



Draft Environmental Assessment

Regan-Woodbury- Royal Temporary Housing Site

Escambia County, Florida

FEMA-1551-DR-FL

November 2004



FEMA

U.S. Department of

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This document was prepared by

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The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) proposes to fund an emergency temporary housing project, placing up to 100 manufactured homes (trailer homes) on about 39 acres in Pensacola, Escambia County, in the Florida panhandle. The proposed site is located in the southeast quadrant of the intersection of U.S. Highway 98 (US98) and State Highway 173 (Blue Angel Parkway). These trailer homes would temporarily house people, displaced by Hurricane Ivan in September 2004, for 18 to 24 months.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) documents the proposed project's purpose and need (Section 1), the investigation and evaluation of proposed project alternatives (Section 2), the existing human and natural environment (Section 3), and the proposed alternatives' expected environmental consequences (Section 4).

This EA has been prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1800), and FEMA's regulations implementing NEPA (44 CFR 10.9). Based on the evaluation described herein, FEMA has concluded that the proposed project would not have significant adverse environmental consequences.

1. Proposed Project Purpose and Need

Hurricane Ivan, a Category Three hurricane with a storm surge 10 to 15 feet above normal high-tide levels, moved across the Florida panhandle and Alabama gulf coast in September 16, 2004, with landfall near Gulf Shores, Alabama. Maximum sustained winds at landfall were about 130 miles per hour. About 16,000 homes were damaged or destroyed, displacing thousands of residents.

President Bush declared a third major disaster within a 6-week period for Florida due to damages from Hurricane Ivan, and signed a disaster declaration (FEMA-1551-DR-FL) on September 16, 2004, authorizing FEMA to provide federal assistance in designated areas of Florida.

FEMA proposes to administer federal disaster assistance funds per the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 USC 5121-5206, as amended (Stafford Act). Stafford Act Section 408 authorizes FEMA's Individual Assistance Program to provide emergency temporary housing for disaster victims whose homes are uninhabitable. More than \$51 million of temporary housing assistance has been approved to date for Hurricane Ivan. FEMA has identified the need to provide temporary housing for residents in Escambia County, where the proposed project is located.

2. Proposed Project Alternatives

NEPA requires investigation and evaluation of reasonable project alternatives as part of the project environmental review process. Two alternatives are addressed in this EA: the No Action Alternative, where FEMA would not build temporary housing, and the Proposed Action, where FEMA would build temporary housing on three parcels of land owned by a private owner, southeast of the US98 and Blue Angel Parkway intersection in Pensacola, Escambia County,

Florida. Other locations within Escambia County were identified and evaluated for development, including three additional parcels on the selected site. Factors considered in choosing a site include: site topography, property owner willingness, location with respect to the floodplain, distance to occupants' homes, presence of wetlands, and past land use. It was determined that the Regan-Woodbury-Royal parcels were the only ones suitable under the emergency temporary housing time constraints and that offered the adequate access to the impacted community in consideration of the site selection factors.

2.1 Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, FEMA would not fund the proposed project. Most hurricane victims would stay with their family and friends, or in schools, churches, motels, or other locations until they can find other housing. This would result in further economic and personal hardships for affected residents, disrupt school attendance and the school system, and further strain the county social and economic infrastructure.

2.2 Alternative 2 – Build Temporary Housing at the Regan-Woodbury-Royal Site (Proposed Action)

The proposed site is located southeast of the US98 and Blue Angels Parkway intersection in Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida (Figure 1). Three parcels comprise the project site. Parcel 2 is 11 acres in size, Parcel 4 is 8 acres, and Parcel 5 is 20 acres. FEMA tasked the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to build a new manufactured home park (hereafter “Park”) of up to 100 units. At this time, Park occupancy is not expected to exceed 24 months. Each home would be about 14 x 70 feet.

New utilities would be installed, including connecting potable water and sanitary sewer service to existing county infrastructure. A new electric substation or on-site generator would be installed for Park power supply. If an electric substation is chosen, an electric generator may be temporarily installed to provide power during substation construction. A new access road from Blue Angel Parkway would be built for Parcel 2 residents' ingress and egress. The access road for Parcels 4 and 5 would be off Suttles Lane, which leads to US98. The access roads for the Park would have necessary gravel access roads for built-up areas, and a gravel pad for each home. A 30-foot buffer of undisturbed vegetation would be retained along the Park's boundary with the wetlands. Swale systems would be installed to convey most stormwater runoff within the Park to retention ponds to be constructed on the parcels. The rest of the stormwater runoff would sheet flow through the buffer areas into the wetlands. A safety fence would also be installed and maintained around the Park perimeter, electric generator, and the newly constructed stormwater retention ponds.

When the temporary housing need has ended, FEMA expects that the trailers would be hauled from the site, to suitable locations elsewhere (to be determined on case-by-case basis). The Park parcels would then be seeded and restored to previous conditions and/or used by the landowner in a manner consistent with county zoning classification.

3 Affected Environment

3.1 Project Location

The proposed project site is located in Pensacola, Escambia County, in the Florida panhandle. The site parcels are located southeast of US98 and Blue Angel Parkway intersection in Sections 22 and 23, Township 2 South, Range 31 West. Parcel 2 is bounded on the west by Blue Angel Parkway, on the north and south by wetlands, and on the northwest corner by the boundary with another parcel of private property. Parcels 4 and 5 are bounded on the north by US98, on the south by wetlands, on the east by wetlands and upland parcels of private property, and on the west by Suttles Lane. A wetland island running in a southwest/northeast direction separates Parcels 4 and 5. The site is about 60 miles east of Mobile, Alabama. It is about 102 miles northwest of Panama City, Florida and 195 miles west of Tallahassee, Florida.

3.2 Geology and Soils

Pensacola is located within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic region, which has a surface geology characterized by three types of materials: limestone, organics and clastics (i.e., silt, clay, sand, gravel) (Wolfe *et al.* 1988). The Gulf Coast Lowlands are characterized by nearly level poorly drained land extending about 12 miles inland from the coast. Pensacola region ground elevations range from sea level to over 50 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

Area soils are typically acidic because of the dominant vegetation and poor drainage. The site's dominant soil types per the Escambia County soil survey are Pickney sand (4), Croatan and Pickney soils depressional (5), Hurricane sand (11), and Allantan-Pottsbury complex (14). All these soils, except Hurricane sand, have seasonal high water table near or above the surface during the rainy season and during periods of unseasonably wet conditions. The Hurricane sand has a seasonal high water table at about 1.5 to 3.5 feet below the surface. None of these soils are considered to be prime or unique soils according to the State Soil Conservationist (November 4, 2004 correspondence, Appendix).

3.3 Hydrology and Floodplains

Escambia County's climate is subtropical, with mild winters and hot, humid, breezy summers. Pensacola has a year round average temperature of 67.6 degrees Fahrenheit (^oF) (19.8^o Celsius). Frost occurs in the eastern part of the county in about three out of four winters. The dry season is usually November through May, and the wet season is usually June through September. County average annual rainfall is 63 inches and can vary considerably from site to site. About 60 percent of the rain falls between June and September.

The proposed site is located within the Perdido-Escambia River Basin, which drains directly into the Perdido Bay and then into Pensacola Bay. The Escambia River, the area's largest stream, flows southward from Alabama. The river divides Escambia County from Santa Rosa County and empties into Escambia Bay.

The Pensacola region is underlain, in descending order, by the Sand and Gravel aquifer, the Intermediate System (a regional confining unit) and the Florida aquifer.

The FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map shows that parts of Parcel 2 are inside the 100-year floodplain (Figure 2). Escambia County concurred that portions of the project area are within the Special Flood Hazard Area (100-year floodplain) but that the proposed mobile home placement would meet their floodplain management requirements as long as the sub-floor of the structures are placed at or above the level of the base flood elevation (BFE) (Appendix, correspondence, November 5, 2004). The homes placed in the Park would meet this requirement.

3.4 Wetlands

USACE-Jacksonville District, Pensacola Regulatory Field Office wetlands biologists were involved early on in the selection process for a temporary emergency housing site in the southwest part of the county because many of the available properties have wetlands. The original project site included six separate land parcels. USACE wetlands biologists reviewed project area information and aerial photographs, and determined that jurisdictional wetlands were present over much of the original six parcels. Formal wetlands jurisdictional determinations for the parcels were issued June 13, 2000 and May 16, 2001 (Appendix). Based upon available information and site reconnaissance (October 10, 2004), three of the six parcels (Parcels 1, 3, and 6) were dropped from consideration due to the presence of wetlands. The three remaining parcels were considered large enough, despite the presence of wetlands, to undergo further evaluation. On October 27 and 28, 2004, wetland delineations were conducted on Parcels 2, 4, and 5 (Appendix). Based on these delineations, the parcel outlines were modified to avoid the wetlands.

3.5 Water Quality

The proposed project site is within the Pensacola Bay watershed, which has been designated as an “impaired water” by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of Florida due to levels of fecal coliform bacteria, low dissolved oxygen, turbidity, nutrients, total suspended solids, mercury, biological oxygen demand, lead, and copper (EPA, 2004a). The survey results reported in Section 3.4 indicate that the proposed project site is hydrologically connected through surface water to Pensacola Bay. The portion of the water that falls on the project area that does not evaporate or infiltrate would flow into Perdido Bay, and then into Pensacola Bay.

3.6 Air Quality

Escambia County is currently in attainment for the six criteria pollutants (ozone, lead, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide) under the Clean Air Act (CAA) (EPA, 2004b). Escambia County has been in attainment for the criteria pollutants since records have been kept. The ambient air quality at the project site is very good given Escambia County’s proximity to the Gulf of Mexico’s strong air circulation and northwest Florida’s low, open topography. Sensitive receptors in the area include asthmatics and seniors in adjacent residences.

3.7 Vegetation and Wildlife

A field survey was conducted by USACE biologist Terri Jordan (Section 6, qualifications) and URS Corporation environmental scientist Sue Volkmer on October 10, 2004. Most of the site is a previously forested area that was burned over by an uncontrolled fire in 2001. The site is currently in early ecological succession stages. The vegetation consists primarily of various grasses, saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), holly (*Ilex sp.*), and small slash pines (*Pinus elliottii*), longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*) and live oak (*Quercus Virginiana*). Figures 3, 4, and 5 include representative vegetation photographs of Parcels 2, 4, and 5, respectively.

Wildlife species are typical of those in the urban/wildland interface, including: eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), squirrel (*Sciurus spp.*), mouse (*Reithrodontomys spp.*), opossum (*Didelphis spp.*), common raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and songbirds, such as thrushes, bluejay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). Reptiles and amphibians would include box turtles (*Trachemys spp.*), green anole (*Anolis carolinensis*), corn snake (*Elaphe guttata*), and toads (*Bufo spp.*).

3.8 Threatened and Endangered Species

Per the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) Section 7, USACE consulted with the USFWS Panama City Field Office. A USACE biologist conducted a field survey for special status species on October 10, 2004, and did not identify any endangered or threatened species, or their habitat, within the proposed project site. In a communication dated October 15, 2004, the USFWS found that special status species have a low potential to occur at the project site. However, as a precautionary measure, the USFWS requested that the contractor implement the Sufism's standard construction protocol for threatened eastern indigo snakes (*Drymarchon corais couperi*) to minimize any potential impacts on the snakes. A copy of this consultation and recommendations are in the Appendix.

As a courtesy, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) was consulted on October 22, 2004 regarding this project (Appendix). FFWCC expressed concern for preservation of the state listed endangered pitcher plant due to the amount of wetlands in the parcels. FFWCC also stated that the property might be on the state acquisition list for the Pitcher Plant Prairie Preserve. No information was located that indicated the proposed project parcels were included in acquisition plans for the preserve.

3.9 Cultural Resources

No structures were found on the site during the October 10, 2004 survey. The surrounding area is mostly undeveloped land. The Florida State Historic Preservation Office (FLSHPO) was contacted to determine the site's potential for historic or archaeological resources. FLSHPO found that no historic properties were recorded on the property, determined that it is unlikely that any are located there, and issued an opinion on October 18, 2004 that the proposed project would likely have no effect on historic properties (Appendix).

3.10 Socioeconomics

Escambia County population was estimated to be 294,410 people in 2000 (Census Bureau, 2004). Most of these people reside within the Pensacola city limits. County median household

income in 2000 was estimated at \$35,234, with 9.2 percent of the population below the poverty line. County resident median age is 35.4 years. U.S. median age is 36 years and Florida median age is 38.7 years.

As of September 23, 2004, FEMA had determined that Hurricane Ivan had destroyed or damaged about 16,000 homes. Most of the destroyed homes (about 8,300) were in Escambia County, followed by Santa Rosa (about 6,100), Okaloosa (about 600), Walton (about 650) and Bay (about 100) counties.

Presidential Executive Order (EO) 12898 (Environmental Justice) requires federal agencies to identify and address the effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations, to avoid disproportionately high and adverse public health or environmental impacts on these populations. EO 12898 also requires federal agencies to ensure that public notifications regarding environmental issues are brief, understandable, and highly accessible. Within the declared disaster area, the overall population is about 72 percent white and 28 percent minority (Table 1).

Table 1. Escambia County, Florida Racial Composition

<i>Location</i>	<i>Race (percent)</i>				
	<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Hispanic or Latino</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Other</i>
Escambia County	72.4%	21.4%	2.7%	2.2%	1.3%
Florida	65.4%	14.6%	16.8%	1.7%	1.5%

Source: United States Census Bureau, Census 2000. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Escambia County’s largest employment sector is professional, business, and other services (about 40 percent of jobs) followed by healthcare and social assistance (about 15 percent), education (about 10 percent), construction and real estate (about 9 percent), and government including military (about 8 percent). Lesser employment sectors include manufacturing, transportation, warehousing, and wholesale trade; and finance and insurance (Enterprise Florida, Inc., 2002).

Escambia County has about 127,300 housing units. Two-thirds are owner-occupied and the rest are leased properties. The median value of owner-occupied housing units was \$85,700 in 2000 (FedStats, 2004).

The proposed project’s parcels are currently zoned general commercial and light manufacturing. Smaller parts of Parcel 2 and 5 are zoned neighborhood commercial and high density residential. The future land use for all three parcels is low density residential (Personal communication, November 5, 2004, Tamara Hansen, Escambia County).

3.11 Safety and Security

Safety and security issues considered include the health and safety of area residents, the public at large, and personnel involved in activities related to the proposed site development, operation, and closure.

EO 13045 (Protection of Children) requires Federal agencies to make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children.

3.12 Hazardous Materials and Toxic Wastes

Hazardous materials and toxic wastes are primarily regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and their reauthorizing amendments, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA).

Terri Jordan (USACE) and Sue Volkmer (URS Corp.) conducted a site survey on October 10, 2004 (Section 6, qualifications). No apparent hazardous contamination was found on or near the site.

An abbreviated Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for hazardous and toxic waste was done on the proposed project site. This consisted of a search of existing state and federal databases for known problem sites and spill locations. The database search was conducted on October 18, 2004, through Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The EDR Report (EDR 2004) indicates there has been one leaking underground storage tank (LUST) located within 1/4 mile of Parcel 2. The 10,000-gallon tank contained unleaded fuel. The leak occurred in 1995 and has been successfully remediated (personal communication with D&D Oil Company). The site is located at about the same elevation as the proposed project site. A copy of the EDR report can be obtained by contacting the USACE at (850) 444-2895.

3.13 Traffic and Transportation

The proposed project site is located off US98 and Blue Angel Parkway. Both of these roadways are main thoroughfares in Escambia County. The location could support a maximum of 2000 mobile home units without exceeding the adopted level of service for the roadway (Personal communication, October 18, 2004, Dennis Moxley, Escambia County).

4. Environmental Consequences

4.1 Soils

Proposed activities would disturb site soils during construction of utilities, roads, and housing pads, and with resident and visitor foot traffic. Due to the site's low topography the potential for soil erosion and sedimentation is low. Use of best management practices (BMPs) (e.g., installation of silt fences or straw bales) in construction would reduce these adverse impacts. A 30-foot vegetated buffer would be left between any project development and adjacent land. If fill were stored on site as part of home installation or removal, the contractor would be required to appropriately cover it to reduce erosion.

4.2 Hydrology and Floodplains

Portions of the proposed project site are within the 100-year floodplain. BFE in this area is 33-feet amsl. In compliance with Escambia County Floodplain Management Ordinance, all mobile homes placed within the 100-year floodplain would be installed such that their sub-floor would be at or above the BFE (33 feet amsl). The mobile homes would be supported by cement blocks and anchored to adequately resist flotation or collapse.

The Park's design would include drainage features that would insure stormwater flows would not flood Park residents or surrounding residences. The drainage system would be required to meet local and county requirements, including easement acquisition if applicable.

4.3 Wetlands

Based on the existing jurisdictional wetland determinations and the newly remarked delineation, no jurisdictional wetlands would be included within the proposed project parcels associated with utility and pad placement. However, the final plan for road development could include minor fills of jurisdictional wetlands at the parcels' periphery. If these fills become necessary, no material would be placed in the regulated areas until the necessary fill permits are obtained.

A minimum 30-foot vegetation buffer would be left between the Park and surrounding wetlands. Additionally, BMPs such as silt fences would be placed around the construction area perimeter to minimize sedimentation of adjacent wetlands.

4.4 Water Quality

Stormwater runoff from Park would eventually drain into the Pensacola Bay watershed. In order to minimize pollutants from entering the Pensacola Bay watershed, an on-site drainage and retention system would be installed. To further minimize water quality impacts, the contractor would be required to implement BMPs and develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan that meets Florida Department of Environment (FDEP) specifications.

4.5 Air Quality

If an electric generator is required at the project site, it would be required to meet local, state and federal standards. Any CAA compliance permits for operating generators would be obtained prior to construction.

The proposed project would include activities that would produce a minor, temporary, localized increase in vehicle emissions and dust particles. Tractor-trailers would transport manufactured homes to the site. Grading equipment would be required for site preparation. While such equipment use would temporarily increase emissions, no long-term air quality impacts are anticipated in Escambia County. Federal or state air quality attainment levels would not likely be exceeded.

Roads would be constructed of permeable asphalt millings, gravel, or similar material to reduce airborne particulates. Periodic wetting during construction would reduce fugitive dust. These mitigation measures would help reduce air quality impacts on asthmatics and seniors. During home removal, the contractor would periodically wet-down the site to reduce dust. If any fill

were stored on-site for home installation or removal, the contractor would be required to appropriately cover it to reduce erosion.

4.6 Vegetation and Wildlife

A minimum 30-foot buffer of trees and vegetation would be incorporated into site design. Any trees or grasses located outside of this buffer would likely be removed. After housing is removed, the site would be seeded or allowed to naturally re-vegetate with a variety of grasses, slash pine, and oak trees, depending on how the property owner chooses to redevelop the site.

4.7 Threatened and Endangered Species

Based on USACE recommendations, FEMA determined that endangered and threatened species in Escambia County would not be adversely affected by construction of the proposed housing site. In correspondence dated October 15, 2004, USFWS concurred with the determination that the project “may effect, but is not likely to adversely effect” any ESA-listed species in Escambia County, Florida” (Appendix). The “may effect” ruling is based on concern for the Federal- and State-listed threatened eastern indigo snake. As a protective measure, the contractor should implement the USFWS’s standard construction protocol for eastern indigo snakes (Appendix).

4.8 Cultural Resources

No cultural resources at the site are expected to be affected by the proposed project. FLSHPO concurred with this determination on October 15, 2004 (Appendix). Although no historic properties were identified at the site, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, should unanticipated historic or cultural materials be found during construction, all construction activities shall cease immediately within 100 feet of the materials until their cultural affiliation and ultimate disposition are determined in consultation with FLSHPO, FEMA Region IV, and other interested parties.

4.9 Socioeconomics

The proposed project would benefit people affected by Hurricane Ivan. It would also benefit the County by keeping area individuals rebuilding their communities, working, attending school, and paying taxes that support County and community social and economic infrastructure. All forms of FEMA disaster housing assistance are available to any affected household that meets the eligibility conditions. No federal entity or official (or their agent) may discriminate against any individual based on race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, disability, or economic status.

In compliance with EO 12898 (Environmental Justice), the Proposed Action Alternative site selection would pose no disproportionately high and adverse effect on minority and low-income populations.

The current land use designation for the project parcels is general commercial, light manufacturing, and neighborhood commercial with high density residential. However, in Escambia County, commercial zoning allows for residential development on commercially zoned properties. Therefore, the proposed project would not require any zoning changes or

waivers. Future land use for the parcels is low density residential. The proposed installation of utilities for the proposed living units would be consistent with future land use plans.

A 24-hour construction schedule may be used at the project site. There is little existing residential property nearby. In addition, there is a heavily used major highway adjacent to the few existing homes. An increase in noise would not constitute a significant impact. However, if local residents express concern regarding the noise, impacts would be reduced to the maximum extent possible. Noise reduction measures would include (1) restricting the 24-hour schedule to the first two weeks of construction; (2) using a 7 AM to 7PM construction schedule; (3) completing construction closest to the adjoining residences first; and (4) completing noisier activities during the day if a 24-hour schedule is used.

4.10 Safety and Security

Under EO 13045 (Protection of Children), the contractor would place fencing around the site perimeter to keep children separated from vehicular traffic on US Highway 98 and Blue Angel Parkway; around any Park electrical generator to prevent shock and electrocution; and around the newly constructed stormwater retention ponds to prevent access to the water by children and protect them from drowning and other water-related hazards.

To minimize worker and public health and safety risks from project construction and closure, all construction and closure work would be done using qualified personnel trained in the proper use of the appropriate, properly maintained equipment, including all appropriate safety precautions. Additionally, all activities would be conducted in a safe manner in accordance with the standards specified in Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and the USACE Safety Manual.

The contractor would post appropriate signage and fencing to minimize potential adverse safety impacts. Appropriate signage and barriers should be in place before starting construction activities, to alert pedestrians and motorists of project activities and traffic pattern changes.

4.11 Hazardous Materials and Toxic Wastes

As described in Section 3.12, there was an underground storage tank located within 1/4 mile of the proposed project area that was reported leaking in 1995. The tank has been replaced and the spill has been remediated. No other sources of hazardous materials or waste were identified in the area. Therefore, there is a low potential for exposure of Park residents to hazardous materials.

No drinking water wells would be installed because the Park would be connected to the city water supply through existing infrastructure.

Although no hazardous materials were found on-site, if any are found between start of construction and final Park closure, all hazardous materials shall be either remediated, abated, or disposed of as appropriate, and otherwise handled in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Alternatively, the site could be abandoned in view of finding another site that better meets the identified project purpose and need.

4.12 Traffic and Transportation

Additional project area traffic would include project construction workers and supply trucks, as well as Park residents and their visitors. A preliminary evaluation by the County Traffic Engineer found that the highways adjacent to the proposed site could support up to 2000 additional mobile home units without exceeding the adopted level of service for these roadways (Personal communication, October 8, 2004, Dennis Moxley, Escambia County). Since the proposed expansion would be substantially less than this, implementation of the proposal would not have significant impact on the area's traffic system.

5.0 Agencies and Persons Consulted

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6.0 Authors and Reviewers

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Terri Jordan	Preliminary Site Assessment	Biologist, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (11 years NEPA experience)
Susan Volkmer	Independent Technical Review	Environmental Scientist, URS Corporation (12 years NEPA experience)
Ruth Horton	Reviewer	Deputy Environmental Liaison Officer, Disaster Field Office, FEMA Regional 4 (Four years NEPA experience)
Brett Bowen	Reviewer	Environmental Liaison Officer, Disaster Field Office, FEMA Region 4 (Seven years NEPA experience)
William Straw, PhD	Final DHS/FEMA Reviewer	Regional Environmental Officer, FEMA Region 4 (15 years NEPA experience)

7.0 Public Comment and Agency Coordination

A public notice announcing this draft EA’s availability will be placed in the Pensacola News Journal. This draft EA will be available for public review at the Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) at 33 Brent Lane; the DRC in the Eckerd’s at 13390 Perdido Key Dr; and the Pensacola Junior College, Warrington Campus, Learning Resources Center, Building 3500, 5555 West Highway 98, Pensacola, Florida. Electronic copies of the EA were sent to the USEPA, USFWS, NRCS, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Protected Resources and Habitat Divisions, Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. The draft EA was also posted on FEMA’s website:
<http://www.fema.gov/ehp/docs.shtm>.

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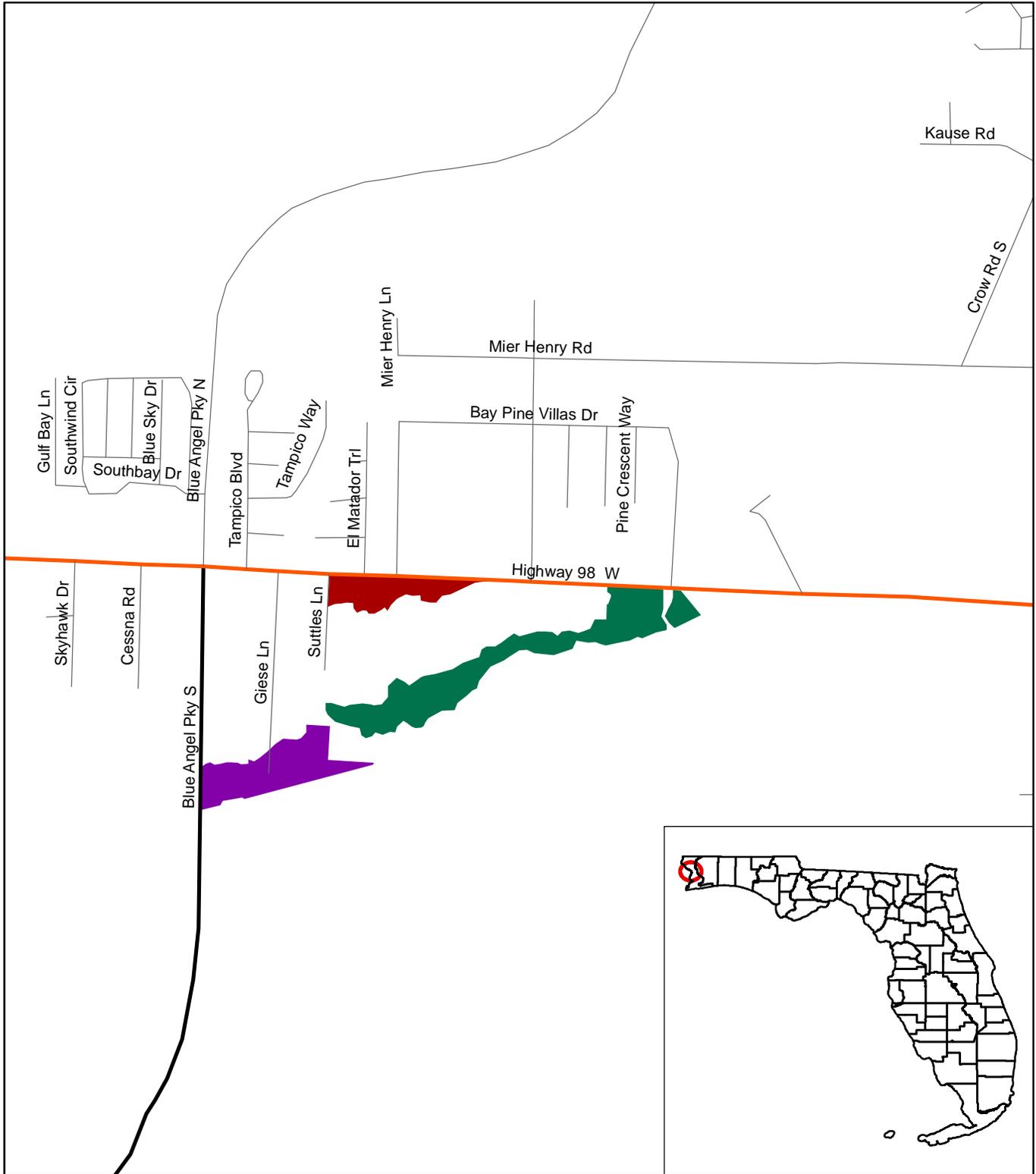


FEMA

Figure 1 Vicinity Map Hurricane Ivan



Proposed Regan-Woodbury-Royal Group Housing Sites



- Site #2
- Site #4
- Site #5

Data Source: The data sets utilized for this map are nationwide data sets. The roads are from the U.S. Census Bureau. The parcels are from Wilson Miller, Inc.

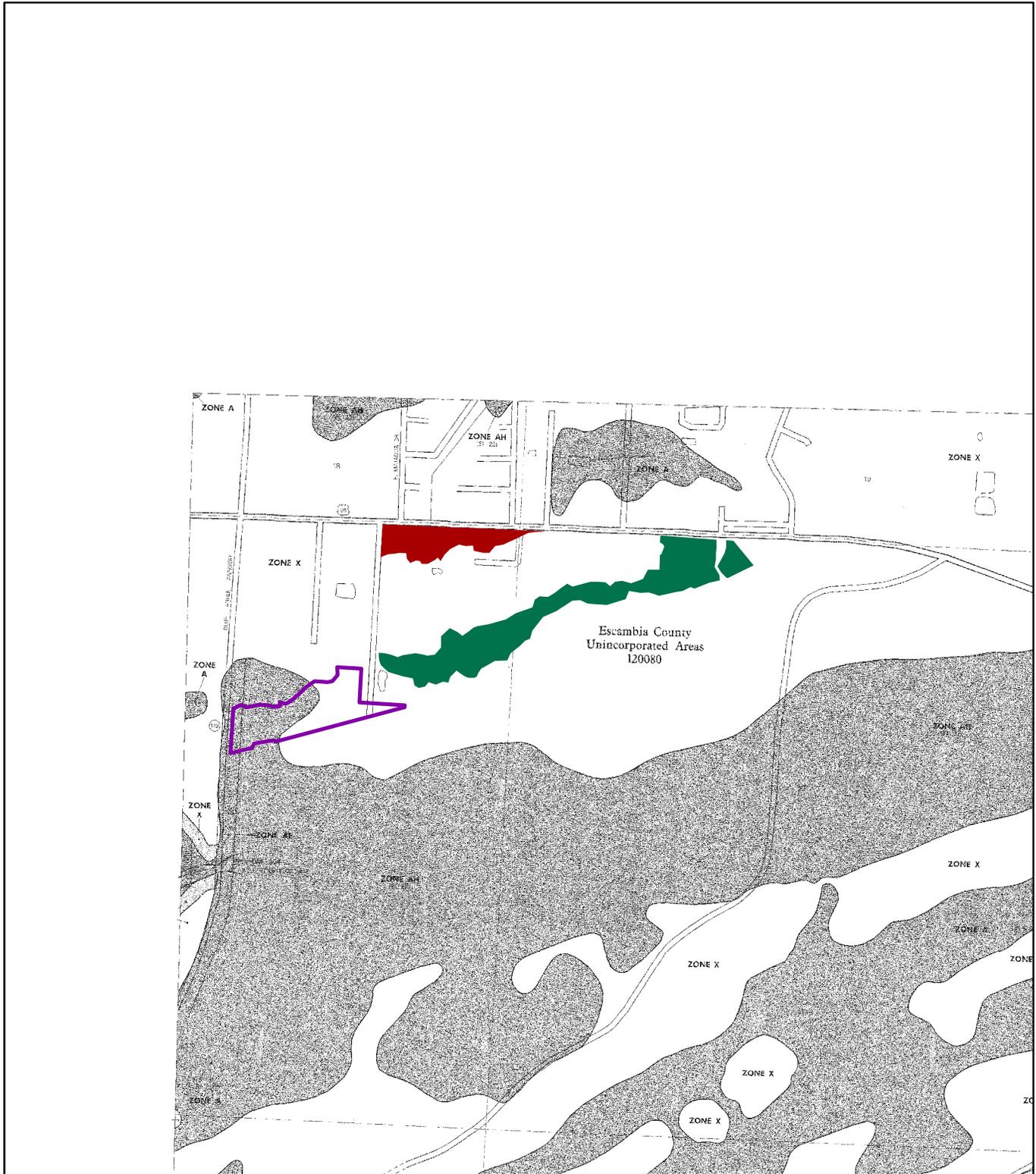


FEMA

Figure 2 Floodplain Map Hurricane Ivan



Proposed Reagan-Woodbury-Royal Group Housing Sites



-  Site #2
-  Site #4
-  Site #5

Data Source: The data sets utilized for this map are nationwide data sets. The roads are from the U.S. Census Bureau. The image is FEMA Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM). The parcels are from Wilson Miller, Inc.