

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT STATION NO. 17

Bristol Township, Trumbull County, Ohio
June 2010



FEMA Region V
536 South Clark Street
Chicago, Il. 60605

Prepared For
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ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
amsl	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BMP	Best Management Practice
BRRTS	Bureau for Remediation and Redevelopment Tracking System
CAA	Clean Air Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESA	Endangered Species Act
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
HSG	hydrologic soil group
Ldn	Day-Night Average Sound Level
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O ₃	ozone
ODNR	Ohio Department of Natural Resources
ODOT	Ohio Department of Transportation
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Pb	lead
PM2.5	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns
PM10	particulate matter less than 10 microns
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SHWIMS	Solid and Hazardous Waste Information Management System
SO2	sulfur dioxide
SWDV	Surface Water Data Viewer
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office
TSWCD	Trumbull Soil and Water Conservation District
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
VOC	volatile organic compound

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND

Bristol Township, Trumbull County, Ohio has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for assistance with a Fire/EMS Station Project. FEMA, using ARRA funding authorized under the Assistance to Firefighters Grant/Station Construction Grant Programs, plans to fund the construction of this Fire/EMS Station Project. In accordance with 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) for FEMA, Subpart B, Agency Implementing Procedures, Part 10.9, an Environmental Assessment (EA) is being prepared pursuant to Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as implemented by the regulations promulgated by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CFQ; 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508). The purpose of the EA is to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project, and to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

Bristol Township is a rural community located approximately eight miles north of Warren, Ohio which is the County Seat for Trumbull County in Northeast Ohio (see Map in Appendix A). The new Fire Station will be constructed in Bristolville, Ohio and will have a primary fire service area of twenty five square miles, providing fire response and suppression, emergency medical services, EMS transport, rescue service, hazmat first response, public safety outreach programs and fire prevention services to a citizen population of 3,750 permanent residents. In addition to providing these services to Bristol Township, they are participants in an aggressive automatic-aid and mutual-aid program, providing both fire and medical mutual aid to all the fire departments of Trumbull County and surrounding counties.

The proposed project site is located on the north side of State Route 88 approximately 0.35 miles west of State Route 45. Maps of Bristol Township showing the locations of the existing Fire Station and the proposed Fire Station are included in Appendix A. Geographic coordinates of the proposed project site are 41° 23' 16.8" N, 80° 52' 33.8" W. The proposed project site is bordered by State Route 88 to the south. Evergreen Cemetery is to the east and a wooded area is to the north and west. This project site is an open cornfield that has been harvested. The project site has no waterways, floodplains, or wetlands. The nearest waterway to which the site subsequently drains is Center Creek and is located approximately 1,250 feet to the southwest.

1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED

The grant will help fund a new Fire/Emergency Medical Service (EMS) facility to replace the current 64 year old deficient facility. The new facility will provide up-to-date safety and security protection for the 25 square mile service area and surrounding communities as described in Section 1.2 of this report, and meet the needs of the fire fighters and emergency medical services personnel and operations.

The proposed project provides for or corrects the following Fire Station/EMS needs and deficiencies identified at the existing facility:

1. Apparatus Bay – The current facility has inadequate space for equipment and firefighter access resulting in unsafe conditions. The size of the bay doors is also inadequate for the equipment.

2. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility – The existing facility is not in compliance with current ADA regulations.
3. Overnight Sleeping Quarters – The current facility lacks appropriate sleeping quarters and showers.
4. Food Preparation Facilities – The current facility has a very limited food preparation area.
5. Training Space – The current facility has insufficient training space and support equipment.
6. Fire Alarm/Fire Suppression System – The current facility lacks an approved Fire Alarm and Fire Suppression System.
7. Records Storage – The current facility has inadequate and insecure space for storing records.
8. Secured Radio Room and Data Entry – The current facility has inadequate size and equipment.
9. Deteriorating Roof – The current facilities roof is showing serious signs of deterioration.
10. Inadequate Heating System and lack of insulation – The current facility’s heating system is deteriorating and the building has little or no insulation in some areas.
11. Deficient Plumbing – The current facilities floor drains continually back up indicating a blockage or collapsed pipe.
12. Securing Site Perimeter – The proximity of other buildings to the current facility make securing the area difficult.

1.4 EXISTING FACILITY

The existing Fire Station is located at 1864 State Route 88, Bristolville, Ohio, 0.06 miles east of State Route 45. The original Fire Station was constructed in 1946 with a one bay addition constructed in 1976 and an office addition constructed in 1994. The total building area is approximately 4,340 square feet. The site is bordered on the south by State Route 88, on the north by the Fire Station parking lot and Bristol Township Garage, on the east by Pioneer Cemetery and on the west by Bristol United Methodist Church. The site is centrally located however it is land locked with no room for expansion. The fire department’s response area of twenty five square miles has a population of approximately 3,750 permanent residents. Services provided include: fire response and suppression, emergency medical services at the ALS, BLS and First Response level, EMS transport, rescue services, fire prevention. They provide both fire and medical mutual aid to all of the departments in Trumbull County as well as the surrounding counties.

SECTION TWO: ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

2.1 ALTERNATIVE 1 – NO ACTION

Under the No Action Alternative the Bristol Fire department would continue to operate from the existing facility. With the No Action Alternative there would be no environmental impacts however the Fire Department’s needs would not be addressed. The existing facility is outdated and falls far short of meeting the needs of the current emergency service facility or the needs of the fire fighting and emergency medical services personnel and operations.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE 2 – REMODEL EXISTING FACILITY

The existing Fire Station is located at 1864 State Route 88, Bristolville, Ohio, and 0.06 miles east of State Route 45. The original Fire Station was constructed in 1946 with a one bay addition constructed in 1976 and an office addition constructed in 1994. The site is bordered on the south by State Route 88, on the north by the Fire Station parking lot and Bristol Township Garage, on the east by Pioneer Cemetery and on the west by Bristol United Methodist Church.

The apparatus bays must be stacked from the street. There is no drive-through capacity. Remodeling the existing facility would have minimal environmental impacts however many of the Fire Station needs could not be met using this Alternative. The existing building is approximately 4,200 square feet and it has been determined that to meet the fire department's needs approximately 11,300 square feet is required. The existing facility is land locked on either side by a cemetery to the east and a church to the west.

2.3 ALTERNATIVE 3 – NEW FIRE STATION ON STATE ROUTE 88 (PROPOSED ACTION)

A new facility at this State Route 88 site will meet the needs of the Bristol Township Volunteer Fire Department and compliment facilities of surrounding Townships and Municipalities throughout Trumbull County.

The proposed State Route 88 site is a 28.34 acre parcel that is centrally located in Bristol Township only 0.35 miles west of State Route 45. Approximately four (4) acres of the 28.33 acre parcel would be used for the Fire Station, drives, associated parking and water storage/storm water management pond. The four acres to be used for the site has recently been used for agriculture production however it is zoned Business and Commercial. The project site is bordered to the south by State Route 88, to the north and west by a wooded area and to the east by Evergreen Cemetery.

The proposed project consists of a single story 11, 343 square foot Fire Station with concrete walks and a concrete paved parking lot and drives. The fire station will have a communications tower consisting of a 75 foot tall, three sided self supporting (no guy wires) tubular tower with each side being 24 inches wide. A 10 foot high, 3 inch diameter monopole antenna will be installed on top of the tower for a total height of 85 feet. The tower will be unlighted. An FCC permit is not required for the tower. Site storm water runoff will be collected and conveyed to a one half acre pond that will be used for storm water management/quality and water storage for the fire trucks and building sprinkler system. The pond will be capable of handling storm events up to and including a 100-year storm. The proposed site plan will provide an adequate number of spaces for surge parking, public parking and fire and EMS personnel. Site development plans are included in Appendix C.

The proposed project will be designed in full compliance with The Americans with Disabilities Act Guidelines (ADAAG), the State of Ohio Building Code, 2007 edition, local ordinances and federal regulations having jurisdiction. The entire building will be equipped with a dry fire suppression system fed from an on-site, one half acre pond and a fire alarm system. The on-site emergency generator will

power the entire facility in the event of a power failure. The facility will be provided with controlled access for authorized personnel only and designed to support the functions necessary for fire services to the community and includes the following interior spaces:

- A. Apparatus Room: The apparatus room is a 4,975 square foot, three-bay, double deep Apparatus Room with drive through capabilities and will include adequate storage for turnout gear, hose storage racks, and gear extractor. Also incorporated into the Apparatus Room will be a workroom, S. C. B. A. tank filling station and EMS storage.
- B. Radio Room/Data Entry: The radio room will be adjacent to the apparatus room having visual access to the apparatus room as well as to the front of the building.
- C. Day Room: The day room is located directly off of the radio room.
- D. Kitchen: The kitchen is adjacent to the day room will access also to the training room and will include a full service residential, eat-in kitchen equipped with two upright refrigerators, range, dishwasher, pantry and adequate casework for storage, food can also be prepared and carried to alternate locations such as the day room or to provide dinners in the training room by the fire district or community groups.
- E. Training Room: The training room is located adjacent, and with direct access to the kitchen and day room. In addition, public access can be gained through the hallway. Public restrooms are available nearby.
- F. Offices: this facility will provide for four private offices to be used by authorized personnel only.
- G. Exercise Room: The exercise room will be located adjacent to the private quarters, and will be used by authorized personnel only.
- H. Dormitory: The dormitory houses (4) – 80 square foot individual sleeping rooms, private laundry facilities for authorized personnel only, men’s and women’s shower and restroom facilities with locker rooms.

SECTION THREE: AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND IMPACTS

3.1 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1.1 GEOLOGY, SEISMICITY, AND SOILS

The project site is located in Bristol Township in the northwestern part of Trumbull County, Ohio. Based on the glacial and physiographic geologic maps for Ohio, the unconsolidated deposits of loam sheets consist of ground moraine of the Lavery Till from the Wisconsinan Age over the Mississippian Age shale, siltstone, sand stones, coal and limestone of the Pottsville and Allegheny Formation (Professional Services, Inc. Geotechnical Engineering Services Report, PSI Project No. 0139291).

The U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 – minute West Farmington Quadrangle shows the elevation of the proposed site to be about 880 to 890 feet above mean sea level. The site slopes generally from east to west.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) online Web Soil Survey indicates that the proposed project site contains Fitchville Silt Loam (FcA) with 0 to 2 percent slopes. This soil is not considered a hydric soil. Furthermore a geotechnical study was done for the site in which five (5) soil test borings were performed. The borings were advanced 20 feet or to auger refusal. The test borings encountered a layer of topsoil having a thickness of about 9 to 10 inches. Beneath the overlying topsoil natural soils consisting of brown/gray and gray sandy silt containing variable fractions of rock fragments were encountered to the terminal depths of all locations except one (B4). At this location the bottom most formation encountered consisted of medium hard, brown sandstone.

Soils in the proposed project area, Fitchville Silt Loam (FcA) with 0 to 2 percent slopes, are classified as Prime Farmland if Drained (USDA 2009) and therefore may be subject to the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA). The FPPA states that Federal agencies must “minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses.....” A Farmland Conversion Impact Rating form (AD-1006) was completed (Appendix D) and resulted in a site assessment score of 48. The NRCS does not require the submission of form AD-1006 in cases where the site assessment criteria score in Part VI of the form is less than 60 points for each alternative therefore the FPPA would not apply to this proposed project.

Alternative 1 – No Action – Under the No Action Alternative, no impacts to geology or soil would occur.

Alternative 2 – Remodel Existing Facility – Under this alternative, excavation would not be deep enough to impact the underlying geological resources. Area of disturbance would be kept to a minimum and any impacts to soils would be short term. Appropriate BMP’s would be installed to address erosion control and any disturbed areas would be promptly stabilized after construction.

Alternative 3 – New Fire Station Constructed, State Route 88 (Proposed Action) – Under the Proposed Action Alternative, excavations and other construction activities would not be deep enough to impact the site’s underlying geologic resources. Approximately 4.5 acres of the site would be disturbed causing short term temporary impacts to the soils during the construction period. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (Appendix E) has been prepared showing appropriate BMP’s such as silt fence, inlet protection, check dams and temporary and permanent seeding to be installed to minimize erosion and stabilize the site. Structural fill and top soil will be stored on-site for use in the areas designated on the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for use as needed. Approximately 3,000 cubic yards of top soil will be removed from the site and placed in an appropriate site. Top soil will not be stored or disposed of in wetland or floodplain areas.

3.1.2 WATER RESOURCES AND WATER QUALITY (SURFACE WATER)

The Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended in 1977, establishes the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States. The CWA made it unlawful to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained. EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program controls discharges.

The proposed site is currently used for agriculture. The site slopes generally east to west, southwest at approximately 1% to 1.5%. Most of the site's runoff subsequently drains into a ditch that runs along the north side of State Route 88.

This project consists of constructing a new 11,349 sq. ft. Fire Station along with associated parking and drives. A pond will also be constructed on the west side of the Fire Station to be used for water storage for fire trucks and the building's sprinkler system.

The construction of the Fire Station, pavement and walks will create an additional impervious area which will increase the volume and rate of runoff from the site. The proposed water storage pond will also be utilized for storm water detention and a post-construction BMP for storm water quality. The developed site storm water runoff will be routed to this pond and discharged through the pond outlet structure to the drainage ditch along the north side of State Route 88. The Critical Storm was calculated to be the 2-year storm. The storm water management system has been designed to detain runoff from a post-developed 2-year storm and release it at a rate not exceeding the pre-developed 2-year storm. Post-developed runoff rates from the 5-year up to and including the 100-year storm will be released at rates not exceeding the pre-developed runoff rates from the same storms. Additional details are provided in the Project Site Development Plans shown in Appendix C.

The required NPDES permit has been applied for and obtained for this project.

Alternative 1 – No Action – Under the No Action Alternative there would be no impacts to surface waters.

Alternative 2 – Remodel Existing Facility – Under this alternative the impervious area would remain the same therefore there would likely be no impact to surface waters. Ground disturbance would be minimal. Appropriate BMP's would be installed to contain sediment on site.

Alternative 3 – New Fire Station Constructed, State Route 88 (Proposed Action) – Under the Proposed Action Alternative, there would be no direct permanent impacts to surface waters. Temporary short term impacts to down stream surface waters could possible occur during the construction period however, these impacts would be minimized by the installation and construction of appropriate BMP's as shown on the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The required NPDES permit for this Project has been issued by the Ohio E. P. A.

3.1.3 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT (Executive Order 11988)

Executive Order (EO) 11988 (Floodplain Management) requires Federal agencies to avoid direct or indirect support of development within the 100-year floodplain whenever there is a practicable alternative. Specifically, EO 11988 prohibits federal agencies from funding construction in the 100-year floodplain unless there are no practicable alternatives. FEMA's regulations for complying with EO 11988 are promulgated in 44 CFR Part 9.

FEMA uses Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) to identify the regulatory 100-year floodplain for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). According to FIRM 390535 0025B with an effective date of September 29, 1978 (Appendix A) the project site is located in Zone C, areas of minimal flooding and outside the 100-year and 500-year floodplain.

Alternative 1 – No Action – Under the No Action Alternative no impacts to the floodplain would occur.

Alternative 2 – Remodel/ Expand Existing Facility – Under this Alternative no impacts to the floodplain would occur.

Alternative 3 – New Fire Station Constructed, State Route 88 (Proposed Action) – Under the Proposed Action Alternative, no impacts to the floodplain are anticipated.

3.1.4 Air Quality

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires that states adopt ambient air quality standards. The standards have been established to protect the public from potentially harmful amounts of pollutants. Under the CAA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes primary and secondary air quality standards. Primary air quality standards protect the public health, including the health of "sensitive populations, such as people with asthma, children, and older adults." Secondary air quality standards protect public welfare by promoting ecosystems health, and preventing decreased visibility and damage to crops and buildings. The EPA has set national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for the following six criteria pollutants: ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead (Pb). According to the EPA, Columbia County is in attainment for all six criteria pollutants, meaning that criteria air pollutants do not exceed the NAAQS (EPA, 2009).

Alternative 1 No Action–Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no impacts to air quality because no construction would occur.

Alternative 2 Remodel Existing Facility–Under this Alternative, short-term impacts to air quality may occur however, because of the relatively small amount of earthwork it is anticipated that these impacts would be negligent. During dry periods disturbed areas would be wet down to reduce dust. Exhaust emissions from equipment could temporarily increase the levels of some pollutants and volatile organic compounds. To minimize these emissions, equipment would be properly maintained and equipment run times would be kept to a minimum.

Alternative 3 New Fire Station, Water Tower Road (Proposed Action)—Under the Proposed Action Alternative, short-term impacts to air quality would occur during site grading and utility construction. To minimize these impacts the contractor will wet down the site during dry periods to reduce airborne dust. Exhaust emissions from heavy equipment containing pollutants such as CO, NO₂, O₃, and PM₁₀ and volatile organic compounds would be minimized by keeping equipment run times to a minimum and properly maintaining equipment.

3.2 BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

3.2.1 Terrestrial and Aquatic Environment

The proposed project site has been used for agriculture production and has limited value for plant and wildlife species. The site is bordered on the north and west by a wooded area, on the south by State Route 88 and on the east by Evergreen Cemetery. Across State Route 88 is a residence and a church. The wooded area north and west of the site supports wildlife such as song birds, reptiles, amphibians, small mammals, and white tailed deer. Because the project site has been farmed it has limited value for plant and wildlife species.

Coordination with the ODNR was initiated in a letter from Lynn, Kittinger & Noble, Inc. to the ODNR, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves dated February 10, 2010. This letter requested that ODNR review the Proposed Alternative and applicable impacts. The ODNR responded in a letter dated February 16, 2010 stating that they have no records for rare or endangered species or other significant natural features within the project area. The ODNR consultation letter indicates that the Grand River Wildlife Area is within one mile of the proposed project location. They also stated that there is no dedicated state nature preserves and scenic rivers at the project site. They are also unaware of any unique ecological sites, geologic features, animal assemblages, state parks, or state forests within a one mile radius of the project area (see Agency Correspondence in Appendix D).

Alternative 1 – No Action – Under the No Action Alternative there would be no impacts to the terrestrial or aquatic environment.

Alternative 2 – Remodel Existing Facility – Under this Alternative, since the area surrounding the existing Fire Station is developed, there would be no impacts to the terrestrial or aquatic environment.

Alternative 3 – New Fire Station Constructed, State Route 88 (Proposed Action) – Under the Proposed Action Alternative, impacts to the aquatic environment are not anticipated. Site runoff will be routed through a storm water management/quality pond with a pond overflow that discharges into a road side ditch along State Route 88. The nearest stream is Center Creek, located approximately 1,250 feet southwest of the site. Approximately 4 acres of the site would be disturbed during construction. The area of site disturbance is a harvested corn field with little vegetation. The site's new landscaping and storm water management/water storage pond will provide some limited habitat for wildlife.

3.2.2 Wetlands (Executive Order 11990)/Water of the U.S. Including Wetlands

The USACE regulates the discharge of dredged or filled material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. Additionally, EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) requires Federal agencies to avoid, to the extent possible, adverse impacts on wetlands that may result from federally funded actions. Wetlands in Ohio are also protected by the Ohio EPA.

No wetlands, surface waters, hydrologic soils, or hydrophytic vegetation has been identified on the proposed site. The nearest mapped wetland is located along Center Creek approximately 320 feet south of and across State Route 88 from the site. (refer to resource mapping in Appendix A).

Alternative 1 – No Action – Under the No Action Alternative there would be no impacts to wetlands or waters of the United States.

Alternative 2 – Remodel Existing Facility – Under Alternative 2 remodel the existing facility there would be no impacts to wetlands or waters of the United States.

Alternative 3 – New Fire Station Constructed, State Route 88 (Proposed Action) – Under the Proposed Action Alternative, since there are no wetlands or waters of the United States on site, there would be no adverse impacts anticipated. Appropriate BMP's would be constructed to contain sediment on-site during construction. A pond acting as a storm water quality pond will be constructed to act as a post construction BMP. The project's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan is provided in Appendix E.

3.2.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

The proposed project site is an open corn field that has been harvested. The site is bordered on the north and west by a wooded area, on the south by State Route 88 and on the east by Evergreen Cemetery. Across State Route 88 is a residence and a church. The wooded area north and west of the site supports wildlife such as song birds, reptiles, amphibians, small mammals, and white tailed deer. Because the project site has been farmed it has limited value for plant and wildlife species.

Coordination with the ODNR was initiated in a letter from Lynn, Kittinger & Noble, Inc. to the ODNR, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves dated February 10, 2010. This letter requested that ODNR review the Proposed Alternative and applicable impacts. The ODNR responded in a letter dated February 16, 2010 stating that they have no records for rare or endangered species or other significant natural features within the project area. They also stated that there is no dedicated state nature preserves and scenic rivers at the project site. They are also unaware of any unique ecological sites, geologic features, animal assemblages, state parks, or state forests within a one mile radius of the project area see Agency Correspondence in Appendix D).

In compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, a review of the potential impacts to federally listed endangered, threatened and candidate species has been completed. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife technical assistance website, the following federally listed species are known to

occur in Trumbull County: Indiana Bat (endangered), Clubshell (endangered), and Eastern Massasauga (candidate). Coordination with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ohio Ecological Services Field Office, was initiated via email from Nicholas Mueller, Environmental Protection Specialist for FEMA Region V dated February 18, 2010. The U S Fish and Wildlife Service responded on February 18, 2010 stating that there are no known Indiana Bat records in the vicinity of the proposed project site and that the project will not affect the Indiana Bat (see Agency correspondence in Appendix D).

The proposed project includes the installation of an 85 foot communication tower. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has issued interim guidelines for recommendations on communication tower siting, construction, operation, and decommissioning. The communication tower is an 85 foot three sided/monopole structure, with no guy wires and lighting which will reduce the amount of potential bird strikes in accordance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Guidelines.

Alternative 1 – No Action – Under the No Action Alternative there would be no impacts to threatened or endangered species.

Alternative 2 – Remodel Existing Facility – Under this Alternative there would be no impacts to threatened or endangered species.

Alternative 3 – New Fire Station Constructed, State Route 88 (Proposed Action) – Based on the site description and project activity, the proposed project will have no anticipated impact on the federally or state listed species, their habitats or proposed or designated critical habitat.

3.3 HAZARADOUS MATERIALS

Since the project site has historically been farmed it is not believed that there would be any impacts with regard to hazardous materials. A visual on-site search was conducted on October 30, 2009. This site visit revealed no signs of hazardous waste such as barrels, soil staining or vegetation staining. The following environmental databases were reviewed in March 2010:

1. USEPA Enforcement & Compliance History Online (ECHO)
2. Office of Environmental Information (OEI) Envirofacts Data Warehouse
3. Ohio State Fire Marshall Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR)
4. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)

The closest identified hazardous materials storage site is located at 2303 State Route 88, Bristolville, OH. This site has a 2,500 gallon fiberglass reinforced underground storage tank used to store diesel fuel. There have been no documented releases from this site which is located 0.38 miles west of and down gradient from the proposed Fire Station site.

Alternative 1 – No Action – Under the No Action Alternative there would be no impacts related to hazardous materials or waste.

Alternative 2 – Remodel Existing Facility – Under this Alternative only minimal excavation would be required therefore no hazardous materials or waste-related impacts would be anticipated. Any hazardous materials discovered during construction would be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

Alternative 3 – New Fire Station Constructed, State Route 88 (Proposed Action) – Under the Proposed Action Alternative no hazardous or waste related impacts are anticipated. Based on the history of the site, site review and environmental database research, no hazardous materials are expected to be encountered during construction. Any hazardous materials discovered, generated or used during construction would be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

3.4 SOCIOECONOMICS

3.4.1 Zoning and Land Use/Transportation

The proposed project site is located on the north side of State Route 88, 0.35 miles west of State Route 45. State Route 88 is the main east – west thoroughfare through Bristol Township and State Route 45 is the main north – south thoroughfare. The intersection of these roads is at the center of Bristol Township. The site is zoned Business and Commercial “B” but is currently undeveloped. There is a wooded area to the east and north of the site. Evergreen Cemetery is adjacent to and east of the site and a residence and church is south of the site across State Route 88. A map showing Urban Land Use including commercial and residential within a one mile radius of the site is included in Appendix A.

Alternative 1 No Action–Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no changes to zoning or transportation patterns.

Alternative 2 Remodel Existing Facility–Under this Alternative, there would be temporary increases in construction-related traffic on State Route 88. As a result there may be some minor traffic disruptions and periods of slower traffic flow during construction. To mitigate this, appropriate traffic control including signage and flagmen would be used to direct traffic. All construction equipment and materials would be stored on site. After construction is complete there would be little to no increase in traffic at the existing site. There would be no significant increase in facility-related vehicle traffic. Current land use and zoning at the existing Fire Station site is business and commercial.

Alternative 3 – New Fire Station Constructed, State Route 88 (Proposed Action)–Under the Proposed Action Alternative, there would be temporary increases in the volume of construction-related traffic volume in the immediate vicinity of the project site. This may result in some minor traffic disruptions and periods of slower traffic during construction. To mitigate potential delays appropriate traffic control such as signage and flagman would be used. All construction equipment and material would be stored on site.

Over the long term, vehicle traffic would increase at the proposed project site, primarily during emergency calls and training. No significant impacts to transportation, site access or traffic levels are anticipated.

3.4.2 Noise

Noise is defined herein as undesirable sound and is federally regulated by the Noise Control Act of 1972. An average measure of sound is known as the day-night average sound level (Ldn), and is used by agencies for estimating sound impacts and establishing guidelines for compatible land uses. An EPA document, *Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety* (EPA, 1974) provides a basis for State and local governments' judgments in setting standards. The document identifies a 24-hour exposure level of 70 decibels (dB) as the level of environmental noise that will prevent any measurable hearing loss over a lifetime. Also, levels of 55 dB outdoors and 45 dB indoors are identified as preventing activity interference and annoyance. These levels are considered those which will permit spoken conversation and other activities such as sleeping, working and recreation. The levels are not single event, or "peak" levels, but rather, they represent averages over long periods of time. An occasional higher noise levels would be consistent with a 24-hour average of 70 dB, as long as a sufficient amount of relative quiet is experienced.

The sound level of a typical sound outdoors falls off in level at 6 dB per doubling of distance. Assuming a typical siren is 115 dB at a distance of 10 feet, at 20' it will be 109 dB, at 40 feet it will be 103 dB, at 80 feet it will be 97 dB, at 160 feet it will be 91 dB, at 320 feet it will be 85 dB, at 640 feet it will be 79 dB, at 1,280 feet it will be 73 dB, and at 2,560 feet it will be 67 dB. The proposed project site on State Route 88 is located across the street from a residence and the existing Bristol Township Fire Station is located within a commercial/residential area.

Alternative 1 No Action—Under the No Action Alternative, no impacts related to noise would occur.

Alternative 2 Remodel Existing Facility—Under Alternative 2, only temporary short-term increases in noise levels would be anticipated during construction. To reduce noise levels during that period, construction activities would be restricted to normal business hours. Equipment and machinery utilized at the site would meet all local, State, and Federal noise regulations.

Over the long term, no significant change to noise levels would be anticipated. The site is currently used as the Fire Station, in a commercial/residential area on State Route 88. Because of the size of the site and numerous constraints on expansion at the site, any remodeling and expansion of the facility would be limited. Therefore, no significant change to noise levels would be anticipated.

Alternative 3 New Fire Station, Constructed State Route 88 (Proposed Action)—Under the Proposed Action Alternative, temporary short-term increases in noise levels would be anticipated during construction. To reduce noise levels during that period, construction activities would be restricted to normal business hours. Equipment and machinery utilized at the site would meet all local, State, and Federal noise regulations. There are no mitigation strategies proposed to reduce noise because only one residential structure may be affected and sirens will run intermittently when used.

Over the long term, vehicle traffic would increase at the proposed project site, primarily when EMS personnel are training or responding to traffic accidents, fires, severe weather, or other emergency events. The increased traffic and sirens would increase the noise level, but these increases would be very short in duration and would occur very infrequently. It is anticipated that these noise peaks would not cause an exceedance of the EPA's 24-hour exposure levels.

3.4.3 Public Services and Utilities

Fire protection and Emergency Medical Service is provided by Bristol Township. Police protection is provided by the Trumbull County Sheriff's Department. Electric service is provided by Ohio Edison. Gas service is provided by Orwell Natural Gas. Telephone service is provided by Century Link.

Alternative 1 No Action—Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no changes to public services or utilities, but no improvements would be made to the existing Bristol Township Fire Station. In the short term, fire and other EMS would continue to be provided adequately. In the long term, without a new or improved facility there would be a negative impact on the Bristol Township Fire/EMS Service Area. The space needs and other identified Fire/EMS needs would not be met. If these space needs such as sleeping quarters, equipment and apparatus storage, training rooms, etc. are not provided emergency personnel cannot operate efficiently. This could increase emergency response times and jeopardize the safety of Township residents. Deficiencies in the existing facility such as a deteriorating roof, inefficient heating system and inadequate insulation would cause a financial burden to Bristol Township.

Alternative 2 Remodel Existing Facility—Under Alternative 2, there would be no changes to most public services and utilities, but improvements would be made to the existing Bristol Township Fire Station. In the short term, fire and EMS would continue to be provided adequately and some improvements would be realized. In the long term, without a new facility and adequate space and facilities, there would be a negative impact on the Bristol Township Fire District. The space needs and many of the other identified Fire Department/EMS needs would not be met.

Alternative 3 New Fire Station, Constructed State Route 88 (Proposed Action)—Under the Proposed Action Alternative, there would be no changes to most public services and utilities, but significant improvements would be made to fire and other EMS facilities. In the short-term and long-term, benefits to the area communities would be realized as the identified space needs and other needs are met by the new Fire Station. The new fire station would comply with ADA requirements and thus meet the needs of handicapped people entering the facility. The new fire station will provide space needs such as sleeping quarters and shower facilities, fitness area, training and meeting rooms, office space, records storage, equipment and apparatus storage. These spaces will provide a safer working environment for emergency personnel. The fire department will also operate more efficiently providing for a safer community and enhancing fire fighter morale.

3.4.4 Environmental Justice (Executive Order 12898)

EO 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low- Income Populations) mandates that Federal agencies identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. Socioeconomic and demographic data for the project area were analyzed to determine if a disproportionate number of minority or low-income persons have the potential to be adversely affected by the proposed project.

The U.S. Census Bureau data for Bristol Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, states that 98.4% of the population is white, 0.4% Black or African American, 0.1% Asian, 0.1% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, 0.1% some other race, and 0.8% two or more races (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). No concentration of minority or low income populations were identified near the proposed project site.

Alternative 1 No Action—Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority or low-income populations. All populations could potentially be adversely affected by the lack of improvements to the Bristol Township fire station.

Alternative 2 Remodel Existing Facility—Under this alternative, there would be no disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority or low-income populations. Improvements to the existing facility would benefit all populations.

Alternative 3 New Fire Station, Constructed State Route 88 (Proposed Action)—Under the Proposed Action Alternative, there would be no disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority or low-income populations. Implementation of the Proposed Action would benefit all populations within Bristol Township Fire/ EMS Protection District.

3.4.5 Safety and Security

To minimize risks to safety and human health, all construction activities would be performed using qualified personnel trained in the proper use of the appropriate 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 Act (OSHA) regulations. 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.

Alternative 1 No Action—Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no construction and no direct impacts to safety of the population would occur. If an emergency event were to occur, area residents would continue to be served by the existing Bristol Township Fire Station.

Alternative 2 Remodel Existing Facility—Under this alternative improvement to the existing Bristol Township Fire Station would provide increased protection for area residents during emergency events. Construction activities would present safety risks to those performing the activities. Access to the site would be restricted to protect the public and to minimize risks to safety and human health. The appropriate signage and barriers would be in place prior to construction activities to alert pedestrians and motorists of project activities. There would be no disproportionate health and safety risks to children.

Alternative 3 New Fire Station, Constructed State Route 88 (Proposed Action)—Under the Proposed Action Alternative, construction of a new Fire Station for the Bristol Township Fire/EMS Protection District would provide increased protection for area residents during emergency events.

Construction activities would present safety risks to those performing the activities. Access to the site would be restricted to protect the public and to minimize risks to safety and human health. The appropriate signage and barriers would be in place prior to construction activities to

alert pedestrians and motorists of project activities. There would be no disproportionate health and safety risks to children.

3.5 HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

In addition to review under NEPA, consideration of effects to historic properties is mandated under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended, and implemented by 36 CFR Part 800. Requirements include identification of significant historic properties that may be affected by the Proposed Action, typically those within the Area of Potential Effects (APE).

Historic properties are defined as archaeological sites, standing structures, or other historic resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR 60.4). As defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), the Area of Potential Effects (APE), "is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist."

In addition to identifying historic properties that may exist in the proposed project's APE, FEMA must also determine, in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), what effect, if any, the action will have on historic properties. Moreover, if the project would have an adverse effect on these properties, FEMA must consult with SHPO/THPO on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect.

Alternative 1 No Action—Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no construction and no impacts to historic or cultural resources.

Alternative 2 Remodel Existing Facility—Because of the constraints at the existing fire station property, there is limited space available for remodeling and expansion. The building footprint and use of the property would not change significantly and under this alternative, improvements to the existing Bristol Township Fire Station would not impact any historic or cultural resources.

Alternative 3 – New Fire Station Constructed, State Route 88 (Proposed Action)—Under the Proposed Action Alternative, construction of a new fire station has the potential to impact historic or cultural resources. Evaluation of the Proposed Action is described in Sections 3.5.1 and 3.5.2.

3.5.1 Historic Structures and Archaeological Resources

On February 16, 2010, Bristol Trustees stated in a letter, that to the best of their knowledge, the proposed project site has never contained standing structures or other historic resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR 60.4) In preparation for consultation with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO), FEMA consulted Ohio's GIS Internet Mapping Framework, which provides the location of historic structures and sites of historic and archaeological interest, including those listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Ohio Historic Inventory. FEMA used this tool and other mapping and GIS tools to investigate historic sites in Bristol Township and determined that no historic structures or sites are located within the project APE. On February 18, 2010, a letter and supporting documentation was submitted to the Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) with a request for comment on this finding.

In a letter dated April 1, 2010, OHPO requested that a preliminary archaeological survey be conducted to determine whether historic resources exist on the project site. The resulting survey concluded on May 12, 2010, that no historic properties exist within the physical APE or are visible from the project site. On May 18, 2010, the survey report was sent to OHPO in support of FEMA's finding of no historic properties affected. In a letter dated May 10, 2010, OHPO concurred with FEMA's finding of no historic properties affected.

However, in order to safeguard archaeological resources that may exist below ground within the APE, during construction all ground-disturbing activities will be monitored. Should human remains or items of archaeological interest be discovered during construction, all ground-disturbing activities will cease and FEMA, OHPO and, in the case of human remains, the local coroner's office will be notified. Those responsible for the project site will take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the property, and work will not resume until FEMA completes consultation with the SHPO and other affected consulting parties.

Copies of the correspondence described above, the title page and abstract of the survey report, and any other related correspondence are included in Appendix D.

3.5.2 Tribal Coordination and Religious Sites

On February 5, 2010, requests for evaluation of the project area for sites of known archaeological, religious, or cultural significance, referred to as Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs), were sent to federally-recognized tribes that may have an interest in projects located in Trumbull County, Ohio. Those tribes included the Wyandotte Nation and Seneca-Cayuga Tribe, both of Oklahoma; the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin; and the Seneca Nation of Indians, Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe and Onondaga Indian Nation, all of New York. The communication requested a response within 30 days. The 30-day response period ended on March 7, 2010 without comment from these tribes regarding effects to TCPs from this undertaking.

3.6 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

This section describes the potential impacts of the proposed alternatives and the No-Action Alternative. Where potential impacts exist, conditions or mitigation measures to offset these impacts are detailed in the body of the document. A summary table is provided below.

Affected Environment	Impacts	Mitigation
Geology and Soils	Alt 2: No impacts to geology, minimal, short-term impact to soils (where footprint of existing structure is expanded).	Appropriate BMPs: silt fence, prompt planting of vegetation and landscaping to minimize runoff.
	Alt 3 (proposed): No impacts to geology, short-term impacts to soils during construction. Construction would disturb about 174,240 S.F. of the site.	
Water Quality (including surface water and Ground water)	Alt 2: Short-term impacts to surface water are possible during construction (Rowan Creek borders the north and east sides of the site). No impact to ground water resources. Potable water is supplied to the site by the Village.	A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is required. A Stormwater Management and Erosion Control Plan and implementation of stormwater BMPs will minimize runoff. The required NPDES permit has been obtained for this project.
	Alt 3 (proposed): Short-term impacts to surface water are possible during construction. No impact to ground water resources.	
Floodplains	Alt 2: No impacts anticipated.	None
	Alt 3 (proposed): No impacts anticipated.	None
Air Quality	Alts 2 and 3 (proposed): Short-term impacts from dust and emissions from equipment would occur during construction.	Dust control measures such as watering down construction areas would be implemented as needed. Fuel-burning equipment run times could be minimized and equipment properly maintained.
Terrestrial and Aquatic Environments	Alt 2: No impacts are anticipated to the terrestrial environment.	None
	Alt 3 (proposed): No impacts are anticipated to aquatic environments. Prior to construction of the structure, parking area, and stormwater management pond, about 19,400 SY of existing vegetation and topsoil will be stripped from site, a farm field.	Topsoil will be replaced in areas of the site and landscaping will include grasses, trees, bushes, and stormwater management/water storage pond. This will restore some of the terrestrial environment and create a new aquatic environment.

Table 1: Impact and Mitigation Summary

Affected Environment	Impacts	Mitigation
Waters of the U. S. Including Wetlands	Alt 2: No impacts anticipated	None
	Alt 3 (proposed): No impacts anticipated	None
Threatened and Endangered Species	Alts 2 and 3 (Proposed): No impacts anticipated.	None
Hazardous Materials	Alts 2 and 3 (proposed): No impacts anticipated. No hazardous materials are anticipated at either location and no releases of contaminants to the environment have been reported at either site.	Any hazardous substances generated, or used would be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.
Zoning, Land Use, and Transportation	Alt 2: No impact to existing zoning and land use of the site. Short-term increase in the volume of construction-related traffic in the vicinity of the site.	During construction, vehicles and equipment would be stored on-site to the extent possible. Traffic control and signage would be used as needed.
	Alt 3 (proposed): No impact to existing zoning and land use of the site. Short term increase in the volume of construction-related traffic in the vicinity of the site. Also a permanent increase in Fire/EMS related traffic on State Route 88.	
Noise	Alts 2 and 3 (proposed): Short-term impacts from heavy equipment would occur during construction. Long-term impacts for Alt 3 would include increased traffic and siren noise from EMS vehicles.	Construction would be limited to normal business hours and equipment would meet local, State, and Federal noise regulations. The infrequent and short duration noise impacts from EMS vehicles would not cause 24-hr exposure levels to be exceeded.
Public Services and Utilities	Alt 2: No impacts to utilities are anticipated. Potential disruption or delay of emergency response services during remodeling and construction activities at the facility.	Thorough planning and staging of construction activities would be required to prevent any disruption or delay to emergency response services.
	Alt 3 (proposed): No impacts to utilities are anticipated. Potential disruption or delay of emergency response services during the transition from the existing facility to the new facility.	Thorough planning and staging of the transition of equipment and personnel from the existing facility to the new facility would be required to prevent any disruption or delay to emergency response services.

Table 1: Impact and Mitigation Summary		
Affected Environment	Impacts	Mitigation
Environmental Justice	Alts 2 and 3 (proposed): No disproportionately high or adverse effect on minority or low-income populations is anticipated.	None
Public Health and Safety	Alts 2 and 3 (proposed): Long-term improvements to public safety would result from improved EMS facilities. No adverse impacts anticipated.	None
Historic and Cultural Resources	Alts 2 and 3 (proposed): No impacts anticipated.	None. During construction, ground disturbing activities would be monitored. Should human skeletal remains or historic or archaeological materials be discovered during construction, all ground-disturbing activities on the project site would cease and the coroner's office (in the case of human remains), FEMA, and the Ohio Historical Preservation Office would be notified.

SECTION FOUR: CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

According to CEQ regulations, cumulative impacts represent the “impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR 1508.7).” In accordance with NEPA and to the extent reasonable and practical, this EA considered the combined effect of the Proposed Action Alternative and other actions occurring or proposed in the vicinity of the proposed project site.

No proposed or occurring actions by others were identified in the vicinity of the proposed project site; therefore, no cumulative impacts are anticipated.

SECTION FIVE: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

FEMA is the lead Federal agency for conducting the NEPA compliance process for the Bristol Township Volunteer Fire Department, Station No. 17, Bristol Township, Trumbull County, Ohio. It is the goal of the lead agency to expedite the preparation and review of NEPA documents and to be responsive to the needs of the community and the purpose and need of the proposed action while meeting the intent of NEPA and complying with all NEPA provisions.

Interagency reviews have been conducted in the form of agency consultation letters and the responses received from the agencies. Agencies consulted are listed in Section 6. Agency responses are provided in Appendix D.

The proposed project has been discussed at numerous Bristol Township Trustees Meetings that are open to the public.

The Bristol Township Trustees will notify the public of the availability of the draft EA through publication of a public notice (see Appendix F) in a local newspaper. FEMA will conduct a public comment period commencing on the initial date of publication of the public notice.

SECTION SIX: AGENCY COORDINATION AND PERMITS

The following agencies and organizations were consulted or were contacted to request project review during the preparation of this EA. Responses received to date are included in Appendix D.

1. Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and preserves
2. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Ohio Ecological Services Field Office
3. Bristol Township
4. Trumbull County Engineer's Office
5. Ohio Historic Preservation Office
6. Western Reserve Land Conservancy
7. Ohio Department of Agriculture, Office of Farmland Preservation
8. Native America Tribes

In accordance with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations, the applicant would be responsible for acquiring any necessary permits prior to commencing construction at the proposed project site. The following permits and approvals may be required prior to construction:

1. Ohio EPA Permit-to-Install (PTI)
2. Ohio EPA NPDES Permit
3. Erosion and Sediment Control
4. Building Permit (Trumbull County)
5. Ohio Department of Transportation: Drive Access and work within S.R. 88 right-of-way
6. Trumbull Soil and Water Conservation District

SECTION SEVEN: CONSULTATIONS AND REFERENCES

FEMA: Guideline for the Preparation of an Environmental Assessment, March 31, 2004 (draft), Professional Services Industries, Inc., January 5, 2010, Geotechnical Engineering Services Report, Proposed Building Structure, Volunteer Fire Department Station No. 17, 2100 State Route 88, Bristol Township, Trumbull County, Ohio, PSI Project No. 0139291.

FEMA. 1996. National Environmental Policy Act, FEMA Desk Reference. May 14, 1996.

Western Reserve Land Conservancy, Julia Musson, contacted February 12, 2010.

Ohio Department of Agriculture, Office of Farmland Protection, Jody Fife, contacted February 12, 2010.

U.S. Census Bureau

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?_event=ChangeGFire

Stationontext&geo_id=86000US44402&_gFire

Stationontext=01000US&_street=&_county=&_cityTown=&_state=04000US39&_zip=44402&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=geoSelect&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=010&_submenuId=factsheet_1&ds_name=DEC_2000_SAFF&_ci_nbr=null&qr_name=null®=null%3Anull&_keyword=&_industry=

U.S. Census Bureau. 2000b. American Fact Finder. <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Accessed February 2010.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2009.

<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>. Accessed February 2010.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2009.

<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html>. Accessed February 2010.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2009. Air Quality. From

<http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/greenbk/ancl.html#WISCONSIN>. Accessed February 2010.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2009. Envirofacts Data Warehouse. From

http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/ef_home3.html?p_zipcode=COLUMBIA%2C+WI&p_type=county&x=8&y=3. Accessed February 2010.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1974. *Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety*.

Ohio State Fire Marshall

<http://com.ohio.gov/fire/bustmain.aspx>

U.S. EPA

http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/ef_home3.html?p_zipcode=44402&p_type=zip&x=16&y=5

Trumbull County Auditor

http://www.auditor.co.trumbull.oh.us/auditor_cauv.htm

Ohio EPA Division of Air Pollution Control

<http://www.epa.ohio.gov/Default.aspx?alias=www.epa.ohio.gov/dapc>

East Regional Council of Governments

<http://www.eastgatecog.org/EnvironmentalPlanning/RegionalWasteWaterPlanning/208WaterQualityMgmtPlan/tabid/2076/Default.aspx>

SECTION EIGHT: LIST OF PREPARERS

Preparation and quality control review of Draft and Final EA:

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