



FINAL

Environmental Assessment

**Construct Addition to Global Reach
Planning Center
St. Clair County
Scott Air Force Base, Illinois**

105 W. Martin St. Bldg 1907 Scott AFB, IL



**Prepared By:
375 Civil Engineering Squadron
Environmental Management Flight
Scott Air Force Base, Illinois 62225-5035**

July 14, 2004

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**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
CONSTRUCT AN ADDITION TO THE GRPC
SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS**

Agency: United States Air Force, Headquarters, and 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}, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 {42 U.S.C. §4321, et seq.}, Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7061, and the Environmental Impact Analysis Process, as promulgated at 32 CFR Part 989, the U.S. Air Force conducted an Environmental Assessment (EA) of the potential consequences associated with the construction of an addition to the GRPC Scott AFB, IL. The EA considered all potential natural resources, environmental, and cultural impacts of the construction of the GRPC Addition (hereinafter, "Proposed Action") and listed alternative, both as solitary actions and in conjunction with other proposed activities. This Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) summarizes the results of this EA and provides the U.S. Air Force's rationale for the Proposed Action and alternatives.

PROPOSED ACTION: The Proposed Action includes constructing a 2,500 sq ft addition to the existing GRPC. The addition would be located along the southwest side of the GRPC in an area that is currently mowed turf grass. The proposed addition would include an expanded kitchen and hospitality area as well as additional restroom facilities.

Alternatives: The alternative to the Proposed Action is the No-Action Alternative. Due to overcrowded hallways and insufficient break facilities, the No-Action Alternative would leave a potential safety hazard at the existing GRPC.

Cultural and Historical Resources: The site of the Proposed Action has no facilities or structures in the area; however, historically, the site has been highly disturbed. No artifacts or historical objects are expected to be found during construction. In the unlikely event artifacts or historical objects are discovered, construction activities would cease until the Cultural Resources Specialist and Base Historian are notified and the appropriate action is accomplished.

Air Quality: Fugitive dust and construction vehicle exhaust would be generated during construction of the addition. However, these emissions would 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 of direct and indirect emissions are below the *de minimis* thresholds specified at 40 CFR 93.153(b)(1). Therefore, the Proposed Action would not increase emissions over baseline emission levels. The Proposed Action would be in compliance with all relevant requirements and milestones contained in the Illinois State Implementation Plan; therefore, a conformity determination would not be necessary.

Hazardous Materials and Waste: The use of hazardous materials during construction activities would be limited and generation of hazardous waste would not be anticipated from the Proposed Action. There would be no anticipated impact to human health or the environment during construction activities, provided all recommendations in this EA are followed.

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Noise: Some noise impacts would occur during the construction of the Proposed Action. The amount of noise generated from operational activities would be temporary and negligible.

Geology and Soils: The surface area would be considerably impacted by construction activities at the Proposed Action; however, construction would not negatively affect surface or geological resources. Necessary measures would be taken to prevent soil erosion during and after construction activities.

Water Resources: There would be no significant impacts to surface or ground water quality during construction of the Proposed Action.

Occupational Safety and Health: If the Proposed Action is implemented, no unfavorable impacts to occupational health and safety are projected. A positive impact to conference attendees is expected.

Biological Resources: No biological resources, including endangered or threatened species, or rare fauna and flora, inhabit the Proposed Action area. As such, no impacts are probable.

Ordinance: There are no issues regarding the storage or use of ordinance at or near the site of the Proposed Action; therefore, no impact is anticipated.

Environmental Justice: There would be no disproportionately high or adverse impact on minority or low-income populations as a result of the Proposed Action.

Indirect and Cumulative Impacts: No impacts are anticipated from site-specific, direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Action.

Relationship Between Short-term Uses and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity: Implementation of the Proposed Action could have a positive effect on long-term productivity by providing conference attendees with a safe, spacious facility in which to conduct meetings.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources: There would be minor irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources if the Proposed Action were chosen. Military funds would be permanently expended, building materials would be permanently committed for construction, and the area proposed for new construction would be a long-term commitment of resources. However, the overall impact would be considered inconsequential.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts: There would be no unavoidable adverse impacts associated with the Proposed Action.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT: Based upon my review of the facts and analyses contained in the attached Environmental Assessment for the Construction of an addition to the GRPC dated July 14, 2004, I conclude that implementation of the Proposed Action would not have a considerable impact, either by itself or cumulatively with other projects at Scott AFB. Accordingly, the requirements of NEPA, the CEQ regulations, and 32 CFR 989 are fulfilled and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. The signing of this Finding of No Significant Impact completes the environmental impact analysis process under Air Force Regulations (AFR).


Shelley D. Christian, Col. USAF
Acting EPC Chairperson


DATE

Attachment:
Environmental Assessment

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFB	Air Force Base
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFMAN	Air Force Manual
AFR	Air Force Regulation
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AOC	areas of concern
BGP	Base General Plan
BMP	Best Management Practices
CEQ	Council of Environmental Quality
CES/CEV	Civil Engineering Squadron/Civil Environmental Flight
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COE	Corps of Engineers
dB	decibel
DESC	Defense Energy Support Center
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
EA	Environmental Assessment
EM	Engineer Manual
EMF	Environmental Management Flight
EO	Executive Order
EPC	Environmental Protection Committee
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIP	Federal Implementation Plan
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GRPC	Global Reach Planning Center
HQ	Headquarters
IAC	Illinois Administrative Code
IESPB	Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
INRMP	Integrated National Resources Management Plan
MGD	million gallons per day
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service

APPREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS (Cont'd)

ODCs	Ozone Depleting Chemicals
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROI	Region of Influence
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SMSA	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
TACO	Tiered Approach to Corrective Action Objectives
TO	Technical Orders
TRANSCOM	Transportation Command
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
USAF	United States Air Force
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 375th Civil Engineer Squadron at Scott Air Force Base (AFB), Illinois proposes to construct an addition to the Global Reach Planning Center (GRPC) located at 105 West Martin Street, Building 1907 at Scott AFB in Illinois. The GRPC is undergoing a Proposed Action to expand the facility to provide a functional, efficient, and comfortable meeting center for Air Force and Department of Defense (DoD) conference needs.

The GRPC is Air Mobility Command's (AMC) premiere conference facility for fulfilling Air Force and Department of Defense conference needs at Scott Air Force Base. Located between the United States Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) and Headquarters (HQ) AMC, the center is designed to support large single-conference events, or simultaneous smaller meetings, through a full complement of conference, seminar, and meeting rooms. The GRPC provides conferees a full array of services to meet their needs. The proposed addition, located on the southwest corner of the existing GRPC building, hereinafter known as the "Proposed Action", would expand the facility by approximately 2,500 square feet. This addition would enhance the facility's ability to provide a spacious and contemporary center in an environment that is conducive to conducting meetings.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared in accordance with the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969*, the Council on Environmental Quality regulations [40 Code of Federal Regulations, sections 1500-1508], and *Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7061, The Environmental Impact Analysis Process*, as promulgated by 32 CFR 989. This EA will focus on specific issues and concerns of the Proposed Action and the alternatives that could affect the environment of Scott AFB and the surrounding properties. Alternatives considered in the environmental assessment included taking no action and implementing the Proposed Action.

The Proposed Action is located at 105 West Martin Street, Building 1907, between TRANSCOM and HQ AMC at Scott AFB. Construction would affect approximately 2,500 square feet of property that is currently serving as a mowed turf grass area. Situated in southwestern Illinois, Scott AFB is located approximately 20 miles east of St. Louis, Missouri.

1.0 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Global Reach Planning Center (GRPC) is Air Mobility Command's (AMC) premiere conference facility for fulfilling Air Force and Department of Defense conference needs at Scott Air Force Base (AFB) (Figure 1-1). Located between the United States Transportation Command (TRANSCOM) and Headquarters (HQ) AMC (Figure 1-2), the center is designed to support large single-conference events, or simultaneous smaller meetings, through a full complement of conference, seminar, and meeting rooms. In order to accommodate an increasing number of events and attendees, the facility needs to be expanded. The current facility is insufficient to safely accommodate hospitality (food and beverage) or restroom breaks for large single events or several simultaneous small events. The addition will increase the number of restrooms available and provide dedicated space for hospitality breaks. The proposed improvements will also provide a necessary interior entrance to the back of the main auditorium and relocate the kitchen away from the main auditorium to reduce noise disturbances. This addition is necessary to make the facility more conducive to large events or multiple simultaneous small events.

1.2 NEED FOR ACTION

Due to the current size of the building, hospitality breaks during large conferences must take place in over-crowded hallways, with limited restroom availability. Over-crowded hallways that occur during breaks are a potential safety issue if an emergency situation were to occur. In addition, the number of small conferences that occur simultaneously must be curtailed in order to reduce disturbances in the hallways when breaks are taken while other events remain in session. This addition will allow AMC to increase the number of simultaneous small conferences and provide proper break facilities for both large and small events. Construction of this addition will reduce noise disturbances caused by the kitchen being located against the main auditorium wall and will also satisfy the requirement to have an interior entrance to the back of the main auditorium.

As indicated, operational concerns with the current facility are noise disturbances from the kitchen, lack of dedicated space for hospitality breaks leading to over-crowded/blocked hallways or event disturbances, and limited number of restroom facilities to accommodate large numbers of conference attendees. The over-crowded or blocked hallways that occur during conference breaks present a safety hazard in case of emergency and make it difficult to exit the building.

1.3 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this Environmental Assessment (EA) is to evaluate the potential impacts associated with the implementation of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative and to

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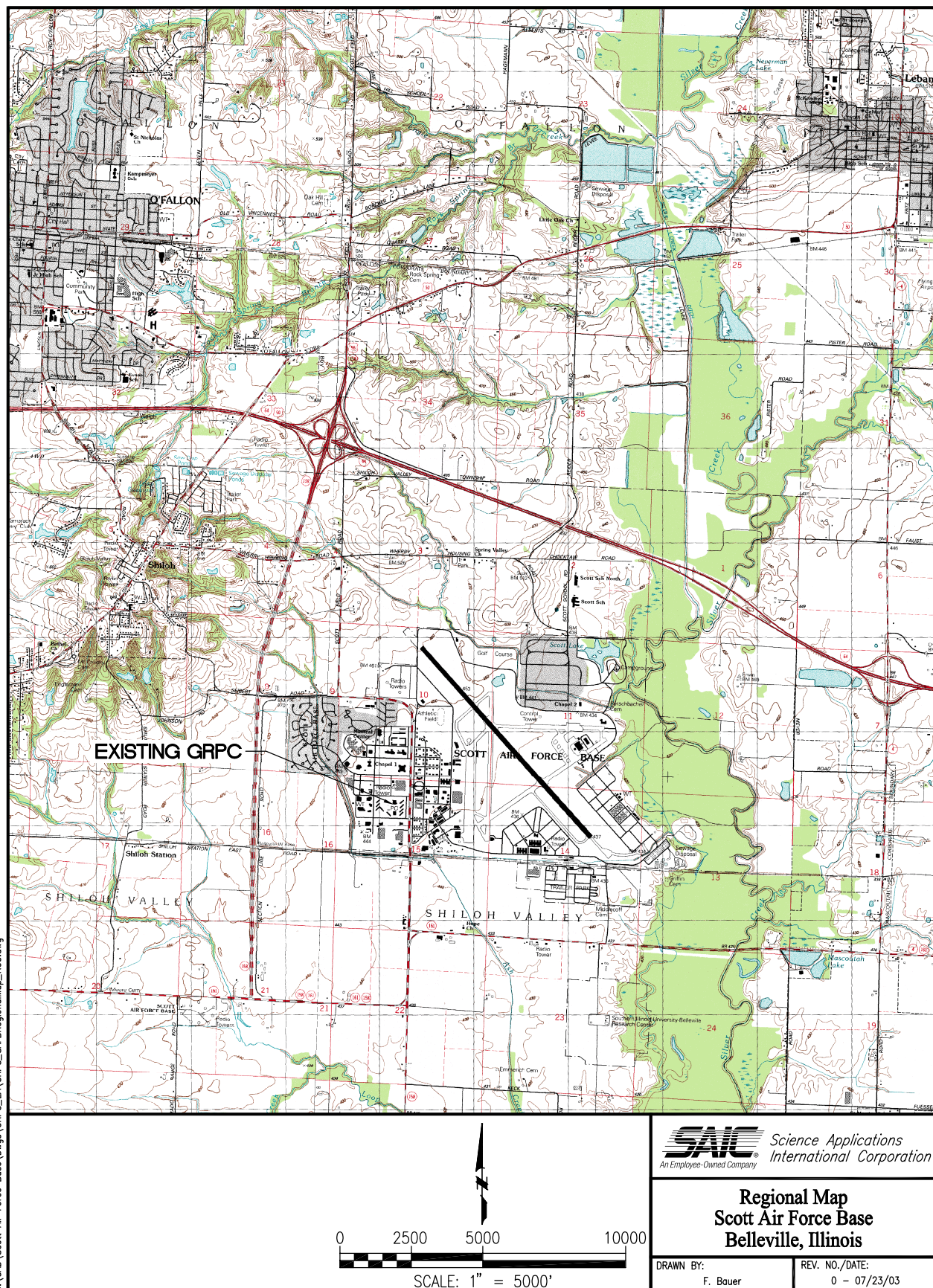


Figure 1-1. Regional Map

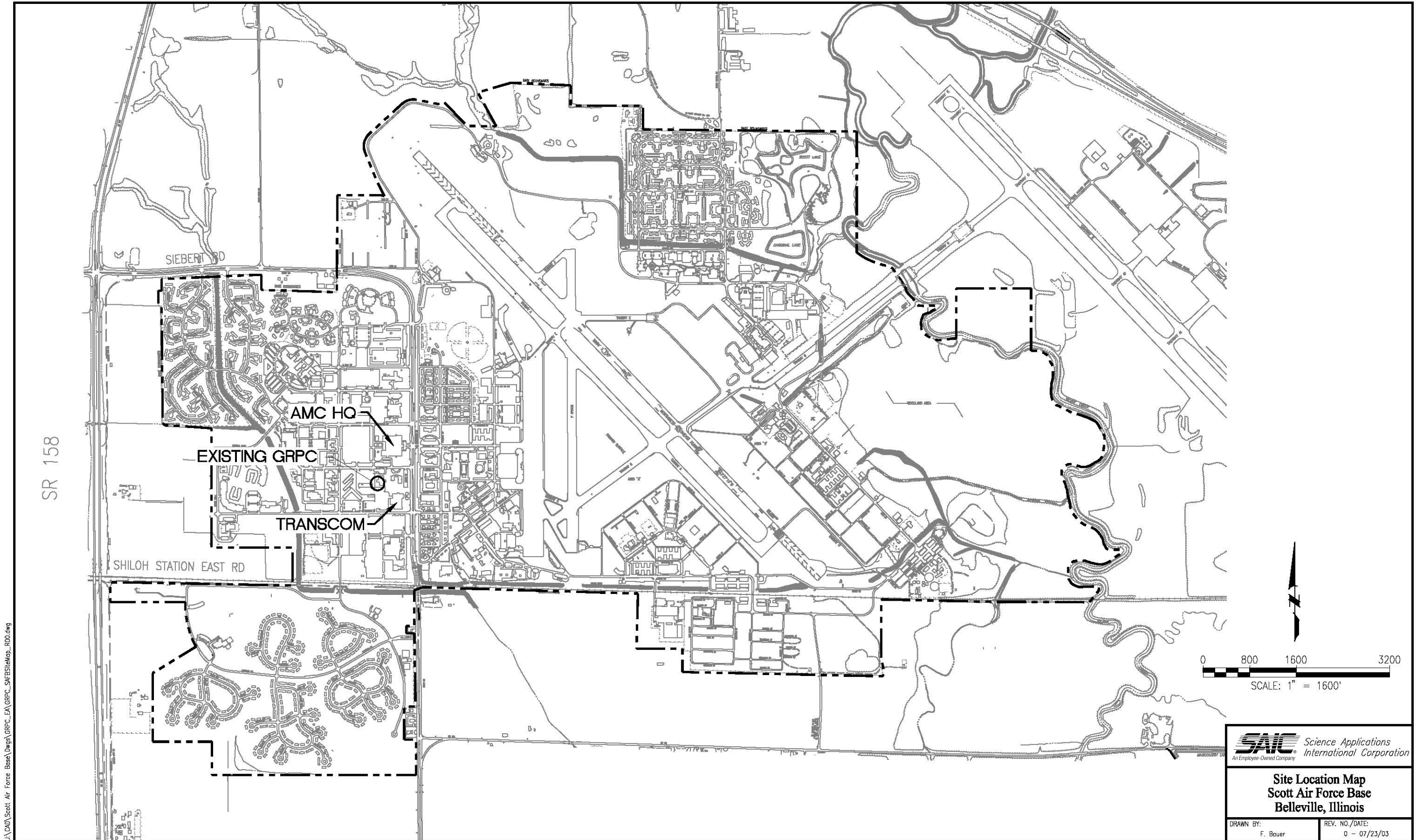


Figure 1-2. Site Location Map

determine the significance of those impacts. If the potential impacts are not considered significant, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be prepared.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE EA

This EA identifies, describes, and evaluates the potential environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative. Furthermore, this document includes an analysis of the impacts of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative as they relate to the following environmental and socioeconomic issues:

- Air Quality
- Noise
- Wastes, Hazardous Materials/Stored Fuel
- Land Use
- Safety and Occupational Health
- Water Resources
- Floodplains and Wetlands
- Biological Resources
- Environmental Management
- Geology and Soils
- Socioeconomics
- Cultural Resources
- Transportation
- Airspace/Airfield Operations
- Pollution Prevention
- Environmental Justice
- Transportation

1.5 DECISIONS THAT MUST BE MADE

The decision to be made will include selecting one of two alternatives described as follows:

Proposed Action: This alternative consists of the construction of a 2,500-square-foot addition to the existing GRPC. The addition will include an improved serving area, a reception area, and two new restroom facilities (Figure 1-3).

No-Action Alternative: The GRPC would remain status quo with this alternative. The No-Action Alternative would not meet the goal of the AMC to provide a safe and accommodating facility.

Upon review of this document, the 375th Airlift Wing Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) Chairperson at Scott AFB will ultimately decide which alternative to implement.

1.6 APPLICABLE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND REQUIRED COORDINATION

Following is a list of Air Force Instructions (AFI), Executive Orders (EO), Acts, Air Force Manuals (AFMAN), Engineer Manual (EM), Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Department of Defense Instructions (DoDI), and Technical Orders (TO) that are applicable to the Proposed Action.

- *National Environmental Policy Act*, Public Law 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, January 1, 1970

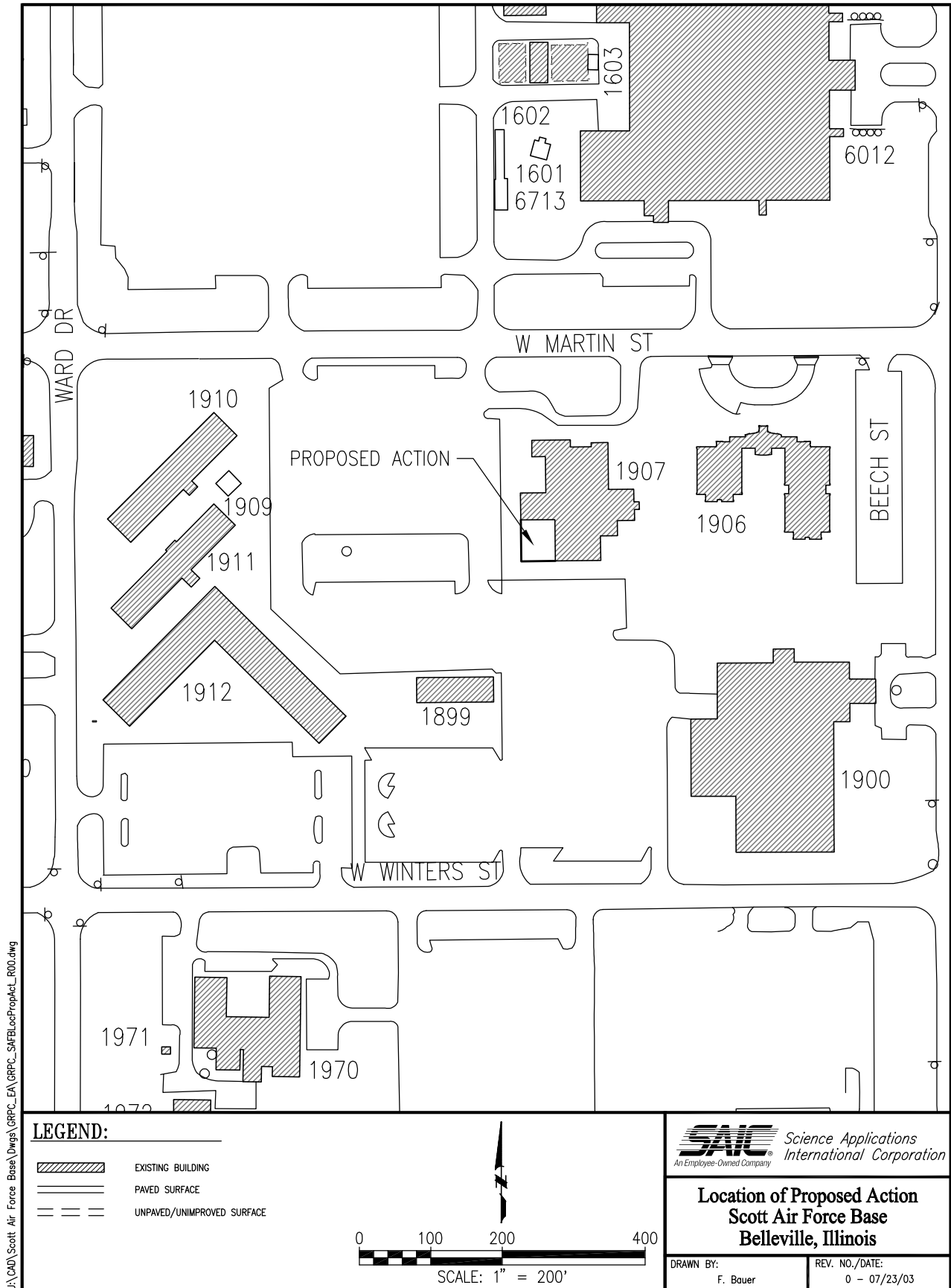


Figure 1-3. Location of Proposed Action

- Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, CFR parts 1500 through 1505
- Executive Order 11988 and 11990, *Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands*
- EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*
- *Clean Air Act* (1970, Amended 1990)
- Corps of Engineers (COE) Manual, EM 385-1-1, *Safety and Health Requirements*
- *32 CFR, Part 989, Environmental Impact Analysis Process*
- AFI 32-7062, *Air Force Comprehensive Planning*
- AFI 32-7064, *Natural Resources Management*
- AFI 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management*
- DoDI 4165.57 and AFI 32-7063, AICUZ Programs
- *29 CFR, Occupational Safety and Health Administration*
- AFMAN 32-1123, *Unified Facilities Guide*
- AFH 32-1084 *Civil Engineer Facility Requirements*
- *40 CFR 93.153, Air Conformity Determination*
- *Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) 1970*
- *Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (1980)*
- Tiered Approach to Corrective Action Objectives (TACO): 35 Ill. Adm. Code 742
- 40 CFR, Part 280 and 41 Illinois Administrative Code (IAC) 170 (underground storage tanks)
- *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986*

In addition to this list, coordination with regulatory agencies is discussed below.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is not typically notified of new construction, unless the project involves the demolition or alteration of a historical building or structure. Based upon the information contained in the *Archeological Assessment of Scott Air Force Base*

report and the Thomason and Associates *Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Buildings* conducted in 1992, the Proposed Action would not affect historical or cultural resources; therefore, SHPO approval would not be required prior to construction.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) would ultimately determine what permit requirements are pursuant to the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations, if the Proposed Action is chosen. Additional permits may be required for activities such as construction or extensions of sanitary/storm sewers and water mains and other related activities. In addition to the aforementioned requirements and prior to construction, a Digging Permit, AF Form 103, (Base Civil Engineering Work Clearance Request) is required under AFI 32-1031 and the *Illinois Underground Utility Facilities Damage Prevention Act, Public Act 86-0674*, amended 88-0681 and AFI 32-1031. This section is not all-inclusive, as environmental regulations and standards are frequently modified.

The 375th Civil Engineering Squadron/Civil Environmental Flight (CES/CEV) (Environmental Management Flight) would be notified immediately if an action or activity were observed that could adversely affect human health and/or the environment during implementation of the Proposed Action. This organization would take immediate action to correct the condition or contact IEPA for further guidance, if necessary. Best Management Practices (BMPs) are encouraged throughout the construction process.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the selection criteria for alternative sites that were considered but eliminated from further detailed study; details of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative; and past and reasonably foreseeable future actions relevant to cumulative impacts.

2.2 SELECTION CRITERIA FOR ALTERNATIVES

- 1) Minimum impact to the environment
- 2) Facility must be located adjacent to and contiguous with the GRPC
- 3) Facility should provide for an interior exit to the Main Auditorium
- 4) Provide additional restroom facilities
- 5) Provide additional space for hospitality events
- 6) Meet long-term development plans
- 7) Meet the Base General Plan provisions
- 8) Meet spatial requirements and enhance safety

Given that the purpose of the project is to construct an addition to the existing GRPC, it was not considered feasible to consider alternatives that were not adjacent or contiguous to the existing GRPC building. Possible alternatives adjacent to the existing GRPC building were considered and eliminated due to inadequate spatial requirements. As a result, alternatives that are considered in this EA include the No Action and the Proposed Action.

The Proposed Action was selected based upon the ability to meet the selection criteria listed above. The action is compatible with the May 2002 *Base General Plan* (BGP) (Woolpert, 2002). The BGP provides an illustration of Scott AFB's present and future capability to support its mission. The BGP is a stand-alone document prepared to respond to the Air Force's commitments to planning for future development and protecting the environment, as prescribed in the AFI 32-7062, *Air Force Comprehensive Planning*. The alternative sites considered but eliminated did not meet the above criteria for this type of mission.

2.3 ALTERNATIVE SITES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM DETAILED STUDY

Given the requirement for an interior exit to the main auditorium, the only reasonable locations for an addition to the existing structure were located along the two exterior stairwells on the southwest and southeast sides of the GRPC. The Proposed Action is located along the southwest side. A preliminary analysis of the site on the southeast side of the GRPC indicated several constraints. These constraints included existing landscaping, an existing brick wall that separates the parking lot from the GRPC, and the potential for encroachment on an adjacent park/break area that displays Air Force memorabilia. In addition, implementing the new construction on the east side of the building would not serve to increase restroom facilities as the existing restrooms are currently located on the east side of the building. In addition, the east side of the building

does not meet the spatial requirements necessary to expand the existing restrooms while accommodating the expanded hospitality facilities.

2.4 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES

The current GRPC (Building 1907) would remain as is with the No-Action Alternative.

2.5 DESCRIPTION OF PAST AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE ACTIONS RELEVANT TO CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The only known action in the foreseeable future that is relevant to cumulative impacts is the planned addition to the TRANSCOM facility. This facility is located approximately 300 feet southeast of the GRPC building and could potentially influence parking at the GRPC.

2.6 IDENTIFICATION OF PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The preferred alternative referred to as the Proposed Action includes constructing a 2,500 square foot addition to the existing GRPC. The addition would be located along the southwest side of the GRPC in an area that is currently serving as mowed turf grass.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the environmental components that could be affected by the construction and operation of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternatives. Section 3.0 serves as a baseline for evaluating the environmental status of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternatives. Additionally, this EA addresses the following environmental issues:

- Air Quality
- Noise
- Wastes, Hazardous Materials, and Stored Fuels
- Water Resources, to include Floodplains and Wetlands
- Biological Resources
- Socioeconomic Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Land Use
- Transportation Systems
- Airspace/Airfield Operations
- Safety and Occupational Health
- Environmental Management and Pollution Prevention
- Geology and Soils
- Environmental Justice
- Indirect and Cumulative Impacts.

The aforementioned issues are not listed in order of significance.

3.2 AIR QUALITY

Scott AFB is in the St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Although the East St. Louis ozone monitoring station reflects compliance with the standard, the St. Louis SMSA has been designated by the USEPA as a non-attainment area for ozone.

The *Clean Air Act* (42 USC 7401 et seq., as amended) established a number of programs and permitting processes designed to protect and improve air quality. Section 176(c) of the *Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990*, 42 USC, Section 7506(c), establishes a conformity requirement for federal agencies which has been implemented by regulation *40 CFR Part 93, Subpart B*. There are no air quality issues associated with the area chosen for the Proposed Action.

3.3 NOISE

DoDI 4165 establishes and requires military branches to develop, implement, and maintain an Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) program for installations with flying operations. AFI 32-7063, AICUZ program sets forth the policy, responsibilities, and requirements of the program. Topics covered include program objectives, responsibilities, land use compatibility guidelines, and AICUZ studies and updating. This program is designed to provide information

on flight operations and compatibility guidelines to local planners to help them mitigate the noise impacts of military aircraft operations. The AICUZ program uses information on aircraft types, flight patterns, power settings, numbers of operations, and time of day or night to estimate average busy-day noise levels. This estimation is accomplished by using the NOISEMAP computer model and the results are expressed in terms of the day-night average sound level. Noise level contours based on the computer noise model NOISEMAP show that the noise levels at the GRPC are below 65 decibels (dB) (Figure 3-1). Areas with noise levels above 75 dB are generally restricted from residential uses. According to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), no restrictions apply to areas with noise levels below 65dB (14 CFR 150). The FAA also requires analysis of noise impacts for certain projects involving civil airports expressed in the same terms (FAA Order 5050.4A). Noise standards are also addressed in Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards and implemented by regulation 29 *CFR* 1910.95. The Department of Labor administers the regulations that are applicable at construction sites and buildings at Scott AFB.

Ambient noise sources in the vicinity of the location of the Proposed Action include aircraft from the flight line and normal vehicular traffic on the streets surrounding the GRPC.

3.4 WASTES, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, AND STORED FUELS

The RCRA established statutory requirements that are the basis of the hazardous waste regulations. These regulations are found at 40 *CFR* 260-279. Corresponding state regulations identifying and listing hazardous wastes and standards applicable to generators of hazardous wastes are found at 35 IAC 721-722. Hazardous chemicals and materials are defined in 29 *CFR* 1900.1200. Legal requirements regarding emergency planning and reporting of hazardous and toxic chemicals are noted in the *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act* (EPCRA).

The *Final Multi-Site Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation* (1995) documents a possible area of concern (AOC) site located at Building 1907. The site was initially suspected of having one or more oil/water separators. However, further investigation of the site indicated that these units were actually grease traps. Four grease traps were eventually identified in Building 1907 and were associated with the historical use of the building as a dining hall. The grease traps were backfilled during renovations for the current GRPC and the study concluded that there was no source of contamination at Building 1907. A decision of No Further Response Action Planned was recommended. The current GRPC underwent extensive renovations in 1995 to convert the facility from a dining hall to the current use as a conference center. Given the extent of the recent renovations it was determined that lead-based paints and asbestos-containing materials are not likely to be encountered during the construction of the new addition (Carolyn Byrd, pers. comm.).

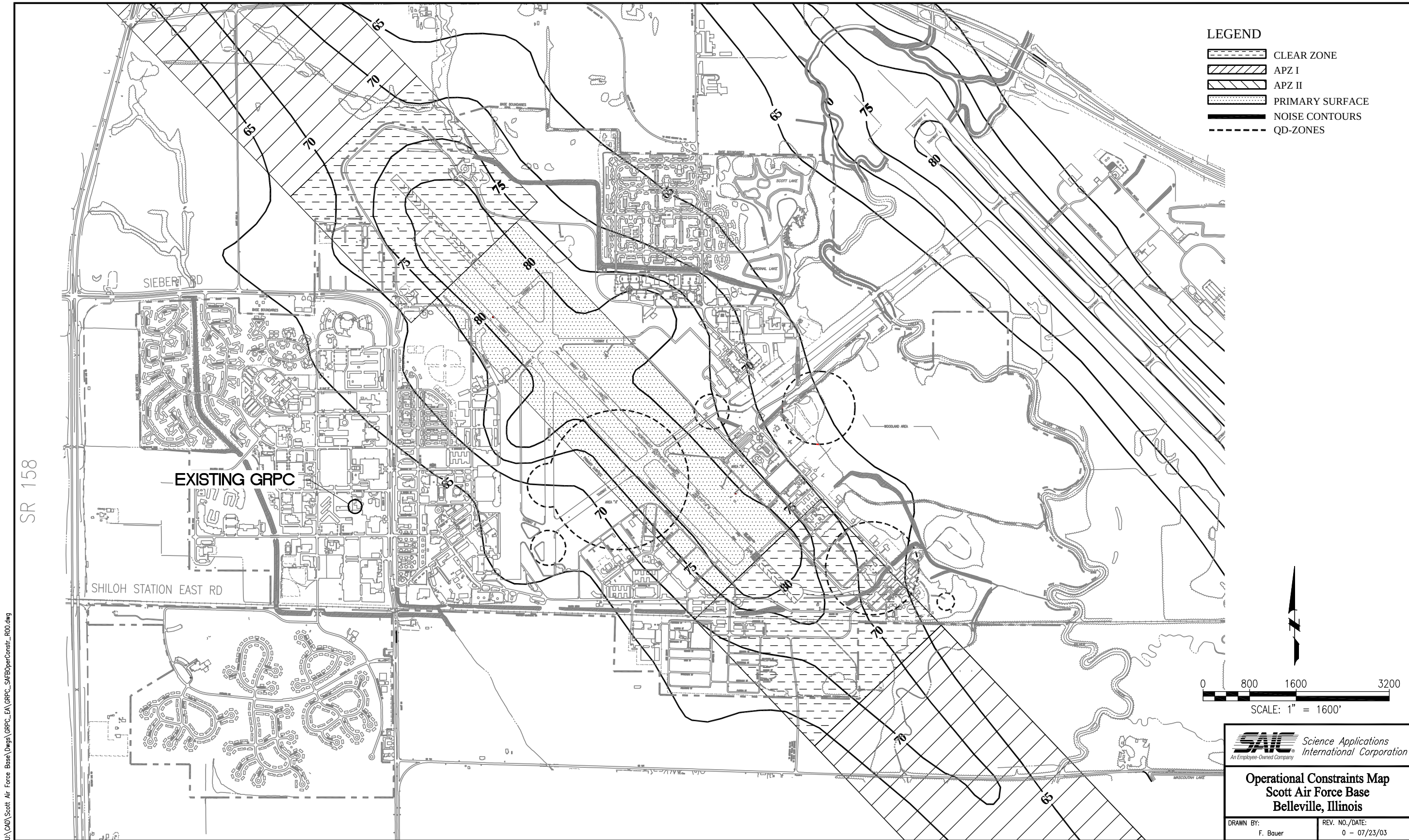


Figure 3-1. Operational Constraints Map

3.5 WATER RESOURCES – FLOODPLAINS AND WETLANDS

The *Clean Water Act of 1977*, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., regulates water quality; these regulations may be found at *40 CFR, Subchapter D*. Scott AFB lies in an area of southwestern Illinois that lacks aquifers of regional significance. Precipitation is the primary source of groundwater recharge in the project area. Most communities in St. Clair County, including Scott AFB and several communities in the Granite City area in Madison County, obtain their water from the Mississippi River through the Illinois-American Water Company.

Ash Creek and Silver Creek are the main drainage points of Scott AFB. Ash Creek originates approximately one mile northwest of the base near Shiloh, Illinois. From its origin, Ash Creek flows through the base and abuts the rear of the Commissary before discharging into Silver Creek. Silver Creek has a drainage area of 395 square miles upstream of Scott AFB. The creek typically has steep mud banks, low stream gradient, and turbid water. The watershed primarily comprises farmland. Additionally, Scott AFB is drained by overland flow through diversion structures, field tiles, storm sewers, drainage ditches, and culverts. About 60% of the base is drained by Silver Creek and the remaining area is drained by Ash Creek (Woolpert, 2002). Stormwater runoff from the existing GRPC is collected from the roof and conveyed through downspouts onto the surrounding parking lots and also onto the location of the proposed addition.

An on-site sewage treatment plant serves Scott AFB with a capacity of two million gallons per day (MGD). The sewage flow averages about 1.45 MGD. The plant provides tertiary treatment, and the effluent is discharged to a tributary of Silver Creek at the southeast part of the base (Woolpert, 2002). The construction of an addition to the GRPC will require a tie-in to an existing open sewer pit located on the west side of the building. The current condition of the sewer is such that it is in violation of building codes requiring the separation of storm water runoff from sanitary sewers.

The *Clean Water Act*, noted earlier in this section, sets the basic structure that regulates discharges and dredged materials that could impact wetlands or waters of the U.S. Many other laws and regulations, such as the *Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act*, the *North American Wetlands Conservation Act*, and the *Endangered Species Act*, are also applicable to wetlands protection. By definition, wetlands are transitional lands between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at the surface or the land is covered by shallow water (Cowardin, et al. 1979). Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Per the Federal Interagency Committee on Wetland Delineation (1989), jurisdictional wetlands are those that are found to contain:

- 1) Hydrophytes (plants that grow in water or on soils periodically deficient in oxygen due to inundation by water)
- 2) Hydric soils (soils that are saturated, ponded, or flooded long enough to produce anaerobic conditions)

- 3) Wetland hydrologic conditions (permanent or periodic inundation or soil saturation to the surface)

EO 11988 of May 24, 1977, entitled *Floodplain Management*, defines a floodplain and establishes a policy of avoiding impacts to floodplains, when practicable. Facility design and construction, real property acquisition, maintenance activities, real property disposal, and natural resource program implementation actions must comply with EO 11988. The basis for this guidance includes the *Clean Water Act*, *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA), 42 USC 4321 et. Seq. NEPA, the *National Flood Insurance Act of 1968*, 42 USC 4001, et seq., the *Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973*, and Public Law 93-235, 87 Statute 975. Based upon a review of the 1985 Federal Emergency Management Agency 100-year floodplain map and the aforementioned definition of wetlands, the Proposed Action is not located in or near a wetland or floodplain (Figure 3-2).

Groundwater

Pennsylvanian bedrock underlies Scott AFB at a depth of approximately 85 feet. Underlying the Pennsylvanian bedrock is the Chesterian Series sandstone. Wells in this sandstone yield 20 to 50 gallons per minute. Other aquifers in the vicinity of the base include alluvial aquifers located along Silver Creek. Yields from these aquifers are insufficient for use as potable water or for irrigation (Woolpert, 2002).

3.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

AFI 32-7064, *Integrated Natural Resources Management*, and the *Endangered Species Act*, address biological resources. During the botanical surveys conducted on September 19, 2001, no plants listed as endangered by the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board (IESPB) were found within Scott AFB. Although no botanical endangered species were discovered, suitable habitat does exist for many federally and state listed species within the Scott AFB boundaries.

A single federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sadalis*) was captured during a study conducted by personnel from the U.S. Engineer Research and Development Center in July 2001. The Indiana bat was identified along Silver Creek near the confluence of Carolina Creek (USAERDC, 2002). Although suitable habitat exists for the Indiana bat at Scott AFB, none exists in the vicinity of the Proposed Action.

State threatened or endangered avian species identified at Scott AFB include the brown creeper, red-shouldered hawk, and little blue heron. Due to low numbers and significant loss of floodplain forest habitat, the State of Illinois (State of Illinois, 2001) considers the brown creeper a threatened species. A red-shouldered hawk, typically found in riparian floodplain forests with mature hardwood trees, was detected within the study area and is also a state threatened species (State of Illinois, 2001). The presence of a little blue heron (state endangered) was noted incidentally during the 2001 bird survey. The endangered and threatened species specified in this document are not present at the site of the Proposed Action, nor does suitable habitat for these species exist at this location.

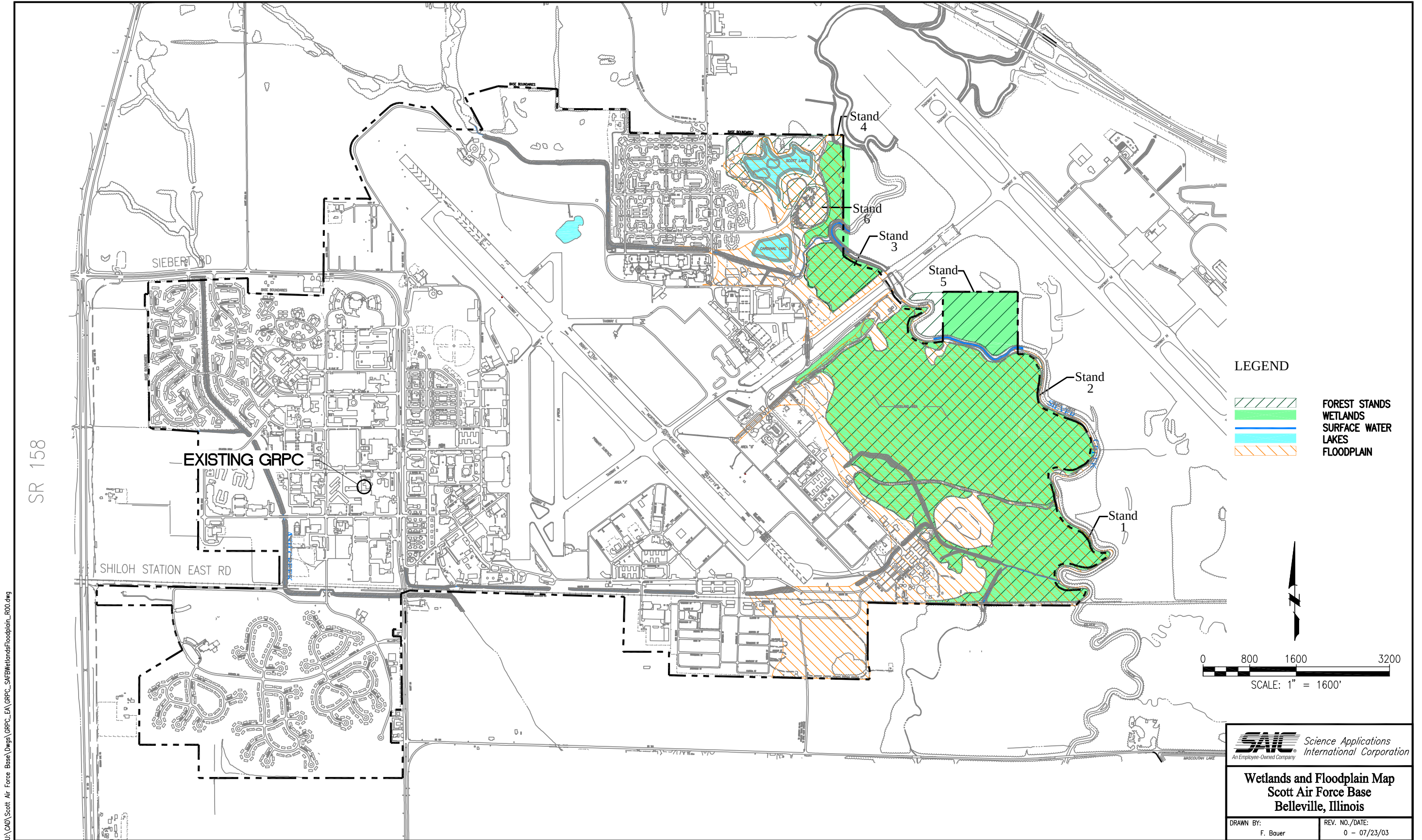


Figure 3-2. Wetlands and Floodplain Map

3.7 SOCIOECONOMICS

Socioeconomic resources are described in this section using demographic and employment measures, which are key factors influencing housing demand, education needs, and infrastructure requirements. The Proposed Action affects a relatively small number of personnel, and the socioeconomic impacts of the action will be confined primarily to the employment and income generated from construction activities.

The Location and Region of Influence (ROI) for the Proposed Action is Scott AFB, located in St. Clair County, Illinois, about 20 miles east of the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The base comprises approximately 2,500 acres and is located in a predominantly agricultural area. The base is immediately south of Interstate Highway 64, near the cities of O'Fallon and Belleville (Figure 1-1). The socioeconomic ROI for an analysis of this type is generally defined by the residence patterns of current installation personnel, the number of personnel associated with the action under consideration, and the value of any construction associated with the action. Construction firms and workers are expected to originate from O'Fallon, Illinois or other regions surrounding Scott AFB.

The population of St. Clair County in 2000 was approximately 256,599 (U.S. Census Bureau). There are approximately 11,000 persons employed by Scott AFB (8,100 military, 2,800 civilians) and an estimated 8,500 military retirees in the area who use Scott AFB services (Woolpert, 2002). The total Scott AFB community, on- and off-base, comprises approximately 30,900 military and civilian personnel and their families (Woolpert, 2002).

3.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historical and cultural resources are protected under the *National Historic Preservation Act* (16 USC 470a-470w); Executive Order 11593, *Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment*; the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act* (16 USC 469-469c); the *Historic Sites Act* (16 USC 461-467); and the *Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act*. Federal agencies must provide an opportunity for comment and consultation with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation when an action has the potential to affect historic or cultural sites. *AFI 32-7065, Cultural Resources Management*, must be complied with as well.

The National Park Service conducted an archeological assessment of Scott AFB in 1992. Archeological potentials for the site of the Proposed Action are identified as “highly disturbed” (Figure 3-3) and as having “an extremely low potential for the identification of additional cultural resources.”

Based upon a visual site inspection and archival search at the Proposed Action, no historical resources (e.g., historical buildings, archeological sites or monuments) were identified (Figure 3-4). The *Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Buildings and Structures on Scott Air Force Base, Illinois*, dated June 1992, did not list Building 1907 as a historical building or structure.

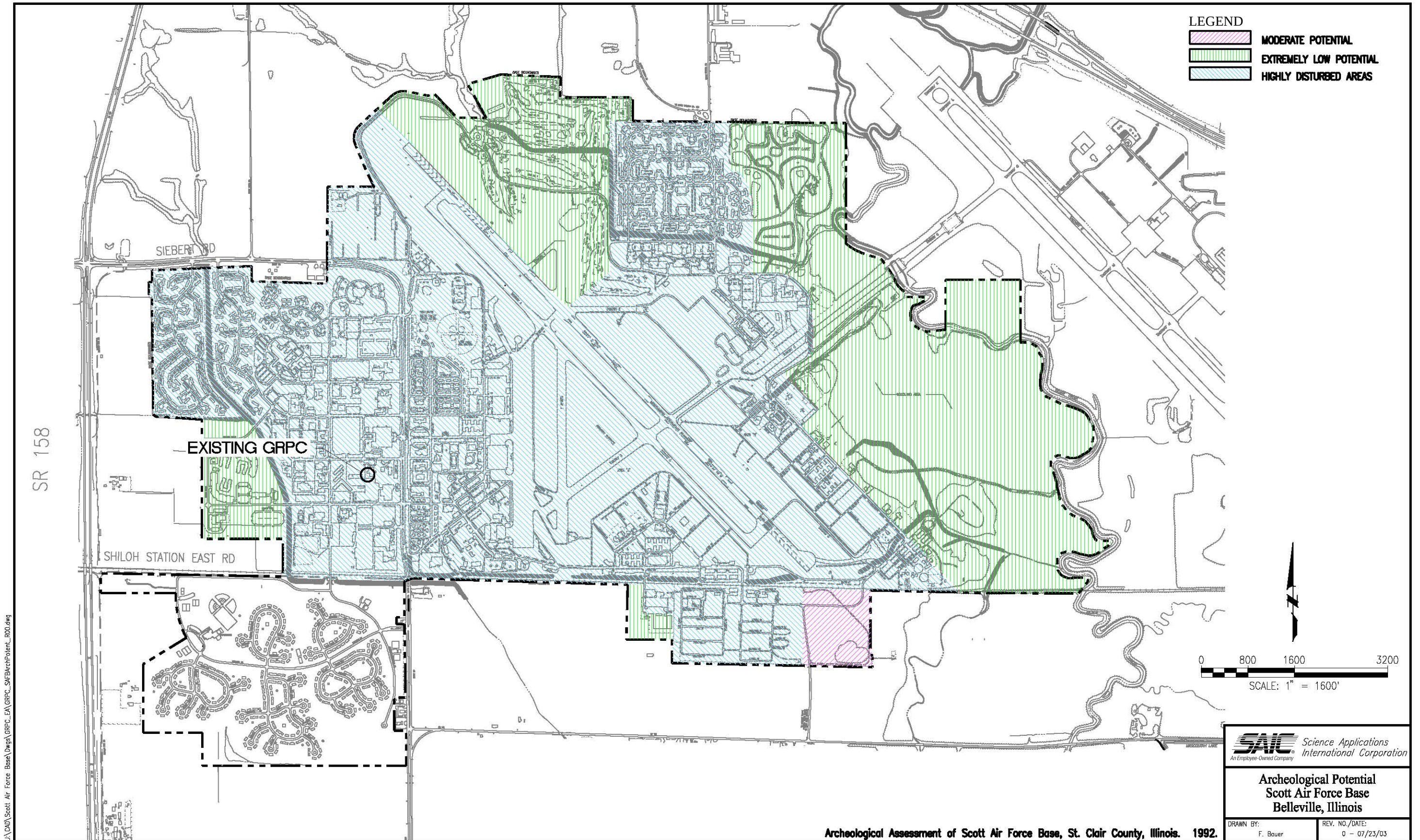


Figure 3-3. Archeological Potential at Scott Air Force Base



Figure 3-4. Historic District

3.9 LAND USE

Originally, the land was tall prairie grass and mixed hardwood forest. Immediately prior to acquisition by the government, the land use was agricultural. Since that time, land management has included construction sites, residential and commercial use, and permanent mowed turf grass (*Integrated National Resources Management Plan* [INRMP], 2002). The proposed addition will replace 2,500 square feet of land currently in use as mowed turf grass. Surrounding land use is classified as highly disturbed (National Park Service, 1992). Based on the BGP (Woolpert, 2002), existing and future land use (Figure 3-5) for the portion of Scott AFB in the vicinity of the GRPC is classified as administrative. Land uses immediately adjacent to the Proposed Action include the following:

- North – parking lot, Building 1600 (AMC HQ)
- East – Building 1906 (Huyser House)
- South – parking lot, Building 1900 (TRANSCOM)
- West – parking lot, enlisted billeting

3.10 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Traffic congestion in the vicinity of the Proposed Action is generated from all types of activities conducted at Scott AFB. Vehicles, including semi-trailer trucks, construction vehicles, buses, and government and privately owned vehicles, pass by the area on an intermittent/daily basis. Weekdays are considerably more busy than weekends.

3.11 AIRSPACE/AIRFIELD OPERATIONS

Based upon the Operational Constraints map included in the BGP (Figure 3-1), the Proposed Action is not located in an airspace or airfield operations area. Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-260-01 (formerly AFI 32-1123) states that construction must be more than 1,000 feet from the runway centerline, and constructed structures should be under a 7:1 ratio from the 1000-foot line, to meet specific airspace/airfield operations criteria. The Proposed Action must also be constructed at least 125 feet from the edge of all existing aircraft parking aprons to meet apron clearance criteria in UFC 3-260-01.

3.12 SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Factors involving primary occupational safety and health issues are addressed in 29 CFR of the OSHA. The Department of Labor administers these regulations that are applicable at construction sites and buildings at Scott AFB. If the Proposed Action is implemented, all applicable provisions of the Corps of Engineers Manual, EM 385-1-1, *General Safety Requirements*, must be practiced. Additionally, OSHA announced that its final steel erection standard went into effect January 18, 2002 (*Federal Register*, July 17, 2001).

There are no safety and occupational health issues related to the Proposed Action

3.13 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The geology of St. Clair County includes Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and Cenozoic unconsolidated materials. Pennsylvanian Age bedrock underlies these materials at a depth of approximately 85 feet below the surface and includes shales, sandstone, limestone, and coal. Water bearing Chesterian Series sandstone lies beneath the Pennsylvanian bedrock.

According to the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (2003) the Herron No. 6 coal bed underlies Scott AFB at a depth of 90 to 200 feet below the surface. There are abandoned coalmines located approximately one mile southwest of the Scott AFB runway. No mining has occurred under the base property.

Scott AFB is located within Seismic Zone IX, which contains the New Madrid Fault Zone. The fault zone extends from Cairo, Illinois on the Ohio River southward through New Madrid, Missouri. No major earthquakes have occurred along this fault since 1812.

The predominant soils at Scott AFB are silt loam and silty clay loam occurring to depths of sixteen inches. These soils are fertile because of their development from a tall grass prairie and mixed hardwood ecosystem. Soils in the area of the Proposed Action are described as Virden silt loam with a 0-3 percent slope.

3.14 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

The United States Air Force (USAF) recognizes the importance of pollution prevention (P2) in protecting the environment, achieving compliance objectives, and reducing waste disposal costs. Successful P2 programs including recycling, waste minimization, product substitution, and process changes, among other strategies, are planned or underway at Air Force installations worldwide. The Air Force's environmental programs must do more today than ever before, and with increased cost-effectiveness.

Most tenant activities at Scott AFB participate in the recycling program. If the Proposed Action were implemented, the selected contractor would participate as well. All ferrous and non-ferrous metals from the project must be recycled. The contractor would also recycle general administrative refuse associated with this project. This refuse could include cardboard, mark 1 and 2 plastic bottles, metals, glass, aluminum and steel cans, and mixed paper. All recyclable material must be turned into the Base Recycling Center located at Building 3286. Hours of operation are between 0730 to 1500 Monday through Friday and 0730 to 1100 on Saturdays.

3.15 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

St. Clair County is a large, demographically diverse county, with communities ranging from urban areas of East St. Louis and Belleville to small rural towns east and west of Scott AFB. The 2000 census data indicated that the population of St. Clair County was approximately 67.9 percent Caucasian and 34.3 percent minorities, with the predominant minority described as African-American; 2.2 percent of the county's population is considered Hispanic. There are no low-income or minority disadvantaged populations in the area of the Proposed Action.

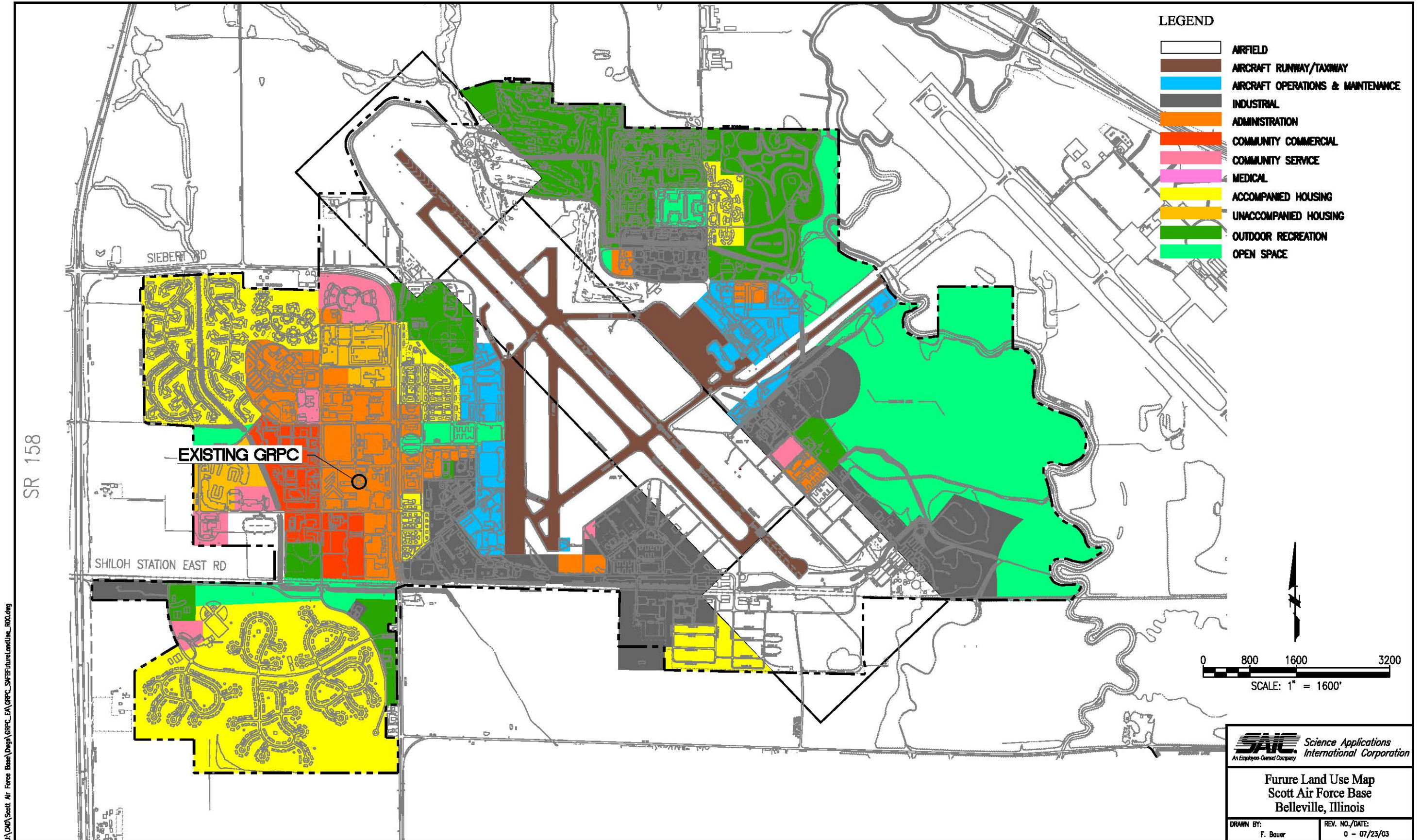


Figure 3-5. Future Land Use Map

3.16 INDIRECT AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The portion of Scott AFB in which the Proposed Action is located is considered to be an improved area that is highly disturbed. Potential cumulative impacts were assessed using information obtained from the BGP. The current BGP lists proposed construction and demolition projects at Scott AFB in the foreseeable future. At this time, the nearest proposed improvement is an addition to the TRANSCOM facility, located approximately 300 feet south of the GRPC building. There are no other known indirect or cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Action.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Environmental consequences of the Proposed Action and the No-Action Alternative are addressed in this section. The Proposed Action would include new construction at the southwest corner of the existing GRPC (Building 1907). The No-Action Alternative includes taking no action to improve the GRPC, thereby remaining status quo.

The analysis process determines the consequences of each action and the anticipated impact(s) that the action could have, if implemented. The Proposed Action and No-Action Alternatives could generate no impact in relation to the environmental issues, or encompass environmental consequences that may fall into the following categories (see Table 4-1):

Table 4-1 Description of Environmental Consequences

Short-term (effects caused during the construction and/or initial operation of the action)
Long-term (effects caused after the action has been completed and/or the action is in full and complete operation or effects of the action if not approved)
Irreversible (those effects caused by the proposal that cannot be reversed)
Irretrievable (effects caused by an alternative that change outputs or commodities (e.g. trees, cattle, hiking, fishing) of land's use <i>and</i> must be reversible)
Positive (constructive, progressive effects)
Negative (harmful, destructive, unsafe, risky)
Minor (trivial, irrelevant, inconsequential)
Major (vital, primary, important)
Adverse (unfavorable, undesirable, harsh)
Direct (caused by the action and occur at the same time and place)
Indirect (caused by the action and effects occur later in time or farther removed in distance, but reasonably foreseeable)
Cumulative (nonrelated actions that have, are, or probably would occur in the same locality)

A **significant** impact, as it applies to NEPA, requires considerations of both context and intensity. The following descriptions are brief and do not cover all aspects of the terminology. Context means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the Proposed Action. Intensity refers to the severity of impact. Responsible officials must bear in mind that more than one agency may make decisions about partial aspects of a major action. Impacts may be both beneficial and adverse. Intensity also includes the degree to which the Proposed Action and alternatives affects public health or safety. A summary table of the environmental resources that are determined to be impacted by the alternatives is provided in Section 4.19.

4.2 AIR QUALITY

4.2.1 Proposed Action

Recovery of Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODCs), Class I and II listed in Attachment 2 of AFI 32-7080, from vacated buildings, resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action, must be returned to the government. The ODCs may not be sold or given away to private industry unless otherwise specified by the government.

A conformity determination would not be required, as the total of direct and indirect emissions from construction activities at the site of the Proposed Action are below *de minimis* thresholds specified at 40 CFR 93.153(b)(1). Specifically stated, the Proposed Action would not increase emissions over baseline emission levels. The statutory requirements of conformity are included in the *Clean Air Act*, section 176(c) and requires EPA to publish regulations requiring federal actions to conform to applicable State or Federal Implementation Plans (SIPs or FIPs) to ensure the actions do not interfere with strategies employed to attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The EPA proposed conformity regulations entitled *Determining Conformity of General Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans*. These were put into effect on January 31, 1994. The intent of the conformity ruling is to ensure that federal actions do not adversely affect the timely attainment and maintenance of air quality standards. Air Force personnel and installation planners will need to analyze each Air Force action in accordance with EPA regulation 40 CFR 93, to ensure conformity with the applicable SIP or FIP. The conformity analysis examines the impacts of the direct and indirect air emissions from a proposed Air Force action and determines whether the action conforms to the applicable SIP or FIP. The U.S. Air Force Conformity Guide will assist installation personnel in determining when and why Air Force actions must be analyzed for conformity with SIPs, who to consult, and how long the conformity process will take. Moreover, the Proposed Action would be in compliance or consistent with all relevant requirements and milestones contained in the Illinois State Implementation Plan. Contractor(s) and subcontractor(s) of this project must comply with these regulations, to include 42 USC 7418(a) (state and local requirements).

A **short-term minor adverse** increase in emissions from equipment and vehicles would occur during the construction phase of the Proposed Action, i.e., transportation of refuse in open vehicles. Fugitive dust and particulate matter would be emitted into the air from access roads, stockpiles, embankments, and/or other work areas. Water sprinkling would be the preferred method of controlling fugitive dust, especially if a nuisance or road hazard due to fugitive dust particulate arises, or is anticipated due to windy or dry weather conditions.

4.2.2 No-Action Alternative

If the No-Action Alternative were implemented, no construction equipment or vehicles would be mobilized. Therefore, no increases in emissions or particulate matter would result and **no impacts** to air quality would occur.

4.3 NOISE

4.3.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would generate **short-term, minor adverse impacts** throughout the construction phase of the project. The amount of noise generated from construction and operational activities would be negligible and temporary. Impacts due to construction noise could be mitigated by limiting construction to the hours of 0800-1700. Post-construction noise levels surrounding the GPRC would remain at pre-construction levels.

4.3.2 No-Action Alternative

If the No-Action Alternative were implemented, no construction activities would occur on site thus causing no increase in construction related noise. Therefore, **no impacts** to noise related issues are anticipated if this alternative were selected.

4.4 WASTES, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, AND STORED FUELS

4.4.1 Proposed Action

Asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint materials, paints containing chromate, and/or transformers containing PCB fluid are prohibited from use in the completion of the Proposed Action. Noncompliance could generate Notices of Violation for Scott AFB and legal action could be implemented against the accountable contractor.

The Contracting Officer, through the Environmental Management Flight (EMF), must approve all pesticide applications at the proposed facility. A label and Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) of the insecticide must be available for review. After treatment (if approved), the amount (meaning insecticide + water), percentage used (.05%, 1.0%, etc.) of the insecticide, and total square feet of treatment must be submitted to the Environmental Management Flight.

Hazardous materials such as petroleum products used during construction activities would be restricted and the generation of hazardous waste is not anticipated. If a Contractor cannot avoid generating hazardous waste, the waste must be disposed of according to contract specifications and environmental laws. Improper usage of hazardous materials or disposal of hazardous wastes during construction activities could result in a Notice of Violation from the IEPA, thereby leading to possible fines and litigation.

There would be **no impact** to the environment from wastes, hazardous materials and stored fuels if this alternative were chosen.

4.4.2 No-Action Alternative

If the No-Action Alternative were implemented, no construction would occur at the site and no hazardous materials would be generated or disturbed. Therefore, **no impacts** to the environment from wastes or hazardous materials are anticipated if the No-Action Alternative were selected.

4.5 WATER RESOURCES

4.5.1 Proposed Action

No short-term adverse impacts to surface water or groundwater quality are anticipated from implementation of the Proposed Action. Review of FEMA flood maps and an on-site survey indicated that no floodplains or wetlands were present at the project location; as a result, both alternatives would have **no impact** to existing wetlands or floodplains at Scott AFB. All appropriate measures and BMPs would be taken during construction activities to minimize impacts to surface water quality.

It is anticipated that the construction of the addition will contribute additional stormwater runoff to the south parking lot. Currently runoff from the roof of the GRPC is conveyed by downspouts onto the mowed turf grass at the location of the Proposed Action. The impermeable surface area created by the addition will produce a **long-term minor adverse impact** by reducing infiltration and increasing the rate at which runoff enters the parking lot.

4.5.2 No-Action Alternative

There would be **no impact** to surface water, groundwater, wetlands, or floodplains if this action were implemented. If construction does not occur, existing conditions at the GRPC would remain the same. The area that is currently mowed turf grass would remain as a permeable surface and allow stormwater infiltration into the ground water.

4.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.6.1 Proposed Action

Because the project area currently serves as mowed turf grass and does not provide habitat for biological resources, **no adverse impacts** to biological resources are anticipated from implementation of the Proposed Action.

4.6.2 No-Action Alternative

Implementation of the No-Action Alternative would allow the mowed turf grass area to remain status quo. Therefore, **no impacts** to biological resources are anticipated.

4.7 SOCIOECONOMICS

4.7.1 Proposed Action

A **short-term positive impact** is anticipated for the construction industry and local economy, if the Proposed Action is implemented. The proposed project will not increase the number of users at the GRPC and therefore **no impact** to housing demands, populations, or educational needs are anticipated if the Proposed Action is implemented.

4.7.2 No-Action Alternative

If the No-Action Alternative were implemented socioeconomic resources at Scott Air Force Base would remain status quo, therefore this alternative would cause **no impact** to socioeconomic resources.

4.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.8.1 Proposed Action

No impacts are anticipated from the Proposed Action; **however**, the discovery of an artifact or historical object would require all construction activities to cease until the Cultural Resource Specialist and/or the Base Historian is notified. Construction activities must not proceed until the aforementioned personnel provide approval. Archeological resources on either public or Native American lands cannot be excavated, removed, damaged, or otherwise altered without a permit (32 CFR 229.4(a)(5)(b) and approval from the Cultural Resources Specialist at Scott AFB.

4.8.2 No-Action Alternative

There would be **no impact** to cultural and/or historical resources if the No Action Alternative were selected. If construction does not occur, excavation of cultural resources, i.e., artifacts, would not occur as part of this project.

4.9 LAND USE

4.9.1 Proposed Action

An addition to the existing facility would be constructed, consequently changing the current land use from a mowed turf grass area to a building. The Proposed Action would be considered a long-term conversion of land use. This minor change in land use is in agreement with the overall future land use described in the BGP and therefore **no land use impacts** are anticipated.

4.9.2 No-Action Alternative

If the No-Action Alternative were implemented, no changes in land use would occur at the site. The land use in the vicinity of the GRPC would remain as mowed turf grass. Therefore, **no impacts** to land use are anticipated if this alternative were selected

4.10 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

4.10.1 Proposed Action

Short-term minor increases in traffic are anticipated during construction, and could increase road hazards to the public during the construction phases of the Proposed Action. Construction traffic is anticipated to have a **short-term minor adverse impact** to the public, pending completion of the facility. An increase in traffic flow from daily activities at the Proposed Action would be negligible; as a result, **no long-term impacts** are anticipated.

4.10.2 No-Action Alternative

If the No-Action Alternative were implemented, no construction activities would occur. Therefore, **no impacts** to transportation systems are anticipated if the No-Action Alternative were to be selected.

4.11 AIRSPACE/AIRFIELD OPERATIONS

4.11.1 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is located outside of any airspace or airfield operations areas and therefore, **no impacts** to airspace or airfield operations are anticipated.

4.11.2 No-Action Alternative

The proposed construction site would remain undisturbed and in its original condition under the No-Action Alternative; therefore, **no impact** to airspace or airfield operations in this area would occur.

4.12 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

4.12.1 Proposed Action

No impact to occupational and construction workers are anticipated, provided they comply with OSHA regulations and standards during construction activities.

Construction of the Proposed Action would result in a **long-term positive improvement** to safety. Construction of the expanded facility would reduce crowding in the hallways during conference breaks and allow for improved access to emergency exits.

4.12.2 No-Action Alternative

Remaining status quo is anticipated to have **negative short- and long-term impacts** to the safety of personnel using the GRPC. If the GRPC remains status quo, the crowded hallways remain a potential safety issue in emergency situations.

4.13 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.13.1 Proposed Action

Construction contractors will use erosion control measures consistent with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Illinois Urban Manual. Necessary measures and best management practices will be implemented to reduce soil erosion and siltation during construction. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction would be implemented and could include the installation of staked straw bales and temporary mulching. Proper grading would be accomplished to allow water to flow from the roadway and into the drainage system, rather than ponding and eroding the shoulder or pavement edge. All construction areas will be mulched and seeded immediately upon completion of construction.

Phase I of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water program presently covers discharges from large construction activities disturbing five acres or more of

land. Phase II of NPDES storm water program covers small construction activities disturbing between one and five acres. Phase II became final on December 8, 1999 with small construction permit applications due by March 10, 2003. "Disturbance" refers to exposed soil resulting from activities such as clearing, grading, and excavating. Construction activities can include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, industrial sites, or demolition. The Proposed Action will disturb 0.06 acres and will not require a Phase II permit.

There would be **no impact** to soils and surface or geological resources, **provided** all of the aforementioned recommendations are applied.

4.13.2 No-Action Alternative

Since the proposed construction site would remain undisturbed if the No-Action Alternative were implemented, there would be **no impact** to geological resources or soils.

4.14 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

4.14.1 Proposed Action

In support of national environmental efforts, the Contractor would recycle all ferrous and non-ferrous metals from the project. The Contractor would also recycle general administrative refuse associated with this project. This refuse includes cardboard, mark 1 and 2 plastic bottles, glass, aluminum and steel cans, and mixed paper. The Base Recycling Center, Building 3286, on South Drive will accept these items Monday through Friday between 0730 and 1500 and Saturdays between 0730 and 1100. The use of 'green' products, reuse/recycling, and minimization of solid or hazardous waste would be encouraged during new construction activities as part of the newly enacted Affirmative Procurement Plan.

Provided the above guidelines are followed **no impacts** to pollution prevention or environmental management programs are anticipated.

4.14.2 No-Action Alternative

If the No-Action Alternative were implemented, no construction activities would occur on site and **no impacts** to environmental management or pollution prevention programs would be anticipated.

4.15 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

4.15.1 Proposed Action

There are no minority or low-income populations in the area of the Proposed Action; therefore, Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, is not applicable.

Implementation of the Proposed Action would cause **no impact** to minority or other populations protected under environmental justice laws or regulations.

4.15.2 No-Action Alternative

Implementation of the No-Action Alternative would have **no impact** to minority or low-income populations.

4.16 INDIRECT AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

4.16.1 Proposed Action

The only known potential for cumulative impacts in the vicinity of the project is the construction of an addition to the TRANSCOM building. There are no anticipated direct or cumulative impacts associated with construction at the TRANSCOM facility. There are no other known indirect or cumulative activities that have occurred in the past or may occur in the near future that would affect the Proposed Action.

4.16.2 No-Action Alternative

If the No-Action Alternative were implemented, no construction activities would occur on site and there would be no potential for indirect or cumulative impacts. Therefore, **no indirect or cumulative impacts** are anticipated to result from implementation of the No-Action Alternative.

4.17 UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

4.17.1 Proposed Action

There would be **no unavoidable long-term major adverse impacts** associated with implementation of the Proposed Action.

4.17.2 No-Action Alternative

There would be a **short-term unavoidable adverse impact** associated with the loss of staff-hours that have been applied for design and preparation of the Proposed Action. Monetary resources (DESC funds) dedicated for this project would require reallocation to other DESC projects.

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

4.18.1 Proposed Action

There would be **minor short-term negative impacts** to the operations of the existing GRPC caused by the demolition of the existing kitchen and hospitality facilities and the construction of new facilities. Upon completion of the facility, the long-term increase in efficiency would compensate for any short-term inconvenience. The increased efficiency of the facility would begin upon completion of the new addition. The Proposed Action is designed to be a permanent solution to the existing constraints associated with the existing GRPC.

4.18.2 No-Action Alternative

The No-Action Alternative would maintain the existing constraints described in Chapter 1. Implementing the No-Action alternative could contribute to a reduction in the size and number of

conferences that could be held in the facility. This reduction could result in a **long-term negative impact** for the projected mission of the GRPC.

4.19 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

4.19.1 Proposed Action

There would be insignificant irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources if the Proposed Action were selected. Funds allocated for the Proposed Action would be permanently expended and building materials (e.g., wood and steel products) would be permanently committed for construction. The area proposed for new construction would be a reversible commitment of resources because the land could be restored to its original condition, when or if the facilities are no longer deemed necessary. Regarding the commitment of resources, the overall impact of the Proposed Action would be considered negligible in the long term.

4.19.2 No-Action Alternative

A projected impact to monetary resources would not be anticipated, because DESC funds could be reallocated to another project. **No impact** to other resources is anticipated, as well, if the No-Action Alternative were selected.

4.20 SUMMARY TABLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Table 4-2 on the following page provides a summary of the potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and Alternatives.

Table 4-2 Comparison of Environmental Consequences

Environmental Resources*	Proposed Action	No-Action Alternative
Air Quality	Short-term – Minor Adverse Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Noise	Short-term – Minor Adverse Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Water Resources	Short-term – No Impacts Long-term – Minor Adverse Impact	Short-term – No Impacts Long-term – No Impacts
Socioeconomics	Short-term – Positive Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Transportation Systems	Short-term – Minor Adverse Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact
Occupation Safety and Health	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – Positive Impact	Short-term – Negative Impact Long-term – Negative Impact
Unavoidable Adverse Impacts	Short-term – No Impact Long-term – No Impact	Short-term – Adverse Impact Long-term – No Impact

*Environmental resources having **no impact** have been excluded from this matrix.

5.0 REFERENCES

- Code of Federal Regulations, *14 CFR FAR, Part 150, Airport Noise Compatibility Planning*.
- Cowardin, Lewis M. 1979. *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1979.
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- Federal Emergency Management Agency. Flood Insurance Rate Map. St Clair County, Illinois. 1985.
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- National Park Service, *Interagency Archeology Services, Archeological Assessment of Scott Air Force Base*, St. Clair County, Illinois. 1992.
- Thomason and Associates, *Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Buildings and Structures on Scott Air Force Base, Illinois*. June 1992.
- US Census Bureau; St. Clair County QuickFacts
[wysiwyg://11/http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17/17163.html](http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17/17163.html)>. 2003.
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District. *Final Multi-Site Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation for Scott AFB, Illinois*. October 1995.
- U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center. Environmental Laboratory. *Draft Environmental Assessment of Selected Fauna and Their Habitats at Scott AFB Illinois: Bat Surveys, Seasonal Avian Inventories, and Botanical Survey of Forested Areas*. Vicksburg, Mississippi. December 2001.
- U.S. Bureau of Census, *Census of Population and Housing*. Population data. 1990.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. *Soil Survey of St. Clair County, Illinois*. Illinois. Oct 1978.
- Woolpert LLP, *Scott Air Force Base General Plan*. Dayton, Ohio. May 2002.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

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SAIC, 6 years' experience

7.0 PERSONS CONTACTED

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APPENDIX A
AIR FORCE FORM 813

REQUEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

Report Control Symbol
RCS:

INSTRUCTIONS: Section I to be completed by Proponent. Sections II and III to be completed by Environmental Planning Function. Continue on separate sheets as necessary. Reference appropriate item number(s).

SECTION I - PROPONENT INFORMATION

1. TO (Environmental Planning Function)	2. FROM (Proponent Organization and functional address symbol)	2a. TELEPHONE NO.
HQ AMC/DSG 105 W. Martin St-Bldg 1907 Scott AFB, IL 62225	CMSgt Peter Wiederholt HQ AMC/DSG 105 W. Martin St-Bldg 1907 Scott AFB, IL 62225	CMSgt Peter Wiederholt (618) 256-4543 SMSgt Mike Hamilton (618) 229-4985

3. TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION

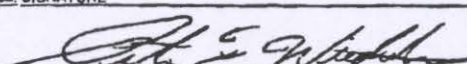
CONSTRUCT GLOBAL REACH PLANNING CENTER ADDITION

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

(See attached)

5. DESCRIPTION OF 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
CMSgt Peter Wiederholt		26 Apr 03

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)

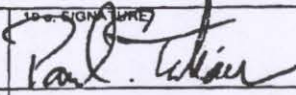
	+	0	-	U
7. AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE/LAND USE (Noise, accident potential, encroachment, etc.)		X		
8. AIR QUALITY (Emissions, attainment status, state implementation plan, etc.)		X		
9. WATER RESOURCES (Quality, quantity, source, etc.)		X		
10. SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH (Asbestos/radiation/chemical exposure, explosives safety quantity distance, bird/wildlife aircraft hazard, etc.)		X		
11. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE (Use/storage/generation, solid waste, etc.)		X		
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Wetlands/floodplains, threatened or endangered species, etc.)		X		
13. CULTURAL RESOURCES (Native American burial sites, archaeological, historical, etc.)		X		
14. GEOLOGY AND SOILS (Topography, minerals, geothermal, Installation Restoration Program, seismicity, etc.)		X		
15. SOCIOECONOMIC (Employment/population projections, school and local fiscal impacts, etc.)		X		
16. OTHER (Potential impacts not addressed above.)		X		

SECTION III - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION

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

18. REMARKS

A conformity determination, IAW with 40 CFR 93.153(c)(1), is not required as the total of direct/indirect emissions from the proposed action are below the de minimus thresholds specified at 40 CFR 93.153(b)(1).

19. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FUNCTION CERTIFICATION (Name and Grade)	19a. SIGNATURE	19b. DATE
PAUL E. TAKACS, GS-12, DAF Chief, Environmental Compliance		30 Apr 03

APPENDIX B
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Area of Proposed Action - Global Reach Planning Center



GRPC – West side of the building.



West side of the GRPC and adjacent parking lot.



West side of the GRPC with existing staircase.



View of west staircase. The door on the left leads into the auditorium.

Eastern Side - Global Reach Planning Center



GRPC – East side of the building with the existing exterior staircase.



East side of the GRPC with existing landscaping. The brick wall that separates the parking lot from the GRPC property is in the background.



East side of the GRPC with existing landscaping and brick wall.



Park break area adjacent to the GRPC.