



May 6, 2003

Florida State Clearinghouse  
Department of Community Affairs  
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100

**Subject: Notice of Draft Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Bay Point Key/Saddlebunch Key Wastewater System, Monroe County, Florida.**

Dear Sir or Madam:

This purpose of this letter is to provide your agency with notice that URS Group, Inc., on behalf of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), is preparing a Draft Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Bay Point Key/Saddlebunch Key Wastewater System, Monroe County, Florida. The Draft SEA evaluates several wastewater management alternatives proposed for Bay Point Key/Saddlebunch Key, and the potential environmental consequences associated with those alternatives. At this time, FEMA requests your comments regarding the range of alternatives (attached).

In 1998, during the aftermath of Hurricane Georges, Congress allocated additional monies for long-term disaster recovery projects in the State of Florida to assist counties whose needs were yet unmet through allocation of primary disaster relief funds. This Unmet Needs money was earmarked for the counties most impacted by Hurricane Georges, including Monroe County. Monroe County requested that wastewater management improvement projects be considered for disaster funding since many existing wastewater facilities do not provide adequate collection, treatment, or disposal, and thus contribute to degrading water quality in the Florida Keys. Since then, FEMA has received a grant application from the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority requesting Federal assistance to upgrade the current wastewater treatment facilities on Bay Point Key/Saddlebunch Key.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500 through 1508), and FEMA regulations for NEPA compliance (44 CFR Part 10) direct FEMA and other Federal agencies to fully understand and take into consideration during decision making, the environmental consequences of proposed Federal actions (projects). Therefore, FEMA must comply with NEPA, and other applicable Federal laws and regulations, before making Federal funds available for any disaster recovery and mitigation actions. A

URS Corporation  
Eastern Financial Building, Suite 1000  
700 South Royal Polinciana Boulevard  
Miami Springs, FL 33166  
Tel: 305.884.8900  
Fax: 305.884.2665



Florida State Clearinghouse  
Department of Community Affairs  
May 6, 2003  
Page 2 of 2

Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for Wastewater Management Improvements in the Florida Keys was prepared in accordance with these regulations, and provides a framework to address impacts of a range of wastewater treatment projects in the Florida Keys. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 1508.28, the Draft SEA for Bay Point Key/Saddlebunch Key tiers from the PEA, and addresses issues specific to this project location.

FEMA respectfully seeks your written comments within 30 days to the letterhead address. If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at (305) 884-8900, or Ms. Science Kilner, FEMA Lead Environmental Specialist, at (770) 220-5357. Thank you very much for your assistance. Your comments will be considered during the Draft SEA preparation process.

Sincerely,

URS Group, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Mendieta', written over a horizontal line.

Ramon Mendieta  
Environmental Scientist

Attachments as noted

cc: Science Kilner, FEMA Region IV, Lead Environmental Specialist  
Stephen Carruth, URS Group, Inc., Environmental Planner

# PROPOSED BAY POINT AND SADDLEBUNCH KEY WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0</b>	<b>WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES.....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	ALTERNATIVE 1 – NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.....	2
1.2	ALTERNATIVE 2 – NEW WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT CONSTRUCTION .....	2
1.2.1	<i>Wastewater Collection System.....</i>	<i>4</i>
1.2.2	<i>Wastewater Treatment Plant.....</i>	<i>6</i>
1.3	ALTERNATIVE 3 – NEW WASTEWATER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION.....	9
1.3.1	<i>Wastewater Collection System.....</i>	<i>11</i>
1.3.2	<i>Vacuum Pump Station.....</i>	<i>11</i>
1.3.3	<i>Wastewater Transmission System.....</i>	<i>12</i>
1.3.4	<i>Existing Key West Resort Utilities Wastewater Treatment Plant.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>14</b>

### List of Figures

Figure 1	Proposed Bay Point and Saddlebunch Key New Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Site Location Map
Figure 2	Typical Building Connection
Figure 3	Proposed WWTP Site
Figure 4	Proposed Bay Point and Saddlebunch Key WWTP Preliminary Drawings
Figure 5	Proposed Bay Point and Saddlebunch Key Wastewater Transmission System Site Location Map
Figure 6	Proposed Vacuum Pump Station Preliminary Drawings

### List of Tables

Table 1	Assumed Water Use in the Service Area
Table 2	Service Area Characteristics by Parcel Type
Table 3	Conceptual Transmission Force Main Sizing

## **1.0 WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES**

NEPA, CEQ regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500 to 1508), and FEMA regulations for NEPA compliance (44 CFR Part 10) direct FEMA to investigate and evaluate project alternatives. Alternatives identified in the Monroe County Sanitary Wastewater Master Plan (2000) and in the PEA are evaluated for the proposed Bay Point and Saddlebunch Key Wastewater Management System. In the following sections, three alternatives are considered and evaluated in detail: No Action, New Wastewater Treatment Plant Construction, and New Wastewater Transmission System Construction.

### ***1.1 Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative***

As discussed in PEA Section 2.3.1 (No Action Alternative), FEMA would not provide funding assistance to the FKAA for the proposed action. In order to meet Florida Statutory Treatment Standards of 2010, FKAA and service area residents would need to identify another funding source for upgrading currently inadequate wastewater treatment systems.

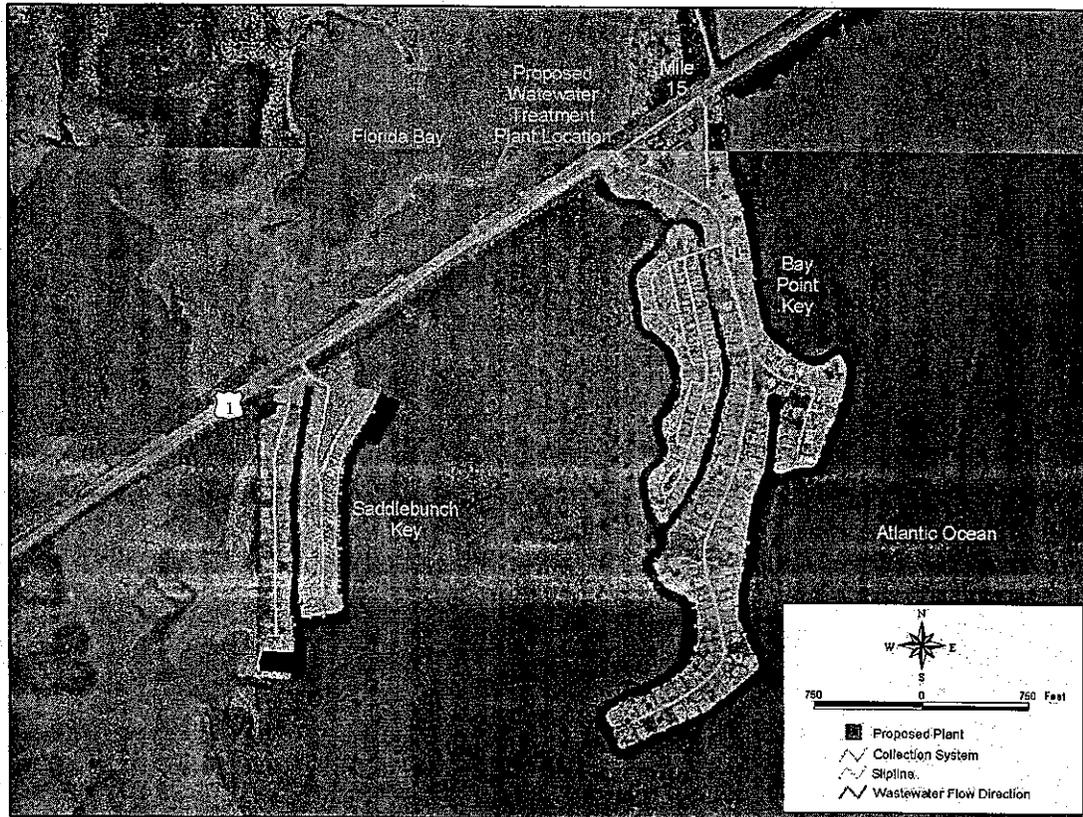
### ***1.2 Alternative 2 – New Wastewater Treatment Plant Construction***

Alternative 2 is described in PEA Section 2.3.2 (Centralized Wastewater Treatment Plant Alternative). FKAA would apply FEMA funding to the construction of a new wastewater collection system, vacuum pump station and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that would be located on Bay Point Key (Figure 1). The proposed WWTP would be designed to meet the Florida Statutory Treatment Standards of 2010 for effluent disposal to shallow injection wells. This alternative would establish new service to residents and business owners formerly utilizing on-site systems within the Bay Point and Saddlebunch Keys service area, in unincorporated Monroe County, Florida.

The design parameters for this alternative were calculated using wastewater flows and peaking factors for the service area, and assume complete build-out of Bay Point and Saddlebunch Keys (FKAA, 2002). Wastewater flow rates for residences and businesses in the service area were used to estimate the number of equivalent dwelling units (EDUs), as summarized in Table 1. The service area of the new system would include a total of 438 occupied and vacant land parcels on Bay Point and Saddlebunch Keys (Table 2). The new system would be based on 391 equivalent dwelling units (EDUs) (FKAA, 2002).

Based on the estimated numbers of EDUs, the estimated annual average day collection system design flow (AADF) would be 65,300 gallons per day (gpd). Assuming a treatment plant recycle flow of 10 percent of the estimated collection system flow, the estimated AADF for the treatment plant would be about 72,000 gpd (FKAA, 2002).

About 320 existing on-site septic systems would be removed from residences and businesses in the service area. Pursuant to the Florida Department of Health (DOH) requirements, each property owner would be responsible for decommissioning and abandonment of their existing on-site system.



**Figure 1. Proposed Bay Point and Saddlebunch Key New WWTP Site Location Map\***

\*Arrows represent direction of wastewater flow.

**Table 1. Assumed Water Use in the Service Area (FKAA, 2002)**

	Current Average Water Use (gpd) per parcel type	Number of EDUs per parcel type	Total number of parcels	Total Estimated EDUs
Mobile Homes	167	1	98	98
Single Family	167	1	124	124
Multi-Family	167	1	32	32
Commercial	334	2	10	20
Vacant Lots	N/A	1*	93	93
RV Lots	50	0.3	81	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>391</b>

\* assumed to be one future EDU.

**Table 2. Service Area Characteristics by Parcel Type (FKAA, 2002)**

	Bay Point Key	Saddlebunch Key	Total
Mobile Homes	98	0	98
Single Family	97	27	124

Multi-Family	28	4	32
Commercial	8	2	10
Vacant Lots	74	19	93
RV Lots	0	81	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>438</b>
Source: Monroe County Property Appraiser			

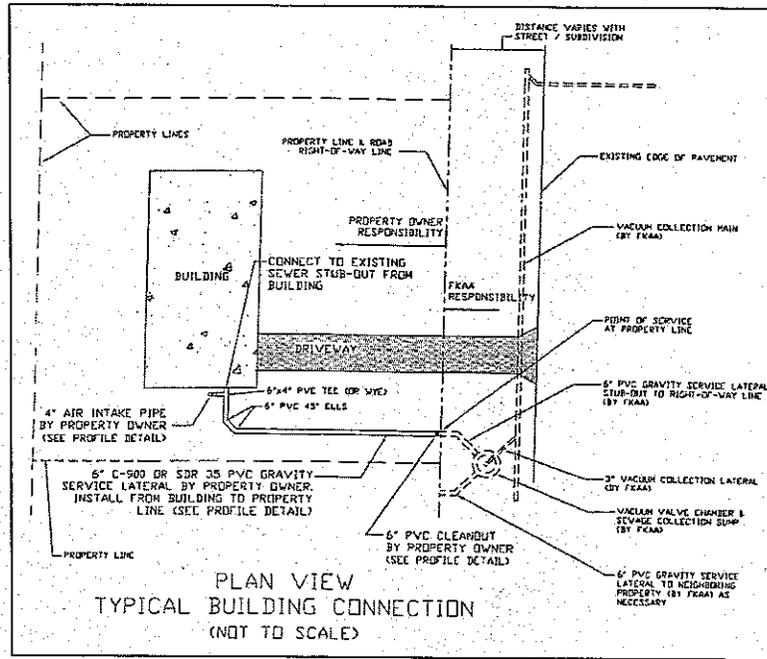
### 1.2.1 Wastewater Collection System

Wastewater collection mains would be placed within the limits of public road rights-of-way (ROWs) throughout the service area in front of the residences and businesses to be served. The streets within the service area consist of paved roads with platted right-of-way widths between 30 to 50 feet (FKAA, 2002). Collection mains would be required to maintain horizontal separation from the existing potable water mains. The service areas on Bay Point and Saddlebunch Keys would be served by separate collection systems.

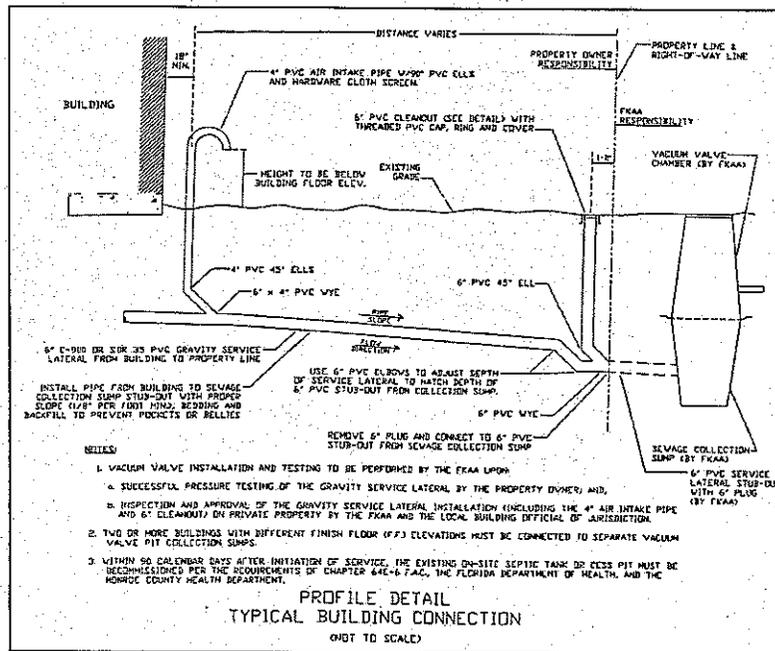
A 0.75-mile transmission main would transport wastewater from Saddlebunch Key to the wastewater treatment plant on Bay Point Key (Figure 1). This transmission main would be installed along the south ROW of U.S. Route 1 (US-1) within an abandoned 18-inch FKAA steel pipe. This pipe was previously used as a potable water transmission main and subsequently abandoned in place. The abandoned main would act as a sleeve or casing for a collection main up to an outer diameter of about 12 inches (FKAA, 2002).

The Saddlebunch-Bay Point transmission force main would also require a 700-foot bridge crossing over the Saddlebunch No. 2 causeway at MM 14.5. The force main would be slip-lined within the abandoned 18-inch steel water main attached to the old bridge, and the fittings and hardware that attach the existing 18-inch water main would be replaced.

Service laterals consisting of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe would be provided up to the ROW line (Figures 2a and 2b). Property owners would be responsible for constructing individual connections to the service laterals. Special plumbing fixtures or electrical connections would not be required at houses or mobile homes, since the current fittings are adequate. About 200 cubic yards of soil would be excavated for the installation of vacuum sewer mains, vacuum pits, buffer tanks, and gravity service laterals. The majority of the excavated material would be used as backfill material for pipe and vacuum pit excavations. Excess excavated material would be used for foundations and grading at the treatment plant site.



**Figure 2(a). Plan View Typical Building Connection (FKAA, 2002)**



**Figure 2(b). Profile Detail Typical Building Connection (FKAA, 2002)**

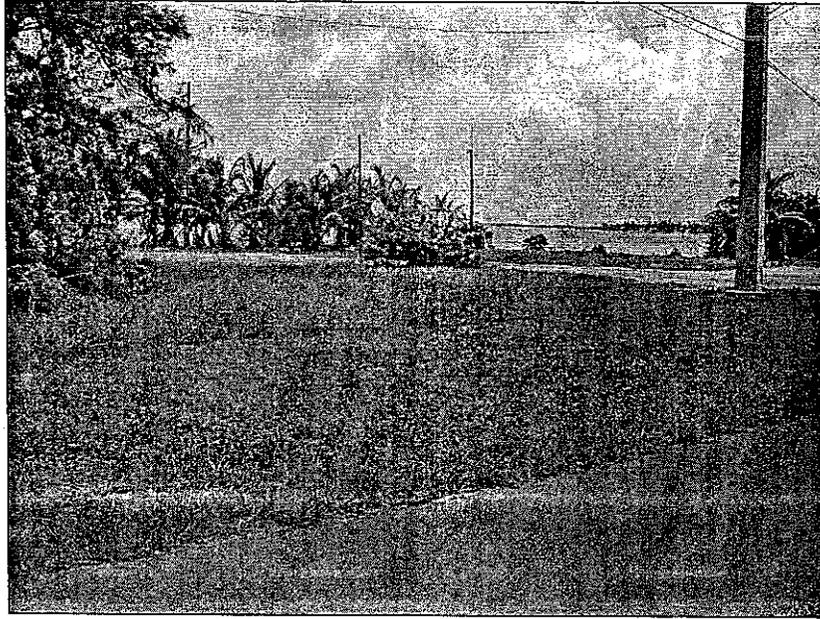
The proposed collection system would consist of a vacuum sewer system with a vacuum pump station (VPS). The vacuum sewer system would be composed of gravity collection mains and/or service laterals, sewage holding sumps and vacuum valve pits, vacuum collection mains and a vacuum pump station building, as described in PEA Section 2.3.2.1.1 (Vacuum Pumping). Residential sewage would flow by gravity into a vacuum

valve pit, the lower portion of which is a fiberglass holding sump, and the upper portion of which includes a vacuum valve. Two or more homes would be serviced by one vacuum valve pit. When wastewater in the holding sump rises to a preset level, a sensor extending from the valve chamber into the holding sump detects the liquid level in the sump, and the vacuum interface valve is pneumatically opened. Differential air pressure propels the sewage from the sump through the valve and into 3-inch or larger PVC vacuum wastewater collection mains. Vacuum mains would be constructed 3 feet below existing elevation throughout the service area. Sewage would then be transported from the collection mains to the wastewater collection tank at the vacuum pump station by the introduction of air into the collection main from successive open/close cycles of the vacuum valves in the system.

A vacuum pump station, located within the treatment plant site, would be required to generate the negative pressure necessary on the vacuum collection mains. The station would draw raw sewage through the collection mains and pump it to the treatment plant. The station would consist of an about 40-foot by 30-foot slab-on-grade building containing air blowers, discharge pumps, a collection tank, and an emergency generator. Discharge pumps connected to the vacuum collection tank would transfer sewage to the treatment plant. A separate concrete pad external to the station would accommodate odor control equipment (either a vapor phase activated carbon filter or a biological filter) for the treatment of air discharged from the collection tank by the vacuum pump station blowers

### *1.2.2 Wastewater Treatment Plant*

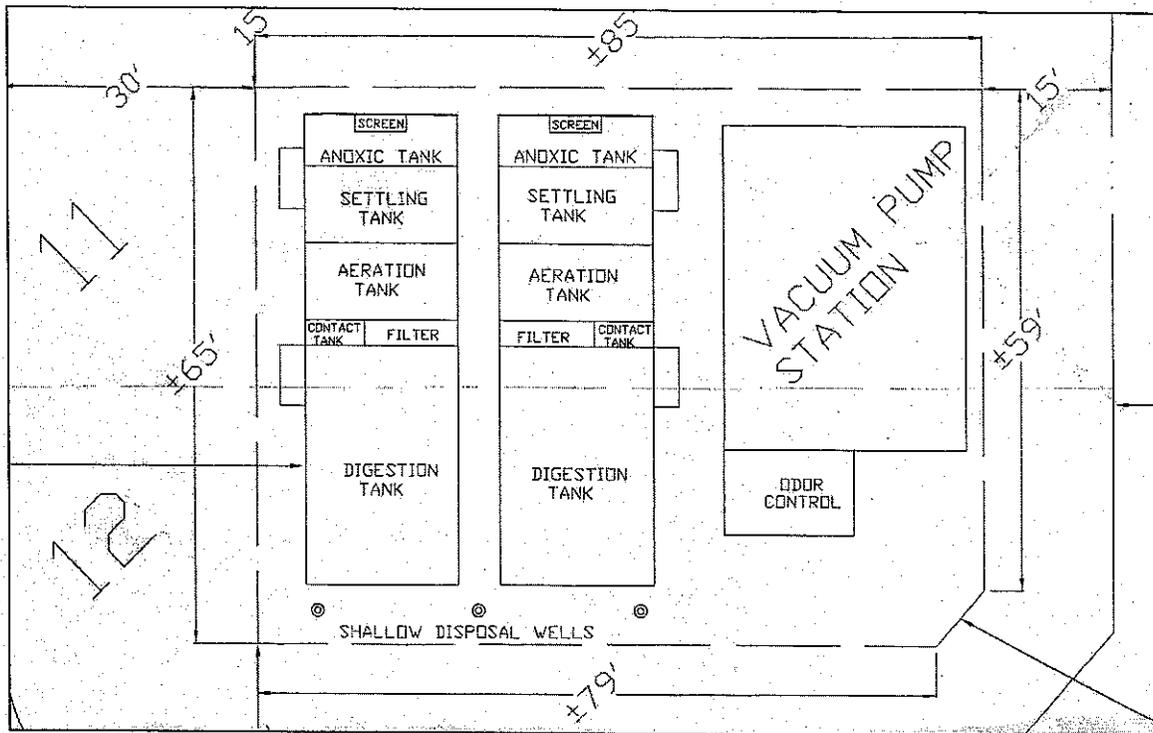
The wastewater treatment plant would be constructed on currently vacant, Monroe County lands, on the oceanside of Bay Point Key at MM 15 (Figure 3). The proposed plant site is an 80-foot wide by 130-foot long, 0.31 acres, open space that contains invasive exotic plants and grass cover. The northern property boundary is sited along US-1 and the western property boundary along West Circle Drive. Private residences are located about 150 feet (0.03 miles) south of the site. The closest water body to the site is Lower Sugarloaf Sound, about 158 feet (0.03 miles) northwest of the site. The Straits of Florida are located about 264 feet (0.05 miles) southwest of the site.



**Figure 3. Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant Site  
(URS Site Visit; August 1, 2002)**

The WWTP would provide primary treatment, biological treatment, solids removal, phosphorus removal, filtration, effluent disinfection and disposal to shallow injection wells (Figure 4). Raw sewage flow from the pump station into the treatment plant would be measured, recorded and totaled by an in-line magnetic flow meter. Automatic screening, using either a mechanical bar screen or rotary screen, of the influent wastewater would remove large particulate matter. Pretreatment screenings would be discharged to a collection hopper or trash receptacle for collection and hauling to a Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) permitted sanitary landfill facility for disposal (FKAA, 2002). If necessary, alkalinity of the influent wastewater would be buffered using sodium hydroxide, and no excess sodium hydroxide would be discharged to the environment (Garcia, Pers. Comm., 2003). Components of the sodium hydroxide feed system would include storage drums, metering pumps, small diameter PVC piping and valves, and a small containment area with a concrete slab and curb, electrical power and controls.

Wastewater would likely be treated using the sequencing batch reactor (SBR) with alum addition and conventional filters, or the upflow sludge blanket filter (USBF) process with alum addition and conventional filters. Other possible methods of treatment include the modified Ludzak-Ettinger process, Bardenpho process, and the immersed membrane bio-reactor. Two parallel process trains, each with two equally sized biological reactor systems, would be used so that if one system were out of service the remaining train would be capable of treating the system design flow.



**Figure 4. Proposed Bay Point and Saddlebunch Keys  
WWTP Preliminary Drawings (FKAA, 2002)**

Additional treatment would include the addition of metal salts, such as aluminum sulfate (alum), sodium aluminate, ferric chloride, ferrous chloride, ferric sulfate or ferrous sulfate to reduce the total phosphorus of the wastewater to 1 milligram per liter (mg/L). The alum would be utilized to coagulate excess phosphorus and would be disposed with the decanted sludge (Garcia, Pers. Comm., 2003). Components of a liquid metal salt feed system would include storage drums, metering pumps, small diameter PVC piping and valves, a containment area with a concrete slab and curb, electrical power and controls. Filtration may also be needed to produce effluent with total suspended solids of not more than 10 mg/L, remove soluble effluent phosphorus concentrations in excess of 1 mg/L, and remove unsettled phosphorus precipitate discharged from the settling tank. Two automatic backwashing filter units would be needed. The units would be sized such that, with one filter out of service, the remaining unit would have sufficient capacity to receive flow equal to not less than 75% of the design capacity of the treatment plant.

Effluent disinfection would occur in a disinfection contact tank using one of three methods: calcium hypochlorite tablets or briquettes; commercial grade or on-site generated sodium hypochlorite; or ultraviolet radiation. Effluent would be disposed by gravity flow into two on-site 8-inch diameter shallow injection wells, cased and cement grouted to 60 feet below land surface (bls), with a gravel-packed open hole section from 60 feet to 90 feet bls (PEA Section 2.3.2.2 [Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent Disposal Options]). Shallow injection wells located at the treatment plant site would be constructed in accordance with Chapter 62-528, Florida Administrative Code [F.A.C.]. One 3-inch groundwater monitoring well, 10 feet bls cased depth and 30 feet bls total

depth, would also be constructed. The total number of injection wells would be sufficient to dispose of effluent peak hour flows with any disposal well out of service. Recycle flows, including filter backwash and digester decant, would be directed back to the head of the treatment plant for processing.

Stabilization of residual bio-solids would occur via the aerobic digestion process. The aerobic digester would be equipped with an aeration system used to mix and aerate the residual bio-solids. Decanted sludge residuals would be returned to the plant for treatment; settled solids would be removed from the digester and loaded into a tank truck through a draw-off pipe located near the base of the tank. The fill station would be located to provide easy access by tanker trucks. Decanted sludge would be temporarily stored in an aerated holding tank on-site, and the liquid sludge would be hauled by truck to one of three Monroe County Solid Waste Transfer Stations. Several neighboring municipalities have the capacity to accommodate the expanded waste quantity from Monroe County (e.g., Miami-Dade South District WWTP, Florida City, etc.). FKAA would enter into an agreement with the accepting municipality prior WWTP start-up (Shimokubo, Pers. Comm., 2003). Based on the estimated volume of excess bio-solids generated by the wastewater treatment process and a maximum thickened sludge concentration of 2.0% in the aerobic digester, sludge hauling is estimated to be required once per month using a 5,000-gallon capacity tanker truck (FKAA, 2002).

In addition to the new treatment plant, design elements at the site would include parking and paved access roads, as well as storage space for maintenance equipment, treatment chemicals, and other operations materials. The finish floor elevation of buildings subject to occupancy and structures containing electrical equipment or process equipment would be constructed above the base flood elevation of 8.0 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD). The facility would be operated on a permanent basis and would be automated based on pre-set vacuum and collection tank levels. Station controls would be made resistant to fire, wind, and flood.

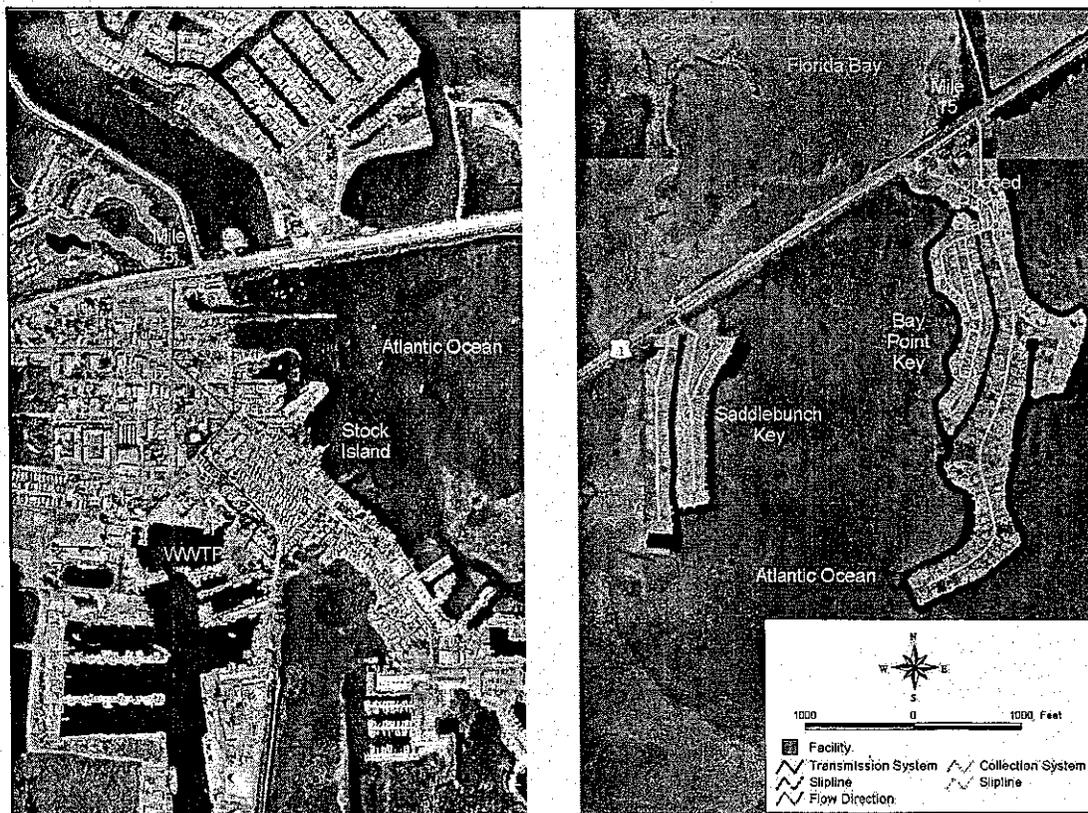
The length of time needed for construction, including sewer line placement, would be about 12 months. Construction equipment would likely include a backhoe, trenching machine, bulldozer, crane, drilling rig, front-end loader, street sweeper, and boring machine. Trucks would also be used to transport equipment and materials to and from the project sites. The lifespan of the treatment plant would be between 30 and 50 years.

### ***1.3 Alternative 3 – New Wastewater Transmission System Construction***

Alternative 3, construction of a new transmission system, is described in PEA Section 2.3.2 (Centralized Wastewater Treatment Alternative). FKAA would apply FEMA funding to the construction of a wastewater collection system on Bay Point and Saddlebunch Keys, a vacuum pump station on Bay Point Key, and a wastewater transmission system (WTS) extending from the vacuum pump station on Bay Point Key to the existing Key West Resort Utilities (KWRU) wastewater treatment plant on south Stock Island, between MM 15 and MM 4 (Figure 5).

The basis of design for this alternative is similar to that used for Alternative 2. The total estimated AADF for the service area would be 72,000 gpd. Upgrades to the existing KWRU WWTP on Stock Island would not be required to accommodate the increased flow from the service area. As in Alternative 2, about 320 on-site septic systems currently utilized by property owners on Bay Point and Saddlebunch Keys would be removed. Pursuant to the Florida DOH requirements, each property owner would be responsible for decommissioning and abandonment of their existing on-site septic systems.

The length of time needed for construction, including sewer line replacement, would be about 12 months. Construction equipment would likely include a backhoe, trenching machine, bulldozer, crane, pile driver, drilling rig, front-end loader, and street sweeper. Trucks would also be used to transport equipment and materials to and from work sites. The lifespan of the transmission system would be about 50 years.



**Figure 5. Proposed Bay Point and Saddlebunch Keys Wastewater Transmission System Site Location Map\***

\*Arrows represent direction of wastewater flow.

### *1.3.1 Wastewater Collection System*

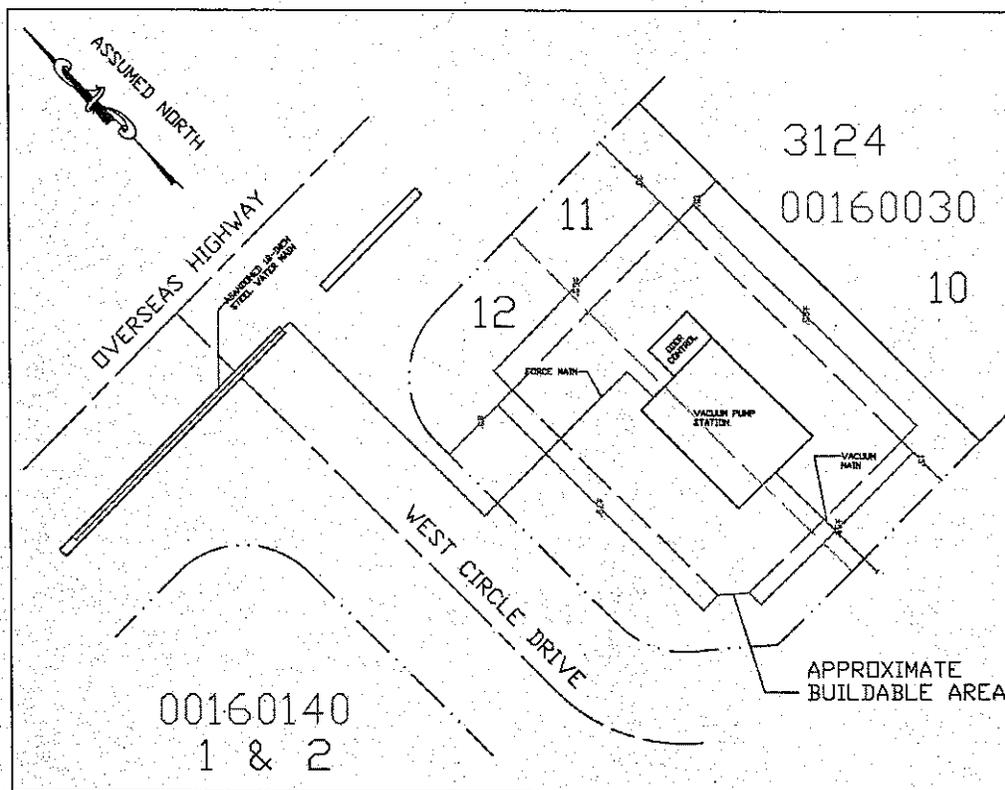
The collection system would be similar to the one described in Section 1.2.1. Bay Point and Saddlebunch Keys would be served by separate collection systems (Figure 1). As in Alternative 2, a force main bridge crossing of about 700 linear feet would be required across Saddlebunch No. 2 causeway, between Saddlebunch and Bay Point Keys, at MM 14.5. The force main would be slip-lined inside the existing 18-inch FKAA abandoned pipeline attached to the bridge, and the fittings and hardware used to attach the 18-inch main to the bridge would be replaced.

Use of a vacuum sewer system would require construction of a pump station on Bay Point Key (Figure 5). This facility would be located at the proposed Alternative 2 treatment plant site, and is described further in Section 1.3.2. Service laterals, for connection to the collection system by residents, would be provided up to the property ROW line (Figure 2). As in Alternative 2, connection to the collection system would be the responsibility of the property owner. Special plumbing fixtures or electrical connections would not be required since the current fittings are adequate.

### *1.3.2 Vacuum Pump Station*

The vacuum pump station would be located at the treatment plant site as described in Alternative 2 (Section 1.2.1; Figure 6). Design elements at the site would include the new pump station, influent vacuum mains, and discharge yard piping, site access, parking, and landscaping. The size of the building would vary between 1,000 and 1,300 square feet (Figure 6). The final building area would depend upon the number of air blowers, the number and volume of collection tanks, and the size of the emergency generator required to maintain service in the event of a power outage. Vacuum blowers would create a vacuum of about 16 to 20 inches of mercury (Hg) or 0.53 to 0.67 atmospheres, capable of extracting wastewater from the vacuum valve pits, through the collection mains into the tank. The tank would provide adequate storage to allow the sewage pumps to operate.

Two submersible-type discharge pumps would also be housed in the station, each capable of pumping about 180 gpm peak hour wastewater flow rate; one pump would be operational at peak hour flow and one pump as a backup. The pumps would have the capability of being increased to 20 horsepower as total head conditions increase in the transmission force main due to flows from future wastewater projects in the Boca Chica Community Service Area. As identified in the Monroe County Sanitary Wastewater Master Plan (Monroe County, 2000), the Boca Chica Community Service Area consists of Big Coppitt Key, Geiger Key, Rockland Key and portions of Boca Chica Key.



**Figure 6. Proposed Vacuum Pump Station Preliminary Drawings (FKAA, 2003)**

Wastewater discharge pumps would direct flow accumulated in the vacuum collection tank to the force main transmission system and ultimately to the KWRU WWTP on south Stock Island. Each pump would be capable of about 72 gpm peak hour wastewater flow. Since the pumps would be susceptible to inundation, submersible units would be utilized. One wastewater pump and one vacuum blower would be operational while an additional wastewater pump and an additional vacuum blower would provide backup. To minimize odors, air discharged from the blower exhaust at the vacuum pump station would run through a filter such as an in-ground wood chip bed or packaged iron filings bed before emission. A separate concrete pad external to the station would accommodate odor control equipment for the treatment of air discharged from the collection tank by the vacuum pump station blowers.

The vacuum pump station facility that would permanently house the vacuum pump station would consist of a fixed slab-on-grade building. The finish floor elevation of buildings subject to occupancy, and structures containing electrical equipment or process equipment, would be constructed above the 100-year floodplain level. The facility would be operated on a permanent basis and would be automated based on pre-set vacuum and collection tank levels. Station controls would be made weatherproof against fire, wind, and flood.

### 1.3.3 Wastewater Transmission System

The transmission main would commence at the pump station and be routed along US-1 through an existing abandoned FKAA 18-inch water main for a portion of the distance to the KWRU WWTP (refer to Figure 5). The abandoned main would act as a casing for a pipe up to an outer diameter of about 12 inches. About 11 miles of transmission force main would be required. Due to the long distance that the sewage must be pumped, the force main would be slightly oversized to maintain pump discharge pressures within acceptable limits. In addition, portions of this force main would be oversized to receive and transport future flows from the Boca Chica Community Service Area to the KWRU treatment plant. The conceptual transmission force main sizing, based on the projected wastewater flows from the Boca Chica Community Service Area, is shown in Table 3.

**Table 3. Conceptual Transmission Force Main Sizing (FKAA, 2002)**

From	To	Approximate length (miles)	Estimated peak flow (gpm)	Pipe size (inches)	Flow velocity (feet per second [ft/s])
Bay Point Key	Boca Chica Road (Big Coppitt Key)	4	180	6	2.04
Boca Chica Road	4 <sup>th</sup> Street (Big Coppitt Key)	1	320	8	2.05
4 <sup>th</sup> Street	Rockland Drive (Rockland Key)	1	850	10	3.47
Rockland Drive	KWRU WWTP (Stock Island)	5	950	12	2.56

The proposed force main would be installed inside the portion of the abandoned 18-inch pipeline that lies within the southern US-1 ROW at the most favorable locations (i.e., straight portions of pipeline). Two portions of the abandoned main are expected to be available and in acceptable condition for use as a sleeve or casing for the transmission force main:

- From Bay Point Key (MM 15) to Rockland Drive (MM 9) on Rockland Key, about 6 miles; and
- From the west end of Boca Chica (MM 6.25) to Stock Island (MM 5.0), about 1.5 miles.

Between MM 9 and the Boca Chica Bridge (MM 6.75), a new force main would be constructed and trenched. A force main bridge crossing about 2,700 linear feet would be needed to cross the Boca Chica Channel, from MM 6.75 to MM 6.25. The design of this crossing would require Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) approval of the method by which the force main would attach to the bridge. Beginning at the west end of the bridge crossing, the force main would be slip-lined west to Stock Island, about MM 5.0. A new force main would be constructed and trenched from about MM 5.0 to the existing KWRU WWTP, about MM 4.0. The lengths of the force main would be butt-fusion welded at 50-foot intervals while being slip-lined into the 18-inch abandoned pipe,

and the pipeline would be sealed at the beginning and end of each extension to prevent infiltration of water and soil.

#### *1.3.4 Existing Key West Resort Utilities Wastewater Treatment Plant*

The KWRU WWTP is currently permitted to 20/20 (TSS [Total Suspended Solids]/BOD [Biochemical Oxygen Demand] in mg/L) effluent disposal requirements. Effluent at the WWTP is treated to basic level disinfection and directed to off-site reuse storage/equalization ponds, where furtherer treatment reduces TSS to 5 mg/L or less. In compliance with Florida Statutory Treatment Standards, the KWRU WWTP would need to be upgraded to best available technology (BAT) standards of 10 mg/L BOD, 10 mg/L TSS, 10 mg/L TN (Total Nitrogen), 1 mg/L TP (Total Phosphorus) by 2010. The irrigation-quality treated effluent is currently disposed of by slow-rate land application reuse (i.e., spray irrigation) at the Key West Golf Club (KWGC). Back-up effluent disposal is provided by six Class V, shallow injection wells that are used during periods when land application cannot be performed at the KWGC. These disposal wells have a cased depth of 60 feet bls, total depth of 90 feet bls, and were upgraded in 1997 to meet current FDEP regulations. Sludge from the KWRU WWTP would continue to be transported out of the Keys to the Florida mainland for disposal at an appropriately permitted facility.

The existing treatment plant currently has sufficient reserve capacity to receive the additional wastewater flows from Bay Point Community Service Area. No equipment or treatment plant upgrades would be necessary. Further, since the wastewater flow from Bay Point Community Service Area would be pumped directly to the KWRU treatment plant site via an independent transmission force main, modifications or improvements would not be required for the existing KWRU wastewater collection and transmission system. The KWRU WWTP currently serves about 1,200 residential connections that produce a maximum month average day flow of 300,000 gpd. The permitted capacity of the KWRU WWTP is 499,000 gpd, which is sufficient for the anticipated average day wastewater flow from Saddlebunch and Bay Point Keys (estimated at 72,000 gpd).

## **2.0 REFERENCES**

- Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority (FKAA). 2002. Wastewater Management System for the Bay Point Key and Saddlebunch Key, Monroe County, Florida. Basis of Conceptual Design Report.
- Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority (FKAA). 2003. Alternative Wastewater Management System option to serve the Bay Point Community Service Area, Monroe County, Florida. Basis of Conceptual Design Report.
- Garcia, Carlos, 2003. Senior Hazardous Waste Specialist, URS Group, Inc. Personal Communication with Ramon Mendieta, URS Group, Inc.

Monroe County. 2000. Monroe County Sanitary Wastewater Master Plan. Volume 1.  
Submitted by CH2MHILL. June.

Monroe County Property Appraiser database. 2001.

Shimokubo, Ray, 2003. Wastewater Engineer, FKAA. Personal Communication with  
Ramon Mendieta, URS Group, Inc.



# Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush  
Governor

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

David B. Struhs  
Secretary

July 11, 2003

Mr. Ramon Mendieta,  
Environmental Scientist  
URS Corporation  
Eastern Financial Building, Suite 1000  
700 South Royal Poinciana Boulevard  
Miami Springs, Florida 33166

Re: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Hazard Mitigation Assistance, Draft Supplemental Environmental Assessment (DSEA) for the Bay Point Key and Saddlebunch Key Wastewater System, Monroe County, Florida

SAI: FL200305122041C

Dear Mr. Mendieta:

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

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) indicates that there are several concerns related to the possible incompatibility of vertical clearances between the vacuum collection system and the use of the abandoned 18-inch potable water line, as well as separation distances between potable water mains and wastewater collection systems. Prevention of cross connections between potable water distribution and wastewater collection systems is of paramount concern to DEP. Capacities of the receiving injection well and the wastewater treatment plant may be exceeded by this project, which must be in compliance with Chapter 99-395, Laws of Florida, and AWT standards. Please see the enclosed memorandum and report summary for more detail on the DEP requirements.

The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) prefers a central wastewater treatment alternative that will remove septic tanks that may be a local source of pollution. The SFWMD also recommends using a lower gallon per capita per day water use number which would be more representative of the "10 States Standards for Sewage Works"<sup>1</sup>. The District does not recommend in-line magnetic flow meters for raw sewage, because the anticipated solids and

<sup>1</sup> Task Force under the Water Environment Federation's (WEF) Technical Practice Committee, 1997 edition of the Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State Sanitary *Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities*, the "10 States Standards."

"More Protection, Less Process"

Mr. Ramon Mendieta  
July 16, 2003  
Page 2

grease can cause a non-conducting coating on the electrodes, which would create a maintenance problem. The SFWMD has posed a number of questions and provides several recommendations that could prolong the life of the proposed system. Please see the enclosed letter from the SFWMD for details.

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) indicates that permits may be required for activities within its right-of-way. FDOT recommends coordinating with the district permitting office for assistance in avoiding traffic interruptions. Please see the FDOT comments on the enclosed Clearinghouse reporting page.

The South Florida Regional Planning Council (SFRPC) states that the project is generally consistent with the goals and policies of its Strategic Regional Policy Plan and has summarized the relevant goals and policies that apply to this project. Please see the attached comments from the SFRPC and specific recommendations for complying with permitting requirements.

Based on the information contained in the above-referenced DSEA and the comments provided by our reviewing agencies, as summarized above and enclosed, the state has determined that, at this stage, the proposed project is consistent with the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP). All subsequent environmental documents prepared for this project must be reviewed to determine the project's continued consistency with the FCMP. The state's consistency concurrence with the project will be based, in part, on the adequate resolution of issues identified during this and subsequent reviews. The state's final concurrence on the project's consistency with the FCMP will be determined during the environmental permitting stage.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Mr. Bob Hall at 850/245-2163.

Sincerely,



Sally B. Mann, Director  
Office of Intergovernmental Programs

SBM/rwh  
Enclosures

cc: Gordon Romeis, DEP, Ft. Myers  
Gus Rios, DEP, Marathon  
Nancy Brooking, DEP, Marathon  
Jim Golden, SFWMD  
Sandra Whitmire, DOT  
Don Berryhill, BWFF

Florida Department of  
**Environmental Protection**

Memorandum

**TO:** Florida State Clearinghouse

**FROM:** Robert W. Hall, Environmental Specialist *RWH*  
Office of Intergovernmental Programs

**DATE:** July 10, 2003

**PROJECT:** Federal Emergency Management Agency, Hazard Mitigation Assistance,  
Draft Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Bay Point Key  
and Saddlebunch key Wastewater System, Monroe County, Florida

**SAI:** FL200305122041C

---

The Department has reviewed the above-referenced project and offers the following comments.

Several major concerns have been expressed by the DEP Marathon office, and include the possible incompatibility of vertical clearances between the vacuum collection system, and the use of the abandoned 18-inch potable water line, especially at the 700-foot bridge crossing of Saddlebunch Key Number 2. Pursuant to Chapter 62-604, F.A.C., DEP will require reasonable assurances that there is adequate separation distance between potable water mains and wastewater collection systems, and that cross connections between potable water mains and wastewater collection systems is prevented.

The capacity of the planned injection well system may be exceeded, since similar permitted systems have had more than two wells. There is concern that the design flow may exceed the injection well capacity.

The existing Phase II/III collection system permit for the sewerage project of south Stock Island contains a condition that prohibits additional connections when flows reach 95% (0.474 MGD), and DEP is concerned that the existing facility may not have sufficient capacity to accept the flow from the Bay Point connections. The additional flow of 0.072 MGD may result in the facility operating at 103 % of capacity. Expansions of the Key West Resort Utilities Wastewater Treatment Plant must be in compliance with Chapter 99-395, Laws of Florida, and meet AWT standards.

Please see the attached summary report for further details on the Florida Keys requirements for wastewater treatment. For additional assistance on DEP's requirements please contact Ms. Nancy Brooking in Marathon at 305/289-2310.

03-2041C

Bay Point SEA Comments

marathon  
office

General:

- ❖ The construction of the wastewater collection, treatment and disposal systems will require wastewater permits from the DEP's South District Office in Ft. Myers.
- ❖ Any dredging or filling in wetlands or surface waters will require Environmental Resource Permits (ERP) from the DEP's Marathon office.
- ❖ The Department's NPDES Section in Tallahassee shall be contacted to determine if the construction projects will require NPDES permits for stormwater.

Alternative 2-new treatment plant and collection system

- ❖ Section 1.2.1 Wastewater collection system
  - The design of the vacuum collection system requires vertical clearance. The use of the abandoned 18" potable water line may be incompatible with the design requirements of the vacuum line, especially at the 700' bridge crossing over Saddlebunch No. 2.
  - The Department will require reasonable assurance that, pursuant to Chapter 62-604, FAC:
    1. separation distances between potable water mains and wastewater collection systems are maintained
    2. cross connections between potable water mains and wastewater collection systems shall be prevented
  - Regarding plumbing connections at individual homes, FAC Rule 62-604.100(1) states that any single, individual gravity service connection to a collection system sized and intended to serve a single building is exempted from the requirements of this rule. The Department of Health (DOH) is responsible for ensuring the homeowners' on site systems are properly abandoned in accordance with the requirements of FAC Rule 64E-6.011.
- ❖ Section 1.2.2 Wastewater Treatment Plant
  - The Department has concerns regarding whether the capacity of the injection well system to be used for effluent disposal is adequate to accept the design flow of 0.065 MGD-0.072 MGD, AADF. Other Department permitted facilities of a similar capacity have more than two wells.

Alternative 3-collection/transmission system to KWRU

- ❖ Section 1.3.4 Existing Key West Resort Utilities Wastewater Treatment Plant
  - The effluent at the Key West Resort Utility (KWRU) is treated to high level disinfection and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) reduction before being discharged to storage ponds on the golf course.
  - Currently (March 03 DMR) the facility is operating at 51% of capacity, or 0.254 MGD.
  - Phase I of the South Stock Island sewerage project will contribute an additional 0.078 MGD of flow. Using the current flow information, this additional flow will result in the facility operating at 67% of capacity.
  - Phases II and III of the South Stock Island sewerage project will contribute an additional 0.11 MGD of flow. Using the March 2003 flow data and the estimated flow data from Phase I connections, the facility will be operating at 89% of capacity.
  - The Phase II/III collection system permit for the sewerage project of south Stock Island contains a condition that prohibits additional connections when flows reach 95% of capacity (0.474 MGD).
  - The Department is concerned that the existing facility may not have sufficient capacity to accept the flow from the Bay Point connections. This additional flow of 0.072 MGD may result in the facility operating at 103% of capacity.
    - 0.254-current average flow (will put the facility at 51% of capacity)
    - 0.078-Phase I estimated flow contributions (facility to 67% of capacity)
    - 0.110-Phase II/III estimated flow contributions (89% of capacity)
    - 0.072-Bay Point estimated flow contributions
    - 0.514 MGD total flow/0.499 MGD = 103% of current capacity of 0.499 MGD
  - When an expansion is required, the KWRU WWTP will need to be upgraded to the Chapter 99-395, Laws of Florida Advanced Wastewater Treatment standards of 5 mg/L CBOD<sub>5</sub>, 5 mg/L TSS, 3 mg/L TN, and 1 mg/L TP.
  - The stated number and depth of the Class V injection wells that provide back up effluent disposal are incorrect. The correct information is that the three wells are each cased to 60', with total depth of 109'.
  - Residuals from the drying beds are disposed of at DEP permitted land application sites.

BH



# SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

3301 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, Florida 33406 • (561) 686-8800 • FL WATS 1-800-432-2045 • TDD (561) 697-2574  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 24680, West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4680 • www.sfwmd.gov

GOV 04-14

June 9, 2003

RECEIVED

JUN 12 2003

OIP/OLGA

Ms. Lauren Milligan  
Florida State Clearinghouse  
Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection  
3900 Commonwealth Blvd., MS 47  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000

Dear Ms. Milligan:

**Subject: Bay Point Key/Saddlebunch Key Wastewater System, Monroe County Supplemental Environmental Assessment [SAI#: FL200305122041C]**

In response to your request, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff has reviewed the Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the above subject project for consistency with the Florida Coastal Zone Management Program (FCMP). The purpose of the SEA is to evaluate three alternatives identified in the Monroe County Sanitary Wastewater Master Plan for the proposed Bay Point and Saddlebunch Key wastewater systems. The three alternatives evaluated are No Action, New Wastewater Treatment Plant Construction, and New Wastewater Transmission System Construction.

Projects reviewed by the SFWMD, pursuant to the FCMP, are reviewed for consistency with the provisions of Chapter 373, F.S. (Florida Water Resources Act of 1972, as amended), as well as the programs and regulations developed thereunder. Chapter 373, F.S. authorizes the SFWMD to regulate the withdrawal, diversion, storage, and consumptive uses of water, the construction and operation of stormwater management systems, and work in, on, or over surface waters or wetlands. Chapter 373, F.S. also authorizes the SFWMD to acquire and manage land, to conduct research and investigations into all aspects of water resource management, and to disseminate information relating to the water resources of the state to public and private users.

After review of the SEA, the SFWMD has the following comments and recommendations:

### Proposed Alternatives

- (1) In general, Alternative 1.1 (No Action Alternative) would keep inadequate on-site septic systems that could be a source of local pollution. Both Alternatives 1.2 and 1.3 will remove these septic systems and replace them with advanced treatment. Consequently, these two alternatives are preferable to the No Action

GOVERNING BOARD

Nicolás J. Gutiérrez, Jr., Esq., *Chair*  
Pamela Brooks-Thomas, *Vice-Chair*  
Irela M. Bagué

Michael Collins  
Hugh M. English  
Lennart E. Lindahl, P.E.

Kevin McCarty  
Harkley R. Thornton  
Trudi K. Williams, P.E.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Henry Dean, *Executive Director*

Alternative. Alternative 1.2 considers effluent disposal in shallow injection wells. Alternative 1.3 considers a centralized wastewater treatment system with reuse of reclaimed water for spray irrigation. This alternative could present several advantages in terms of operational costs and water quality control. The life-span of the wastewater transmission system (Alternative 1.3) is 50 years while the life-span for the wastewater treatment plant (Alternative 1.2) is 30 to 50 years.

### Technical/Economic Issues

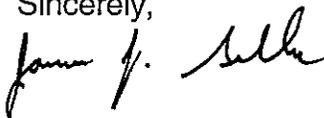
- (2) Table 1 assumes 167 gallons per day (gpd) per parcel for average water use. This assumption does not differentiate between mobile homes, single-family, and multi-family uses. A water use of 70 to 100 gpd per capita would be more representative of actual water use based on the "Ten State Recommended Standards for Sewage Works", Section 43.3.
- (3) Table 1 assumes 334 gpd per commercial parcel. However, the various types of commercial parcels are not differentiated (e.g. offices, grocery store, restaurant, etc.). Different types of commercial uses may have different water demands.
- (4) In-line magnetic flow meters for raw sewage are not recommended because solids and grease can cover the electrodes with a non-conducting coating and electrode cleaning might be required quite frequently. As an alternative, staff recommends clamp-on-type flowmeters. They are non-intrusive, tough, simple to operate, accurate, and they can be installed and operated without cutting pipelines or stopping flows.
- (5) Unless there is industrial waste discharged into the collection system, there is no need for alkalinity (pH) control in raw sewage.
- (6) What are the estimated influent concentrations of ammonia-N, nitrate, or total nitrogen? For Total Nitrogen effluent concentrations of 10 mg/L or higher, the nitrification/denitrification might not be required in the treatment train.
- (7) The Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) and/or the Upflow Sludge Blanket Filter processes are not recommended processes for this application because they require close attention by the operator, unless nitrification/denitrification is required.
- (8) The Ludzak-Ettinger and Bardenpho processes have several disadvantages in operation for small packaged wastewater treatment systems. They are not recommended as cost-effective alternatives.

Ms. Lauren Milligan  
June 9, 2003  
Page 3

- (9) Seasonal and daily flow variations and organic shock loads, typical of wastewater treatment facilities in the Keys, can affect the performance of the biological process. Therefore, the provision of flow equalization ahead of the biological process is highly recommended.
- (10) The treatment plant drawing (Figure 4) is out of scale. The digestion tank appears to be larger than the biological process.
- (11) For a lifespan of 30 to 50 years, the treatment plant should be made of concrete.
- (12) Section 1.3.4, Existing Key West Resort Utilities Treatment Plant, is not very clear on the current treatment process and how it could accommodate the new flows from the Bay Point Area. This section should include a description of the existing treatment plant and any upgrades/expansions necessary to meet more stringent Florida Statutory Treatment Standards.
- (13) A conventional activated sludge with nitrification/denitrification and chemical addition for phosphorus removal, disinfection, and tertiary filtration and/or the immersed membrane bio-reactor might be more cost-effective processes for Alternative 1.2.
- (14) A 50-year present worth analysis on Alternatives 1.2 and 1.3, considering capital and operating costs, is recommended to evaluate the most cost-effective alternative.

If you have any questions concerning the above or if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at (561) 682-6862.

Sincerely,



James J. Golden, AICP  
Senior Planner  
Environmental Resource Regulation

/jjg

c: Ramon Mendiata, URS Corporation

South  
Florida  
Regional  
Planning  
Council



11

June 4, 2003

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

RE: SFRPC #03-0545, SAI #FL200305122041C, Request for comments on a Draft Supplemental Environmental Assessment (DSEA) to provide a Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant to expand wastewater treatment service to properties on Bay Point and Saddlebunch Keys, U.S. Department of Commerce - Federal Emergency Management Agency, Monroe County.

Dear Ms. Milligan:

We have reviewed the above-referenced program and have the following comments:

- Council staff believes the project will further our goals for a more livable, sustainable, and competitive region. The project is generally consistent with the goals and policies of the *Regional Policy Plan for South Florida*, particularly the following:

**Strategic Regional Goal**

- 2.2 Revitalize deteriorating urban areas.

**Regional Policies**

- 2.2.1 Give priority to development in areas that are blighted, characterized by underdevelopment or underemployment and are in need of redevelopment; among these, secondary priority should be given to areas within which adequate infrastructure and support services are either programmed or available.
- 2.2.2 Public facility and service providers should give priority to eliminating any infrastructure deficiencies which would impede rehabilitation or redevelopment of blighted areas.

**Strategic Regional Goal**

- 2.3 Enhance the economic competitiveness of the region and ensure the adequacy of its public facilities and services by eliminating the existing backlog, meeting the need for growth in a timely manner, improving the quality of services provided and pursuing cost-effectiveness and equitability in their production, delivery and financing.

JUN 09 2003

OIP/OLGA

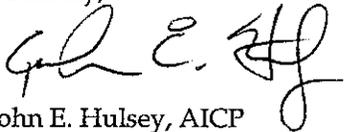
Ms. Lauren Milligan  
May 13, 2003  
Page 2

### Regional Policies

- 2.3.3 The public sector should give priority to the funding of those improvements which support the general welfare of its citizenry and promote public goals, objectives and plans.
- 2.3.11 Give priority to the construction, maintenance or reconstruction of public facilities needed to serve existing development most effectively.
- 2.3.12 Provide incentives for development and redevelopment to use existing public facilities and services.
- 2.3.13 Local governments should provide centralized sewer service in areas where existing septic tanks are a problem and adopt and implement stormwater level of service standards consistent with those recommended by the South Florida Water Management District.
- 2.3.15 Impact review procedures shall consider the impacts of development on state, regional and local public facilities and services.
- 2.3.30 Local governments should establish as wide a range of financing methods for the provision of public facilities as possible. Where impact fees are assessed, procedures, schedules, and programs for the expenditure of these fees in a timely and equitable manner shall be developed.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you require further information, please contact me.

Sincerely,



John E. Hulsey, AICP  
Senior Planner

JEH/th

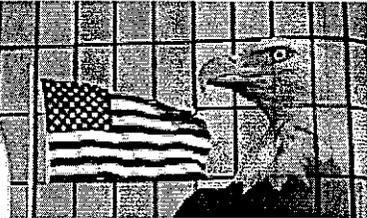
cc: Timothy McGarry, Monroe County Growth Management



# Florida

Department of Environmental Protection

"More Protection, Less Process"



**Categories**      [DEP Home](#) | [Contact DEP](#) | [Search](#) | [DEP Site Map](#)

Project Information	
<b>Project:</b>	FL200305122041C
<b>Due Date:</b>	JUNE 11, 2003
<b>Description:</b>	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY - HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE - DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) FOR THE BAY POINT KEY AND SADDLEBUNCH KEY WASTEWATER SYSTEM - MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA.
<b>Keywords:</b>	FEMA - BAY POINT/SADDLEBUNCH KEYS WASTEWATER SYSTEM - MONROE CO
<b>Program:</b>	83.519
Agency Comments:	
<b>SOUTH FL RPC - SOUTH FLORIDA REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL</b>	
consistent/comments attached	
<b>MONROE -</b>	
No Final Comments Received	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT - OFFICE OF POLICY AND BUDGET, ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT</b>	
No Final Comments Received	
<b>COMMUNITY AFFAIRS - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS</b>	
Released Without Comment	
<b>FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION - FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION</b>	
NC by Brian Barnett 5/14/03	
<b>HEALTH - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH</b>	
NC	
<b>STATE - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>	
nc	
<b>TRANSPORTATION - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b>	
<p>FDOT permits may be required for project-related activities, which occur within FDOT right-of-way. It may be necessary to coordinate with FDOT's Permist Office. Should the need for lane closures or traffic channelization on the state road system arise, Maintenance of Traffic Plans may be necessary. Coordination with the FDOT Traffic Operations Office will be required. Since work is proximity to FDOT bridges (Alternative 3), coordination with FDOT Bridge Maintenance Office will be required. The project may have potential impacts to Outstanding Florida Waters (Alternative 3); notes should be added to the construction plans mandating no degradation of water quality and/or increased turbidity of the water. Federally and/or State listed threatened or endangered species could occur in the project area. Coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildfire Service (USFWS) per the Endangered Species Act (as amended) and the Florida Fish and Wildfire Conservation Commission (FFWCC) may be necessary. Alternative 3 proposed crossing the Boca Chica Channel, which is part of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and designated as critical habitat for the West Indian Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus latirostris</i>) (Endangered) and various species of Sea Turtles (Endangered). Care should be taken to not impact these species during construction. In addition, the following species may occur in the area: Lower Keys Rabbit (<i>Sylvilagus palustris hefneri</i>) (Endangered). Coordination with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) may be necessary for Essentail Fish Habitat (EFH) assessment and determination. Field assessment may be required to determine the presence of wetlands adjacent to the project corridor. Please contact Xavier Pagan or Marjorie Bixby of the District Environmental Management Office, at (305) 470-5220 for questions regarding the above comments.</p>	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION</b>	
No Final Comments Received	

SOUTH FLORIDA WMD - SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
Consistent/Comments attached.

Reviewer: bobh  
Date: JUL-10-2003  
Comment:

Extensive comments have been received from the District office in Marathon. The Department is concerned that the existing facility may not have sufficient capacity to accept the flow from the Bay Point connetions. The additional flow of .072 MGD may result in the facility operating at 103% of capacity. Please see attached memo and summary comments.

Comment Type:  Draft  
 Release Without Comment  
 Final and Release

Save

Request Extension?  No  
 Yes

Extend Comment Due Date until: JUN 11 2003

Submit Request

Extensions are granted at the discretion of the Clearinghouse staff for the reviewing party. They are not necessarily the same as an official project extension.

For more information please contact the Clearinghouse Office at:

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
FAX: (850) 245-2190

Visit the [Clearinghouse Home Page](#) to query other projects.

[Copyright and Disclaimer](#)  
[Privacy Statement](#)

COUNTY: MONROE

DATE: 5/12/2003

COMMENTS DUE DATE: 6/11/2003

CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 7/11/2003

SAI#: FL200305122041C

BH

MESSAGE:

REFERENCE SAI # FL200008160570C

<b>STATE AGENCIES</b>	<b>WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS</b>	<b>OPB POLICY UNIT</b>	<b>RPCS &amp; LOC GOVS</b>
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	SOUTH FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
X FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION			
HEALTH			
STATE			
TRANSPORTATION			

RECEIVED BY FWC

MAY 13 2003

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

- Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.
- Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.
- Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.
- Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

Project Description:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
 HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE - DRAFT  
 SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) FOR THE BAY POINT KEY AND SADDLEBUNCH KEY WASTEWATER SYSTEM - MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

To: Florida State Clearinghouse

EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
 3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
 TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
 FAX: (850) 245-2190

- No Comment
- Comment Attached
- Not Applicable
- No Comment/Consistent
- Consistent/Comments Attached
- Inconsistent/Comments Attached
- Not Applicable

From:

Division/Bureau: ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
 Reviewer: BRIAN BARNETT  
 Date:

RECEIVED  
 MAY 16 2003  
 OIP/OLGA

COUNTY: MONROE

DATE: 5/12/2003

BH

COMMENTS DUE DATE: 6/11/2003

CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 7/11/2003

SAI#: FL200305122041

RECEIVED

MAY 14 2003

MESSAGE:

REFERENCE SAI # FL200008160570C

BUREAU OF  
ON-SITE SEWAGE  
PROGRAMS

<b>STATE AGENCIES</b>	<b>WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS</b>	<b>OPB POLICY UNIT</b>	<b>RPCS &amp; LOC GOVS</b>
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	SOUTH FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION			
X HEALTH			
STATE			
TRANSPORTATION			

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

- X Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.
- Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.
- Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.
- Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

Project Description:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
 - HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE - DRAFT  
 SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL  
 ASSESSMENT (SEA) FOR THE BAY POINT KEY  
 AND SADDLEBUNCH KEY WASTEWATER  
 SYSTEM - MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

WASTEWATER EXPANSION

To: Florida State Clearinghouse

EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
 3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
 TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
 FAX: (850) 245-2190

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Comment       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Comment/Consistent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Comment Attached | <input type="checkbox"/> Consistent/Comments Attached     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable   | <input type="checkbox"/> Inconsistent/Comments Attached   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Not Applicable                   |

From:

Division/Bureau: HSES Onsite Sewage Programs  
 Reviewer: Dale Holcomb  
 Date: 6-23-2003

RECEIVED

JUN 30 2003

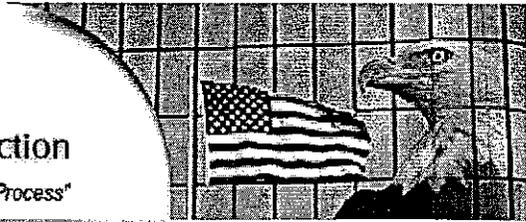
OIP/OLGA



# Florida

Department of Environmental Protection

"More Protection, Less Process"



Categories

[DEP Home](#) | [Contact DEP](#) | [Search](#) | [DEP Site Map](#)

Project Comment Confirmation	
<b>Project:</b>	FL200305122041C
<b>Due Date:</b>	JUNE 11, 2003
<b>Description:</b>	FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY - HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE - DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) FOR THE BAY POINT KEY AND SADDLEBUNCH KEY WASTEWATER SYSTEM - MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA.
<b>Keywords:</b>	FEMA - BAY POINT/SADDLEBUNCH KEYS WASTEWATER SYSTEM - MONROE CO
<b>Program:</b>	83.519
<b>Comment:</b>	Extensive comments have been received from the District office in Marathon. The Department is concerned that the existing facility may not have sufficient capacity to accept the flow from the Bay Point connetions. The additional flow of .072 MGD may result in the facility operating at 103% of capacity. Please see attached memo and summary comments.
<b>Comment Type:</b>	FINAL
<b>Comment Saved Date:</b>	JULY 10, 2003

[Return to User Page](#)

For more information please contact the Clearinghouse Office at:

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
 3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
 TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
 FAX: (850) 245-2190

Visit the [Clearinghouse Home Page](#) to query other projects.

[Copyright and Disclaimer](#)  
[Privacy Statement](#)

COUNTY: MONROE - 2003-4134  
SAI-FEMA

DATE: 5/12/2003  
COMMENTS DUE DATE: 6/11/2003  
CLEARANCE DUE DATE: 7/11/2003  
SAI#: FL200305122041C

BH

MESSAGE:

REFERENCE SAI # FL200008160570C

<b>STATE AGENCIES</b>	<b>WATER MNGMNT. DISTRICTS</b>	<b>OPB POLICY UNIT</b>	<b>RPCS &amp; LOC GOVS</b>
COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	SOUTH FLORIDA WMD	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY UNIT	
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			
FISH and WILDLIFE COMMISSION			
HEALTH			
X STATE			
TRANSPORTATION			

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

- Federal Assistance to State or Local Government (15 CFR 930, Subpart F). Agencies are required to evaluate the consistency of the activity.
- Direct Federal Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart C). Federal Agencies are required to furnish a consistency determination for the State's concurrence or objection.
- Outer Continental Shelf Exploration, Development or Production Activities (15 CFR 930, Subpart E). Operators are required to provide a consistency certification for state concurrence/objection.
- Federal Licensing or Permitting Activity (15 CFR 930, Subpart D). Such projects will only be evaluated for consistency when there is not an analogous state license or permit.

**Project Description:**

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
- HAZARD MITIGATION ASSISTANCE - DRAFT  
SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) FOR THE BAY POINT KEY AND SADDLEBUNCH KEY WASTEWATER SYSTEM - MONROE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

To: Florida State Clearinghouse

EO. 12372/NEPA Federal Consistency

AGENCY CONTACT AND COORDINATOR (SCH)  
3900 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD MS-47  
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-3000  
TELEPHONE: (850) 245-2161  
FAX: (850) 245-2190

- No Comment
- Comment Attached
- Not Applicable
- No Comment/Consistent
- Consistent/Comments Attached
- Inconsistent/Comments Attached
- Not Applicable

From:

Division of Historical Resources

Division/Bureau: Bureau of Historic Preservation

Reviewer: SARAH JALVING *SMC 6/5/03*

Date: 6/4/03

*Joseph P. Gabe*  
Deputy SHPO  
6/5/03

CRAT  
67/27/8  
SUGK: 51DD  
SADK: 52DD

RECEIVED  
BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
MAY 13 PM 3:31

RECEIVED  
JUN 10 2003  
OIP/OLGA