently exposed soils and scattered grasses which would be removed.

However, two alternatives for siting, designated Alternative A and Alternative B, as well as an alternative of “No Action” are also on record. Under Alternative A, the USAF would construct a similar facility to that proposed at the preferred alternative but approximately 150 feet northeast of Bldg 128. Under Alternative B, the USAF would construct a similar facility approximately 150 feet east of Bldg 128. The site of Alternative A is exposed soils, grass, or scattered native vegetation, which would have to be removed. Alternative B would require removal of an existing pavilion and picnic area.

### 1.4 SCOPING AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

#### 1.4.1 SCOPING PROCESS

An interdisciplinary team conducted a scoping process for this project to identify relevant environmental issues. An environmental issue is defined as the effect of an unresolved conflict on a physical, biological, social or economic resource. The team identified a range of environmental issues potentially relevant to the decision to be made. The team examined these issues and eliminated the non-relevant items from detailed study while analyzing all relevant environmental issues in detail for potential environmental impacts.

#### 1.4.2 RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The team identified the following issues to be applicable to this particular project: land use, air quality, soils, biological, health and safety, and solid waste. Socio-economic and quality-of-life issues are identified as marginally applicable and are included.

### 1.4.3 NON-RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The team considered other environmental issues, but determined that they are associated with limited or no impact in this particular case. The planned construction will have no effect on geology since construction at the preferred alternative will not be below the depth of soils. The project will have no effect on water resources, either groundwater or surface streams. The project will have minor effect on biological resources, plants, and animals, since the preferred location is occupied by a scattering of typical plants of the region.

### 1.5 PERMITS, ENTITLEMENTS, AND LICENSES

A Pima County Air Quality Permit is required for ground disturbances during construction.

## 2.0 ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

### 2.1 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING NO ACTION AND PROPOSED ACTION

In this section alternatives that have been identified as legitimate are compared to the No Action alternative. The preferred alternative is readily identified because of the presence of the existing apron and adjacent Bldg 128. The need for personnel to occupy aircraft in the event of an emergency is the primary consideration for this location. However, Alternatives A and B are logistically feasible since they are still relatively close to support facilities, though just far enough away that rapid response could be delayed.

#### 2.1.1 NO ACTION

Under the No Action alternative, the USAF would not install this particular project. Hence, continued usage of space in existing Bldg 128 would subject personnel to occupational hazards and slow completion of tasks because of crowded conditions. Crew morale and mission readiness would continue to be negatively impacted. Further, the USAF would be in violation of its own regulations.

#### 2.1.2 PROPOSED ACTION

Under the preferred alternative, Alternative A, or Alternative B, the USAF would construct the Alert Crew Facility near existing Bldg 128. Choice of the preferred alternative or Alternative A would utilize vacant spaces. Choice of Alternative B would utilize space already occupied by an existing ramada and picnic area. Under the preferred alternative or Alternative A, construction would require removal of scattered areas of vegetation.

## 2.2 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following matrix summarizes probable effects of the preferred alternative, the two siting alternatives, and the No Action alternative on the existing baseline environmental issues, if any of the alternatives are implemented.

### COMPARATIVE MATRIX

<b>RELEVANT ISSUES</b>	<b>NO ACTION</b>	<b>PROPOSED ACTION at preferred alternative or Alternative A</b>	<b>PROPOSED ACTION at Alternative B</b>
<b>LAND USE</b>	The preferred alternative and Alternative A remain exposed soils or covered with scattered grasses.	New building of approximately 4,000 sq. ft. thus covering lands of exposed soils, grasses, and a scattering of native vegetation.	Ramada and picnic area remain in place.
<b>AIR QUALITY</b>	No increase in air emissions.	Short-term increases in carbon monoxide, particulate, and nitrogen oxide emissions.	Short-term increases in carbon monoxide, particulate, and nitrogen oxide emissions.
<b>SOILS</b>	The preferred alternative and Alternative A have some soils exposed to erosion. Alternative B remains covered by a ramada.	After construction, soils of approximately 4,000 sq. ft. covered by new building.	No impact since existing paved area is to be utilized.
<b>BIOLOGICAL</b>	The preferred alternative and Alternative A remain covered by native vegetation or is exposed soil. Alternative B remains covered by ramada/picnic area.	Approximately 4,000 sq. ft. of areas covered by scattered grasses to be covered by new building.	No impact since existing area covered by ramada and picnic area to be utilized.
<b>SOLID WASTE</b>	No increase in current volumes.	Waste disposed off base by contractor in local municipal/ county-approved or	Waste disposed off base by contractor in local municipal/ county-approved or

		contractor-operated landfill.	contractor-operated landfill.
<b>HEALTH and SAFETY</b>	Existing Bldg 128 remains overcrowded by personnel and activities and subject to accident, and is in violation of USAF regulations.	Brief increase in possibility of accidents during construction. Availability of more space in the long term will reduce possibility of accidents in regular use of facility and bring DMAFB into compliance with Explosive Safety Standards in AFM 91-201.	Brief increase in possibility of accidents during construction. Availability of more space in the long term will reduce possibility of accidents in regular use of facility and bring DMAFB into compliance with Explosive Safety Standards in AFM 91-201.
<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC</b>	No impact.	Temporary increase in employment through local contractor.	Temporary increase in employment through local contractor.

### 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

#### 3.1 LAND USE

The preferred alternative and Alternatives A and B are in an area of DMAFB devoted to the aircraft flightline and support activities.

#### 3.2 AIR QUALITY

DMAFB is part of an air quality district managed by Pima County. Pima County is currently in attainment for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Vehicles, aircraft, and other urban sources of pollution locally impact the air quality at all the alternative locations. Typical air pollutants in the flightline area are carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides from fuel combustion, and volatile organic compounds from fueling/defueling operations. Construction activities will cause minor, short-term emissions increases of carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulates.

#### 3.3 HEALTH and SAFETY

The general area which includes the preferred alternative, Alternative A, and Alternative B, is designated for the support for the existing Alert Facility, Bldg 128. So functions are ongoing in that locale. However, the facility is not in compliance

with Explosive Safety Standards as outlined in AFM 91-201 as identified in an Explosive Site Submission of 31 January 2003. The area is identified as too small and confined for the activities and numbers of personnel assigned to that location. The preferred alternative and Alternatives A and B are in a noise zone of approximately 75 Ldn from nearby runways.

### 3.4 GEOLOGY and SOILS

The soils in this area are of the Mojave type consisting of sand-sized particles weathered from the surrounding exposed rocks in several mountain ranges fringing the Tucson Valley. Mojave soils are very deep (60 inches), are not particularly fertile, and when exposed, are subject to wind and water erosion. Mojave soils are of low to moderate permeability of  $3 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $3 \times 10^{-3}$ .

### 3.5 BIOLOGICAL

The area of 4,000 square feet of the preferred alternative site includes some exposed soils, and some scattered grasses. The site of Alternatives A is also scattered grasses and exposed soils. Alternative B is already occupied by a ramada and picnic area. Approximately 46 percent (4,741 acres) of the land at DMAFB is unimproved and inhabited by native plant communities. The remaining 54 percent (5,892 acres) is devoted to mission activities and consists of graded and developed land.

DMAFB lies within the biotic region known as the Sonoran Desert. This region is uniquely characterized by an unreliable and uneven bi-seasonal rainfall pattern separated by periods of spring and fall drought and short-duration freezing temperatures. The Sonoran Desert reaches its northern limits in central Arizona, where it contains two distinctive subdivisions: (1) the Lower Colorado River Valley, and (2) the Arizona Upland.

The Lower Colorado River Valley subdivision is the driest of the Sonoran subdivisions because of the combination of high temperature and low rainfall. Plant growth is typically both open and simple, reflecting the intense competition between plants for the scarce water resource.

The Arizona Upland subdivision has been described as the best watered and least desert-like desert scrub in North America. The vegetation in this subdivision is more varied than in the Lower Colorado River Valley subdivision and consists of more succulent species among the leguminous trees. More than 12 species of cholla (*Opuntia* spp.) cacti are represented in and are largely confined to this subdivision in addition to the abundant Saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea*), barrel (*Ferocactus* spp.), and various pincushion (*Mammillaria* spp.) cacti.

The vegetation habitat of DMAFB represents an overlap area for the Lower Colorado River Valley subdivision and the Arizona Upland subdivision. The ecotone between the two subdivisions is a common feature along the margins of the valleys in this area.

This ecotone contains a unique variety of both species from the drier valleys and the lower bajada. Some of the species contributing to the diversity of this community included ocotillo (*Iouquieria splendens*), jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*), desert Christmas cactus (*Opuntia leptocaulis*), Engelmann prickly pear (*Opuntia phaeacantha* var. *discata*), fishhook pincushion (*Mammillaria microcarpa*), and Fendler hedgehog (*Echinocereus fendleri*). Dominant species along drainages include western honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa* var. *torreyana*), cat claw acacia (*Acacia greggii*), and blue palo verde (*Cercidium floridum*). Lesser species are present but too numerous to enumerate (USAF, November 1992).

The creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) - white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*) vegetation association of DMAFB supports a wide variety of animal life including the coyote (*Canis latrans*), jackrabbit (*Lepus* spp.), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonni*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), cactus wren (*Canpylorhynchus brunneicapillus*), curve billed thrasher (*Taxostoma curvirostre*), Gambel's quail (*Callipepla gambelii*), Inca dove (*Columbina inca*), and numerous rodents. More than 120 species of birds are present or use the desert scrub community of the base. These species include hawks, owls, doves, quail, thrashers, wrens, roadrunners, buntings, sparrows, warblers, and crows. Common reptiles indigenous to the base include the regal horned lizard (*Phrynosoma solaris*), eastern fence lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*), gopher snake (*Pituophis melanoliucus*), and western diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*).

The common reptiles and amphibians are usually found only in undeveloped areas. Invertebrate wildlife, including insects, spiders, and snails, probably total in excess of 1,000 species in the area.

The current DMAFB Fish/Wildlife Management Plan is dated 2001. It is a component plan of the base's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) dated April 1998.

Under the Arizona Native Plant Law, several species, including barrel cactus (*Ferocactus* spp.) can legally be moved from a locale, but must be replanted elsewhere.

Although a large number of federally and state-listed threatened, endangered, protected, and status review (i.e., species under review for possible listing) plant and animal species occur in the vicinity of DMAFB, little evidence exists to indicate their presence on base. In September and October 1990, all undeveloped areas of the base were surveyed for three species with a reasonable potential for occurring: (1) the federally endangered-Tumamoc globeberry (*Tumamoca macedougalli*), (2) the federal candidate category 1-muley cactus (*Coryphantha scheeri* var. *robustispina*), and (3) the desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), the Sonoran population of which is currently under petition for listing as threatened or endangered. No signs of any of these species were found nor are they thought to occur on base. Threatened or endangered

plant and animal species residing or transient within a 10-mile radius of DMAFB are listed as follows (USAF, November 1992).

#### PLANTS

Pima pineapple cactus ( <u>Coryphantha scheeri</u> var. <u>robustispina</u> )	Proposed endangered
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Tumamoc globeberry ( <u>Tumamoca macedougali</u> )	Endangered
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#### AMPHIBIANS

Lowland leopard frog ( <u>Rana yavapaiensis</u> )	Candidate 2
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#### REPTILES

Mexican garter snake ( <u>Thamnophis eques</u> )	Candidate 2
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Canyon spotted whiptail ( <u>Cnemidophorus burti</u> )	Candidate 2
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#### BIRDS

Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl ( <u>Glaucidium brasiliarium cactorum</u> )	Endangered
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#### MAMMALS

California leaf-nosed bat ( <u>Macrotus californicus</u> )	Candidate 2
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Lesser long-nosed bat ( <u>Leptonycteris curasoae</u> <u>yerbabuenae</u> )	Endangered
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### 3.6 SOLID WASTE

No sites of buried solid waste are associated with the preferred alternative or Alternatives A or B. The nearest site studied with possible relevance to the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP, previously the Installation Restoration

Program) is approximately 400 feet north of Bldg. 128 but has been designated as not hazardous as noted in the relevant document (Montgomery Watson, 1997).

### 3.7 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, and QUALITY OF LIFE

The preferred alternatives are all near the flightline in an area of DMAFB devoted to light industrial and service of aircraft and equipment.

## 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

### 4.1 NO ACTION

The site of the preferred alternative would remain primarily exposed soils but with a scattering of grasses and native vegetation, as would the site of Alternative A. Alternative B would remain covered by concrete and gravel as part of a ramada and picnic area.

### 4.2 PROPOSED ACTION

#### 4.2.1 LAND USE

At the site of the preferred alternative and Alternative A, the facility will cover approximately 4,000 square feet of undeveloped lands, which are adjacent to the flightline. Under Alternative B, approximately 4,000 square feet of land, an existing ramada and picnic area, would be removed to construct the Alert Crew Facility.

#### 4.2.2 AIR QUALITY

Some particulates and vehicle emissions would be generated during construction at the preferred alternative or Alternative A or B. After construction, no additional emissions will be associated with the improvement.

#### 4.2.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The construction stage under the preferred alternative would present more possibilities of accident or other problems than routine use of the completed facility. However, construction would not present any greater danger than that of any equivalent project. Use of the completed facility at the preferred alternative site or Alternative A or B would markedly improve health and safety. More quartering space and work space for crew and pilots would be available. The facility would become compliant with the Explosive Safety Standards outlined in AFM 91-201 and a deficiency identified in an Explosive Site Submission of 31 Jan. 2003 would be corrected. Choice of Alternative A or B would require slightly more time for crews to arrive at aircraft. Thus the primary mission of WADS Homeland Defense would be compromised. The noise level from nearby runways places the preferred alternative

and Alternative B in an area of approximately 75 Ldn while Alternative A is in a zone just over 80 Ldn. Personnel would be restricted to certain ear protection measures when working in the area.

#### 4.2.4 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The project will have no impact on geology since construction will not be below the level of soils. Under the preferred alternative or Alternatives A or B, approximately 4,000 square feet of soils would be covered by pavement.

#### 4.2.5 BIOLOGICAL

Construction of the facility would require clearing of scattered grasses and very minor numbers of native plants on approximately 4,000 square feet of land under the preferred alternative or Alternative A. No threatened or endangered species of birds, mammals, or reptiles are present in the area. Common species resident in the area would naturally relocate to other similar nearby areas. No impacts beyond existing procedure would be associated with Alternative B.

#### 4.2.6 SOLID WASTE

The construction phase at the preferred alternative site or Alternative A or B would temporarily generate additional solid waste which will be removed and disposed of in accordance with appropriate regulations. After completion, the facility should generate no more waste than under the existing procedures.

#### 4.2.7 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Under the preferred alternative or Alternative A or B, brief increases in employment for construction would be associated with the action. Over the long-term, this action is not associated with any increases in personnel, no additional housing, schools or other public services will be needed.

### 4.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

In 2002 an Environmental Assessment on Construction of Munitions Storage Facilities by the Arizona Air National Guard was completed. To date in year 2003, Environmental Assessments on Pararescue Support, Construction of a Hazardous Cargo Pad, Expansion of an apron at the Alert facility, and Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR) Maneuvers at DMAFB have been completed. An Environmental Assessment on Construction of a Bank of America facility is pending. The present project has no cumulative impacts related to any of these other recent projects.

## 5.0 CONCLUSION

A review of this document and coordination with the appropriate agencies indicate that the project, as proposed, would have no significant impacts upon the existing environment. The preferred action would present minor environmental impacts as outlined above; though better logistical function of the project is associated with the preferred location. Alternatives A and B would utilize different areas for the project which have been paved, but important health and safety considerations suggest the choice of the preferred alternative over these areas. It is recommended that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) be signed.

Therefore, preparation of an EIS is not required.

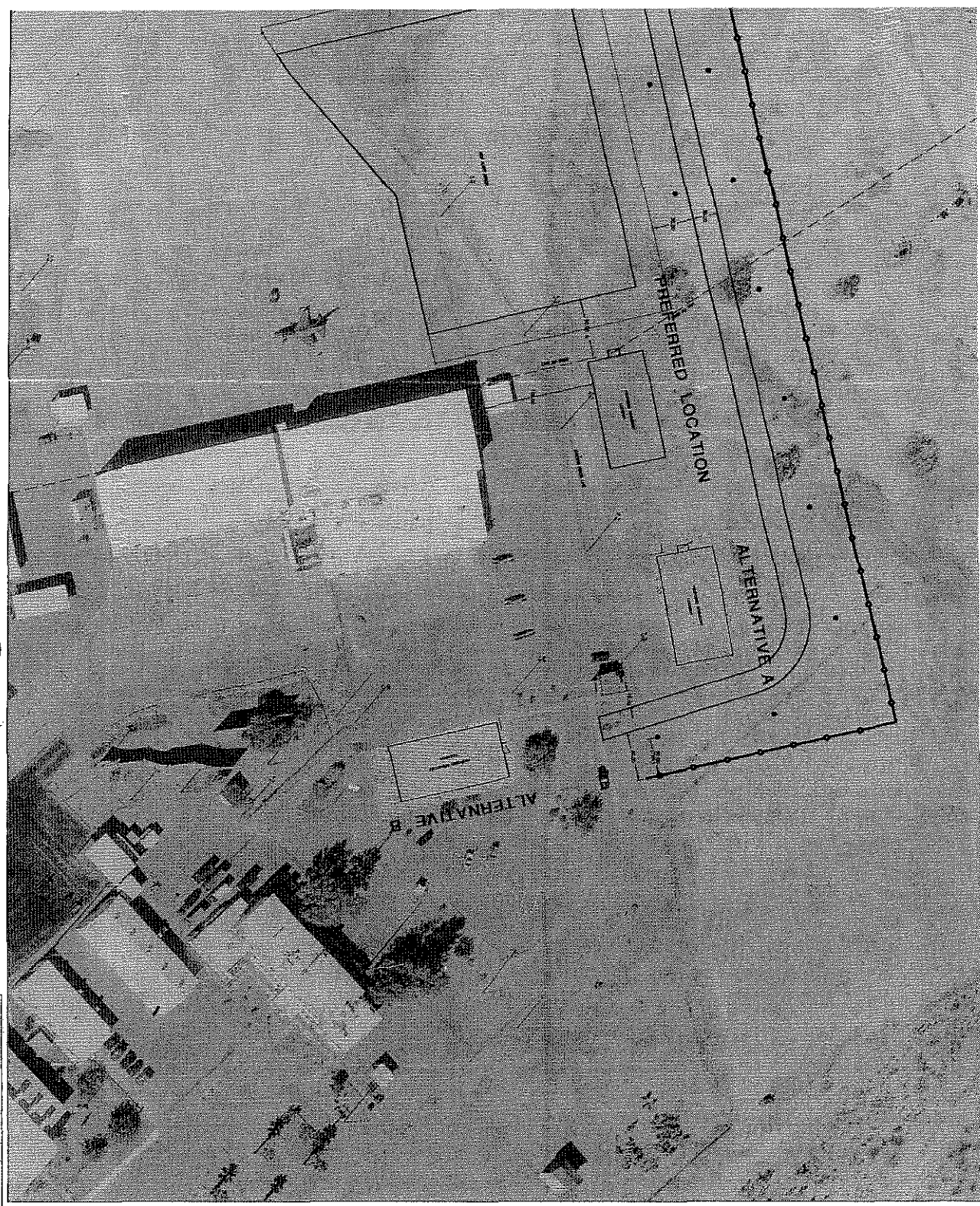
## Appendix A

### Maps

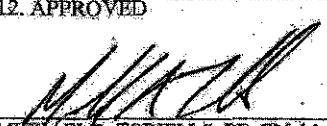
DORMITORY LOCATION

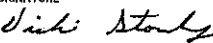
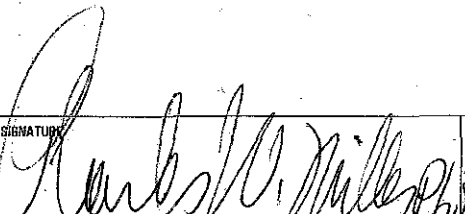


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**Appendix B**  
**Documentation and Coordination**

1. COMPONENT AF(ACC)		FY 2003 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (computer generated)		2. DATE	
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA (ACC)			3. PROJECT TITLE CONS ALERT CREW FACILITY		
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 55276/EEIC529		6. CATEGORY CODE 141459		7. PROJECT NUMBER FBNV030616	
				8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 700	
9. COST ESTIMATES					
ITEM	UM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST (\$000)	
Cons Alert Crew Facility	SF	4,000	90.00	360	
Supporting Facilities				193	
Emergency Generator	EA	1	35,000.00	(35)	
Utilities	LS			(158)	
Subtotal				553	
Overhead and Profit (26.5%)				147	
Total Funded Cost				700	
Unfunded Cost (Design 10%)				35	
Total Project Cost				735	
10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION: Construct crew and administrative space for the Alert Mission. Construction to be split-faced masonry, steel frame with concrete slab on grade, and a standing seam metal-pitched roof. Provide fire protection, electrical, HVAC, utilities and communications connections. The facility requires a backup generator, a klaxon alarm, a secured area for storage and mission planning, and a Safety of Operations Cab. This project will be designed and accomplished by SABER.					
11. REQUIREMENT: Requirement: 4000 SF Adequate: 0 SF Substandard: 5628 SF					
PROJECT: Construct ALERT Aircraft Shelter					
REQUIREMENT: Modern operations facilities are required for all flying squadrons in the Air Force. This project will construct administrative and crew facilities to handle the 24/7 operations required for the Alert Mission. This will result in a facility configured to meet the needs of the Western Air Defense Sector Operating Unit (OL-B) stationed at Davis-Monthan AFB.					
CURRENT SITUATION: This facility will be the main control point for Homeland Defense Flights. The administrative and crew quarters are currently in Bldg 128. This project is required to meet the Quantity Distance requirements cited in AFMAN 91-201. Currently, the crew quarters and the administrative offices are in the existing hanger facility and are in violation of the Quantity Distance Requirement. This project will correct the deficiencies cited in the Explosive Site Plan Submission dated 31 Jan 03 to HQ/ACC.					
IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED: Adequate facilities will not be available for the WADS Homeland Defense Mission. Completion of this project is necessary in order to meet homeland defense tasking and prevent adverse effects to the mission. This project will provide a modern facility for the aircrews and the support personnel. Inadequate administrative space and overcrowded work areas will continue to exist. Unit morale and mission readiness will be negatively impacted due to the inadequate facility.					
ADDITIONAL: All applicable environmental, health, and safety codes will be adhered to during this renovation project in strict accordance with Air Force, Federal, State, and Local guidelines. This facility will meet Anti-Terrorist Force Protection Requirements.					
12. APPROVED					
 MICHAEL R. TORIELLO, PE, GM-14 Deputy Base Civil Engineer					
7/18/03 Date					

REQUEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS			Report Control Symbol RCS:		
INSTRUCTIONS: Section I to be completed by Proponent; Sections II and III to be completed by Environmental Planning Function. Continue on separate sheets as necessary. Reference appropriate item number(s).					
<b>SECTION I - PROPONENT INFORMATION</b>					
1. TO (Environmental Planning Function) C. W. Miller 355 CES/CEVA		2. FROM (Proponent organization and functional address symbol) Vicki Stoneking 355 CES/CECP		2a. TELEPHONE NO. 8-5203	
3. TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION FBN V030616 Cons Alert Crew Facility					
4. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION (Identify decision to be made and need date) Construct crew and administrative space for the Alert Mission.					
5. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES (DOPAA) (Provide sufficient details for evaluation of the total action.) Modern operations facilities are required for all flying squadrons in the Air Force. This project will construct administrative and crew facilities to handle the 24/7 operations required for the Alert Mission.					
6. PROPONENT APPROVAL (Name and Grade) Vicki Stoneking GS-11		6a. SIGNATURE 		6b. DATE 20030924	
<b>SECTION II - PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY.</b> (Check appropriate box and describe potential environmental effects including cumulative effects.) (+ = positive effect; 0 = no effect; - = adverse effect; U = unknown effect)					
7. AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE/LAND USE (Noise, accident potential, encroachment, etc.)		+	0	-	U
8. AIR QUALITY (Emissions, attainment status, state implementation plan, etc.)			X		
9. WATER RESOURCES (Quality, quantity, source, etc.)			X		
10. SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH (Asbestos/radiation/chemical exposure, explosives safety quantity-distance, bird/wildlife aircraft hazard, etc.)		X			
11. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE (Use/storage/generation, solid waste, etc.)			X		
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Wetlands/floodplains, threatened or endangered species, etc.)				X	
13. CULTURAL RESOURCES (Native American burial sites, archaeological, historical, etc.)			X		
14. GEOLOGY AND SOILS (Topography, minerals, geothermal, Installation Restoration Program, seismicity, etc.)		X			
15. SOCIOECONOMIC (Employment/population projections, school and local fiscal impacts, etc.)			X		
16. OTHER (Potential impacts not addressed above.)		X			
<b>SECTION III - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION</b>					
17. <input type="checkbox"/> PROPOSED ACTION QUALIFIES FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CATEX) # _____ ; OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROPOSED ACTION DOES NOT QUALIFY FOR A CATEX; FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS IS REQUIRED.					
18. REMARKS EA needed.					
19. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FUNCTION CERTIFICATION (Name and Grade) Charles W. Miller PhD GS-11		19a. SIGNATURE 		19b. DATE 2 Oct 2003	

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Altschul, Jeffrey H. 1988. "Life Away from the River: A Cultural Resources Class II Survey of Davis-Monthan A.F.B., Arizona," Statistical Research, Tech. Series No. 14.

Higginbotham/Briggs & Associates. "The General Plan. Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona." October 1996.

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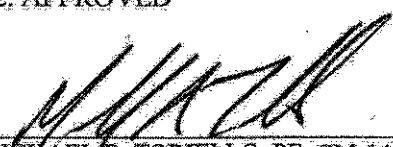
Capt. Kim Hoe Chin, Legal Issues

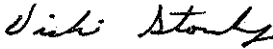
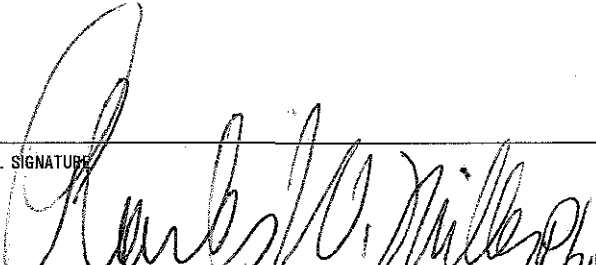
Mike Barnes, Safety

Patrick Ross, Air Pollution Issues

## Appendix B

### Documentation and Coordination

1. COMPONENT AF(ACC)	FY 2003 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DATA (computer generated)			2. DATE
3. INSTALLATION AND LOCATION DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA (ACC)			3. PROJECT TITLE CONS ALERT CREW FACILITY	
5. PROGRAM ELEMENT 55276/EEIC529	6. CATEGORY CODE 141459	7. PROJECT NUMBER FBNV030616	8. PROJECT COST (\$000) 700	
9. COST ESTIMATES				
ITEM	UM	QUANTITY	UNIT COST	COST (\$000)
Cons Alert Crew Facility	SF	4,000	90.00	360
Supporting Facilities				193
Emergency Generator	EA	1	35,000.00	(35)
Utilities	LS			(158)
Subtotal				553
Overhead and Profit (26.5%)				147
Total Funded Cost				700
Unfunded Cost (Design 10%)				35
Total Project Cost				735
<p>10. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION: Construct crew and administrative space for the Alert Mission. Construction to be split-faced masonry, steel frame with concrete slab on grade, and a standing seam metal-pitched roof. Provide fire protection, electrical, HVAC, utilities and communications connections. The facility requires a backup generator, a klaxon alarm, a secured area for storage and mission planning, and a Safety of Operations Cab. This project will be designed and accomplished by SABER.</p>				
<p>11. REQUIREMENT: Requirement: 4000 SF      Adequate: 0 SF      Substandard: 5628 SF</p> <p><u>PROJECT:</u> Construct ALERT Aircraft Shelter</p> <p><u>REQUIREMENT:</u> Modern operations facilities are required for all flying squadrons in the Air Force. This project will construct administrative and crew facilities to handle the 24/7 operations required for the Alert Mission. This will result in a facility configured to meet the needs of the Western Air Defense Sector Operating Unit (OL-B) stationed at Davis-Monthan AFB.</p> <p><u>CURRENT SITUATION:</u> This facility will be the main control point for Homeland Defense Flights. The administrative and crew quarters are currently in Bldg 128. This project is required to meet the Quantity Distance requirements cited in AFMAN 91-201. Currently, the crew quarters and the administrative offices are in the existing hanger facility and are in violation of the Quantity Distance Requirement. This project will correct the deficiencies cited in the Explosive Site Plan Submission dated, 31 Jan 03 to HQ/ACC.</p> <p><u>IMPACT IF NOT PROVIDED:</u> Adequate facilities will not be available for the WADS Homeland Defense Mission. Completion of this project is necessary in order to meet homeland defense tasking and prevent adverse effects to the mission. This project will provide a modern facility for the aircrews and the support personnel. Inadequate administrative space and overcrowded work areas will continue to exist. Unit morale and mission readiness will be negatively impacted due to the inadequate facility.</p> <p><u>ADDITIONAL:</u> All applicable environmental, health, and safety codes will be adhered to during this renovation project in strict accordance with Air Force, Federal, State, and Local guidelines. This facility will meet Anti-Terrorist Force Protection Requirements.</p>				
<p>12. APPROVED</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: flex-end; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">   MICHAEL R. TORIELLO, PE, GM-14  Deputy Base Civil Engineer </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 7/18/03  Date </div> </div>				

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7. AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE/LAND USE (Noise, accident potential, encroachment, etc.)			+	0
8. AIR QUALITY (Emissions, attainment status, state implementation plan, etc.)			X	.
9. WATER RESOURCES (Quality, quantity, source, etc.)			X	.
10. SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH (Asbestos/radiation/chemical exposure, explosives safety quantity-distance, bird/wildlife aircraft hazard, etc.)			X	.
11. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE (Use/storage/generation, solid waste, etc.)			X	.
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18. REMARKS EA needed.				
19. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FUNCTION CERTIFICATION (Name and Grade) Charles W. Miller PhD GS-11		19a. SIGNATURE 		19b. DATE 2 Oct 2003

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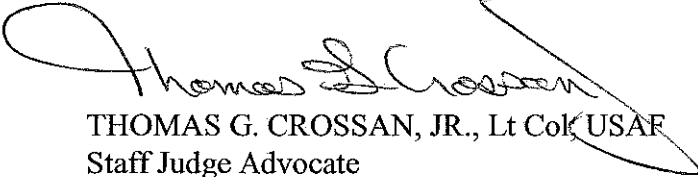
**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE**  
HEADQUARTERS 355TH WING (ACC)  
DAVIS-MONTHAN AIR FORCE BASE, ARIZONA

MEMORANDUM FOR 355 WG/CV

FROM: 355 WG/JA

SUBJECT: Legal Review – Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact  
for Construction of New Alert Crew Facility

1. Construction of a new alert crew facility at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base has been proposed. I have reviewed the attached Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), and find them to be legally sufficient.
2. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the Air Force to incorporate environmental impact assessments into pre-construction decision-making analysis. This requirement is met if a Categorical Exclusion applies, or accomplishing an EA, and possibly a follow on Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). In this case a Categorical Exclusion did not apply so an EA was prepared. Every EA must lead to either a FONSI, a decision to prepare an EIS, or disapproval of the proposal. The attached EA and FONSI meet the requirements of the NEPA.
3. The EA was completed on 2 Oct 03. The EA reviewed the proposed action and various alternatives. After a comprehensive review of the potential environmental impacts of the various proposals a determination was made that the preferred action presents only minor impacts. Accordingly, a FONSI letter is prepared for your signature.
4. As they meet the requirements of the NEPA, I recommend you approve both the EA and FONSI. Please contact me at 8-3733/5242 should you have any questions concerning this matter.

  
THOMAS G. CROSSAN, JR., Lt Col, USAF  
Staff Judge Advocate

WG#689

## STAFF SUMMARY SHEET

	TO	ACTION	SIGNATURE (Surname), GRADE AND DATE		TO	ACTION	SIGNATURE (Surname), GRADE AND DATE
1	355 MSG/CC	Coord	<i>[Signature]</i> 30 Oct 03	6	355 WG/CV	Sign	<i>[Signature]</i> 14
2	355 WG/JA	Coord	<i>[Signature]</i> 12 Nov 03	7			
3	355 WG/CCA	Process	<i>[Signature]</i> 12 Nov 03	8			
4	355 WG/CCE	Coord	<i>[Signature]</i> 11/12 TO CS	9			
5	355 WG/CS	Coord	<i>[Signature]</i> 12 Nov 03	10			

SURNAME OF ACTION OFFICER AND GRADE

SYMBOL

PHONE

TYPIST'S  
INITIALS  
cwm

SUSPENSE DATE

C.W. Miller, GS-11

355 CES/CEVA

8-4035

SUBJECT

Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) documents for Construction of a new Alert Crew Facility at Davis-Monthan AFB (DMAFB)

DATE

OCT 23 2003

SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE: To obtain 355 WG/CV signature on the EA and FONSI documents on a proposed Alert Crew Facility to replace use of portions of Building 128 for the WADS Homeland Defense Mission.

2. BACKGROUND: An Explosive Site Plan Submission dated 31 Jan 2003 to HQ/ACC identified the need for a new facility of 4,000 square feet to replace a portion of Bldg 128 which had been utilized for administrative functions and crew quarters. Construction of the new facility will correct the deficiency noted in Quantity Distance requirements cited in AFMAN 91-201. Crews will have more work and living space and be able to access aircraft more rapidly with construction of the new facility.

3. DISCUSSION: The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires preparation of an EA for each project (Tab 2). A FONSI document is also included for the project (Tab 1). The FONSI document summarizes the EA document and states that the project is too small to constitute a "major federal action resulting in significant impacts to the environment," and therefore does not require preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

4. RECOMMENDATION: 355 WG/CV sign the FONSI document at Tab 1.

*[Signature]*  
KARL S. BOSWORTH, Lt Col, USAF  
Commander, 355 CES  
909-8670

2 Tabs

1. FONSI on Alert Crew Facility
2. EA on Alert Crew Facility

10707