ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

CONSTRUCT/DEMOLISH DOG KENNEL FACILITY MACDILL AFB, FLORIDA

Prepared for:

MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE
Tampa, Florida

April 2003

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1. REPORT DATE	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED
APR 2003		**00-00-2003 to 00-00-2003**

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
Environntental Assessment for Construct/Demolish Dog Kennel Facility MacDill AFB, Florida	5b. GRANT NUMBER
	5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER
6. AUTHOR(S)	5d. PROJECT NUMBER
	5e. TASK NUMBER
	5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) **LAW Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.,4919 West Laurel Street,Tampa,FL,33607**	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
	11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT **unclassified**	b. ABSTRACT **unclassified**	c. THIS PAGE **unclassified**	**Same as Report (SAR)**	**128**	

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
AND
FINDING OF NO PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE
CONSTRUCT DOG KENNEL FACILITY/
DEMOLISH BUILDING 824
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

Agency: United States Air Force (USAF), Headquarters Air Mobility Command

Background: Pursuant to the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1500-1508, as they implement the requirements of the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. § 4321, et seq., and the Air Force Instruction, Environmental Impact Analysis Process, as promulgated at 32 CFR Part 989, the USAF conducted an assessment of the potential environmental consequences associated with implementation of the following Proposed Action: to construct a new dog kennel facility for the 6th Security Forces Squadron and demolish the existing dog kennel (Facility 824). The environmental assessment considered all potential impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives, both as solitary actions and in conjunction with other proposed activities. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) summarizes the results of the evaluation of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The discussion focuses on activities that have the potential to change both the natural and human environments. The Finding of No Practicable Alternative (FONPA) summarizes the options considered and why the proposed dog kennel facility was designed and sited as proposed.

Proposed Action: Construct a new 5,670-square-foot dog kennel facility, with an associated 4,500-square-foot parking area, and a 46 by 46 meter outdoor exercise and training area for the 6th Security Forces Squadron. Demolish Facility 824, which is currently undersized and deteriorating.

Alternatives: Two alternatives to the Proposed Action were evaluated during the environmental impact analysis process. The Renovation/Expansion Alternative involves the renovation of the interior of Facility 824 and the addition of approximately 1,670 square feet of kennel facility to the building. The second alternative evaluated was the No-Action Alternative that would involve no construction or demolition activities and no changes to the current operation of the security forces squadron. The environmental assessment process identified the Proposed Action as the preferred course of action since it would best suit the needs of the base, and if implemented properly, would not result in significant environmental impacts. The environmental consequences associated with implementation of the Proposed Action are summarized in the following sections.

Air Quality: Fugitive dust and construction vehicle exhaust will be generated during construction of the new kennel facility and demolition of Facility 824. However, these emissions will not constitute a major source of air pollutants based on quantitative analyses of particulate matter and vehicle emissions generated by projects of similar size and scope. The estimated

values for carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and particulate matter (PM_{10}) were determined to be less than USEPA *de minimis* values and less than 10 percent of the Hillsborough County emissions inventory; therefore, an air conformity analysis is not necessary. The proposed action will not have a significant impact on air quality

Noise: Noise levels will increase temporarily, but not significantly, during construction, particularly for occupants of nearby administrative facilities. Based on an average construction noise level of 85 decibels (dB) at 50 feet from the point of generation, noise levels at the existing kennel and the new kennel could rise above the 65 dB level during construction and demolition, respectively. However, the increased noise levels will not be continuous and it is believed that the work force at the kennel will accept the temporary increase in noise since they will benefit from the project.

Wastes, Hazardous Materials and Stored Fuels: A temporary increase in the generation of solid waste will occur during construction of the proposed dog kennel facility and demolition of Facility 824. Asbestos-containing building material and lead-based paints have not been identified in Facility 824, but are assumed to be present based upon the age of the facility. Prior to demolishing the building, the construction contractor shall hire an environmental consulting company to assess the extent of the asbestos and lead-based paint. The environmental consulting company shall also be responsible for abatement of the hazardous materials and monitoring of the environment during abatement. Assuming these precautions are followed, the Proposed Action will not result in significant impacts from hazardous materials or wastes. There will be no impacts to stored fuels with implementation of the Proposed Action.

Water Resources: There will be no significant impacts to surface or ground water quality during construction and operation of the new dog kennel facility or as a result of demolition of Facility 824.

Floodplains: Construction of the dog kennel facility and demolition of Facility 824 will take place within the 100-year coastal floodplain on the east-central portion of the base. Currently, 80 percent of MacDill AFB is located within the coastal floodplain. The 20 percent of the installation that is not located within the floodplain is primarily being used for airfield operations and support. Consequently, there are no construction sites available on the installation, situated above the coastal floodplain. The construction and demolition site are located in the floodplain. This factual situation leads to the conclusion that there is no practicable alternative (as defined in Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management) to constructing the dog kennel in the coastal floodplain on the base.

All practicable measures to minimize the impact of floods on human health, safety, and welfare, and preserve the natural values of the floodplains will be implemented for the project. In addition, the building will be constructed 11 feet above mean sea level in accordance with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines. The project will not involve discharges of hazardous or sanitary wastewater to the floodplain or Tampa Bay. No contaminated fill will be produced during construction. There will be no negative impacts on floodplain functions and values, or threats to human life, health, and safety.

Biological Resources: Adverse impacts on wetlands (including wetland communities of Tampa Bay), wildlife, aquatic life, or protected species will not occur during construction and operation of the dog kennel facility. No state- or federally-listed (or candidate species or species habitat) were observed or anticipated due to lack of habitat at the proposed dog kennel facility site or the Facility 824 demolition site. Consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service indicates that there are no known Threatened and Endangered species or species habitat present at any of the proposed work sites. No adverse impacts on threatened or endangered species will occur during construction and operation of the new dog kennel. Jurisdictional wetlands are not located on the proposed construction site or the demolition site. Jurisdictional wetlands will not be filled, altered, or impacted by construction and operation of the new dog kennel or demolition of Facility 824.

Socioeconomic Resources: Construction and operation of the dog kennel facility will have a minor short-term economic benefit for the Tampa community. Demolition of Facilities 824 will also provide a minor short-term economic benefit to the community.

Cultural Resources: There will be no impact to cultural resources with construction of the dog kennel facility or the demolition of Facility 824.

Land Use: The Proposed Action will result in no change to the existing land use. This alternative is consistent with current land use planning on the installation.

Transportation Systems: Construction of the dog kennel facility and demolition of Facility 824 will have a short-term, minor adverse impact on the transportation systems at MacDill AFB, but the impact will be temporary and is not considered significant.

Airspace/Airfield Operations: The dog kennel facility will not impact airspace/airfield operations.

Safety and Occupational Health: Construction and operation of the new dog kennel facility will not pose safety hazards beyond those typically experienced with a construction project or operation of a dog kennel. Facility 824 is not located on an identified Installation Restoration Program site and excavation activities are not anticipated to encounter contaminated soil. Asbestos-containing material or lead-based paint has not been identified in Facility 824; however, the presence of these materials is suspected. The demolition of this facility could disturb these materials. However, prior to demolition of the facility, a comprehensive asbestos and lead-based paint survey will be completed. Upon completion of the surveys, a qualified abatement subcontractor will be hired to remove and dispose of any identified asbestos-containing material and lead-based paint. Implementing this approach will greatly reduce the potential for health and safety impacts to construction workers. If these precautions are implemented as described, the Proposed Action will not have a significant impact on safety and occupational health.

Environmental Management (including Geology and Soils): The operating dog kennel facility would participate in base recycling programs to reduce solid waste disposal volumes. The storage facility includes one small restroom, but this will not impact the potable water or sanitary

sewer system on base. During construction and demolition activities, soil erosion in disturbed areas will be controlled by implementation of a sediment and erosion control plan as well as best management practices.

Environmental Justice: No disproportionately high or adverse effects on minority or low-income populations will occur as a result of the construction and operation of the dog kennel facility or as a result of demolition of Facility 824.

Indirect and Cumulative Impacts: There are no site-specific direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts associated with the construction and operation of the dog kennel facility or demolition of Facility 824. The construction and demolition activities of the Proposed Action were considered in conjunction with other ongoing or planned construction projects, and found that together they do not constitute a significant cumulative impact.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts: There are no unavoidable significant impacts associated with the construction and operation of the dog kennel facility or demolition of Facility 824.

Relationship Between Short-term Uses and Enhancement of Long-term Productivity: Implementation of the Proposed Action will have a positive effect on long-term productivity by providing the 6th Security Forces Squadron with a new, modern dog kennel and training facility that meets their needs and supports the mission and force protection requirement at MacDill AFB.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources: The construction and demolition activities of the Proposed Action will irreversibly commit fuels, manpower, and costs related to constructing a useable facility for the installation.

Florida Coastal Zone Management: In accordance with the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and the Florida CZMA, this federal action must be consistent "to the maximum extent practicable" with the Florida Coastal Management Program (CMP). Appendix A to the EA contains the Air Force's Consistency Statement and finds that the conceptual proposed action and alternative plans presented in the EA are consistent with Florida's CMP. In accordance with Florida statutes, the Air Force has submitted a copy of the attached EA to the state of Florida so that they can perform a coastal zone consistency evaluation.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT: Based upon my review of the facts and analyses contained in the attached environmental assessment, which is hereby incorporated by reference, I conclude that implementation of the Proposed Action will not have a significant environmental impact, either by itself or cumulatively with other projects at MacDill AFB. Accordingly, the requirements of NEPA, the regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality and the Air Force are fulfilled and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. The Tampa Tribune published a Notice of Availability on July 10, 2003. No comments were received during the public comment period ending August 15, 2003. The signing of this combined Finding of No Significant Impact and Finding of No Practicable Alternative (FONSI/FONPA) completes the environmental impact analysis process under Air Force regulations.

FINDING OF NO PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE: Pursuant to Executive Order 11988, the authority delegated in Secretary of the Air Force Order (SAFO) 791.1, and taking the above information into account, I find that there is no practicable alternative to locating the proposed dog kennel facility at this site. The alternatives to construction of a new dog kennel facility are either cost prohibitive or impractical due to existing structural constraints. Since construction of a dog kennel facility on MacDill AFB is required to more effectively provide force protection in light of increased threats, and since all land available for construction of a facility of this nature is within a coastal floodplain, there is no practicable alternative to building the facility within a floodplain. The Proposed Action, as designed, includes all practicable measures to minimize harm to the coastal floodplain. The Air Force has sent all required notices to federal agencies, single points of contact, the state of Florida, local government representatives, and the local news media.

JOHN R. BAKER
Lieutenant General, USAF
Vice Commander

19 Sept '03
DATE

Attachment:
Environmental Assessment

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
AND
FINDING OF NO PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE
CONSTRUCT DOG KENNEL FACILITY/
DEMOLISH 824
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

Agency: United States Air Force (USAF), Headquarters, Air Mobility Command

Background: Pursuant to the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500-1508, as they implement the requirements of the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. § 4321, et seq., and the Air Force Instruction, Environmental Impact Analysis Process, as promulgated at 32 CFR Part 989, the U.S. Air Force conducted an assessment of the potential environmental consequences associated with implementation of the following Proposed Action: to construct a new dog kennel facility for the 6th Security Forces Squadron and demolish existing dog kennel (Facility 824). The environmental assessment considered all potential impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives, both as solitary actions and in conjunction with other proposed activities. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) summarizes the results of the evaluation of the Proposed Action and alternatives. The discussion focuses on activities that have the potential to change both the natural and human environments. The Finding of No Practicable Alternative (FONPA) summarizes the options considered and why the proposed dog kennel facility was designed and sited as proposed.

Proposed Action: Construct a new 5,670 square foot dog kennel facility, with an associated 4,500 square-foot parking area, and a 46 by 46 meter outdoor exercise and training area for the 6th Security Forces Squadron and demolish Facility 824, which is currently undersized and deteriorating.

Alternatives: Two alternatives to the Proposed Action were evaluated during the environmental impact analysis process. The Renovation/Expansion Alternative involves the renovation of the interior of Facility 824 and the addition of approximately 1,670 square feet of kennel facility to the building. The second alternative evaluated was the No-Action Alternative that would involve no construction or demolition activities and no changes to the current operation of the security forces squadron. The environmental assessment process identified the Proposed Action as the preferred course of action since it would best suit the needs of the base and if implemented properly would not result in significant environmental impacts. The environmental consequences associated with implementation of the Proposed Action are summarized in the following sections.

Air Quality: Fugitive dust and construction vehicle exhaust will be generated during construction of the new kennel facility and demolition of Facility 824. However, these emissions will not constitute a major source of air pollutants based on quantitative analyses of particulate matter and vehicle emissions generated by projects of similar size and scope. The estimated values for carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), and particulate matter (PM_{10}) were determined to be less than USEPA *de*

minimis values and less than 10% of the Hillsborough County emissions inventory, and therefore, an air conformity analysis is not necessary.

Noise: Noise levels will increase temporally during construction, particularly for occupants of nearby administrative facilities. Based on an average construction noise level of 85 decibels (dB) at 50 feet from the point of generation, noise levels at the existing kennel and the new kennel could rise above the 65 dB level during construction and demolition, respectively. However, the increased noise levels would not be continuous and it is believed that the work force at the kennel will accept the temporary increase in noise since they will benefit from the project.

Wastes, Hazardous Materials and Stored Fuels: A temporary increase in the generation of solid waste will occur during construction of the proposed dog kennel facility and demolition of Facility 824. Asbestos containing building material and lead-based paints have not been identified in Facility 824; but are assumed to be present based upon the age of the facility. Prior to demolishing the building the construction contractor shall hire an environmental consulting company to assess the extent of the asbestos and lead-based paint. The environmental consulting company shall also be responsible for abatement of the hazardous materials and monitoring of the environment during abatement. Assuming these precautions are followed, the Proposed Action will not result in significant impacts from hazardous materials or wastes. There will be no impacts to stored fuels with implementation of the Proposed Action.

Water Resources: There will be no significant impacts to surface or ground water quality during construction and operation of the new dog kennel facility or as a result of demolition of Facility 824.

Floodplains: Construction of the dog kennel facility and demolition of Facility 824 will take place within the 100-year coastal floodplain on the east-central portion of the base. Currently, 80% of MacDill AFB is located within the coastal floodplain. The 20% of the installation that is not located within the floodplain is primarily being used for airfield operations and support. Consequently, there are no construction sites available on the installation, situated above the coastal floodplain. The construction and demolition site are located in the floodplain. This factual situation leads to the conclusion that there is no practicable alternative (as defined in Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management) to constructing the dog kennel in the coastal floodplain on the Base.

All practicable measures to minimize the impact of floods on human health, safety, and welfare, and preserve the natural values of the floodplains would be implemented for the project. In addition, the building would be constructed 11 feet above mean sea level in accordance with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) guidelines. The project would not involve discharges of hazardous or sanitary wastewater to the floodplain or Tampa Bay. No contaminated fill would be produced during construction. There would be no negative impacts on floodplain functions and values or threats to human life, health, and safety.

Biological Resources: Adverse impacts on wetlands (including wetland communities of Tampa Bay), wildlife, aquatic life, or protected species would not occur during construction and

operation of the dog kennel facility. No State- or Federally-listed (or candidate species or species habitat) were observed or anticipated due to lack of habitat at the proposed dog kennel facility site or the Facility 824 demolition site. Consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service indicates that there are no known Threatened and Endangered species or species habitat present at any of the proposed work sites. No adverse impacts on threatened or endangered species will occur during construction and operation of the new dog kennel. Jurisdictional wetlands are not located on the proposed construction site or the demolition site. Jurisdictional wetlands will not be filled, altered or impacted by construction and operation of the new dog kennel or demolition of Facility 824.

Socioeconomic Resources: Construction and operation of the dog kennel facility will have a minor short-term economic benefit for the Tampa community. Demolition of Facilities 824 will also provide a minor short-term economic benefit to the community.

Cultural Resources: There will be a no impact to cultural resources with construction of the dog kennel facility or the demolition of Facility 824.

Land Use: The Proposed Action will result in no change to the existing land use. This alternative is consistent with current land use planning on the installation.

Transportation Systems: Construction of the dog kennel facility and demolition of Facility 824 will have a short term, minor adverse impact on the transportation systems at MacDill AFB, but the impact will be temporary and is not considered significant.

Airspace/Airfield Operations: The dog kennel facility would not impact airspace/airfield operations.

Safety and Occupational Health: Construction and operation of the new dog kennel facility would not pose safety hazards beyond those typically experienced with a construction project or operation of a dog kennel. Facility 824 is not located on an identified Installation Restoration Program site and excavation activities are not anticipated to encounter contaminated soil. Asbestos-containing material or lead-based paint has not been identified in Facility 824; however, the presence of these materials is suspected. The demolition of this facility could disturb these materials. However, prior to demolition of the facility, a comprehensive asbestos and lead-based paint survey will be completed. Upon completion of the surveys, a qualified abatement subcontractor will be hired to remove and dispose of any identified asbestos containing material and lead-based paint. Implementing this approach will greatly reduce the potential for health and safety impacts to construction workers. If these precautions are implemented as described, the Proposed Action will not have a significant impact on safety and occupational health.

Environmental Management (including Geology and Soils): The operating dog kennel facility would participate in Base recycling programs to reduce solid waste disposal volumes. The storage facility includes one small restroom but this will not impact the potable water or sanitary sewer system on base. During construction and demolition activities, soil erosion in

disturbed areas will be controlled by implementation of a sediment and erosion control plan as well as best management practices.

Environmental Justice: No disproportionately high or adverse effects on minority or low-income populations will occur as a result of the construction and operation of the dog kennel facility or as a result of demolition of Facility 824.

Indirect and Cumulative Impacts: There are no site-specific direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts associated with the construction and operation of the dog kennel facility or demolition of Facility 824. The construction and demolition activities of the Proposed Action were considered in conjunction with other ongoing or planned construction projects, and found that together they do not constitute a significant cumulative impact.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts: There are no unavoidable significant impacts associated with the construction and operation of the dog kennel facility or demolition of Facility 824.

Relationship Between Short-term Uses and Enhancement of Long-term Productivity: Implementation of the Proposed Action would have a positive effect on long-term productivity by providing the 6th Security Forces Squadron with a new, modern dog kennel and training facility that meets their needs and support the mission and force protection requirement at MacDill AFB.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources: The construction and demolition activities of the Proposed Action would irreversibly commit fuels, manpower and costs related to constructing a useable facility for the installation.

Florida Coastal Zone Management: In accordance with the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and the Florida CZMA, this Federal action must be consistent "to the maximum extent practicable" with the Florida Coastal Management Program (CMP). Appendix A to the EA contains the Air Force's Consistency Statement and finds that the conceptual proposed action and alternative plans presented in the EA are consistent with Florida's CMP. In accordance with Florida statutes, the Air Force has submitted a copy of the attached EA to the State of Florida so that they can perform a coastal zone consistency evaluation.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT: Based upon my review of the facts and analyses contained in the attached Environmental Assessment, which is hereby incorporated by reference, I conclude that implementation of the Proposed Action will not have a significant environmental impact, either by itself or cumulatively with other projects at MacDill AFB. Accordingly, the requirements of NEPA, the regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality and the Air Force are fulfilled and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. The Tampa Tribune published a Notice of Availability on November 27, 2002. No comments were received during the public comment period ending December 26, 2002. The signing of this combined Finding of No Significant Impact and Finding of No Practicable Alternative (FONSI/FONPA) completes the environmental impact analysis process under Air Force regulations.

FINDING OF NO PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE: Pursuant to Executive Order 11988, the authority delegated in Secretary of the Air Force Order (SAFO) 791.1, and taking the above information into account, I find that there is no practicable alternative to locating the proposed dog kennel facility at this site. The alternatives to construction of a new dog kennel facility are either cost prohibitive or impractical due to existing structural constraints. Since construction of a dog kennel facility on MacDill AFB is required, and since all land available for construction of a facility of this nature is within a coastal floodplain, there is no practicable alternative to building the facility within a floodplain. The Proposed Action, as designed, includes all practicable measures to minimize harm to the coastal floodplain. The Air Force has sent all required notices to Federal agencies, single points of contact, the State of Florida, local government representatives, and the local news media.

_____ _____

JOHN R. BAKER **DATE**
Lieutenant General, USAF
Vice Commander

Attachment: Environmental Assessment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

SECTION 1.0
PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) examines the potential for impacts to the environment resulting from the construction of a new dog kennel and demolition of the adjacent existing dog kennel on MacDill Air Force Base (AFB). Due to the base's involvement in IRAQI FREEDOM and the resulting increased operations, ten additional explosive detection dogs are required by the 6th Security Forces Squadron. The construction of the proposed dog kennel would provide for the adequate housing of up to 16 military working dogs, and is necessary for the Squadron to expand their operation and meet the goal of 100 percent inspection of all commercial vehicles at the AFB.

The proposed dog kennel facility would be approximately 5,670 square feet, with an approximately 4,500 square-foot parking area, and a 46 by 46 meter outdoor exercise and training area. In addition, the Defense Reform Initiative Directive #36 seeks to reduce the amount of unneeded or unused facilities on bases, consequently the existing kennel (Facility 824) would be demolished as part of the project. Construction of the 5,670 square-foot facility, in conjunction with demolition of Facility 824, would increase the base facility inventory by an estimated 1,670 square feet.

1.1 MISSION

Since 1996, MacDill AFB has been host to the 43rd Aerial Refueling Group (ARG) which joined the 6th Air Base Wing to form the 6th Air Refueling Wing (6 ARW). In January 2001, the 310 Airlift Squadron bedded down at MacDill AFB and subsequently assumed the Unified Combatant Commander support mission. Consequently the wing was redesignated as a mobility wing as a result of having both an air refueling and an airlift squadron in the unit. The 6 AMW is the host unit at MacDill AFB, and reports to the Air Mobility Command (AMC), headquartered at Scott AFB, Illinois. The mission of the wing is to provide worldwide air refueling and airlift in support of the Air Force's Global Reach, Global Power mission, and administrative, medical, and logistical support for United States Central Command (USCENTCOM) and the United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM). In addition, the Base provides similar support to tenant agencies and the MacDill community, including over 70,000 retirees and their families.

The organizational structure of the 6 AMW consists primarily of a maintenance group, medical group, operations group, and mission support group.

1.2 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

The current dog kennel at MacDill was constructed in 1955 and is badly deteriorated with age. In addition, the current kennel will only house six dogs. In an effort to address a recent increase in real or perceived security threats, MacDill AFB is improving its force protection measures throughout the base. Due to the base's involvement in IRAQI FREEDOM and the resulting increased operations tempo, ten additional explosive detection dogs are required. As such, an adequately sized facility to house and train up to 16 military working dogs is required. The training facility must also have a large fenced-in outdoor exercise and training area.

1.3 LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action would take place at MacDill AFB, located in Tampa, Florida. The Base occupies approximately 5,630 acres and is in Hillsborough County adjacent to the City of Tampa, at the southern tip of the Interbay Peninsula (Figure 1-1). The Base is surrounded on three sides by Tampa Bay and Hillsborough Bay, and is bordered on the north by development within the City of Tampa. The site proposed for construction of the new dog kennel facility is located on the south-central portion of the base, near the munitions storage area (Figure 1-1). The new working dog kennel would be constructed in the immediate vicinity (west) of the existing kennel.

1.4 THE SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

This EA identifies, describes, and evaluates potential environmental impacts associated with the alternatives identified for implementation of the Proposed Action. The EA includes an analysis of the impacts of the alternatives on the following environmental resources: air quality, noise, cultural resources, hazardous materials/waste, water resources, biological resources, land use, socioeconomics, safety and occupational health, geology and soils.

1.5 APPLICABLE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

This environmental analysis has been conducted in accordance with the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §§1500-1508, as they implement the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act

(NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. §4321, et seq., and the Air Force Environmental Impact Analysis Process, as promulgated in 32 CFR Part 989. These regulations require federal agencies to analyze the potential environmental impacts of proposed actions and alternatives and to use these analyses in making decisions on a proposed action. Cumulative effects of other on-going activities also must be assessed in combination with the Proposed Action. The CEQ was instituted to oversee federal policy in this process. The CEQ regulations declare that an EA is required to accomplish the following objectives:

- Briefly provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI);
- Aid in an agency's compliance with NEPA when an EIS is not necessary, and facilitate preparation of an EIS when necessary.

The procedural requirements for the implementation of NEPA and for the preparation of the EA are specified in 32 CFR 989.

Other environmental regulatory requirements relevant to the Proposed Action and alternatives also are identified in this EA. Regulatory requirements under the following programs among others will be assessed: Noise Control Act; Clean Air Act; Clean Water Act; National Historic Preservation Act; Endangered Species Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); and Occupational Safety and Health Act. Requirements also include compliance with Executive Order (EO) 11988, Floodplain Management; EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands; Federal Coastal Zone Management Act; and EO 12898, Environmental Justice.

1.6 COASTAL ZONE CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

The Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) creates a state-federal partnership to ensure the protection of coastal resources. The Federal CZMA requires each Federal agency activity within or outside the coastal zone, that affects any land or water use or natural resources of the coastal zone, to be carried out in a manner consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the Florida Coastal Management Program (CMP). The Florida CZMA presumes that "direct Federal activities" will directly affect the coastal zone. According to the Florida CMP, "direct Federal activities" are those that "are conducted or supported by or on

behalf of a Federal agency in the exercise of its statutory responsibilities, including development projects."

The Federal CZMA required Federal agencies carrying out activities subject to the Act to provide a "consistency determination" to the relevant state agency. The Federal regulations implementing the Act then require the state agency to inform the Federal agency of its agreement or disagreement with the Federal agency's consistency determination. Therefore, the Proposed Action and alternatives for implementing the Proposed Action require a consistency determination to be submitted by the U.S. Air Force to the relevant Florida agency and a response from the State of Florida of either agreement or disagreement with that determination. The Air Force's Consistency Determination is contained in the Consistency Statement in Appendix A. The State of Florida agrees with the Air Force's Consistency Determination for the Proposed Action. Of the Florida statutory authorities included in the CMP, impacts from the Proposed Action, and mitigation of such impacts in the following areas are addressed in this EA: beach and shore preservation (Chapter 161), historic preservation (Chapter 267), economic development and tourism (Chapter 288), public transportation (Chapters 334 and 339), saltwater living resources (Chapter 370), living land and freshwater resources (Chapter 372), water resources (Chapter 373), environmental control (Chapter 403), and soil and water conservation (Chapter 582).

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 2.0
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This section provides a description of the Proposed Action and alternatives to the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action is to construct a new dog kennel to house and train up to 16 military workings dogs. Construction of the kennel would provide for adequate housing of a sufficient number of dogs in order for the 6th Security Forces Squadron to meet their goal of 100 percent inspection of commercial vehicles at MacDill. The base veterinarian does not find the current facility suitable to continue housing Military Working Dogs. The new kennel would be located adjacent to the existing dog kennel (Facility 824). Facility 824 was constructed in 1955, is less than 50 years old, and does not contain any architectural significant features. As such, Facility 824 is not designated in the MacDill AFB Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan as a culturally significant facility.

The Proposed Action also includes demolition of the existing kennel and existing vehicle parking area, following the completion of construction of the new facility. Demolition of this building is required to comply with Defense Reform Initiative Directive #36, which calls for a general reduction in base facility inventories. Construction of the new dog kennel facility in conjunction with demolition of the existing kennel would result in a net increase in the base facility inventory of 1,670 square feet.

One alternative to the Proposed Action considered in this EA was the renovation/expansion of the existing dog kennel in lieu of construction of a new facility. This alternative is identified as the Renovation/Expansion Alternative. This alternative would involve adding building area to provide space for the full contingent of 16 working dogs. In addition, the existing facility would need to be "gutted" and remodeled to provide a more suitable working environment for both the dogs and trainers. The dog kennel would also need to be modified to allow for the proper collection and disposal (into the existing sanitary sewer) of dog wastes.

The current dog kennel (Facility 824) is generally in poor condition. Even though the building is in a deteriorated condition, it does provide shelter for the existing contingent of working dogs. The complete renovation and expansion of the existing kennel, while at the same time providing housing for the dogs currently used at the base, would be difficult. While the expansion of the

existing facility would increase the base facility inventory, this increase would essentially be equivalent to the net increase resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Action.

Another alternative considered was the No-Action Alternative, which would not construct, expand, or demolish any facilities, and the operations of the 6th Security Forces Squadron would continue with no change.

This section specifically includes the following:

- A list of the environmental constraints and other selection criteria that influence selection of potential locations for implementing the Proposed Action;
- A detailed description of the Proposed Action;
- A description of the alternative considered for implementation of the Proposed Action; and
- A matrix comparing the environmental effects of the Proposed Action and an alternative.

2.1 SELECTION CRITERIA

The new dog kennel facility is required to be located in an area that is convenient to the 6th Security Forces Squadron and fits into the long-range development plans for the base. The kennel facility must be sufficiently sized to meet the expanded inspection requirements of the 6th Security Forces Squadron at MacDill. The Proposed Action and the Renovation/Expansion Alternative both meet the selection criteria.

2.2 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is the construction of a new dog kennel to provide adequate facilities to house and train up to 16 working dogs for the 6th Security Forces Squadron. The 6th Security Forces Squadron currently utilizes a kennel originally designed to house up to six dogs. This kennel is currently in a deteriorated condition due to age. In an effort to address a recent increase in real or perceived security threats, MacDill AFB is improving its force protection measures throughout the base. These improvements include the increase in the number of explosive detection dogs. Construction of a new, expanded kennel facility for the security forces squadron is a necessary component of the forces' efforts to meet the goal of 100 percent inspection of all commercial vehicles visiting the AFB.

The proposed facility would be constructed in the south-central portion of the base in an industrial area approximately 2,000 feet west of the intersection Southshore Avenue and Marina Bay Drive, near the munitions storage area. The proposed kennel would be constructed in an undeveloped, grassy parcel west of the existing kennel. Driveway accesses would be constructed between existing asphalt road at the entrance to the kennel (Figure 2-1).

The proposed kennel would be constructed on a new concrete slab covering approximately 5,670 square feet. The facility would be of concrete block construction. The roof would be standing seam metal construction, with a minimum R-19 insulation rating. Interior walls would utilize wood framing. Lockable, three-foot wide metal doors would be located on the office portion of the building. Connection to the base potable water system and sanitary sewer system will be made to existing services currently associated with Facility 824. All construction would conform to the Base's Architectural Compatibility Plan.

A concrete driveway would connect the entranceway to the adjacent asphalt roadway for the nearby munitions storage area. The access point would allow vehicles to drive into the building to pick-up or drop-off supplies and equipment. An estimated 4,500 square feet of asphalt parking would also be provided.

The facility would also provide a large (minimum 46 meter x 46 meter) outdoor exercise and training area. The exercise and training area would be fenced in and include an obedience course (Figure 2-2).

An appropriately sized stormwater retention area would be constructed adjacent to the facility to capture run-off from the roof, driveways, and other newly added impervious surfaces. The stormwater detention area would capture stormwater runoff then allow it to infiltrate into the ground. The proposed retention area would be approximately 15 feet in width and 100 feet in length, with a bottom elevation of approximately 5.5 feet (MSL) (Figure 2-2). The detention pond would be intended to retain surface water runoff from all impervious surfaces for a 25-year storm event. In accordance with State regulations, the retention area is sized with the intention it will be dry within 72 hours of the storm event.

The Proposed Action also includes demolition of one existing building on MacDill AFB, Facility 824 (Figure 2-2). The demolition of this facility would be accomplished by physically knocking down the structure using construction equipment such as a front-end loader, bulldozer or track-

hoe. The building would be reduced to rubble and loaded into large roll-off containers for disposal off-base at a construction and demolition debris landfill. Demolition would include removal of the concrete foundation of the building, which would involve some limited excavation. Once the foundation is removed the ground would be filled, smoothed and leveled to match the surrounding grade. Silt fencing would be installed around the demolition site to reduce erosion resulting from wind and surface water runoff. Once the building has been demolished, the construction debris removed from the site and the land has been filled, smoothed and graded, the disturbed areas of the site would be covered with a layer of sod. The sod would greatly reduce the potential for erosion by wind and surface water runoff.

All connections to the base potable water system and sanitary sewer system would be cut and capped as part of the demolition of Facility 824.

2.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE RENOVATION/EXPANSION ALTERNATIVE

Under this alternative, the existing dog kennel facility would be renovated and expanded as described in the Detailed Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives (Section 2.0) and no demolition would occur. The existing dog kennel building was constructed in 1955, and has no historical context.

Even though the building is in a deteriorated condition, Facility 824 does provide shelter for the existing contingent of working dogs. The complete renovation and expansion of the existing kennel, while at the same time providing housing for the dogs currently used at the base, would be difficult. Renovation and expansion of the building, while remaining occupied, would need to be completed in stages, requiring more time and expense. Additionally, occupancy of the building during construction activities would result in increased risk of injury to both the military dogs and members of the 6th Security Forces Squadron. During that time, exercise and training of the dogs would be impeded, hampering the mission of the squadron.

Renovation of the existing kennel would include the addition of approximately 2,000 square feet of building area. This addition would also be of concrete block construction, and the addition would be completed to match the ascetics and construction of the existing structure. Following completion of the addition, the "gutting" of the existing portion of the structure will be completed. This work will include the complete renovation of the existing building, including the

removal of interior wall coverings, electrical, above-grade plumbing, and floodproofing of the entire structure.

2.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No-Action Alternative, the construction of a new dog kennel, and the demolition and/or the expansion/renovation of Facility 824 would not be completed. Under this alternative, the 6th Security Forces Squadron would utilize the existing kennel, which does not have the capacity to house the 16 working dogs necessary to meet their inspection mission.

2.5 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER STUDY

No alternatives were considered but eliminated from further study as part of this EA.

2.6 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Construction of a new dog kennel facility at the selected location, followed by the demolition of Facility 824, as proposed in Section 2.2 is the agency-preferred alternative.

2.7 IDENTIFICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The environmentally preferred alternative is the Proposed Action. This alternative removes the working dogs, and members of the 6th Security Forces Squadron that visit from the immediate area of construction/renovation, minimizing their risks of physical injury and exposure to airborne contaminants.

2.8 OTHER ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA

Construction of the Naval Reserve Center is scheduled to begin in 2003 and continue through 2003-2004. The new Center will be approximately 800 feet due north of the site proposed for the dog kennel facility (Figure 2-1). The Naval Reserve Center is a 30,000 square foot building currently planned for administrative land use. No other construction or demolition projects are proposed for the area around the Proposed kennel or the existing Facility 824.

2.9 COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Table 2.9.1 is a summary of the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

Table 2.9.1 Comparison of Environmental Consequences

Environmental Resources	Alternative A – Proposed Action	Alternative B – Limited Demolition	Alternative C – No Action
Air Quality	Short-term – *Minor Adverse* Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – *Minor Adverse* Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Noise	Short-term – *Minor Adverse* Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – *Minor Adverse* Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Hazardous Materials/Wastes/ Stored Fuels	Short-term – *Minor Adverse* Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – *Minor Adverse* Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Water Resources	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Floodplains	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Biological Resources	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Geology and Soils	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Socioeconomics	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Cultural Resources	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Transportation	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Safety and Occupational Health	Short-term –*Minor Adverse* Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – *Minor Adverse* Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact

Environmental Resources	Alternative A – Proposed Action	Alternative B - Limited Demolition	Alternative C – No Action
Environmental Justice	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Indirect and Cumulative Impacts	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact

SECTION 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This section describes the characteristics of the existing natural and man-made environment that could be affected by implementation of the Proposed Action including all considered alternatives. A summary of the overall mission objectives of MacDill AFB is also provided. This section establishes the basis for assessing impacts of the alternatives on the affected environment provided in Section 4.0.

First established in 1939 as an Army airfield, MacDill AFB became an Air Force Base in 1948. The Base has undergone several mission changes and played a vital role in training and strategic defense. Today, the host unit at MacDill AFB is the 6th Air Mobility Wing (AMW). The Base is home to several key tenant units, including USCENTCOM, USSOCOM, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the Department of Commerce (DOC).

MacDill AFB comprises 5,630 acres. The installation elevation ranges from sea level to approximately 15 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Much of the AFB is less than 5 feet above MSL, and wetland areas are common, especially mangrove wetlands.

The Base has one active runway (04-22) and an inactive runway that is used as a taxiway. MacDill AFB airfield facilities provide the capability to accommodate any aircraft in service with the United States government. The Base contains more than 900 buildings, including administrative and support facilities, a hospital and dental clinic, military housing, and recreation areas.

MacDill AFB is located in Hillsborough County at the southern tip of the Interbay Peninsula. The Base is surrounded on three sides by Tampa Bay and Hillsborough Bay and is bordered on the north by development within the City of Tampa. Land uses adjacent to the Base are a mix of single-family residential, light commercial and industrial designations.

The area has a humid, subtropical climate characterized by long, hot summers and short, mild winters. The average annual temperature is approximately 73 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) with average minimum and maximum temperatures being approximately 63°F and 82°F, respectively. The rainy season generally occurs from May through September, with the dry season occurring during late fall and winter. Annual rainfall averages approximately 44 inches.

3.1 AIR QUALITY

The Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended in 1977 and 1990, provides the basis for regulating air pollution to the atmosphere. Different provisions of the CAA apply depending on where the source is located, which pollutants are being emitted, and in what amounts. The CAA required the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish ambient ceilings for certain criteria pollutants. The ceilings were based on the latest scientific information regarding the effects a pollutant may have on public health or welfare. Subsequently, USEPA promulgated regulations that set national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). Two classes of standards were established, primary and secondary. Primary standards define levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect public health, including the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards define levels of air quality necessary to protect public welfare (e.g. decreased visibility; damage to animals, crops, vegetation, wildlife, and buildings) from any known to anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

Air quality standards are currently in place for six "criteria" pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), ozone (O_3), sulfur oxides (SO_x, measured as sulfur dioxide [SO_2]), lead (Pb), and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 micrometers (PM_{10}). There are many suspended particles in the atmosphere with aerodynamic diameters larger than 10 micrometers, and the collective of all particle sizes is commonly referred to as total suspended particulates (TSP). The NAAQS are the cornerstone of the CAA. Although not directly enforceable, they are the benchmark for the establishment of emission limitations by the states for the pollutants USEPA determines may endanger public health or welfare.

Ozone (ground-level O_3), which is a major component of "smog", is a secondary pollutant formed in the atmosphere by photochemical reactions involving previously emitted pollutants or precursors. Ozone precursors are mainly nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Nitrogen oxides are the designation given to the group of all oxygenated nitrogen species, including nitric oxide (NO), NO_2, nitrous oxide (N_2O), and others. However, only NO, NO_2, and N_2O are found in appreciable quantities in the atmosphere. Volatile organic compounds (containing at least carbon and hydrogen), that participate in photochemical reactions, and include carbonaceous compounds except metallic carbonates, metallic carbides, ammonium carbonate, carbon dioxide (CO_2), and carbonic acid. Some VOCs are considered to be non-reactive under atmospheric conditions, and include methane, ethane, and other organic compounds.

As noted above, O_3 is a secondary pollutant and is not directly emitted from common emissions sources. Therefore, to control O_3 in the atmosphere, the effort is made to control NO_x and VOC emissions. For this reason, NO_x and VOC emissions are calculated and reported in emission inventories.

The Environmental Protection Commission of Hillsborough County (EPC) is responsible for issuing and enforcing the CAA Title V Air Operation Permit (Permit No. 0570141-001-AV issued 21 Oct 99) for MacDill AFB. The regulated emission units at MacDill AFB include seven JP-8 fuel tanks, one additive storage tank, three steam generating boilers, two liquid oxygen/nitrogen generators, nine paint spray booths, and a bead-blasting booth. The 1998 air emission inventory at MacDill AFB found the installation is a major source of nitrogen oxides with potential emissions of 184 tons per year. The Title V Air Operation Permit indicates the installation is not a major source of hazardous air pollutants. MacDill AFB files compliance emission test data with the county, and periodically or continuously monitors emission sources as necessary under the Title V permit.

3.1.1 Attainment Status

The fundamental method by which USEPA tracks compliance with the NAAQS is the designation of a particular geographic region as "attainment" or "non-attainment." Based on the NAAQS, each state is divided into four types of areas for each of the criteria pollutants:

1) Those areas that are in compliance with the NAAQS (attainment),

2) Those areas that don't meet the ambient air quality standards (non-attainment),

3) Those areas that were formerly non-attainment, but are currently in maintenance of attainment status, and

4) Those areas where a determination of attainment/non-attainment cannot be made due to a lack of monitoring data (unclassifiable – treated as attainment until proven otherwise).

MacDill AFB is located in Hillsborough County within the West Central Florida Intrastate Air Quality Control Region (AQCR). Hillsborough County has received full air permitting delegation from the State of Florida. This allows the EPC, exclusively, to conduct permitting determinations, process applications, and issue air pollution permits for most facilities. While

Hillsborough County has one monitoring location not in attainment for lead, the USEPA has designated the air quality within Hillsborough County as meeting NAAQS for all criteria pollutants (60 FR 62748, December 7, 1995). The county was formerly non-attainment for ozone, but is currently in maintenance of attainment.

3.1.2 Baseline Air Emissions

An air emissions inventory is an estimate of total mass emission of pollutants generated from a source or sources over a period of time, typically a year. The quantity of air pollutants is generally measured in pounds per year or tons per year (tpy). Emission sources may be categorized as either mobile or stationary emission sources. Typically, mobile emission sources at Air Force installations include aircraft, surface vehicles, aerospace ground equipment, and weapons testing. Stationary emission sources may include boilers, generators, fueling operations, industrial processes, and burning activities among others. Accurate air emissions inventories are needed for estimating the relationship between emissions sources and air quality. The Air Emissions Inventory summary for Hillsborough County is presented in Table 3.1.2 and includes only stationary sources.

Table 3.1.2 Stationary Air Emissions Inventory, Hillsborough County, Florida

Stationary Pollutant Emission Sources	CO (tpy)	VOC (tpy)	SO_x (tpy)	NO_x (tpy)	PM_{10} (tpy)[3]	Pb (tpy)
Hillsborough County[1]	19,272	27,703	NA	82,563	NA	53
MacDill AFB[2]	5.06	31.73	0.56	15.48	5.41	--

1 Source: 1997 Air Emissions Inventory, EPC of Hillsborough County (NA = not available)

2 Source: MacDill AFB 1998 Air Emissions Inventory, Executive Summary

3 PM10 estimated as 50 percent of the 1990 tons per year reported for TSP.

Radon gas. The level at which the USEPA recommends consideration of radon mitigation measures is 4 picocuries per liter (pCi/L). According to a sampling report obtained from 6 AMDS/SGPB, radon at these levels is not a concern at MacDill AFB (USAF, 1987). All samples analyzed were below the USEPA target levels of 4 pCi/L.

3.1.3 State Regulations

The CAA does not make the NAAQS directly enforceable, but requires each state to promulgate a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that provides for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the NAAQS in each AQCR in the state. The CAA also allows states to adopt air quality standards that are more stringent than the federal standards. The Florida SIP has adopted the NAAQS as the Florida standards as listed in Table 3.1.3.

Table 3.1.3 National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Criteria Pollutant	Averaging Time	Primary NAAQS[a,b,c]	Secondary NAAQS[a,b,d]	Florida Standards[a,b]
Carbon Monoxide	8-hour 1-hour	9 ppm (10 mg/m^3) 35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)	No standard No standard	9 ppm (10 mg/m^3) 35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)
Lead	Quarterly	1.5 μg/m^3	1.5 μg/m^3	1.5 μg/m^3
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual	0.0543 ppm (100 μg/m^3)	0.0543 ppm (100 μg/m^3)	0.0543 ppm (100 μg/m^3)
Ozone	8-hour	0.08 ppm (150 μg/m^3)	0.08ppm (150 μg/m^3)	0.08ppm (150 μg/m^3)
PM_{10}	Annual 24-hour	50 μg/m^3 150 μg/m^3	50 μg/m^3 150 μg/m^3	50 μg/m^3 150 μg/m^3
Sulfur Oxides (measured as SO_2)	Annual 24-hour 3-hour	0.03 ppm (80 μg/m^3) 0.14 ppm (365 μg/m^3) No standard	No standard No standard 0.50 ppm (1,300 μg/m^3)	0.03 ppm (80 μg/m^3) 0.14 ppm (365 μg/m^3) No standard

PM_{10} Particles with aerodynamic diameters less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers

a The 8-hour primary and secondary ambient air quality standards are met at a monitoring site when the average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentration is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm.

b The NAAQS and Florida standards are based on standard temperature and pressure of 25 degrees Celsius and 760 millimeters of mercury.

c National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public health with an adequate margin of safety. Each state must attain the primary standards no later than three years after the state implementation plan is approved by the USEPA.

d National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. Each state must attain the secondary standards within a "reasonable time" after the state implementation plan is approved.

3.2 NOISE

The meaning of noise for this analysis is undesirable sound that interferes with speech communication and hearing, or is otherwise annoying (unwanted sound). Under certain conditions, noise may cause hearing loss, interfere with human activities at home and work, and may affect people's health and well-being in various ways. Community noise levels usually change continuously during the day, and also exhibit a daily, weekly, and yearly pattern.

The day-night average sound level (DNL) developed to evaluate the total daily community noise environment applies here. In June 1980, the Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise published guidelines relating DNL values to compatible land uses. This committee was composed of representatives from the U.S. Departments of Defense, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development; the USEPA; and the Veterans Administration. Since their issuance, Federal agencies have generally adopted their guidelines for noise analysis. Most agencies have identified 65 dB DNL as a criterion that protects those most affected by noise and that can often be achieved on a practical basis.

Base activities that have the highest potential source of noise impacts are the aircraft/airspace operations. The Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) Study (1996) plotted the DNL from 65 to 80 dB for a typical busy day at MacDill. The DNL contours reflect the aircraft operations at MacDill AFB. The larger DNL 65 dB contour covers the main runway, and extends about one mile southwest over Tampa Bay, and about 1 ½ miles northeast over Hillsborough Bay (Figure 3-1). A second, smaller DNL 65 dB is centered near the southeastern end of the inactive runway (taxiway), northeast of the existing kennel. The proposed dog kennel is outside both of these 65 dB contour intervals.

3.3 WASTES, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, AND STORED FUEL

3.3.1 Wastes

There are two classifications of wastes generated at MacDill AFB: nonhazardous solid waste and hazardous waste. Nearly 80 percent of the solid waste generated from various residential and industrial sources at MacDill AFB is incinerated as an energy source at the City of Tampa incineration facility off base. The remaining wastes are disposed at Hillsborough County landfill

facilities. Curbside recycling is available in Military Family Housing areas at the Base; and cardboard, paper, and aluminum recycling is conducted throughout the Base.

Hazardous wastes generated at MacDill AFB include solvents, fuels, lubricants, stripping materials, used oils, waste paint-related materials, and other miscellaneous wastes. The responsibility for managing hazardous waste lies with the generating organization and 6 CES/CEV. Wastes come from approximately 50 locations throughout the Base and are managed at satellite accumulation points base-wide. At a satellite accumulation point up to 55 gallons of waste can be accumulated for an indefinite length of time. Satellite accumulation points are located at or near the points of hazardous waste generation. The former hazardous waste storage facility at Building 1115 is now in closure status under RCRA and is currently classified as a 90-day accumulation point. At a 90-day accumulation point an indefinite quantity of hazardous waste can be accumulated for up to 90 days. The Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) is responsible for the sale, reclamation, or disposal of hazardous materials and wastes.

Used oil is accumulated at sites around the Base and is periodically picked up by an outside contractor for recycling. Waste antifreeze, tires, batteries, and fluorescent light bulbs are also picked up by outside contractors for recycling.

There is one Installation Restoration Program (IRP) site within the vicinity of the area identified for new construction. Irrigation Field No. 2 (Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU-3)) is located approximately 200 feet east of the proposed construction site (Figure 3-1). Soil, sediment, and groundwater samples have been collected from SWMU-3 and analyzed as part of the IRP. Groundwater sample collection and analysis conducted for the former landfill area in 1998 and 1999 indicated that concentrations of arsenic, manganese, iron and sodium were in excess of Groundwater Cleanup Target Levels (GCTLs), as defined in Chapter 62-777, of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC). A report on those findings recommended further monitoring of two wells on the property and that if it was determined that the new levels detected were within Base-wide background levels, then a No Further Action status should be granted for the SWMU. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), in a letter dated April 26, 2000, concurred with the recommended additional monitoring, pending results of a Base-wide evaluation of background water quality conditions.

3.3.2 Hazardous Materials

Approximately 105 operations base wide use hazardous materials. Hazardous materials on-base include various organic solvents, chlorine, freon, paints, thinners, oils, lubricants, compressed gases, pesticides, herbicides, nitrates, and chromates. A detailed tracking and accounting system is in place to identify potentially hazardous materials and to ensure that Base organizations are approved to use specific hazardous materials. The Base is following Air Force guidelines to identify and eliminate the use of ozone-depleting chemicals.

3.3.3 Stored Fuel

The Base receives jet fuel (JP-8) at the Defense Fuel Supply Point (DFSP) by pipeline from Port Tampa, while other fuels are delivered to the Base by commercial tank trucks. JP-8 storage capacity at DFSP and MacDill AFB is over 7.5 million gallons. The storage facilities consist of four large, aboveground, floating-roof tanks at DFSP (total capacity 5.3 million gallons total); 44 underground hydrant tanks for the flightline (total capacity 2.2 million gallons); three aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) at the Fuels Mobility Support Equipment (FMSE) area; and small ASTs and underground storage tanks (USTs) at various locations throughout the Base.

3.4 WATER RESOURCES

3.4.1 Surface Water

Surface water flows at the Base are primarily from storm water runoff. Topographic maps show that the entire Base is an independent drainage area with no natural surface waters entering or leaving the site prior to final discharge into Tampa Bay. Most of the Base drains toward the southern tip of the Interbay Peninsula; however, the easternmost section of the Base drains toward Hillsborough Bay.

About 25 percent of the Base surface cover is impervious. The remaining soil type is predominantly poorly drained fine sands. The drainage system consists of piping and surface ditches. Man-made ponds exist primarily on the southeast portion of the Base. In the southern portion of the Base there is a poorly drained area that includes two creeks, Coon's Hammock Creek and Broad Creek. This area is subject to shallow flooding by the highest of normal tides.

The USEPA issued a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) multi-sector stormwater general permit (No. FLR05B679) to MacDill AFB in October 1998. This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity. Areas of potential runoff contamination at the Base are the runways and the airfield aprons.

In addition to runoff flows, there are non-rainfall related flows discharging into the stormwater system. These flows include drainage from equipment maintenance facilities. To control for discharges of floating pollutants resulting from accidental spills, the Base maintains a number of boom-type containment systems and absorbents across storm water channels. Most of these facilities discharge into the sanitary sewer system. The Base also maintains a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan to satisfy 40 CFR 112. Per the same regulation, a Facility Response Plan was developed given the location of the Base adjacent to navigable waters and shorelines, as well as the amount of fuel storage capacity existing on site.

3.4.2 Groundwater

There are two aquifer systems underlying MacDill AFB, the surficial aquifer and the Floridan Aquifer. The surficial aquifer system, which consists generally of sand, clayey sand, and shell, is unconfined and is approximately 20 feet thick; however, the surficial aquifer is not used for water supply at MacDill AFB. In residential areas beyond the Base boundaries, small-diameter wells are often installed in the surficial aquifer to supply small irrigation systems. The Floridan Aquifer underlies the surficial aquifer and is separated from it by a clay confining layer. The Floridan Aquifer is a major source of groundwater in the region, but is not used for water supply at MacDill AFB. Potable water is supplied to MacDill AFB by the City of Tampa, which obtains most of its drinking water from surface water sources.

The water table in the surficial aquifer is shallow and ranges from land surface near Tampa Bay and tidal creeks to approximately five feet below land surface at inland locations. Groundwater levels and flow directions generally are determined by low gradients and are tidally influenced by ditches and canals, and by Hillsborough and Tampa Bays. The direction of groundwater flow in the surficial aquifer is generally radial from the north-central portion of the Base towards the coastline. Groundwater mounding has been shown to occur in the golf course area where reclaimed water from the on-base wastewater treatment plant is applied by spray irrigation.

Groundwater quality has been affected by past and present Base activities. Elevated volatile organic compound concentrations have been found in surficial aquifer groundwater at various sites that contain or contained petroleum storage tanks. Elevated metals concentrations have been found in areas of former landfills. Elevated nitrate, nitrite, and pesticide concentrations have been identified in golf course areas.

3.5 FLOODPLAINS

According to information provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA Maps dated 1982-1991), 80 percent of the Base is within the 100-year floodplain (see Figure 3-2). The maps indicate that all the residential, industrial, and institutional (medical and education) land uses on the Base are within the 100-year floodplain, along with most of the commercial and aviation support areas. The remaining 20 percent of land that is above the floodplain is designated primarily for airfield operations.

The extent of the floodplain is an important consideration for MacDill AFB because EO 11988, Floodplain Management Guidelines, regulates the uses of these areas. The objective of this presidential order is to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with occupancy and modification of floodplains. The order applies to all Federal agencies conducting activities and programs that may potentially affect floodplains. To comply with EO 11988, before taking any action, the Air Force must evaluate the impacts of specific proposals in the floodplain. The site of the Proposed Action and alternatives are located within the 100-year floodplain.

3.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.6.1 Vegetative Communities

Land use on MacDill AFB includes urban, light industrial, residential, or improved vacant land. The improved vacant land includes cleared open fields, grassed areas, treated wastewater spray fields, and a golf course. The developed and semi-developed areas on the Base comprise approximately 3,500 acres of the 5,630-acre Base. The few undeveloped areas within the Base boundaries have all experienced some degree of disturbance, such as ditching, clearing, or the encroachment of exotic vegetation. The unimproved vegetative communities include forested uplands and shrub-scrub wetlands.

3.6.2 Wetlands

The 1998 Wetland Delineation Study identified, delineated, and classified approximately 1,195 acres of wetlands on MacDill AFB. Wetland systems included palustrine wetlands (317 acres) and scrub/shrub wetlands (880 acres). Mangrove wetlands are the principal scrub/shrub wetland community on the Base. Black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*) and white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*) are the dominant species. Red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) is also present at the waterward fringes of the community. The mangroves have been negatively impacted by historic dredge and fill activities and the excavation of mosquito ditches. However, despite these impacts, this community provides valuable wildlife habitat and is protected by state and local regulations.

A jurisdictional wetland survey performed by an U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE) certified wetland delineator indicated the locations of Waters of the United States and vegetated wetlands at MacDill AFB (USAF, 1998). No wetlands are indicated in the wetland inventory at the site for the proposed or the existing dog facility. A site visit by a representative of the MacDill AFB natural resources staff verified the absence of wetlands at the Proposed Action site. The nearest land listed as a wetland on the is identified as a mangrove swamp is located approximately 100 feet east of the site, within a north-south trending ditch.

MacDill AFB has developed an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) which details how the base manages, protects and improves it's natural resource and outdoor areas. The INRMP utilizes an ecosystem management approach and aims to protect and improve entire ecologic communities which will in turn benefit individual species with the community. The INRMP outlines numerous projects designed to restore habitat areas, protect and encourage threatened and endangered species, improve outdoor recreation, and generally promote the protection, improvement and use of the base's natural areas.

3.6.3 Wildlife

Representatives from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (formerly the Florida Game and Freshwater Fish Commission), National Audubon Society, and the Tampa Bay Sanctuaries completed an evaluation of the wildlife habitat on MacDill AFB in 1994. These surveys determined that the habitat quality ranged from poor to excellent, with the upland forested communities considered poor and the mangrove wetlands considered excellent. The

upland forested habitat has been degraded for native fauna due to the suppression of the natural fire cycle, the fragmentation of the habitat, and the invasion of exotic vegetation. The mangrove wetland habitat has been degraded somewhat by the excavation of mosquito ditches and the deposition of spoil within the wetlands. However, the large contiguous habitat area that the mangroves provide and the relative inaccessibility to humans have increased the habitat value.

The surveys also included an evaluation of the wildlife species present and potentially present on the Base. The species observed during the surveys included one reptile, 10 mammals, and 79 birds. Based on the types of habitat available, the survey concluded that 20 reptiles, 17 mammals, and 155 birds might occur within the boundaries of the Base.

MacDill AFB has developed an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) which details how the base manages, protects and improves its natural resource and outdoor areas. The INRMP utilizes an ecosystem management approach and aims to protect and improve entire ecologic communities which will in turn benefit individual species with the community. The INRMP outlines numerous projects designed to restore habitat areas, protect and encourage threatened and endangered species, improve outdoor recreation, and generally promote the protection, improvement and use of the base's natural areas.

3.6.4 Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Species

Wildlife species listed by federal or state agencies as endangered, threatened, or of special concern and known to occur permanently or periodically, or have the potential to occur on the Base are shown in Table 3.6.4. The majority of the listed species are associated with the mangrove community and include shore birds, wading birds, and raptors. These species use the mangrove community primarily for foraging and nesting.

The forested upland communities provide habitat for several state and federally listed species. The southeastern American kestrel, the burrowing owl, and gopher tortoise have been observed within this community on the Base. Other listed species that may occur in this habitat include the gopher frog *(Rana capito)*, Florida pine snake *(Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus)*, short-tailed snake *(Stilosoma extenuatum)*, Bachman's warbler (*Vermivora bachmanii)*, and the Florida mouse (*Podomys floridanus)*. Two bald eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* nests have been observed west of the proposed site. Base personnel indicate the easternmost nest was abandoned in 1989, and the eagle pair has moved to the westernmost nest. The western boundary of the

housing area is located just outside the 750-ft clear zone for the abandoned nest. The existing dog kennel and the proposed kennel location lie just outside of the 1500-ft clear zone of the newer, westernmost nest.

In 1996, the *Endangered Species Management Plan MacDill AFB* and the *Biological Survey of MacDill AFB* identified the general locations of protected species at MacDill AFB. Neither survey identified other nesting sites or other species habitat for protected species at or in the vicinity of the proposed dog kennel.

Table 3.6.4 Summary of Protected Species Identified at MacDill AFB

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	
		Federal	State
Reptile/Amphibians			
American alligator	*Alligator mississippiensis*	T (SA)	SSC
Atlantic loggerhead turtle	*Caretta caretta caretta*	T	T
Atlantic green turtle	*Chelonia mydas mydas*	E	E
Gopher tortoise	*Gopherus polyphemus*	-	SSC
Gopher frog	*Rana capito*	C2	SSC
Florida pine snake	*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*	C2	SSC
Short-tailed snake	*Stilosoma extenuatum*	C2	T
Birds			
Roseate spoonbill	*Ajaia ajaja*	-	SSC
Limpkin	*Aramus guarauna*	-	SSC
Burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	-	SSC
Piping plover	*Charadrius melodus*	T	T
Southeastern snowy plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus tenuirostris*	C2	T
Little blue heron	*Egretta caerulea*	C2	SSC
Reddish egret	*Egretta rufescens*	C2	SSC
Birds - Continued			
Snowy egret	*Egretts thula*	-	SSC
Tricolored heron	*Egretta tricolor*	-	SSC
Peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus tundris*	T	E
Southeast American kestrel	*Falco sparverius paulus*	C2	E
Florida sandhill crane	*Grus canadensis pratensis*	-	T
American oystercatcher	*Haematopus palliatus*	-	SSC
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	T	T
Wood stork	*Mycteria americana*	E	E
Brown pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	-	SSC
Least tern	*Sterna antillarum*	-	T
Roseate tern	*Sterna dougalii*	T	T
Bachman's warbler	*Vermivora bachmanii*	E	E
Black skimmer	*Rynchops niger*	-	SSC
White ibis	*Eudocimus albus*	-	SSC
Mammals			
Florida mouse	*Podomys floridanus*	C2	SSC
West Indian (FL) manatee	*Trichechus manatus*	E	E
Fish			
Common snook	*Centropomus undecimalis*	-	SSC
Plants			
No State or Federally listed plant species are known to exist on MacDill AFB		-	-

T = Threatened, T(SA) = Threatened/Similarity of Appearance, E = Endangered, SSC = Species of Special Concern, C2 = Candidate for listing

Source: Endangered Species Management Plan, MacDill AFB, Florida, 1996

3.7 SOCIOECONOMICS

The Economic Impact Region (EIR) for MacDill AFB is the geographic area within a 50-mile radius of the Base subject to significant Base-related economic impacts. The area includes all or part of Hillsborough, Pinellas, Polk, Pasco, Hardee, Manatee, Sarasota, and DeSoto Counties.

According to the 1998 Economic Resource Impact Statement for MacDill AFB, the Center for Economic and Management Research of the University of South Florida has estimated the total economic impact of MacDill AFB on the EIR as $3.5 billion with over 105,000 jobs supported. The two types of impacts the Base has on the economy are Base operations and retiree income.

Base operations require input of local labor, goods, and services. This impact supports approximately 41,000 jobs in the Tampa Bay region and provides a total annual economic impact of $1.34 billion. The direct impact on local income produced by Base expenditures is $494 million.

Retirees who have moved into the region because of the services provided to them by the Base place additional demands on all facets of the region's economy. Retiree income provides a total economic impact of $2.19 billion and supports over 64,000 jobs in the EIR. This total impact reflects retirees' spending patterns and the interaction with the economy this creates.

3.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources are prehistoric and historic sites. These resources consist of districts, buildings, structures and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are subject to protection or consideration by a federal agency in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

3.8.1 Prehistoric Resources

Five archaeological sites are on MacDill AFB. Their identifying numbers are 8HI49, a sand mound in the southeastern area of the Base at Gadsden Point that may have been destroyed during construction of the golf course; 8HI50, a shell mound in the southeastern area of the Base; 8HI3380 (Coon's Hammock Site), a Woodland-period shell midden in the southern area of the Base, adjacent to Coon's Hammock Creek; 8HI3382, an Archaic period site located near the flight line; and Site HI5656 (EOD area). Site 8HI3382 and portions of site 8HI50 have been determined by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The remaining sites are not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

3.8.2 Historic Resources

Construction of MacDill AFB began in November 1939, and the Base was dedicated in April 1941. Sites and structures related to the early missions remain on Base today. Eligible for listing in the NRHP is the historic district that comprises the buildings along Hangar Loop. This district

includes the five hangars and their associated support buildings that make up the proposed MacDill Field World War II-Era Historic District. The second area eligible for listing is the general officer housing area situated on Staff Loop adjacent to Bayshore Drive. The existing dog kennel facility (Facility 824) is not located in either of the Historic Districts. Based upon age, condition, and the fact that there is no historical context to the building, the existing kennel is not potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

3.9 LAND USE

Land use at MacDill AFB includes airfield, industrial, commercial, institutional (educational & medical), residential, recreational, and vacant land. The site proposed for the dog kennel is designated as industrial land use.

Directly adjacent to the northern boundary of MacDill AFB are urban portions of the City of Tampa. Tampa regulates planning, zoning, and the subdivision of land within its corporate boundaries, which do not include MacDill AFB.

Developed land is contiguous to portions of the northern Base boundary and is characterized by infilling of vacant and undeveloped land parcels, within an established grid street pattern. Adjacent land is privately owned and zoned by the City of Tampa for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.

3.10 TRANSPORTATION

MacDill AFB is currently served by four operating gates, through which all vehicular traffic is routed. The main gate is located at Dale Mabry Highway, with secondary gates at Bayshore Boulevard and MacDill Avenue. A 1998 Entry Gate Development Study (USAF) detailed traffic counts at the Dale Mabry and Bayshore gates during both morning and evening rush hours and during lunch hour. During the peak hours, over 4,400 vehicles pass through the Dale Mabry Gate, and over 1,800 vehicles travel through the Bayshore Gate. The Dale Mabry Gate is open 24 hours per day. The Bayshore Avenue Gate is open from 4:30 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. The MacDill Avenue gate is open from 5:30 A.M. to 8:30 A.M. (during the morning peak hour), and traffic counts are not available for this gate. The fourth gate (Port Tampa Gate), located on the west side of the Base near Manhattan Avenue, has been reopened and is used as the sole entry point for

commercial, contractor, delivery, and recreational vehicles. The Port Tampa Gate operates from 5:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. during the week, and from 8 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. on weekends.

Traffic conditions on the roadways that access the Base are generally acceptable. However, sections of Bayshore Boulevard near Gandy Boulevard and sections of Gandy Boulevard west of Dale Mabry Highway currently operate at congested levels of service.

The transportation system on Base consists of arterials, collectors, and local streets that connect with the off-base network through the four gates. On-base arterial facilities include North and South Boundary Roads, Bayshore Boulevard, Marina Bay Drive, and Tampa Point Boulevard. The 1998 traffic study determined that service levels for traffic on Base are generally acceptable. However, modification to intersections along South Boundary Boulevard, Tampa Point Boulevard, and Marina Bay Drive would increase flow and safety.

3.11 AIRSPACE AND AIRFIELD OPERATIONS

The airspace region of influence includes the airspace within a 20-nautical-mile radius of MacDill AFB from the ground surface up to 10,000 feet above MSL. Radar monitoring and advisories within the region are provided by the Tampa Terminal Radar Approach Control (TRACON). There are 13 military and public airports, as well as five private use airports located within or adjacent to the controlled airspace associated with the MacDill AFB region of influence. No special use airspace exists within the region.

3.12 ACCIDENT POTENTIAL

MacDill AFB has a bird-aircraft strike hazard plan. It provides guidance for reducing the incidents of bird strikes in and around areas where flying operations occur. The plan establishes provisions to disperse information on specific bird hazards and procedures for reporting hazardous bird activity. The design and construction of any facilities within the vicinity of the airfield must comply with certain restrictions such as covering open water areas that may encourage bird foraging activity, and keeping grassed areas cut to regulation height.

3.13 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

3.13.1 Asbestos

The MacDill AFB Asbestos Management Plan identifies procedures for management and abatement of asbestos. Prior to renovations or demolition of existing non-residential buildings, asbestos sampling is performed by a contractor to determine the percent and type of asbestos in the material. The asbestos is removed prior to the demolition or renovation of any facility in accordance with applicable Federal and state regulations. Appendix C includes a Limited Asbestos Survey that was conducted in Facility 824. Based on the laboratory samples analyzed, Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) does exist within the facility and will require removal by a Licensed Asbestos Contractor following all Federal, state and local guidelines.

3.13.2 Lead-Based Paint

The Base engineer assumes that all structures constructed prior to 1978 possibly contain lead-based paint (LPB). According to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Part 745.227, LBP is considered to be present "on any surface that is tested and found to contain lead equal to or in excess of 1.0 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) or equal to or in excess of 0.5% by weight". A LBP survey of family housing units and non-housing high priority facilities was completed in 1994. The survey identified LBP in 80 percent of the tested facilities.

In November 2000, a Limited Lead-Based Paint Survey was conducted on the exterior of Facility 824 utilizing x-ray florescence (XRF) (Appendix D). Of those surfaces tested, several exterior wall locations indicated the presence of lead within the paint in accordance with 40 CFR, Part 745. LBP abatement is to be accomplished in accordance with applicable Federal and state regulations prior to demolition activities to prevent any health hazards.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 4.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Implementation of the Proposed Action could impact the environment. Section 4.0 discusses the potential effects associated with implementation of the Proposed Action and the alternatives to the Proposed Action. The Proposed Action is to construct a new dog kennel facility at the location proposed in Section 2.2. The Proposed Action also includes demolition of the existing building (Facility 824) following completion of construction of the proposed building. Alternatives to implementing the Proposed Action include the renovation and expansion of the existing building. The No-Action Alternative was also considered as an alternative to the Proposed Action.

4.1 AIR QUALITY

4.1.1 Proposed Action

Air quality impacts would occur during construction of the new kennel facility and demolition of the existing facility; however, these air quality impacts would be temporary.

Fugitive dust (particulate matter: suspended and PM_{10}) and construction vehicle exhaust emissions would be generated by the following: (1) equipment traffic; and (2) entrainment of dust particles by the action of the wind on exposed soil surfaces and debris. These emissions would be greater during the new area site grading. Emissions would vary on a daily basis, depending upon the specific activity being completed.

Dust would be generated by equipment travel over temporary roads and would fall rapidly within a short distance from the source.

The quantity of fugitive dust emissions from the construction site is proportional to the land being worked and the level of construction activity. USEPA has estimated that uncontrolled fugitive dust emissions from ground-disturbing activities would be emitted at a rate of 4.6 pounds per acre per working day or 0.05 tons per acre of construction per month of activity (USEPA, 1995). These emissions would produce slightly elevated short-term particulate concentrations, would be temporary, and would fall rapidly with distance from the source.

Chapter 62-296, Florida Administrative Code (FAC), requires that no person shall allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity (including vehicular movement, transportation of materials, construction, demolition, or wrecking, etc.) without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions include the following:

- Paving and maintenance of roads, parking areas, and yards;
- Applications of water or chemicals (i.e. foam) to control emissions from such activities such as demolition, grading roads, construction, and land clearing;
- Application of asphalt, water, or other dust suppressants to unpaved roads, yards, open stock piles, and similar areas;
- Removal of particulate matter from roads and other paved areas under the control of the owner or operator of the facility to prevent re-entrainment, and from building or work areas to prevent particulates from becoming airborne; and
- Landscaping or planting of vegetation.

Pollutants from construction equipment and vehicle engine exhausts include nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), PM_{10}, and VOCs. Internal combustion engine exhausts would be temporary, and like fugitive dust emissions, would not result in long-term impacts. Pollutant emission estimates are presented in Appendix E and summarized in Table 4.1.1. The USEPA estimates that the effects of fugitive dust from construction activities would be reduced significantly with an effective watering program. Watering the disturbed area of the construction site twice per day with approximately 3,500 gallons per acre per day would reduce total suspended particle emissions by as much as 50 percent (USEPA, 1995).

Table 4.1.1 Proposed Action Air Emissions at MacDill AFB

Pollutant	Proposed Action Annual Emissions (tpy)*	Hillsborough County Emissions Inventory[a] (tpy)	Net Change (%)	*De minimis* Values[c] (tpy)	Above/ Below De minimis
CO	1.36	19,272	0.007	100	Below
VOC	0.88	27,703	0.003	100	Below
NO_X	1.53	82,563	0.002	100	Below
SO_X	0.08	NA	--	100	Below
PM10[b]	0.13	NA	--	100	Below
Pb	--	53	--	25	--

a Based on stationary permitted emissions presented in 1997 Ozone Emissions Inventory, EPC.
b PM_{10} estimated as 50 percent of the 1990 tpy reported for TSP
c Source: 40 CFR 93.153, November 30, 1993
Tpy - Tons per year
% - Percent
* - Calendar year 2003 = 50% total project emissions

4.1.1.1 Air Conformity Analysis

Federal actions must comply with the USEPA Final General Conformity Rule published in 40 CFR 93, Subpart B (for federal agencies) and 40 CFR 51 Subpart W (for state requirements). The Final Conformity Rule, which took effect on January 31, 1994, requires all Federal agencies to ensure that proposed agency activities conforms to an approved or promulgated SIP or Federal Implementation Plan (FIP). Conformity means compliance with a SIP or FIP for the purpose of attaining or maintaining NAAQS. Specifically, this means ensuring the Federal activity does not: 1) cause a new violation of the NAAQS; 2) contribute to an increase in the frequency or severity of violations of the existing NAAQS; 3) delay the timely attainment of any NAAQS; or 4) delay interim or other milestones contained in the SIP for achieving attainment.

The Final General Conformity Rule applies only to Federal actions in designated non-attainment or maintenance areas, and the rule requires that total direct and indirect emissions of non-attainment criteria pollutants, including ozone precursors, be considered in determining conformity. The rule does not apply to actions that are not considered regionally significant and where the total direct and indirect emissions of non-attainment criteria pollutants do not equal or exceed *de minimis* threshold levels for criteria pollutants established in 40 CFR 93.153(b). A Federal action would be considered regionally significant when the total emissions from the proposed action equaled or exceeded 10 percent of the non-attainment area's emissions inventory for any criteria air pollutant. If a Federal action meets *de minimis* requirements and is not

considered a regionally significant action, then it does not have to undergo a full conformity determination. Ongoing activities currently being conducted are exempt from the rule so long as there is not an increase in emissions above the *de minimis* levels as the result of the Federal action.

For purposes of analysis, it was assumed that the type and square footage of the unit proposed for the Proposed Action construction are those specified in Section 2.2.2, for a total of 5,670 square feet of new construction. In addition, it was assumed that approximately 4,000 square feet would be demolished. It was assumed that the period of construction was limited to one year. The annual emissions presented in Table 4.1.1 include the estimated annual PM_{10} emissions associated with implementation of the Proposed Action at MacDill AFB (see Appendix E).

The Proposed Action involves the replacement of a substandard building with a new facility. Therefore, no increase in baseline emissions after construction completion would be anticipated.

An air conformity analysis was performed using the estimated annual emissions associated with the implementation of the Proposed Action. The estimated values for CO, VOCs, NO_x, SO_x, and PM_{10} were determined to be less than the USEPA *de minimis* values and less than 10% of the Hillsborough County emissions inventory (see Table 4.1.1).

A conformity determination under the CAA conformity rules is not required because of the following: 1) the preferred alternative is not regionally significant since Hillsborough County emissions will increase by less than 10%, and 2) the Proposed Action estimated emissions are below the *de minimis* values as stated in 40 CFR 93.153(b). Since the action's emissions are considered to be low, temporary, and insignificant, the Proposed Action would conform to the SIP.

4.1.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

The Renovation/Expansion Alternative would demolish one less building; however, the type of air impacts would be similar to those generated by the Proposed Action. In general, the volume of dust and pollutant emissions generated under this alternative should be less than the Proposed Action, since the building would be renovated and not demolished. Any air impacts would be temporary and minor. Under this alternative, there would be no long-term impacts to air quality.

4.1.3 No-Action Alternative

Because the status quo would be maintained, there would be no impacts to air quality under the No-Action Alternative.

4.1.4 Cumulative Air Quality Impacts

The cumulative air impacts would include air sources from other proposed construction projects on MacDill AFB. Table 1 in Appendix E presents the estimated air emissions calculated for projects proposed for the near future, during the timeframe that construction and demolition activities would be completed. Based on the calculations provided in Appendix E, implementation of the Proposed Action would not result in cumulative air impacts that exceed guidance standards.

4.2 NOISE

The primary human response to environmental noise is annoyance (AIHA, 1986). The degree of annoyance has been found to correlate well with the DNL. Annoyance for short-term activities, such as construction noise or fire fighting, could be influenced by other factors such as awareness and attitude toward the activity creating the noise.

Several social surveys have been conducted in which people's reaction to their noise environment has been determined as a function of DNL occurring outside their homes. Guidelines have been developed for individual land uses based upon the information collected in these surveys and upon information concerning activity interference. For various land uses, the level of acceptability of the noise environment is dependent upon the activity that is conducted, and the resultant levels of annoyance, hearing loss, speech interference, and sleep interference.

4.2.1 Proposed Action

Noise impacts associated with the Proposed Action would result from construction of a new dog kennel facility and demolition of the existing structure. The degree of noise impacts would be a function of the noise generated by construction equipment, the location and sensitivity of nearby land uses, and the timing and duration of the noise-generating activities. Normally, construction activities are carried out in stages and each stage has its own noise characteristics based on the mixture of construction equipment in use.

The highest cumulative energy equivalent sound levels from construction activities are estimated to be approximately 85 dB at 50 feet from the center of the project site. Typical noise levels at 50 feet for various equipment that would be used during construction include: 80 dB for bulldozers, 83 dB for cranes, 85 dB for backhoes, and 91 dB for trucks (USEPA, 1971). The closest sensitive receptors are occupants of the adjacent facility, namely either within the existing dog kennel during construction of the new facility, or within the new kennel during the demolition of Facility 824. The other closest facilities to the construction site that are permanently occupied are Facility 821 (Communication Squadron Building) and Facility 825 (Office for Munitions Storage), which are located approximately 600 feet northwest and 400 feet north of the site, respectively. The other facilities around the construction area included Facilities 822 and 827 (Munitions Storage), are all unoccupied or only temporarily occupied and are all more than 400 feet from the site.

The adjacent receptors would probably experience noise impacts from construction and/or construction-related vehicles. The magnitude of these impacts would be directly tied to the proximity of the occupied facility to the construction or demolition site. In addition, the impacts vary according to the activity occurring on any particular day, and impacts would cease when construction is completed. Based on a cumulative average construction noise level of approximately 85 dB at 50 feet from the center of the project site, Facility 824, and the new kennel (depending upon the current stage of the project), would be negatively impacted.

Under the Proposed Action, potential noise impacts would occur during the construction and demolition activities. However, these impacts are temporary and considered minor.

The overall noise level produced during operation of the proposed new dog kennel would be consistent with normal Base activities, and would be insignificant.

4.2.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

Noise impacts under this alternative would be similar to those described by the Proposed Action. Impacts to occupants or visitors of the existing kennel would increase, since they would be occupying a portion of the building while other portions were being modified. Impacts to nearby facilities would also be less than the Proposed Action, since Facility 824 would no longer be demolished. This alternative would minimize noise impacts at Facilities 821, 822, 825 and 827.

Based on a cumulative average construction noise level of approximately 85 dB at 50 feet from the center of the project site, occupants of the new kennel would be negatively impacted by demolition of Facility 824. These impacts would be temporary, however.

The overall noise level produced during operation of a renovated and expanded dog kennel would be consistent with normal Base activities, and would be insignificant.

4.2.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative no new noise impacts would occur since renovation or demolition would not occur, and the new dog kennel facility would not be constructed.

4.2.4 Cumulative Noise Impacts

The cumulative noise impacts would include noise sources from the proposed construction activities, and other construction projects that have been approved in the vicinity of the project area. Projects currently proposed for construction around the new dog kennel facility site include the new Naval Reserve Center. This construction project is more than 800 feet away from the proposed dog kennel facility and would not result in significant cumulative noise impacts since noise levels attenuate quickly with distance from the point of generation. There are no other construction or demolition projects currently proposed in areas around Facility 824. Therefore, no additional noise impacts would be expected to result from the implementation of the Proposed Action beyond those discussed in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2.

Under the Renovation/Expansion Alternative, the noise impacts would be lower than those generated by implementing the Proposed Action, and no significant cumulative noise impacts would occur beyond those discussed in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.2.2. In general the noise increases for either alternative would be incremental and considered insignificant in comparison with the noise level present at an active AFB.

4.3 WASTES, HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, AND STORED FUEL

The following section describes sanitary wastewater treatment, solid waste collection and disposal, hazardous material and waste management, and stored fuels management.

4.3.1 Proposed Action

A temporary increase in the generation of solid waste would occur during construction of the proposed dog kennel facility and the demolition of the existing facility. Local off-base waste handling services/facilities have sufficient capacity to handle this increased output. The number of personnel on base and the function of the 6th Security Forces Squadron would not increase by the Proposed Action; therefore, there would be no major increase in solid waste generation upon completion of the project.

The new dog kennel facility includes a small restroom area that contains a sink and a toilet connected to the wastewater system. Although a new restroom facility is proposed, the existing restroom would be eliminated with the demolition of Facility 824. There would be no increase in the number of personnel on the base under the Proposed Action. Consequently, the addition of this new restroom facility and dog kennel is not expected to increase the daily volume of wastewater treated by the wastewater treatment facility.

Hazardous wastes/materials, such as paint, adhesives, and solvents, would be on site during construction of the new kennel. All hazardous wastes/materials would be temporarily stored and disposed of per Base procedures. All construction-related hazardous wastes/materials, including petroleum products, would be removed following the completion of tasks, and disposed of according to Base procedures. The disposal of such waste would be in compliance with established Base procedures. No impacts from hazardous materials or waste would occur during operation of the new kennel facility.

Due to the age of Facility 824, the presence of lead-based paint and asbestos containing building materials (ACBM) are suspected. Prior to beginning demolition activities at Facility 824, an asbestos survey of the building must be completed. If any ACBMs are identified, they must be removed from the facility by a licensed asbestos contractor in accordance with all Federal, state and local guidelines. An independent environmental consulting firm shall perform environmental monitoring of the work area during the asbestos abatement work.

Lead-based paint was identified on the exterior of Facility 824 during the survey completed in November 2000. Prior to beginning demolition activities at Facility 824, a lead-based paint survey of the interior of the building must be completed to insure that all wastes streams are in accordance with all Federal, state and local guidelines. An independent environmental consulting firm shall perform environmental monitoring of the work area during the asbestos abatement work. LBP abatement is to be accomplished in accordance with applicable Federal and state regulations prior to demolition activities to prevent any health hazards.

There is an Installation Restoration Program (IRP) site within the vicinity of the area identified for new construction. As discussed in Section 3.3.1 and shown on Figure 3-1, Irrigation Field No. 2 (SWMU-3) is located approximately 200 feet east of the proposed construction site. Soil, sediment, and groundwater samples have been collected from SWMU-3 and analyzed as part of the IRP. However, as stated above, the boundary of the IRP does not lie within the bounds of the proposed demolition or new construction.

Groundwater sample collection and analysis conducted for the former landfill area in 1998 and 1999 indicated that concentrations of arsenic, manganese, iron and sodium were in excess of Groundwater Cleanup Target Levels (GCTLs), as defined in Chapter 62-777, of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC). A report on those findings recommended further monitoring of two wells on the property and that if it was determined that the new levels detected were within Base-wide background levels, then a No Further Action status should be granted for the SWMU. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), in a letter dated April 26, 2000, concurred with the recommended additional monitoring, pending results of a Base-wide evaluation of background water quality conditions.

Although this site is located near the proposed construction site, there is little chance that this site would impact construction or operation of the new dog kennel facility. The soil impacts for the site is limited and well defined and the lateral extent of groundwater impacts have been defined and do not extend into the proposed dog kennel facility area.

There is no reason to suspect that contaminated soil or groundwater would be encountered during construction of the proposed dog kennel facility. However, if contaminated media is encountered during construction, the material would be managed in accordance with IRP guidelines and would not represent a significant impact to the project.

The Proposed Action would have no impact on stored fuels management and environmental compliance at the Base.

4.3.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

Under this alternative the potential for encountering hazardous materials would be reduced since no excavation would be completed at the proposed kennel location, and Facility 824 would not be demolished and expanded. Eliminating the demolition of this facility from the scope of work reduces the potential that contaminated soil (or groundwater) would be encountered during the project. The Renovation/Expansion Alternative would have no impact on stored fuels at MacDill AFB.

4.3.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, no impacts to wastes or hazardous material or stored fuels would occur since there would be no change in the existing conditions.

4.4 WATER RESOURCES

4.4.1 Proposed Action

A small amount of soil erosion would occur during construction and demolition activities since the soil surface would be exposed and disturbed at both the proposed and existing kennel locations during the project. Soil erosion in areas that are disturbed would be controlled by implementation of a Sediment and Erosion Control Plan, including implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs). This EA has been prepared under the assumption that upon completion, the site would, at a minimum, be covered with a clean layer of graded and grassed fill. Erosion from this surface, once the fill is in place, would be minimal. There would be no long-term impact to water resources once the project is complete.

Under the Proposed Action, there would be no direct or indirect discharges to groundwater. No negative impacts to groundwater would occur with implementation of the Proposed Action. Potable water would be required for one restroom and for the maintenance of the dogs at the proposed kennel; however, the amount of water required for these operations would not represent a significant impacts to existing water supply on the AFB. Connection to the Base's potable water system would be implemented under the Proposed Action.

4.4.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

The impacts under this alternative would be similar to the Proposed Action and no impacts to groundwater resources would occur. Increased potable water supply demands would also be minimal, and would not represent a significant impact to existing water supply on the Base.

4.4.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, there would be no change to the current conditions and no impacts to water resources would occur with its implementation.

4.5 FLOODPLAINS

In accordance with the requirements of EO 11988, the Air Force must demonstrate that there is no practicable alternative to carrying out the proposed action within the floodpool or floodplain. No other practicable sites were identified during the initial siting phase, and potential siting locations were limited due to the nature of the project.

4.5.1 Proposed Action

The proposed dog kennel facility would be located entirely in the 100-year floodplain. The land would be changed from an open grassy area to a facility; however, the existing kennel would change from a facility to an open grassy field. Also, the land use designation for the area would not change since the site is already designed as industrial land-use. The proposed new construction site represents the most practicable site from engineering, cost, and logistical standpoints, and would produce no major negative impacts. Construction and operation of the dog kennel would not damage floodplain values, including fish and wildlife habitat, or water quality. The proposed new construction would not pose a threat to human life, health, or safety. Under the Proposed Action, no negative impacts to the floodplain would occur.

4.5.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

The impacts associated with implementation of the Renovation/Expansion Alternative would be similar to the Proposed Action and no impacts to the floodplain would occur.

4.5.3 No-Action Alternative

There would be no changes to existing conditions with implementation of the No-Action Alternative, and there would be no impacts to the floodplain.

4.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.6.1 Proposed Action

4.6.1.1 Wetlands

Implementation of the Proposed Action would have no impact on wetlands. The nearest wetland is identified a mangrove swamp is located approximately 100 feet east of the site, within a north-south trending ditch. However, stormwater and runoff from impervious surfaces will be retained within internally drained structures. Silt fencing installed and maintained during site construction activities will eliminate the potential of incidental impacts to wetlands.

4.6.1.2 Listed Species Habitat

Section 3.6.4 lists the Federal- and State-listed species that potentially occur at MacDill AFB. Of note, a bald eagle's nest is located to the northwest of the existing facility; however, the proposed construction will be outside of the 1,500 feet clearance zone. No Federal or state-listed species or species habitat is present at the proposed construction and demolition sites or would be impacted by the project. Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been completed to insure compliance with the Endangered Species Act and confirm that the project would have no impact on listed species.

4.6.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

The impacts associated with the Renovation/Expansion Alternative would be similar to those for the Proposed Action. Consequently, no impacts to biological resources would occur under this alternative.

4.6.3 No Action Alternative

No new construction or demolition would occur with implementation of the No Action alternative and no impacts to biological resources would occur.

4.7 SOCIOECONOMICS

4.7.1 Proposed Action

The new dog kennel facility would cost approximately $650,000 to construct, based on recent cost estimates. Demolition of the existing facility would cost an additional $100,000. This would equal less than one percent of the nearly $494 million annual expenditures that MacDill AFB provides to the local economy, and would constitute a minor beneficial impact. The Proposed Action would also have a minor beneficial impact on the work force in the region during the construction period.

4.7.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

Renovating and expanding the existing facility would reduce the overall scope of the project by approximately $150,000. With this reduction in expenditure the project would still bring an estimated $600,000 into the local economy. The cost associated with the Limited Demolition alternative still represents less than 1 percent of the nearly $494 million annual expenditures that MacDill AFB provides to the local economy, and would therefore constitute a minor beneficial impact.

4.7.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, no impacts to socioeconomic resources would be incurred.

4.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.8.1 Proposed Action

Facility 824 is not a historic building. Based upon the age of the building and its architectural features, the facility is not designated in the MacDill AFB Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan as a culturally significant building.

4.8.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

No historic architectural or archeological resources would be impacted if the Renovation/Expansion Alternative was implemented.

4.9 LAND USE

4.9.1 Proposed Action

The proposed dog kennel would be constructed in an open grassy area adjacent the existing kennel. The land around the proposed construction site is designated as industrial land use and this designation would not change with construction of the new kennel. Therefore, no changes to land use would occur with the Proposed Action.

4.9.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

There would be no changes to land use under the Renovation/Expansion Alternative. Consequently, no impacts to land use would be incurred with implementation of this alternative.

4.9.3 No-Action Alternative

Under the No-Action Alternative, no impacts to land use would be incurred.

4.10 TRANSPORTATION

4.10.1 Proposed Action

There would be a temporary negative impact from construction vehicles during construction of the new facility, and during the demolition of the existing kennel. The construction impacts would be temporary, and the level of service of Base roads would not decline. The operation of the new kennel would have no long-term impact on transportation on MacDill AFB, since there would be a no net increase in traffic resulting from the implementation of the Proposed Action.

4.10.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

The impacts on transportation for this alternative would be similar to those identified for the Proposed Action. Consequently, no long-term impacts on transportation would be incurred with implementation of this alternative.

4.10.3 No-Action Alternative

No impacts on transportation would be incurred under the No-Action Alternative.

4.11 AIRSPACE/AIRFIELD OPERATIONS AND BIRD-AIRCRAFT STRIKE HAZARD

None of the alternatives considered would have an impact on Airspace/Airfield Operations or Bird-Aircraft Strike Hazard.

4.12 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

4.12.1 Proposed Action

The proposed construction activities for the project would pose safety hazards to the workers similar to those associated with typical industrial construction projects, such as falls, slips, heat stress, and machinery injuries. Construction would not involve any unique hazards and all construction methods would comply with OSHA requirements to ensure the protection of workers and the general public during construction. Vigilant, but not controlling, governmental oversight of contractor activities would help assure OSHA compliance.

The demolition portion of the project may encounter lead-based paint and asbestos containing building material since these materials have been identified in Facility 824. Prior to initiating demolition activities the demolition contractor shall hire a qualified independent environmental consulting firm to perform a comprehensive asbestos and lead-based paint survey for the existing facility. Once the surveys have been completed and the hazardous materials identified, the demolition contractor shall hire a qualified environmental abatement subcontractor to remove and dispose of the asbestos containing building material and paint. The same environmental firm shall perform environmental monitoring during the abatement work in accordance with military, Environmental Protection Agency, and other applicable environmental regulations. All waste disposal manifests shall be turned over to the government upon completion of the demolition work.

The construction of the new facility and the demolition of Facility 824 would involve limited excavation activities. Encountering contaminated media is not anticipated during these activities. In the event that contaminated media are encountered, MacDill's Environmental Office shall be contacted and the magnitude of the contamination evaluated. Thereafter, proper precautions can typically be taken during excavation activities so that the proposed excavation activities would not represent a significant health and safety concern. These actions may include the use of

approved personal protective equipment (PPE) and clothing. At that time, the construction contractor would be required to develop a site-specific Health & Safety Plan prior to implementing these actions and continuing construction activities at the site. If these precautions were implemented as described, the Proposed Action would not have a significant impact on worker health and safety.

4.12.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

The proposed construction activities for the project would pose safety hazards to the workers similar to those associated with typical industrial construction projects, such as falls, slips, heat stress, and machinery injuries. Construction would not involve any unique hazards and all construction methods would comply with OSHA requirements to ensure the protection of workers and the general public during construction. Vigilant, but not controlling, governmental oversight of contractor activities would help assure OSHA compliance.

The renovation of Facility 824 may encounter asbestos containing building materials. In addition, due to the age of the building, the renovation of this building could encounter lead-based paint. Prior to initiating renovation activities the contractor shall hire a qualified independent environmental consulting firm to perform a comprehensive asbestos and lead-based paint survey of the structure. Once the survey has been completed and any hazardous materials identified, the contractor shall hire a qualified environmental abatement subcontractor to remove and dispose of the asbestos containing building material and lead-based paint. The same environmental firm shall perform environmental monitoring during the abatement work in accordance with military, Environmental Protection Agency, and other applicable environmental regulations. All waste disposal manifests shall be turned over to the government upon completion of the demolition work. If these precautions were implemented as described, the Renovation/Expansion Alternative would not have a significant impact of worker health and safety.

4.12.3 No-Action Alternative

No impacts on safety and occupational health would be incurred under the No-Action Alternative.

4.13 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.13.1 Proposed Action

There would not be impacts to geology during implementation of the Proposed Action. Soils exposed during site grading and construction activities are subject to erosion and a small amount of soil erosion is expected during construction and demolition activities since portions of the soil surface would be exposed and disturbed. Soil erosion in areas that are disturbed would be controlled by implementation of a Sediment and Erosion Control Plan, including implementation of BMPs.

This EA has been prepared under the assumption that all non-impervious areas disturbed during construction and demolition activities would, at a minimum, be covered with a clean layer of graded and grassed fill. Covering the areas of exposed soil created during construction and demolition with sod would significantly reduce the potential for erosion. Overall, the impacts to soils would be minimal and temporary and are not considered significant.

4.13.2 Renovation/Expansion Alternative

The impacts on geology and soils for this alternative would be similar to those identified for the Proposed Action. Consequently, there would be no impacts on geology and the impacts to soil would be temporary and minimal with implementation of this alternative.

4.13.3 No-Action Alternative

No impacts to geology and soil would be incurred with implementation of the No-Action Alternative.

4.14 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Providing a new dog kennel facility and demolishing one existing building would not affect minority or low-income populations. There are no minority or low-income populations in the area around the proposed construction and demolition sites; and thus, there will be no disproportionately high or adverse impacts on such populations. No adverse environmental impacts would occur outside MacDill AFB. Therefore, no adverse effects on minority and low-

income populations would occur as a result of providing a new dog kennel facility and demolishing one existing building at MacDill AFB.

4.15 INDIRECT AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

There are no site-specific direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts associated with constructing a new dog kennel facility, or demolishing one existing building at MacDill AFB.

4.16 UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

There are no significant unavoidable adverse impacts associated with construction of a new dog kennel facility or demolition of one existing building at MacDill AFB.

4.17 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USES AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Construction of the new dog kennel facility would have a positive effect on long-term productivity by providing the 6th Security Forces Squadron with the sufficiently sized, conveniently located facility for the proper housing of 16 military workings dogs. A contingent of this number of working dogs is necessary for the squadron to meet their mission of expanded security operations. Demolition of the existing building would create additional space for the construction of new buildings to support the mission of the 6 AMW.

4.18 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

Construction of the new dog kennel facility would irreversibly commit an open, grassy area to operational use. Demolition of the proposed buildings would irreversibly remove a facility from the MacDill AFB Facilities Inventory. In addition, fuels, manpower, materials, and costs related to construction and demolition under the Proposed Action or the Renovation/Expansion Alternative would also be irreversibly lost.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 5.0 PERSONS CONTACTED

Jason Kirkpatrick	6 CES/CEVN MacDill AFB, FL 33621 1-813-828-0459
William Hess	Environmental Office MacDill AFB, FL 33621 1-813-828-0465
Kenneth Domako	MacDill Air Force Base Installation Restoration Program 7621 Hillsborough Loop Dr. MacDill AFB, FL 33621-5207 1-813-828-40776
Mark Tyl	6 CES/CEVN MacDill AFB, FL 33621 1-813-828-0456

SECTION 6.0
LIST OF PREPARERS

Ms. Kelly L. Bishop
LAW Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.
4919 West Laurel Street
Tampa, Florida 33607
Voice: (813) 289-0570
FAX: (813) 289-5474

Mr. R. Daniel Lewis, P.G.
LAW Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.
4919 West Laurel Street
Tampa, Florida 33607
Voice: (813) 289-0570
FAX: (813) 289-5474

Mr. Jason Kirkpatrick
6 CES/CEVN
7621 Hillsborough Loop Dr.
MacDill AFB, FL 33621-5207
Voice: (813) 828-0459
FAX: (813) 828-2212
e-mail: jason.kirkpatrick@macdill.af.mil

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 7.0
REFERENCES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 1986. *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

American Weather Service (AWS), 1993. AWS Climatic Brief, Air Force Combat Climatology Center, Air Weather Service, Scott AFB, October 1993.

Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), 1996. Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 1996. Biological Survey of MacDill Air Force Base.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 1988 Gap Filling PM_{10} Emission Factors for Selected open Area Dust Sources (EPA-450/4-88-003), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, February 1988.

USAF, 1992. U.S. Air Force, 1986. *From the 1940s to Now ... A Historical Synopsis of the 56th Tactical Training Wing .... And MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.* 56 FW Historian's Office, MacDill AFB.

USAF, 1994. U.S. Air Force, 1994. Environmental Assessment, Transfer and Reuse of Part of MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

USAF, 1995. U.S. Air Force, 1995. Environmental Assessment for Implementation of the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

USAF, 1999. U.S. Air Force, 1999. DRAFT Title V Permit No. 0570141-001-AV MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

USAF, 1997. Economic Resource Impact Statement MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

USAF, 1995. U.S. Air Force, 1995. Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP) MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

USAF, 1995. Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources, 5th Edition (AP-42), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, January 1995 (Supplement A, February 1996).

USAF, 1998 U.S. Air Force, 1998. Interim Remedial Action/Closure Report for Underground Storage Tank Removal and Facility Demolition: Site 56 and Site 32. MacDill AFB, Florida, April 1998.

USAF, 1998. U.S. Air Force, 1998. Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP), MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

USAF, 1996 U.S. Air Force, 1996. Biological Survey of MacDill Air Force Base – Final Report

USAF, 1996 U.S. Air Force, 1996. Endangered Species Management Plan MacDill Air Force Base, Florida

USAF, 1996 U.S. Air Force, 1996. Environmental Assessment for the Replacement of Military Family Housing MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

USAF, 1996 U.S. Air Force, 1996. Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

USAF, 1996. U.S. Air Force, 1996. Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) Study, MacDill AFB, Tampa.

USAF, 1998 — U.S. Air Force, 1998. Delineation Study of the Waters of the United States Including the Landward Extent of Wetlands and Surface Waters MacDill Air Force Base Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida.

USAF, 1998 — U.S. Air Force, 1998. Entry Gate Development Study MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

USAF, 2002 — U.S. Air Force, 2002. Environmental Assessment for Construct CE Storage Facility/Demolish 527 & 145 MacDill Air Force Base, Florida.

USEPA, 2001 — Lead; Identification of Dangerous Levels of Lead; Final Rule, Federal Register, Volume 66, No. 4, Friday, January 5, 2001

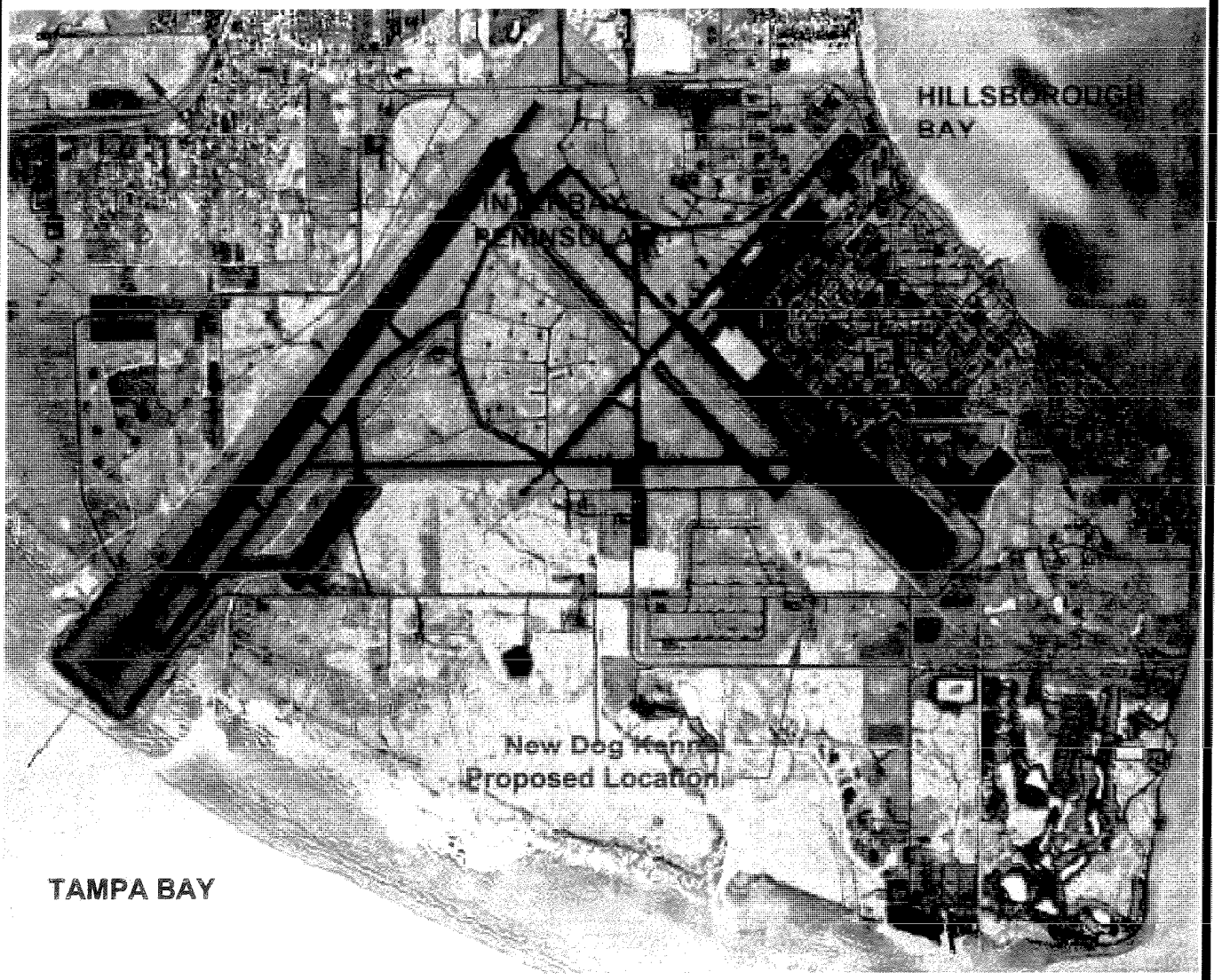
USEPA, 1995 — Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources, 5th Edition (AP-42), USEPA, Research Triangle Park, January 1995 (Supplement A, February 1996).

USEPA, 1985 — Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume II: Mobile Sources, 4th Edition (AP-42), USEPA, Ann Arbor, September 1985, (Supplement A, January 1991).

USEPA, 1971 — Noise from Construction Equipment and Operation, Building Equipment and Home Appliances

State of Florida, 1981 — Florida Coastal Management Program

FIGURES

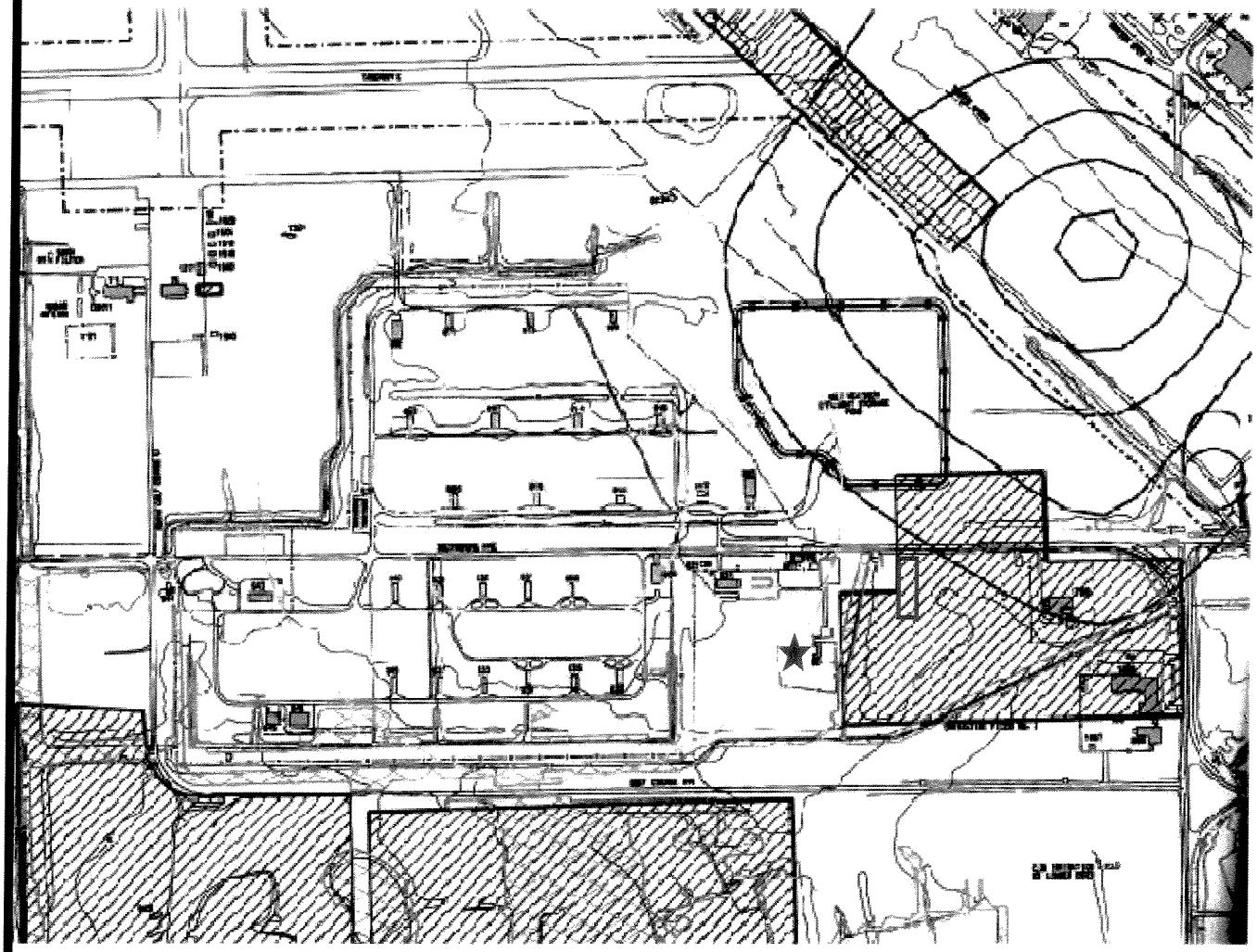


0 1500 3000 4500

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET

Prepared/Date: BLB 09/16/02
Checked/Date:

Construction Dog Kennel **Demolish Existing Dog Kennel** **MacDill Air Force Base**	**Project Location and Vicinity Map** **Figure 1-1** **Project 40140-2-0671_MacDill EAs**



LEGEND

New Dog Kennel Proposed Location

Location of Naval Reserve Center (proposed for construction)

NOT TO SCALE

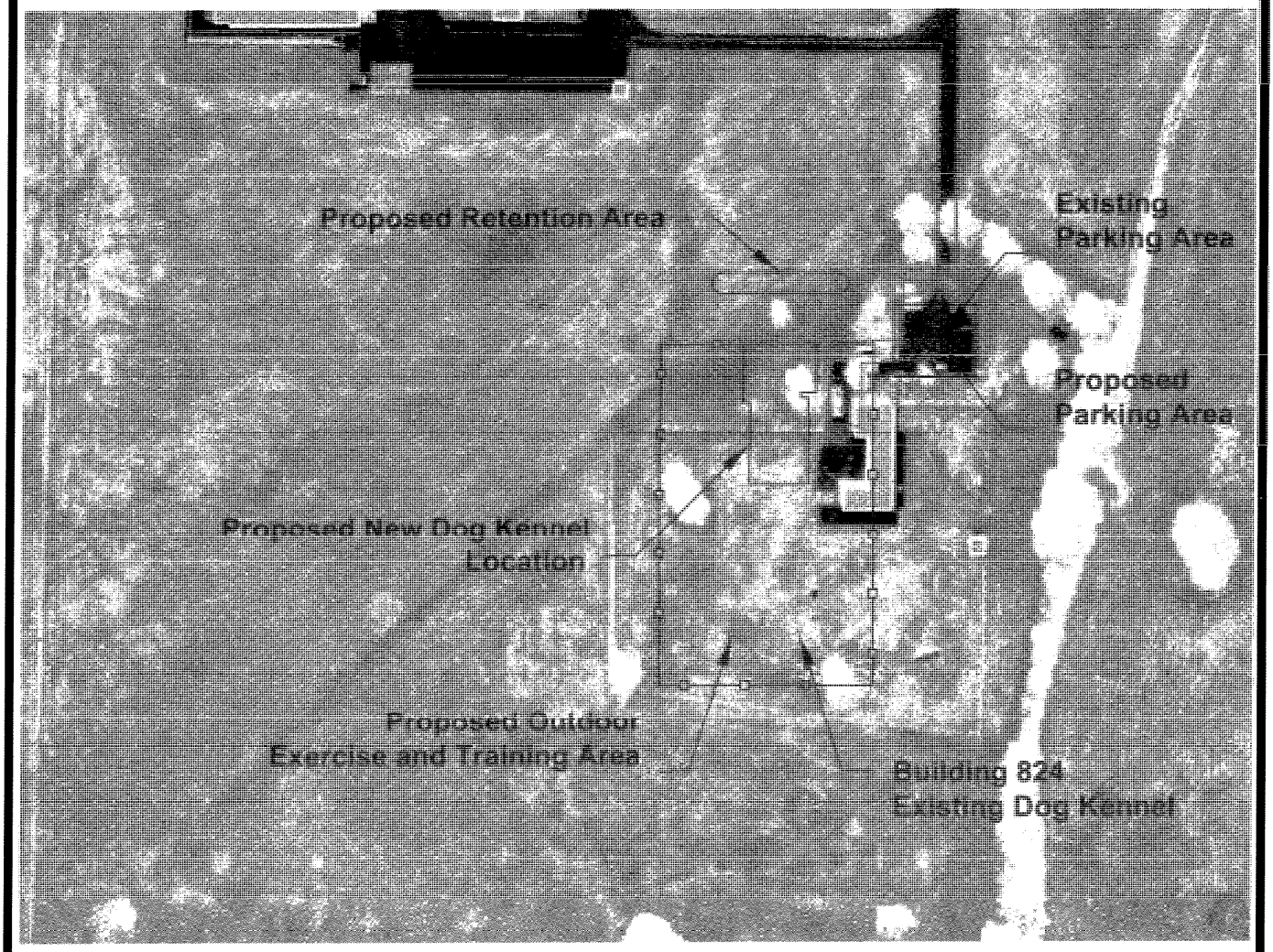
Prepared/Date: BLB 09/16/02
Checked/Date:

Construction Dog Kennel
Demolish Existing Dog Kennel

MacDill Air Force Base

Civil Engineering Dog Kennel Location Plan
Figure 2-1

Project 40140-2-0671_MacDill EAs



NOT TO SCALE

Reference:
SHEET NO. C-103, CONSTRUCT SECURITY FORCES KENNEL
PROJECT NO. NVZR-02-0018; SITE PLAN GRADING & DRAINAGE
DRAWING CADD NAME: C-103.dgn
Dated 03/14/03

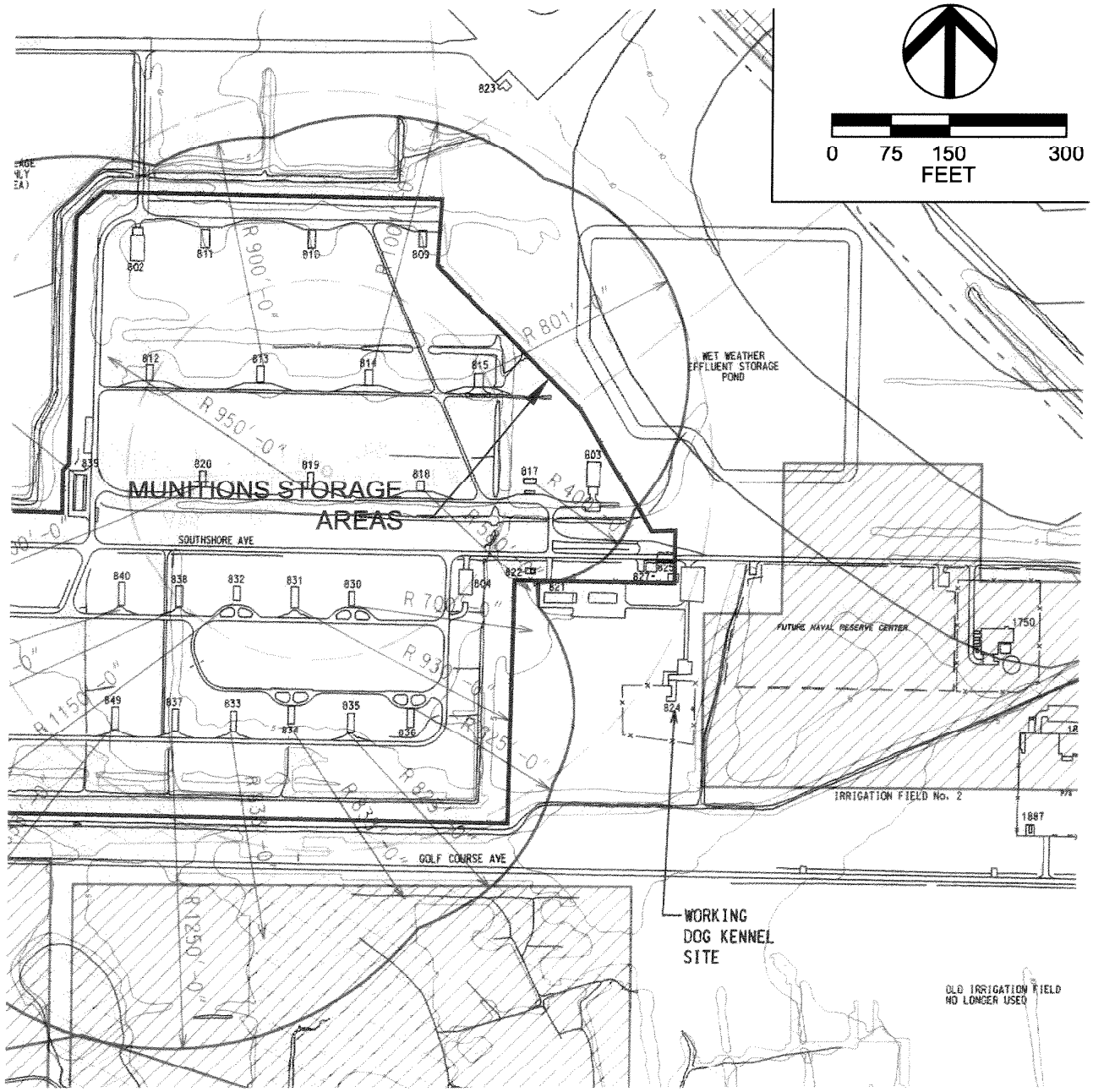
Prepared/Date: BLB 09/16/02
Checked/Date:

Construction Dog Kennel
Demolish Existing Dog Kennel

MacDill Air Force Base

Construct Dog Kennel Site Plan
Figure 2-2

Project 40140-2-0671_MacDill EAs



LEGEND

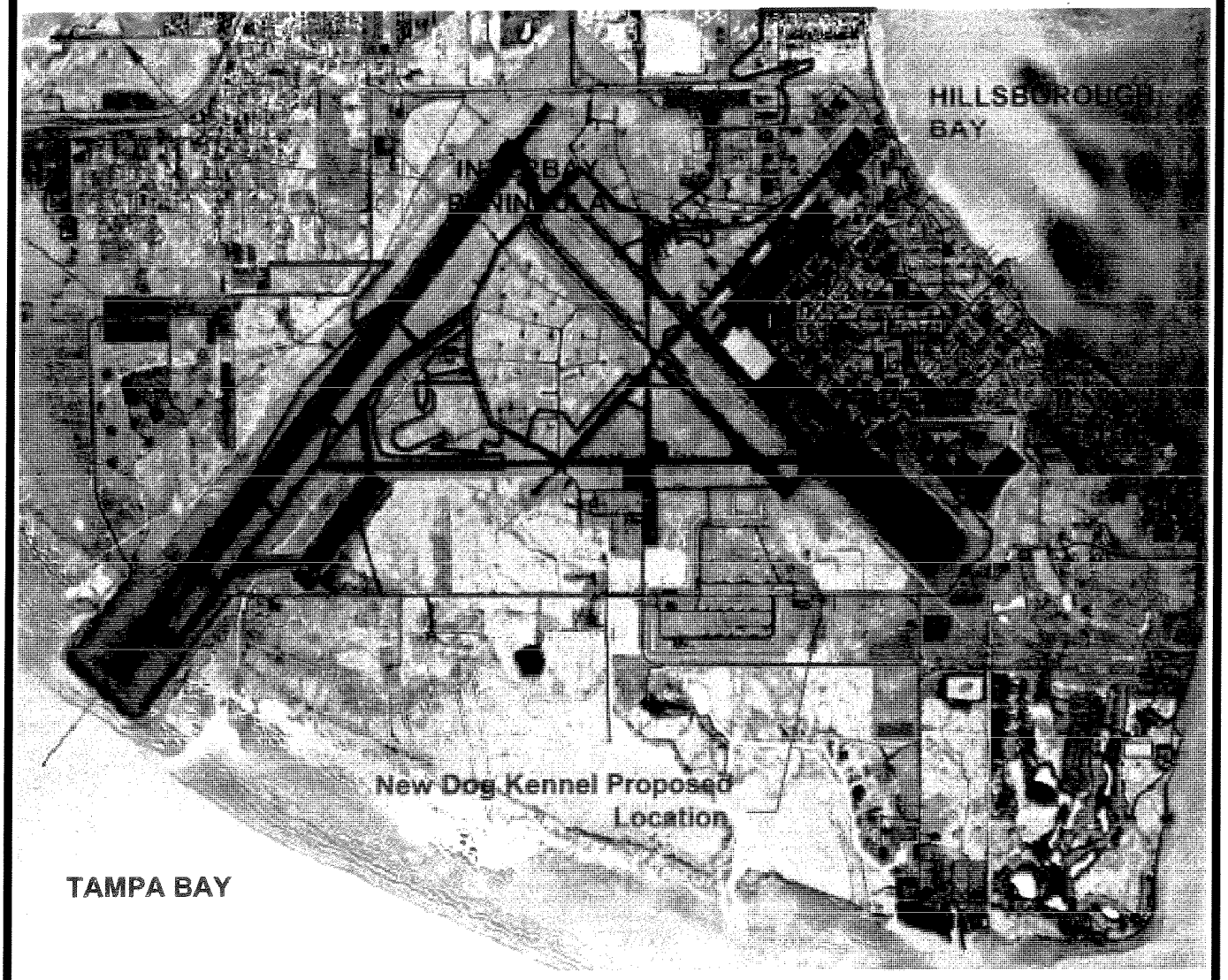
- EXPLOSIVE CLEAR ZONE
- NOISE CONTOUR
- NATURAL RESOURCES
- FORCE PROTECTION

Prepared/Date: BLB 09/16/02
Checked/Date:

Construction Dog Kennel
Demolish Existing Dog Kennel

MacDill Air Force Base

Environmental Constraints
In Vicinity of Proposed Dog Kennel
Figure 3-1
Project 40140-2-0671_MacDill EAs



0 1500 3000 4500

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET

LEGEND

100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN (ALL AREAS SOUTH OF LINE)

Reference:
SHEET NO. D-06, COMPOSITE INSTALLATION CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES. DRAWING CADD NAME: D-06-01.DGN
Dated 06/18/02

Prepared/Date: BLB 09/16/02
Checked/Date:

Construction Dog Kennel **Demolish Existing Dog Kennel** **MacDill Air Force Base**	**100-Year Floodplain** **Figure 3-2** **Project 40140-2-0671_MacDill EAs**

APPENDIX A

CONSISTENCY STATEMENT

APPENDIX A
CONSISTENCY STATEMENT

This consistency statement will examine the potential environmental consequences of the Proposed Action and ascertain the extent to which the consequences of the Proposed Action are consistent with the objectives of Florida Coastal Management Program (CMP).

Of the Florida Statutory Authorities included in the CMP, impacts in the following areas are addressed in the EA: beach and shore preservation (Chapter 161), historic preservation (Chapter 267), economic development and tourism (Chapter 288), public transportation (Chapters 334 and 339), saltwater living resources (Chapter 370), living land and freshwater resource (Chapter 372), water resources (Chapter 373), environmental control (Chapter 403), and soil and water conservation (Chapter 582). This consistency statement discusses how the proposed options may meet the CMP objectives.

CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

Chapter 161: Beach and Shore Preservation

No disturbances to the base's canals are foreseen under the Proposed Action or Alternative Actions.

Chapter 267: Historic Preservation

The Air Force and the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer have determined that the Proposed Action will have no effect on historic properties associated with the Base.

Chapter 288: Economic Development and Tourism

The EA presents the new employment impact and net income impact of the Proposed Action and alternative. The options would not have significant adverse effects on any key Florida industries or economic diversification efforts.

Chapter 372: Saltwater Living Resources

The EA addresses potential impacts to local water bodies. Water quality impacts were surveyed for existing conditions at the Proposed Action and alternatives. Results indicate that no impacts would result from the Proposed Action or alternatives.

Chapter 372: Living Land and Freshwater Resources

Threatened and endangered species, major plant communities, conservation of native habitat, and mitigation of potential impacts to the resources are addressed in the EA. The Proposed Action and alternatives would not result in permanent disturbance to native habitat and should not impact threatened or endangered species.

Chapter 373: Water Resources

There would be no impacts to surface water or groundwater quality under the Proposed Action or alternatives as discussed in the EA.

Chapter 403: Environmental Control

The EA addresses the issues of conservation and protection of environmentally sensitive living resources; protection of groundwater and surface water quality and quantity; potable water supply; protection of air quality; minimization of adverse hydrogeologic impacts; protection of endangered or threatened species; solid, sanitary, and hazardous waste disposal; and protection of floodplains and wetlands. Where impacts to these resources can be identified, possible mitigation measures are suggested. Implementation of mitigation will, for the most part, be the responsibility of MacDill AFB.

Chapter 582: Soil and Water Conservation

The EA addresses the potential of the Proposed Action and alternatives to disturb soil and presents possible measures to prevent or minimize soil erosion. Impacts to groundwater and surface water resources also are discussed in the EA.

CONCLUSION

The Air Force finds that the conceptual Proposed Action and alternatives plans presented in the EA are consistent with Florida's CMP.

APPENDIX B

AIR FORCE FORM 813

REQUEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

Report Control Symbol RCS: 16402-12

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).*

SECTION I - PROPONENT INFORMATION

1. TO *(Environmental Planning Function)*	2. FROM *(Proponent organization and functional address symbol)*	2a. TELEPHONE NO.
6 CES/CEV	6 CES/CEVN	(813) 828-4260

3. TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION
Repair Pelican Pier Marine Patrol Dock

4. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION *(Identify decision to be made and need date)*
See Attached.

5. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES *(DOPAA) (Provide sufficient details for evaluation of the total action.)*
See Attached.

6. PROPONENT APPROVAL *(Name and Grade)*	6a. SIGNATURE	6b. DATE
Jason Kirkpatrick	Jason Kirkpatrick	12 Jun 02

SECTION II - PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY. *(Check appropriate box and describe potential environmental effects Including cumulative effects.) (+ = positive effect; 0 = no effect; - = adverse effect; U= unknown effect)*	+	0	-	U
7. AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE/LAND USE *(Noise, accident potential, encroachment, etc.)* Jude 6/13/02		X		
8. AIR QUALITY *(Emissions, attainment status, state implementation plan, etc.)* 6/13/02				X
9. WATER RESOURCES *(Quality, quantity, source, etc.)* MKB 13 Jun 02		X		
10. SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH *(Asbestos/radiation/chemical exposure, explosives safety quantity-distance, etc.)* BD 13 Jun 02		X		
11. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE *(Use/storage/generation, solid waste, etc.)* 13 JUN 02		X		
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES *(Wetlands/floodplains, flora, fauna, etc.)* Jude 6/13/02				X
13. CULTURAL RESOURCES *(Native American burial sites, archaeological, historical, etc.)* Jude 6/13/02		X		
14. GEOLOGY AND SOILS *(Topography, minerals, geothermal, Installation Restoration Program, seismicity, etc.)* within Vicinity of Aoc 80 (Former Skeet Range) *potential lead & other trace metals in soil AFG 7/7/02				X
15. SOCIOECONOMIC *(Employment/population projections, school and local fiscal impacts, etc.)* Jude 6/13/02		X		
16. OTHER *(Potential impacts not addressed above.)*				

SECTION III - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION

17.
- [ ] PROPOSED ACTION QUALIFIES FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CATEX) # _____ : OR
- [X] PROPOSED ACTION DOES NOT QUALIFY FOR A CATEX; FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS IS REQUIRED.

18. REMARKS
MacDill AFB is located in a maintenance area for the following criteria pollutants: Ozone. Direct emissions from construction and indirect emissions from visiting traffic and/or follow-on operations, when totaled are less than the deminimus amounts in 40 CFR 93.153, therefore, a conformity determination is not required.

19. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FUNCTION CERTIFICATION *(Name and Grade)*	19a. SIGNATURE	19b. DATE
MARK J MEYERS, Colonel, USAF Vice Commander, 6 AMW	MJMeyers	25 Jun 02

APPENDIX C

LIMITED ASBESTOS SURVEY

FACILITY 824

Occupational Health Conservation, Inc.
Le Tourneau Center, 5118 N. 56th Street,
Suite 215, Tampa, FL 33610
(813) 626-8156 1-800-229-8156

March 27, 1996

Mr. Roy Kerns
Department of the Air Force
6 CES/CEVC
FO8602-95-A
567 Hillsborough Loop Drive
Tampa, Florida 33621

Re: Limited Asbestos Survey
Building No. 824
Call No.: K0021
MacDill Air Force Base
Tampa, Florida
OHC Project No.: 960415-AS

Dear Mr. Kerns:

Occupational Health Conservation, Inc. is pleased to present the final report for the Limited Asbestos Survey performed on March 13, 1996. These services were conducted within select renovation areas of Building No. 824 located on MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida.

If we could be of any further assistance or should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Lawn
Vice President
RA #AR0012144
LAC #AF0000017

MAL/caf

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION:

Select areas of the building were surveyed for the purpose of identifying any suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACM) which may be disturbed during upcoming renovation activities within the building. The building is presently located on MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida. The survey was limited to select renovation areas of the building and samples were collected under the direction of the Air Force.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Sample #	Type of Material	Location	Approx. Quantities	Asbestos Content	Hazard Assess-ment	*F/N-F
824-1 A-C	Brown Floor Tile	Office Area and Random Areas	350 Sq. Ft.	5-15% Chrysotile	1	N-F/I
	Beige Floor Tile			2-4% Chrysotile		
	Beige Floor Tile			NAD		
	Black Mastic			7% Chrysotile		

*** NOTE: F = Friable Material; N-F = Non-Friable Material**

CONCLUSION:

Based on the samples collected from the site and the laboratory analysis, ACM exists in this building in the forms listed above. These materials must be removed, prior to demolition and/or renovation involving disturbance of the materials, by a Licensed Asbestos Contractor following all Federal, State and Local guidelines. Additional suspect materials may be located in other areas of the building. These materials should be sampled prior to any renovation and/or

demolition activities which may disturb the materials. Notification to the local regulatory agency is required at least ten (10) working days prior to any renovation or demolition activity. According to NESHAP, 40CFR61 Subpart M, demolition is defined as removing any load supporting structure within the building.

HOMOGENEOUS AREAS

BUILDING NO. 824
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE

Homogeneous Area No.	Type of Material	Sample #	Location	Asbestos (Yes/No)	Condition
1	12" x 12" Beige Floor Tile and Mastic (3 layers - bottom layer, 9" x 9" floor tile)	824-1 A-C	Office Area and Small Random Areas	Y	Good

COST ESTIMATION

BUILDING NO. 824
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE

Homogeneous Area No.	Type	Dimension	Approx. Abatement Cost	Approx. Monitoring Cost
1	Brown Floor Tile, Beige Floor Tile and Black Mastic	350 Sq. Ft.	$1,000.00	$350.00

NOTE: Cost Estimates are based on combined removal of all items listed prior to renovation and/or demolition. If removal is performed on items separately, the cost may be significantly increased due to additional mobilization costs of $600 to $1,000. Cost estimations do not include any contract administration, licenses, permits, etc.

Job #99106

Environmental Protection

Twin ers Office Bldg. • Tallahassee, Florida 3239 ;00

NOTICE OF ASBESTOS REMOVAL PROJECT

Type of Notice: /X/ Original / / Revised / / Cancelled / / Demolition

I Facility Name MacDill Air Force Base DO #5052
Address Building #824 Kennel
City MacDill Air Force Base State FL County Hillsborough
Site Bldg #824 Kennel Surveyed by AMRC
Building Size _____ (Square Feet) # of Floors _____ Age in Years _____ Prior Use Military

II Fee Receipt Will Be Sent to Address in Block Below: (Print or Type)

	Owner Project Name Fee Check Number _____ Other _____

III. Facility Owner MacDill Air Force Base Phone (813) 828-3815 X358
Address 6th Contracting Squadron 2606 Brown Pelican Ave
City MacDill AFB State FL Zip 33621

.....Fold Line .....

IV.

Contractor's Name NICON Abatement, Inc.
Address: 5425 N 59th Street
City Tampa State FL Zip 33610-2002
Phone (813) 620-3316 Florida License No. CJ C056689

V. Demolition / / Removal /X/ Demolition with no ACM / / Emergency / / Annual / /

Removal: Start Date 09/08/98 Finish Date 09/10/98	Demolition: Start Date Finish Date

VI. Removal/Demolition Procedures to be Used

x	Strip & Removal		Glove Bag		Bulldozer		Wrecking Ball
x	Wet Method		*Dry Method		Explode		Burn Down

*Must Obtain Prior DEP Approval Before Using a Dry Method!

VII. Waste Disposal Site Name Central Florida Disposal Class III
Address 3400 Hwy. 17/98 City Ft. Meade State FL

VIII. Fee Calculation & Type of RACM in Renovations or ACM in Demolitions

RACM? (circle Yes or No)

_____ Square Feet Surfacing Material.....Yes.....No.....
_____ Linear Feet Pipe.....Yes.....No.....
_____ Square Feet Cementitious Material....Yes.....No.....
1104 Square Feet Resilient Flooring..... Yes....No.X.....
_____ Square Feet Asphalt Roofing.....Yes.....No.....
-0- Total RACM (square + linear feet)
_____ Enclosed (See Fee Schedule) / / Check if Demo Only

IX. Asbestos Waste Transporter
Name NICON, Inc.
Phone (813) 620-3316

X. Procedures for Unexpected RACM
Wet, Contain, Notify

I certify that the above information is correct.
Jack Joyner /mc
(Signature of Owner/Operator)
September 8, 1998
(Date)

DEP USE ONLY

Postmark	NESHAP.... Yes...No....	002278-
Fee Received $	APIS #	Date Received

D:\DATA\99000\99106\WP60\Notification.wpd

APPENDIX D

LIMITED LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY

FACILITY 824

PSI Information To Build On
Engineering • Consulting • Testing

November 12, 2000

Ms. Lisa Currie
CHUGACH Management Services
P.O. Box 6349
Tampa, Florida 33608-0349

RE: Limited Lead-Based Paint Survey
MacDill Air Force Base
Building 824
Tampa, Florida
PSI Project No.: 552-0A606

Dear Ms. Currie:

A limited lead-based paint survey of the above-referenced facility was performed by PSI on October 5, 2000 in accordance with PSI Proposal No. P552-A517. The purpose of this survey was to determine whether or not lead-painted materials are present on the subject buildings. The scope of the survey was limited to exterior painted components of the buildings.

Forty-five x-ray florescence (XRF) tests of suspect lead-based paint on different substrates were tested at this site. As per EPA 40 CFR Part 745, lead-based paint is defined as paint or other surface coatings containing lead equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/cm^2 by XRF testing.

The following chart outlines samples collected and analytical results:

Sample No.	Paint Description	Substrate	Sampled Location	Lead Present (mg/cm^2)
1	Tan	Masonry	Front Exterior Wall	2.2
2	Tan	Masonry	Front Exterior Wall	-0.1
3	Brown	Masonry	Front Exterior Wall	-0.0
4	Tan	Masonry	Front Exterior Wall	0.0
5	Tan	Masonry	Front Exterior Wall	0.0
6	Brown	Metal	Fascia	0.8
7	Brown	Metal	Front Door	0.2
8	Brown	Metal	Front Door Frame	-0.0
9	Brown	Metal	Fascia	-0.0
10	Brown	Metal	Exterior Fence Pole	-0.0
11	Brown	Masonry	Kennel Hallway	0.2
12	Brown	Masonry	Kennel Hallway	-0.0
13	Brown	Masonry	Kennel Hallway	0.2
14	Brown	Metal	Kennel Fence	0.4
15	Brown	Metal	Kennel Fence	0.4
16	Tan	Wood	Kennel Hallway Wall	0.0
17	Tan	Wood	Kennel Hallway Wall	0.1

Sample No.	Paint Description	Substrate	Sampled Location	Lead Present (mg/cm^2)
18	Brown	Masonry	Interior Kennel Wall (Kennel #2)	-0.1
19	Brown	Masonry	Interior Kennel Wall (Kennel #2)	-0.1
20	Brown	Masonry	Interior Kennel Wall (Kennel #2)	0.0
21	Brown	Metal	Kennel #2 Fence	-0.0
22	Tan	Masonry	Exterior Kennel Wall	4.7
23	Brown	Masonry	Interior Kennel Wall (Kennel # 3)	0.2
24	Brown	Masonry	Interior Kennel Wall (Kennel # 3)	0.2
25	Brown	Metal	Kennel #3 Fence	0.4
26	Tan	Masonry	Exterior Kennel Wall	0.6
27	Tan	Masonry	Exterior Kennel Wall	6.4
28	Tan	Masonry	Exterior Kennel Wall	0.0
29	Tan	Wood	Fascia (back of building)	0.2
30	Brown	Masonry	Exterior Curbing	0.3
31	Brown	Wood	Fascia	0.3
32	Brown	Metal	Fascia	-0.1
33	Tan	Masonry	Exterior Wall	0.5
34	Tan	Masonry	Exterior Wall	3.7
35	White	Drywall	Interior Office Wall	-0.1
36	White	Drywall	Interior Office Wall	-0.1
37	Gray	Metal	Front Door	0.2
38	Gray	Metal	Front Door Frame	1.0

Lead was detected above 1.0 mg/cm^2 in XRF tests of exterior walls collected during our site visit. Renovation contractors should always follow OSHA guidelines when working around lead-painted components and avoid activities (torch cutting, abrading, grinding, sanding, etc.) which could produce lead fume and respirable dusts.

The XRF test (38) taken from the metal front door frame was inconclusive and required paint chip conformation sampling. The paint chip analyses reveled <0.006 % by weight which is below the EPA lead-based paint threshold of 0.05 % by weight.

The information contained in this report is based upon the data furnished by CHUGACH Management Services and test results provided by PSI. These observations and results are time dependent, are subject to changing site conditions, and revisions to federal, state, and local regulations.

PSI warrants that these findings have been promulgated after being prepared in accordance with generally accepted practices in lead-based paint testing and abatement industry. No other warranties are implied or expressed.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this survey, please contact me at (813) 886-1075. We appreciate this opportunity to provide professional environmental services.

Respectfully submitted,

Professional Service Industries, Inc.

Jerold T. Greeby
Senior Project Manager

Ron Cluff
Senior Technical Professional

JTG/RC
Encl.
5520A606

Analytical Report
Paint Analysis for Lead

PSI
5801 Benjamin Center Drive
Suite 112
Tampa, FL 33634
Attn: Jerold Greeby

PROJECT:552-0A606
MacDill 1 Front

10/27/00 10/27/00
10/30/00

Billing No.:0010557

PSI Lab Number	Client Number	Reporting Limit % Lead by Wt.	% Lead by Wt.
0010557-001	01	0.006	<0.006

Test Method: SW846 Method 7420

Certifications:
PA ID #02-349 for Drinking Water
AIHA ELLAP ID #100373 for Paint, Soil, & Dust
NY ID #10930 for Drinking Water, Paint, Wipes & Air
CA ID #2377 for Paint

Results based on representative of total sample submitted by client.
Lead results obtained by flame AA using a PE 3110
Reporting limit (RL) is based on 0.3 µg Pb/subsample mass.

Respectfully submitted, PSI,

Liz Motley
Analyst

Louis Lombardi
Department Manager

af

APPENDIX E

AIR EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS FOR PROPOSED ACTION

AND CUMULATIVE AIR EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

TABLE 4A
Total Air Emissions for Projects at MacDill
Construct/Demolish Dog Kennel Facility

Pollutants	*Dog Kennel/ Demo*	Naval Reserve Center	Mission Planning Center	Control Tower/ Crash Rescue	Entry Gates	Pelican Pier	SVS Storage Facility/ Demo	CENT. Wall & Parking Lots	War Res. Facility	Hydrant Fueling System	Military Service Station	Runway Pavement Repairs	Project Totals	Hills Cty Emissions 1997	Net Change	De minimis	Above/Below De minimis
CO	2.71	6.77	7.2	5.39	2.55	1.58	5.40	0.21	0.81	30.97	0.11	2.60	66.3	19,272	0.34%	100	Below
VOC	1.76	3.40	3.59	2.81	1.94	1.00	2.81	0.3	0.61	10.38	0.21	1.88	30.69	27,703	0.11%	100	Below
NO_X	3.06	7.59	8.74	6.09	3.96	2.01	6.11	0.96	0.94	33.84	0.24	12.02	85.56	82,563	0.10%	100	Below
SO_X	0.15	0.37	0.44	0.3	0.22	0.1	0.3	0.06	0.05	1.64	0.01	0.80	4.44	NA		100	Below
PM_{10}	0.25	0.60	0.78	0.49	0.45	0.19	0.49	0.17	0.08	2.57	0.04	2.10	8.21	NA		100	Below
Pb													0	53		25	Below
Estimated Start/End Date	6/2003 to 6/2004	4/2003 to 10/2004	1/2002 to 6/2003	3/2003 to 9/2004	7/2003 to 12/2004	9/2003 to 3/2004	5/2002 to 5/2003	8/2002 to 4/2003	8/2001 to 6/2002	8/2001 to 1/2004	6/2002 to 6/2003	10/2001 to 3/2004					

**Note: All values in tons per year unless otherwise noted.
Net change = Project totals / Hills County emissions
Above/Below De minimis = Project totals above or below de minimis
NA = not available.

YEAR 2002, 2003 & 2004 EMISSIONS WERE CALCULATED BY TAKING AN APPROPRIATE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL EMISSIONS DETERMINED ABOVE. SEE TABLES 4B and 4D BELOW

TABLE 4B
Emissions for Year 2002

		Dog Kennel/ Demo	Naval Reserve Center	Mission Planning Center	Control Tower/ Crash Rescue	Entry Gates	Pelican Pier	CE Storage Facility	SVS Storage Facility	War Res. Facility	Hydrant Fueling System	Military Service Station	Runway Pavement Repairs	2002 Project Totals	De minimis	Above/Below De minimis
Estimated % of Time During 2002 That Project Would Be Active		**0%**	**0%**	**100%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**91%**	**58%**	**50%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**			
	Pollutants															
	CO	0.00	0.00	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44	3.13	0.41	30.97	0.06	2.60	**45.80**	100	Below
	VOC	0.00	0.00	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91	1.63	0.21	10.38	0.11	1.88	**18.80**	100	Below
	NO_X	0.00	0.00	8.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.83	3.54	0.47	33.84	0.12	12.02	**60.56**	100	Below
	SO_X	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.17	0.03	1.64	0.01	0.80	**3.18**	100	Below
	PM_{10}	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.28	0.04	2.57	0.02	2.10	**5.97**	100	Below
	Pb													**0**	25	Below

TABLE 4C
Emissions for Year 2003

		Dog Kennel/ Demo	Naval Reserve Center	Mission Planning Center	Control Tower/ Crash Rescue	Entry Gates	Pelican Pier	CE Storage Facility	SVS Storage Facility	War Res. Facility	Hydrant Fueling System	Military Service Station	Runway Pavement Repairs	2003 Project Totals	De minimis	Above/Below De minimis
Estimated % of Time During 2003 That Project Would Be Active		**50%**	**50%**	**50%**	**75%**	**50%**	**25%**	**0%**	**42%**	**0%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**			
	Pollutants															
	CO	1.36	3.39	3.60	4.04	1.28	0.05	0.00	2.27	0.00	30.97	0.06	2 60	**49.60**	100	Below
	VOC	0.88	1.70	1.80	2.11	0.97	0.08	0.00	1.18	0.00	10.38	0.11	1 88	**21.07**	100	Below
	NO_X	1.53	3.80	4.37	4.57	1.98	0.24	0.00	2.57	0.00	33.84	0.12	12.02	**65.03**	100	Below
	SO_X	0.08	0.19	0.22	0.23	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.13	0.00	1.64	0.01	0 80	**3.40**	100	Below
	PM_{10}	0.13	0.30	0.39	0.37	0.23	0.04	0.00	0.21	0.00	2.57	0.02	2 10	**6.35**	100	Below
	Pb													**0**	25	Below

TABLE 4D
Emissions for Year 2004

		Dog Kennel/ Demo	Naval Reserve Center	Mission Planning Center	Control Tower/ Crash Rescue	Entry Gates	Pelican Pier	CE Storage Facility	SVS Storage Facility	War Res. Facility	Hydrant Fueling System	Military Service Station	Runway Pavement Repairs	2004 Project Totals	De minimis	Above/Below De minimis
Estimated % of Time During 2004 That Project Would Be Active		**50%**	**50%**	**0%**	**75%**	**100%**	**25%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**8%**	**0%**	**25%**			
	Pollutants															
	CO	1.36	3.39	0.00	4.04	2.55	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.48	0.00	0 65	**14.51**	100	Below
	VOC	0.88	1.70	0.00	2.11	1.94	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0 47	**8.00**	100	Below
	NO_X	1.53	3.80	0.00	4.57	3.96	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2 71	0.00	3 01	**19.80**	100	Below
	SO_X	0.08	0.19	0.00	0.23	0.22	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0 20	**1.05**	100	Below
	PM_{10}	0.13	0.30	0.00	0.37	0.45	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 21	0.00	0 53	**2.02**	100	Below
	Pb													**0**	25	Below

CONSTRUCT/DEMOLISH DOG KENNEL FACILITY

TABLE 4E - CONSTRUCTION SITE AIR EMISSIONS

Combustive Emissions of ROG, NOx, SO2, CO and PM10 Due to Construction

26-Nov-02

Input:

Total Building Area:	12,571	ft²	(calculation: Building 824 @ 4,000 sq. ft
Total Paved Area:	4,500	ft²	new kennel @ 5,670 sq. ft
Total Disturbed Area:	1.0	acres	= 9,670 sq. ft X 1.3 (margins of area) = 12,571 SF)
Construction Duration:	1.0	years	
Annual Construction Activity:	260	days/yr	

Results:[Average per Year Over the Construction Period]

	ROG	NOx	SO2	CO	PM10
Emissions, lbs/day	13.54	23.56	1.16	20.85	1.89
Emissions, tons/yr	1.76	3.06	0.15	2.71	0.25

Calculation of Unmitigated Emissions

Summary of Input Parameters

	ROG	NOx	SO2	CO	PM10
Total new acres disturbed:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total new acres paved:	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total new building space, ft^2:	12,571	12,571	12,571	12,571	12,571
Total years:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Area graded, acres in 1 yr:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Area paved, acres in 1 yr:	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Building space, ft^2 in 1 yr:	12,571	12,571	12,571	12,571	12,571

Annual Emissions by Source (lbs/day)

	ROG	NOx	SO2	CO	PM10
Grading Equipment	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.3
Asphalt Paving	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stationary Equipment	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.1
Mobile Equipment	2.0	20.2	0.9	20.1	1.5

Architectural Coatings (Non-Res)	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Emissions (lbs/day):	13.54	23.56	1.16	20.85	1.89

Emission Factors

Reference: Air Quality Thresholds of Significance, SMAQMD, 1994.

Source	SMAQMD Emission Factor				
	ROG	NOx	SO2 *	CO *	PM10
Grading Equipment	2.50E-01 lbs/acre/day	1.60E+00 lbs/acre/day	0.11 lbs/acre/day	0.35 lbs/acre/day	2.80E-01 lbs/acre/day
Asphalt Paving	2.62E-01 lbs/acre/day	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stationary Equipment	1.68E-04 lbs/day/ft²	1.37E-04 lbs/day/ft²	9.11E-06 lbs/day/ft²	2.97E-05 lbs/day/ft²	8.00E-06 lbs/day/ft²
Mobile Equipment	1.60E-04 lbs/day/ft²	1.61E-03 lbs/day/ft²	7.48E-05 lbs/day/ft²	0.0016 lbs/day/ft²	1.20E-04 lbs/day/ft²
Architectural Coatings (Non-Res)	8.15E-02 lbs/day/ft	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Factors for grading equipment and stationary equipment are calculated from AP-42 for diesel engines using ratios with the NOx factors. Factors for mobile equipment are calculated from ratios with Mobile5a 2001 NOx emission factors for heavy duty trucks for each site.

APPENDIX F

PUBLIC NOTICE

AND AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE

THE TAMPA TRIBUNE
Published Daily
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

State of Florida }
County of Hillsborough } ss.

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared J. Rosenthal, who on oath says that she is Advertising Billing Manager of The Tampa Tribune, a daily newspaper published at Tampa in Hillsborough County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement being a

LEGAL NOTICE

in the matter of PUBLIC NOTICE

was published in said newspaper in the issues of NOVEMBER 28, 2002

Affiant further says that the said The Tampa Tribune is a newspaper published at Tampa in said Hillsborough County, Florida, and that the said newspaper has heretofore been continuously published in said Hillsborough County, Florida, each day and has been entered as second class mail matter at the post office in Tampa, in said Hillsborough County, Florida for a period of one year next preceding the first publication of the attached copy of advertisement; and affiant further says that she has neither paid nor promised any person, this advertisement for publication in the said newspaper.

J. Rosenthal

Sworn to and subscribed by me, this 29 day of NOVEMBER, A.D. 20 02

Personally Known ✓ or Produced Identification _____
Type of Identification Produced _____

Susie Lee Slaton

NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICIAL NOTARY SEAL
SUSIE LEE SLATON
COMMISSION NUMBER
DD000060
MY COMMISSION EXP.
APRIL 16, 2005

PUBLIC NOTICE
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
Notice of Availability
The Air Force is inviting public review and comment on the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) and supporting Environmental Assessment (EA) drafts for three proposed construction projects at MacDill Air Force Base. The three projects are: 1) construct/demolish a Military Dog Kennel Facility 2) construct a new landing/docking facility, and 3) construction vehicle inspection areas at four entry gates (Dale Mabry Highway, MacDill Avenue (Aux.), Bayshore Avenue, and Port Tampa). These documents are part of the Air Force environmental impact analysis process to satisfy requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). All three FONSI and supporting EA drafts are available for public review and comment beginning November 28th, 2002 at the Tampa/Hillsborough County Public Library, located at 900 N. Ashley Drive, Tampa, FL 33602 or the University of Tampa Merl Kelce Library located at 401 West Kennedy Boulevard, Tampa, FL 33602. The documents may be found in the Humanities section of the Main Library. The comment period will close on December 28th, 2002. Address written comments to the 6AMW Public Affairs, 8208 Hangar Loop Drive, Suite 14, MacDill AFB, FL 33621-5502. The telephone number is (813) 828-2715.
4575 11/28/02

DIVISIONS OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Secretary
Office of International Relations
Division of Elections
Division of Corporations
Division of Cultural Affairs
Division of Historical Resources
Division of Library and Information Services
Division of Licensing
Division of Administrative Services

MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA CABINET
State Board of Education
Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
Administration Commission
Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission
Siting Board
Division of Bond Finance
Department of Revenue
Department of Law Enforcement
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Department of Veterans' Affairs

SEP 30 2002

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Jim Smith
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Ms. Kelly Bishop
LAW Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.
4919 W. Laurel Street
Tampa, Florida 33607

September 20, 2002

RE: DHR Project File No. 2002-8812
Received by DHR September 20, 2002
United State Air Force – MacDill Air Force Base
Draft Environmental Assessment - Construction of a New, Expanded Dog Kennel Facility
MacDill AFB, Hillsborough County, Florida

Dear Ms. Bishop:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced draft environmental assessment in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended and *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise Federal agencies as they identify historic properties (listed or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*), assess effects upon them, and consider alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

We specifically reviewed sections 3.8 and 4.8, both dealing with Cultural Resources. Based on the information provided, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed undertaking will have no effect on historic properties.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservation Planner, by electronic mail *sedwards@mail.dos.state.fl.us*, or at 850-245-6333 or 800-847-7278.

Sincerely,

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Department of
Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

David B. Struhs
Secretary

November 21, 2002

Ms. Kelly Bishop
LAW Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc.
4919 West Laurel Street
Tampa, Florida 33607

RE: U. S. Air Force – Draft Environmental Assessment – Construction of Dog Kennel Facility and Demolition of Existing Kennel –LAW Project 40140-2-0671 – MacDill Air Force Base, Hillsborough County, Florida
SAI: FL200209232911C

Dear Ms. Bishop:

The Florida State Clearinghouse, pursuant to Executive Order 12372, Gubernatorial Executive Order 95-359, the Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1451-1464, as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347, as amended, has coordinated a review of the referenced Draft Environmental Assessment.

Based on the information contained in the document and the enclosed comments provided by our reviewing agencies, the state has determined that the above-referenced action is consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Lauren P. Milligan at (850) 245-2163.

Sincerely,

Sally B. Mann

Sally B. Mann, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Programs

SBM/lm

Enclosures

LM

COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH

DATE: 9/23/02
COMMENTS DUE DATE: 10/23/02
CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 11/22/02
SAI #: FL200209232911C

Message:

STATE AGENCIES	WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS	OPB POLICY UNITS
X COMMUNITY AFFAIRS FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION STATE TRANSPORTATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT

RECEIVED
OCT 0 1 2002
OIP/OLGA

RECEIVED
SEP 26 2002
BUREAU OF STATE PLANNING

The attached document requires a Coastal Zone Management Act/Florida Coastal Management Program consistency evalutation and is categorized as one of the following:

— Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.

X Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.

— Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.

— Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

Project Description:

U.S. Air Force - Draft Environmental Assessment - Construction of Dog Kennel Facility and Demolition of Existing Dog Kennel - LAW Project 40140-2-0671 - MacDill Air Force Base - Hillsborough County, Florida.

To: **Florida State Clearinghouse**
AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)
2555 SHUMARD OAK BLVD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-2100
(850) 414-6580 (SC 994-6580)
(850) 414-0479

EO. 12372/NEPA
☒ No Comment
☐ Comment Attached
☐ Not Applicable

Federal Consistency
☐ No Comment/Consistent
☐ Consistent/Comments Attached
☐ Inconsistent/Comments Attached
☐ Not Applicable

From:
Division/Bureau: DCA/DCP
Reviewer:
Date: 9/26/02

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

User: Lauren Milligan, , ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Project Information

Project:	FL200209232911C
Description:	U.S. Air Force - Draft Environmental Assessment - Construction of Dog Kennel Facility and Demolition of Existing Dog Kennel - LAW Project 40140-2-0671 - MacDill Air Force Base - Hillsborough County, Florida.
Keywords:	USAF - DEA - Dog Kennel Facility - MacDill AFB-Hi
Program:	

Review Comments

Reviewer:	FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION
Date:	09/30/2002
Description:	NC by Brian Barnett
Comment Type:	○ Draft ◉ Final

COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH

DATE: 9/23/02
COMMENTS DUE DATE: 10/23/02
CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 11/22/02
SAI#: FL200209232911C

Message:

STATE AGENCIES	WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS	OPB POLICY UNITS
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION X STATE TRANSPORTATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WMD 3.8 p. 30 4.8 p. 47 02-8812(106) SBE clears	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT Hillsborough SAI-USAF-DEA 2002-9491

RECEIVED
OCT 18 2002
OIP/OLGA

e attached document requires a Coastal Zone Management Act/Florida astal Management Program consistency evalutation and is categorized one of the following:

— Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.

X Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.

— Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.

— Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

Project Description:

U.S. Air Force - Draft Environmental Assessment - Construction of Dog Kennel Facility and Demolition of Existing Dog Kennel - LAW Project 40140-2-0671 - MacDill Air Force Base - Hillsborough County, Florida.

To: **Florida State Clearinghouse**
AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)
2555 SHUMARD OAK BLVD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-2100
(850) 414-6580 (SC 994-6580)
(850) 414-0479

EO. 12372/NEPA
☒ No Comment
☐ Comment Attached
☐ Not Applicable

Federal Consistency
☒ No Comment/Consistent
☐ Consistent/Comments Attached
☐ Inconsistent/Comments Attached
☐ Not Applicable

From:
Division/Bureau: Division of Historical Resources
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Reviewer: SARAH JALVING
Date: 10/16/02

Deputy SHPO
10/16/02

RECEIVED
02 SEP 26 AM 10:25
HISTORICAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF

COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH

DATE: 9/23/02
COMMENTS DUE DATE: 10/23/02
CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 11/22/02
SAI #: FL200209232911C

Message:

STATE AGENCIES	WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS	OPB POLICY UNITS
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION STATE X TRANSPORTATION ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT

RECEIVED
SEP 2 7 2002
OIP/OLGA

The attached document requires a Coastal Zone Management Act/Florida Coastal Management Program consistency evalutation and is categorized as one of the following:

— Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.

X Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.

— Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.

— Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

Project Description:

U.S. Air Force - Draft Environmental Assessment - Construction of Dog Kennel Facility and Demolition of Existing Dog Kennel - LAW Project 40140-2-0671 - MacDill Air Force Base - Hillsborough County, Florida.

To: **Florida State Clearinghouse**
AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)
2555 SHUMARD OAK BLVD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-2100
(850) 414-6580 (SC 994-6580)
(850) 414-0479

EO. 12372/NEPA
☑ No Comment
☐ Comment Attached
☐ Not Applicable

Federal Consistency Replace.
☑ No Comment/Consistent
☐ Consistent/Comments Attached
☐ Inconsistent/Comments Attached
☐ Not Applicable

From:
Division/Bureau: FDOT
Reviewer: Sandra Poulsen
Date: 9/24/02

COUNTY: HILLSBOROUGH

DATE: 9/23/02
COMMENTS DUE DATE: 10/23/02
CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 11/22/02
SAI #: FL200209232911C

Message:

STATE AGENCIES	WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS	OPB POLICY UNITS
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION STATE TRANSPORTATION X ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT

RECEIVED
SEP 24 2002
OIP/OLGA

he attached document requires a Coastal Zone Management Act/Florida oastal Management Program consistency evalutation and is categorized s one of the following:

— Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.

X Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.

— Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.

— Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

Project Description:

U.S. Air Force - Draft Environmental Assessment - Construction of Dog Kennel Facility and Demolition of Existing Dog Kennel - LAW Project 40140-2-0671 - MacDill Air Force Base - Hillsborough County, Florida.

To: **Florida State Clearinghouse**
AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)
2555 SHUMARD OAK BLVD
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-2100
(850) 414-6580 (SC 994-6580)
(850) 414-0479

EO. 12372/NEPA
☑ No Comment
☐ Comment Attached
☐ Not Applicable

Federal Consistency
☑ No Comment/Consistent
☐ Consistent/Comments Attached
☐ Inconsistent/Comments Attached
☐ Not Applicable

From:
Division/Bureau: FDEP / OIP
Reviewer: Lauren P. Milligan
Date: 11/12/02

Southwest Florida
Water Management District

2379 Broad Street, Brooksville, Florida 34604-6899
(352) 796-7211 or 1-800-423-1476 (FL only)
SUNCOM 628-4150 TDD only 1-800-231-6103 (FL only)
On the Internet at: WaterMatters.org

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Tampa Service Office
7601 Highway 301 North
Tampa, Florida 33637-6759
(813) 985-7481 or
1-800-836-0797 (FL only)
SUNCOM 578-2070

Bartow Service Office
170 Century Boulevard
Bartow, Florida 33830-7700
(863) 534-1448 or
1-800-492-7862 (FL only)
SUNCOM 572-6200

Sarasota Service Office
6750 Fruitville Road
Sarasota, Florida 34240-9711
(941) 377-3722 or
1-800-320-3503 (FL only)
SUNCOM 531-6900

Lecanto Service Office
3600 West Sovereign Path
Suite 226
Lecanto, Florida 34461-8070
(352) 527-8131
SUNCOM 667-3271

October 16, 2002

Ms. Cindy Cranick
Florida State Clearinghouse
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 47
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Subject: **U.S. Air Force-Draft Environmental Assessment-Construction of Dog Kennel Facility and Demolition of Existing Dog Existing Dog Kennel-LAW Project 40140-2-0671-MacDill Air Force Base-Hillsborough County, Florida; SAI#: FL200209232911C**

Dear Ms. Cranick:

The staff of the Southwest Florida Water Management District (District) has conducted a consistency evaluation for the referenced project. Consistency findings are divided into four categories and are based solely on the information provided in the subject application.

FINDING	CATEGORY
X	Consistent/No Comment
	Consistent/Comments Attached
	Inconsistent/Comments Attached
	Consistency Cannot be Determined Without an Environmental Assessment Report/Comments Attached

The District appreciates the opportunity to participate in the review of this application. Please be advised that our review does not constitute permit approval under Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, or any rules promulgated thereunder, nor does it stand in lieu of normal permitting procedures in accordance with Florida Statutes and District rules.

If you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance, please contact me in the District's Planning Department.

Sincerely,

Trisha Neasman

Trisha Neasman, AICP
Government Planning Coordinator

DEL-JEN, INC.

2610 Pink Flamingo Ave. Bldg. 147 Room 306
Phone: (813) 828-0459
Fax: (813) 828-2212
E-mail: jason.kirkpatrick@macdill.af.mil

Facsimile Transmittal

To: Kelly Bishop — Jason Kirkpatrick (828-0459)

Fax: 813-289-5474 — Pages: 6 (including cover sheet)

Phone: — Date: 11/26/02

Re: Working Dog Kennel Correspondence — CC:

☐ **Urgent** ☐ **For Review** ☐ **Please Comment** ☐ **Please Reply** ☐ **Please Recycle**

Kelly;

Please find attached copies of the letters I have received so far. I will get something from MacDill JA (Legal office) and forward it to you. Make sure we have USFWS and Florida Clearinghouse comments, and the Public Notification (Tribune article) included in the hard copy final report – before sending to AMC for signature.

Jason Kirkpatrick

Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN

From: Gokmen Kevin A Contr 6 CES/CECE
Sent: Monday, September 30, 2002 3:45 PM
To: Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN
Subject: Kennel Environmental

No Comments.

Kevin A. Gokmen R.A.
Sr. Architect
6 CES/CEC, MacDill Air Force Base
Phone (813)-828-4709
Fax: (813)-828-1228
DSN 968-4709

Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN

From: NMFS HCDPC [NMFS.HCDPC@noaa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 01, 2002 12:07 PM
To: Bishop Kelly; Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN; Rolfes Sharon
Subject: MacDill Dog Kennel

Card for Habitat

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessments (DEA), dated September 2002, titled Construct/Demolish Dog Kennel Facility MacDill AFB, Florida for work in Hillsborough County, Florida. The DEA adequately describe wetland habitats in the project area and the impacts associated with the proposed activity. Based on our review of this information, the NOAA Fisheries anticipates that any adverse effect that might occur on marine and anadromous fishery resources would be minimal and, therefore, we do not have any comments to provide to the DEA or objections to proposed action.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our comments. Please direct related comments, questions, or correspondence to Mark Thompson of our Panama City office. He may be contacted at 850/234-5061 or 3500 Delwood Beach Road, Panama City, Florida 32408.

LAW GIBB GROUP

CONSTRUCT/DEMOLISH DOG KENNEL
FACILITY
MACDILL AFB, FLORIDA

CHANGE: Section 1.0, paragraph 1.2; To read; *"In addition, the current facility will only house six dogs."*

ADD: Section 2.0, first paragraph; *"The base veterinarian does not find, the current facility suitable to continue housing Military Working Dogs."*

CHANGE: Section 2.0, paragraph 2.2; To read; *"The 6th Security Forces Squadron currently utilizes a kennel originally designed to house up to six dogs"*

CHANGE: Section 2.0, paragraph 2.2 (page 12); To read; *"The proposed kennel would be constructed in an undeveloped, grassy parcel 90 degrees and to the north of the existing facility."*

CHANGE: Appendix C, AF Form 813 cont; To read; *"In addition, the current kennel will only hold six dogs."*

RANDALL W. NELSON, TSgt, USAF
NCOIC Military Working Dog Section

Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN

From: Jackson Jason GS-12 6 AMW/SE
Sent: Tuesday, September 24, 2002 8:35 AM
To: Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN
Subject: RE: Environmental Assessments - Force Protection Proj

Jason,

I have reviewed the Construct/Demolish Dog Kennel Facility Environmental Assessment and Wing Safety (6 AMW/SE) has co changes or comments. If there are any questions, please contact us at Ext: 828-3385.

//SIGNED//
JASON R. JACKSON, GS-12
Deputy Chief of Safety

-----Original Message-----
From: Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN
Sent: Thursday, September 19, 2002 2:26 PM
To: Hughes Troy E Capt 6AMW/JA; Klein Wendy E Maj 6 AMDS/SGPB; Jackson Jason GS-12 6 AMW/SE; Davis Scott F Contr 6 CES/CEC; Skinner Lynden Maj 6 SFS/CC
Cc: Fetzer Mark S. Cntr AMC/CEVP
Subject: Environmental Assessments - Force Protection Proj

To all;

6 CEV is currently working to complete the Environmental Impact Analysis Process for several force protection projects planned for FY03. Environmental Assessments are being prepared for three of these projects:

Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Gates
Marine Patrol Pier (Pelican Pier)
Working Dog Kennel

The EAs are being prepared by a contractor under a tight timeline. Your offices have been identified as organizations that should coordinate/review the documents. The DRAFT version of the Working Dog Kennel EA has been prepared and needs to be reviewed.

I will bring a copy of the DRAFT EA report by your office today. Due to the accelerated timeline for this project, we need to have your comments on the DRAFT by October 4, 2002. You may not have to review the entire report, but be sure to read Sections 2 and 4 of the report. Comments can be submitted by e-mail to me at Jason.kirkpatrick@macdill.af.mil (on the global list)

I appologize for the short response time but it was unavoidable. The next two EA's are expected to be in DRAFT form by the end of October.

Thank you for your support.

Jason K
Jason Kirkpatrick, 6 CES/CEVN
Environmental Program Manager
2610 Pink Flamingo Avenue
MacDill AFB, FL 33621

(813) 828-0459
(813) 828-2212 FAX

Dan Lewis

From: Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN [Jason.Kirkpatrick@macdill.af.mil]
Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2002 8:39 AM
To: Dan Lewis
Subject: FW: Working Dog Kennel EA

Base Legal Office comments - include this letter in Appendix D (correspondence)

-----Original Message-----
From: Hughes Troy E Capt 6AMW/JA
Sent: Wednesday, November 27, 2002 6:38 AM
To: Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN
Cc: Otero Colleen Civ 6 AMW/JA
Subject: RE: Working Dog Kennel EA

Jason:

Here are our comments on the Dog Kennel EA. Let me know if you need anything else.

<<EA - Dog Kennel Facility.doc>>

Troy E. Hughes, Capt, USAF
6 AMW/JA
Assistant Staff Judge Advocate
8208 Hangar Loop Dr.
MacDill AFB, FL 33621
DSN 968-8794
Comm (813) 828-8794
Fax 828-9294

-----Original Message-----
From: Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN
Sent: Tuesday, November 26, 2002 4:22 PM
To: Hughes Troy E Capt 6AMW/JA
Subject: Working Dog Kennel EA

Capt Hughes;

I need any comments you have on the Working Dog Kennel EA. You never submitted any or a 'no comment' letter on that one and you know AMC will require that I have something from you.

Thanks

Jason K

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
6TH AIR MOBILITY WING (AMC)
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

27 November 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR 6 CES/CEVN

FROM: 6 AMW/JA

SUBJECT: Legal Review of Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)/Finding of No Practicable Alternative – Construct/Demolish Dog Kennel Facility

1. After reviewing the draft EA for Construction/Demolition of the Dog Kennel Facility, I find it legally sufficient.

2. To satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4370d, the Draft EA discusses the need for replacing the current kennel that is in poor condition to expand the number of dogs that can be housed and trained to 16 to meet the 6th Security Forces Squadron's goal of 100 percent inspection of commercial vehicles at MacDill.

a. The Draft EA also describes the reasonable alternatives to this action, the affected environment, the environmental consequences of the proposed action and the alternative, and lists the agencies and persons consulted during its preparation. It provides sufficient evidence and analysis to demonstrate that the environmental impacts of the proposed action are not significant. Therefore, a FONSI is appropriate and an Environmental Impact Statement is unnecessary. In addition, the package also serves to aid MacDill AFB in complying with goals of NEPA as it pursues the action. Finally, it is written clearly enough for the public to understand the proposed action and its environmental consequences.

b. As required by Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, the FONPA indicates that there are no practicable alternatives to the proposed action and requires the AF to minimize the adverse impacts to the floodplains. It is noted that the proposed new dog kennel facility would be located in the 100 year floodplain and that the land for it would be changed from an open grassy area to a facility, however, the existing kennel would change from a facility to an open grassy field. Also, the land-use designations for the areas identified under the project would not change since these areas are already identified as industrial land use. Further, the EA states that construction would have no negative impacts on the floodplain.

3. In conclusion, the Draft EA package for constructing a new and demolishing the old dog kennel facility complies with Federal law, regulation and policy. If I may be of further assistance in this matter, I can be reached at 8-8794.

//SIGNED//
TROY E. HUGHES, Capt, USAF
Chief, Civil Law

LAW GIBB GROUP

CONSTRUCT/DEMOLISH DOG KENNEL
FACILITY
MACDILL AFB, FLORIDA

CHANGE: Section 1.0, paragraph 1.2; To read; *"In addition, the current facility will only house six dogs."*

ADD: Section 2.0, first paragraph; *"The base veterinarian does not find, the current facility suitable to continue housing Military Working Dogs."*

CHANGE: Section 2.0, paragraph 2.2; To read; *"The 6th Security Forces Squadron currently utilizes a kennel originally designed to house up to six dogs"*

CHANGE: Section 2.0, paragraph 2.2 (page 12); To read; *"The proposed kennel would be constructed in an undeveloped, grassy parcel 90 degrees and to the north of the existing facility."*

CHANGE: Appendix C, AF Form 813 cont; To read; *"In addition, the current kennel will only hold six dogs."*

RANDALL W. NELSON, TSgt, USAF
NCOIC Military Working Dog Section

HQ AMC/CEVP Comment Response Matrix On
Proposed Action and Alternatives for Environmental Assessment
Construct/Demolish Dog Kennel Facility
at MacDill AFB FL

Location	Comment	Response
Commenter: (Mr. Doug Allbright, HQ AMC/CEVP, DSN 779-0846 (618) 229-0846, doug.allbright@scott.af.mil)		*Date: 27 Jan 03*
Section 1.0, Purpose and Need for Proposed Action, Para 2, page 5.	Paragraph 2 describes the proposed action as construction of the 5,670 square feet facility only. Recommend inclusion of the 4,500 s/f parking area and 46 by 46 meter outdoor exercise and training area into this sentence. Change provides a more accurate picture of the proposed action and provides good background information to establish the baseline for calculating construction emissions at Appendix E.	MacDill AFB concurs with adding the parking lot and outdoor exercise area to the project description. As for the air emissions, we do not feel that the square footage for the exercise area should be included in the Air Emission calculations, as this area will not be even moderately disturbed by construction. The Air Emission for the parking lot are already covered under "paved area = 4,500 SF" in the Air Emission calculation spreadsheet.
Paragraph 1.1, Lines 11 and 12, page 5.	The organization structure provided in the Draft EA for the 6th AMW should be changed to reflect the new AMC Standard to include the Maintenance Group rather than Logistics Group and the Mission Support Group vice Support Group.	The EA will be revised to include the new organizational structure.
Paragraph 1.2, Line 7, page 6.	Rewrite the sentence to "The new working dog kennel must have **a** large fenced-in outdoor exercise and training area".	MacDill AFB concurs
Section 1.3, Location for Proposed Actions, page 6.	Replace the map or add information to the maps in the Draft EA. Lines 3 and 6 of this paragraph refer to Table 1.1 with regard to the Interbay Peninsula and the munitions storage area respectively. The map in the table should be labeled to provide a reference point for each of these areas.	The Final EA will contain more detailed site plans and location maps that identify the Interbay Peninsula and the Munitions Storage Area.
Section 1.3, Location for Proposed Actions, page 6.	Change line 7 of this paragraph to read (west) of the existing kennel. The draft EA indicates the new kennel is to be constructed in the "immediate vicinity (east) of the existing kennel". Review of the attached maps indicates the proposed site is West of the existing kennel.	The new dog kennel will be constructed immediately NW of the existing dog kennel, the EA will be revised to reflect this.

HQ AMC/CEVP Comment Response Matrix On Proposed Action and Alternatives for Environmental Assessment **Construct/Demolish Dog Kennel Facility** **at MacDill AFB FL**		
Location	**Comment**	**Response**
Section 1.5, Applicable Regulatory Requirements, pages 6/7.	Modify paragraphs 1 and 2. Add "the" before Air Force in line 7 and also delete "Instruction (AFI) 32-7061." The AFI has been superseded by 32 CFR Part 989, which was promulgated to implement NEPA. The CFR not the AFI Regulations are promulgated to implement law (statutory mandates). The Summary to the Final Rule that promulgated 32 CFR 989 specifically omits any direct reference to the AFI, but does state "[DoAF] has revised its instruction to improve the Air Force process for compliance with [NEPA]." Reexamine the text of the entire paragraph with the CFR being the driver.	The document will be scrubbed and any reference AFI 32-7061 will be replaced with 32 CFR Part 989.
Section 2.0, Detailed Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives, page 10.	Paragraph 1, suggest lines 7-9 of the draft EA be modified to be more factual. Has a historical facility inventory been completed? If the facility is not listed in the MacDill AFB Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan as historically significant reference that fact the EA. Make the comments involving historical significance factual.	Facility 824 – Dog Kennel – was constructed in 1955. It is less then 50 years old, and is not designated as a culturally significant facility on MacDill AFB. The EA will be revised to state this factual statement.
Section 2.0, Detailed Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives, page 10.	Paragraph 2. Modify line 1 to say, " the proposed action includes demolition of the existing kennel **and existing vehicle parking area"**.	The EA will be revised as shown in the comment.
Section 2.2, Detailed Description of the Proposed Action, page 12.	Change line 4 of paragraph 2 to read (west) of the existing kennel. The draft EA indicates, "the proposed kennel would be constructed in an undeveloped, grassy parcel immediately east of the existing kennel". Maps attached in the Draft EA, Figures 1-1 through 3-1, indicate the site is West of the existing kennel.	EA will be revised to reflect the accurate location of the proposed dog kennel. This was a typo.

HQ AMC/CEVP Comment Response Matrix On
Proposed Action and Alternatives for Environmental Assessment
Construct/Demolish Dog Kennel Facility
at MacDill AFB FL

Location	Comment	Response
Section 2.2, Detailed Description of the Proposed Action, page 12.	Paragraph 6 refers to construction of an appropriately sized storm water detention area. Recommend the 6 CES replace the site maps in the Draft EA with current maps, which include environmental constraints. One of the attached maps should include a detailed site plan including the proposed kennel facility, vehicle parking area, outdoor exercise and training area, and storm water detention area. A template of the proposed kennel complex needs to be established to provide an accurate evaluation for environmental impacts caused by this action. If a storm water retention area is "Required", then this area needs to be better defined and should be reflected on the proposed site maps.	The 65% design plans do not depict a stormwater pond; however, the engineers state that a pond will be included in the final design. Since drawings of the pond are not available at this time a verbal description of the pond will be provided in the text.
Section 2.8, Other Activities in the Area, page 14.	Sentence 1 of the paragraph refers to a construction site for the Naval Reserve Center in the vicinity of the proposed action. This site should be annotated on one of the maps attached in the FIGURES section of the EA. That site should be labeled to provide a reference point for review.	A figure in the Final EA will include the proposed location of the NRC.
Section 2.8, Other Activities in the Area, page 14	Insert either the word "use" or the phrase "land use" following administrative in sentence 4.	Concur
Section 4.3.1, Proposed Action, page 42	Last sentence. Reevaluate the use of the word "no" increase in the amount of solid waste generated by the kennel. Comments made earlier in the EA indicated that the solid waste from the nine additional dogs would be entered into the waste stream.	Statement will be modified to state "no major increase" in solid waste stream.
Section 4.3.1, Proposed Action, page 43	Paragraph 5 indicates an IRP site under the proposed location for construction. Can you update the comment made in paragraph 6, which indicates the Florida Dept of Environmental Protection granted a status of no further action, pending results of a Base-wide evaluation of background water quality conditions.	Ken Domako or Tony Gennero with IRP program will be contacted to determine if construction site is really within boundaries of IRP site (SWMU-3) – according to my map, it is not. Will confirm and update text as needed. If dog kennel site is within boundaries of IRP site and if base-wide evaluation

HQ AMC/CEVP Comment Response Matrix On Proposed Action and Alternatives for Environmental Assessment Construct/Demolish Dog Kennel Facility at MacDill AFB FL		
Location	**Comment**	**Response**
	further action, pending results of a Base-wide evaluation of background water quality conditions.	update text as needed. If dog kennel site is within boundaries of IRP site and if base-wide evaluation has been completed, the current status of the IRP site will be confirmed and the text will be updated as needed.
Section 4.6.1.1, Wetlands, page 46	Recommend the 6 CES replace the site maps in the Draft EA with current maps, which include environmental constraints. One of the attached maps should include a proposed site plan including the proposed kennel facility, vehicle parking area, outdoor exercise and training area, and storm water detention area and their location in relationship to environmental constraints. A template of the proposed kennel complex needs to be established to provide an accurate evaluation for environmental impacts caused by this action.	Depictions of the stormwater retention pond are not currently available in the 65% design but will be described in the text. Figures will be updated to provide better site layouts and will included environmental constraints.
Section 4.6.1.2, Listed Habitat Species, page 46	Remove the word "just" from line 4. Adding this word causes concern. Using the word "just" begs further investigation and interpretation.	The word "just" will be removed.
Section 4.8.1, Cultural Resources Proposed Action, page 47	Has a historical facility inventory been completed? Need to indicate if the facility is NOT listed in the Cultural Resources Management Plan as historically significant.	Facility 824 is not listed in the MacDill AFB historical facilities inventory or the MacDill AFB Cultural Resources Management plan. The facility is less than 50 years old.
FIGURES, No page numbers.	Replace or modify the maps in Figures 1-1 through 3-1 using comments previously provided.	Figure will be replaced
Appendix B, Air Form 813, no page number.	Air Force Form 813 requires update. Replace with signed AF Form 813. The AF Form 813 fails to mention construction of a 4,500 square foot parking area.	A signed AF Form 813 will be provided in the Final EA.

HQ AMC/CEVP Comment Response Matrix On Proposed Action and Alternatives for Environmental Assessment **Construct/Demolish Dog Kennel Facility** **at MacDill AFB FL**		
Location	**Comment**	**Response**
Appendix E	Unable to determine if calculations for construction equipment emissions associated with demolition of the old kennel (including vehicle parking area) and constructing the new kennel, vehicle parking lot, and outdoor exercise and training area are reflected in the tables contained in Appendix E, Air Emission Calculations for the Proposed Action and Cumulative Air Emission Calculations.	The first table in Appendix E on line 1 documents that the "total building area" for the project includes Building 824 (existing facility) @ 4,000 SF and the new kennel @ 5,670 SF plus an additional 30% for 'marginal areas'. The new parking lot is included in line 2 – "paved area" @ 4,500 SF. The exercise/training area was not included in the air emission calculation since creation of the training area would not result in significant soil or other disturbances/activities that might cause air impacts. The Table will not be modified.
Proposed FONSI	Modify the Proposed Action paragraph to include the vehicle parking area and the outdoor exercise and training area.	The description of the proposed action will be revised to mention the new parking lot and exercise/training area.

Lewis, Dan

From: Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN [Jason.Kirkpatrick@macdill.af.mil]
Sent: Tuesday, October 08, 2002 4:36 PM
To: Dan Lewis
Cc: Kelly Bishop
Subject: FW: Review, EA for Dog Kennel

Dan - see the comments from base BioEnvironmental Office - I have written my comments/information for you beside each.

Jason K

----- Original Message-----
From: Klein Wendy E Maj 6 AMDS/SGPB
Sent: Friday, October 04, 2002 6:04 PM
To: Kirkpatrick Jason W Contr 6 CES/CEVN
Cc: Echeverria Ashley M Capt 6 AMDS/SGPB
Subject: Review, EA for Dog Kennel

Jason-

I reviewed the EA for Construction/Demolition of the Dog Kennel Facility, and have the following inputs.

1) Sewer - What did the previous facility use? I get the impression from reading the EA that the current facility is not tied into the main sanitary sewer system. Was there a septic tank? If so, recommend including comments on what will be done with the tank (abandoned/dug up/etc). Either way, recommend including comments regarding "sewer" in the alternative for both the new facility and demolition of the old. (I believe this facility is tied into the sanitary sewer system, contact the design engineer to confirm this and add some detail regarding connecting to the sewer in the EA so that this is clear. POC Kevin Gokman 828-4709

2) Drinking Water - I assume the new facility will tie into the existing main, but don't remember reading it anywhere. Recommend including in the EA. (I agree. Add a sentence in the water resources section [if not there already] to mention that new facility will be connected to bases existing potable water system)

3) Change "lead-base paint" throughout document to "lead-based paint" (make the change)

4) Page 43, Lead-based paint, first paragraph: Statement that LBP has not been identified, but it has been based on the survey included. Also, same paragraph mentions asbestos abatement work; change to LBP abatement. (change the sentence in Section 3 to say that lead based paint has been identified)

5) Appendix B, AF Form 813, 5: Spelling correction required (heating vs heading). (make hand correction of this on your copy of the form - I'll change the original)

6) Appendix D, LBP: Recommend adding some comment in paragraph 3.13.2, page 33, to clarify the definition of LBP. Appendix D states that "LBP is defined as paint or other surface coatings containing lead equal to or greater than 1.0 mg/cm2 by XRF testing." This statement is somewhat misleading. The Consumer Product Safety Commission defines LBP as greater than 0.06% by weight (or 600 ppm). This is NOT equivalent to 1.0 mg/cm2. In fact, any reading detected with the XRF could potentially be above 0.06% by weight and should be treated accordingly for purposes of OSHA monitoring (unless shown by other methods to be less than 0.06%). 40 CFR 745 defines LBP for residential facilities, using 1.0 mg/cm2 and 0.5% by weight as action levels for abatement. (As suggested, add a sentence that defines lead-based paint, use the 40 CFR 745 definition of 1.0 mg/cm2 value since that is the unit of measure used in the LBP survey report.)

V/R, Wendy

WENDY E. KLEIN, Major, USAF, BSC
Bioenvironmental Engineering Flight Commander
6 AMDS/SGPB
8415 Bayshore Blvd
MacDill AFB, FL 33621-1607
DSN 651-9570/9571/9572/9581, (813) 827-XXXX
Fax DSN 651-6889
wendy.klein2@macdill.af.mil

03-448

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
6TH AIR MOBILITY WING (AMC)
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

MEMORANDUM FOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FROM: 6 CES/CD
7621 Hillsborough Loop Drive
MacDill AFB Florida 33621-5207

SUBJECT: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coordination on Construction of a New Working Dog Kennel Facility at MacDill Air Force Base (AFB)

1. The U.S. Air Force intends to construct a new working dog kennel facility to provide adequate facilities to house and train up to 16 military working dogs. The new kennel would have individual areas dedicated for food preparation, dog isolation and treatment, tack storage and administrative functions. The facility would have sufficient heating, cooling, and ventilation systems to keep both the animals and their trainers comfortable throughout the day and night. A potable water supply and sanitary sewer disposal system would be installed. The facility would provide a large (minimum 46 meter x 46 meter) outdoor exercise and training area. The exercise and training area would be fenced in and include an obedience course. The new working dog kennel would be constructed in the immediate vicinity of the existing dog kennel and near the munitions storage area in the south-central portion of the base.

2. A representative from the MacDill AFB Natural Resources staff surveyed the site to determine if any threatened or endangered species inhabit the site. The proposed site has not been identified as critical habitat for any threatened or endangered species. Of note, a bald eagles nest is located to the northwest of the existing dog kennel facility but, it is anticipated that the new facility will be construction outside of the 1,500 feet clearance zone radius. Consequently, MacDill AFB believes that the proposed construction project would not adversely impact threatened or endangered species. If the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agrees with this assessment, please document your concurrence by stamp or signing where indicated below. If you would like to inspect the proposed construction site, please contact the MacDill AFB Natural Resources staff.

3. If you have any questions or require additional information on the proposed project, please contact Mr. Jason Kirkpatrick at (813) 828-0459.

ANTHONY A. FOTI, Lt Col , USAF
Commander, 6 CES

FWS Log. No. 03-448 (St. Pete)

The Proposed action is not likely to adversely affect resources protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). This finding fulfills the requirements of the Act.

With reference to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) the Service does not have sufficient staff to review and comment on this application; therefore, we are unable to make recommendations and take no action regarding this application.

for Candace Martino 3/5/03
Peter M. Benjamin Date
Assistant Field Supervisor

MacDill Air Force Base, Florida

AMC–GLOBAL REACH FOR AMERICA

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agrees that the proposed construction project described above will not adversely impact threatened or endangered species on MacDill Air Force Base.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Representative Date