

Environmental Assessment

# **Greene County Emergency Operations Center**

Springfield – Greene County Office of Emergency  
Management

FEMA-2008-EO-T8-0016

*July 2010*



**FEMA**

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security**  
9221 Ward Parkway, Suite 300  
Kansas City, MO 64114-3372

# FEMA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



**Springfield-Greene County Emergency Operations Center  
1024 N. Campbell  
Springfield, MO 65802**

**Prepared By:  
Springfield-Greene County Office of Emergency Management**

**July 2010**

**FEMA ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

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## 1.0 Introduction

Greene County, Missouri is located in the southwest portion of the state of Missouri. As one of the fastest growing areas in Missouri, Greene County has witnessed rapid population growth for almost a decade. This growth will affect every facet of the lives of its citizens. This growth in population will also result in exposing more people and property to hazards.

With more than 263,900 people, Greene County is the fifth largest county in Missouri and 239<sup>th</sup> in the entire country. Greene County has an average of 377.5 persons per square mile, with the majority of the population in and around the Springfield metropolitan area. The population of Greene County grew by 46,830 people from 1990 to 2006. Projected Greene County population for the year 2020 is estimated at between 285,000 and 300,000. Eighty-Five to ninety percent of the future Greene County population is expected to live in the Springfield urbanized area of the County.

The Springfield-Greene County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) provides emergency management services to unincorporated Greene County and the city of Springfield. The OEM is responsible for continual readiness for any type of large disaster event which requires the coordination of multiple agencies. This is accomplished through the Springfield-Greene County Emergency Operation Center (EOC). The current facility for the EOC is owned by Greene County. It is inadequate and unprotected. The community is moving forward with the construction of a new EOC. The new site is located near the government plaza area for Springfield-Greene County.

Greene County, through the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency, applied for and was awarded funding under the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Emergency Operations Center Grant Program.

This Environmental Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations to implement NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 1500-1508), and

FEMA's regulations implementing NEPA (44 CFR Part 10). FEMA is required to consider potential environmental impacts before funding or approving actions and projects. The purpose of this Environmental Assessment (EA) is to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the EOC.

## 2.0 Purpose and Need

The purpose of FEMA's EOC grant program is to support local jurisdictions building and/or enhancing functions performed at an EOC. The need for Springfield-Greene County is to build a hardened facility designed to support an overall incident management system effective for supporting multi-agency disaster response operations.

The current facility is "located in a 1908 building no longer structurally sound with wooden floor joists having experienced infestations of termites; basement walls are cracked and appear to have been damaged by exterior ground pressure; low basement ceilings are crossed by even lower sprinkler lines; electrical system is inadequate to provide dedicated outlets for more than 6 computers; provides little degree of protection from most manmade threats" (Titan Corporation, 2003).

The impaired basement has flooded approximately two times per year for the past several years. During the six full response activations in the past two years (due to ice storms, floods, and tornadoes) inadequate space has required various adaptations such as establishing sleeping quarters in the elevator, duct tape throughout the facility covering phone/data wires, and personnel commuting to and from the EOC due to inadequate work space. New technologies in the facility cannot be supported correctly or efficiently. The unreliable HVAC system has been improved to the best outflow possible, but still is extremely inadequate. This creates an uncomfortable working environment when the EOC is activated, also having failed during response operations. Mold within the HVAC system required temporary relocation in 2005.

## 3.0 Alternatives

NEPA requires the investigation and evaluation of reasonable project alternatives, including impacts to that natural and human environment as part of the planning process. This EA addresses two alternatives: the proposed alternative and no-action alternative. No other alternative locations are considered optional at this time due to the high value placed on keeping the EOC near the government plaza.

### 3.1 Springfield-Greene County Emergency Operations Center

The proposed alternative will result in the construction of a new Emergency Operations Center, just one block north of the current EOC facility at 1024 North Campbell in Springfield, MO (see Appendix 1: Community Map). The proposed property is currently owned by Greene County, saving real estate cost at other locations. The proposed alternative will include construction of a 24,000 square foot EOC (see Appendix 2: EOC Site Plan). The County designed the facility to achieve silver level rating under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System.

The EOC will provide all necessary rooms and support systems to effectively manage all multi-agency disaster events for the community. Primary benefits of the new facility will include adequate space for all potential agency representatives, an enhanced technology system that will deliver up-to-date situational awareness to all personnel, a computer network that will provide better tools for EOC personnel, accommodations to support long-term operations, and a hardened facility that will better ensure protection against negative impacts of disasters. The facility will meet FEMA 361 high wind protection standards as well as local flooding and seismic codes.

The current EOC resides at 833 Boonville, near the government plaza of Springfield and Greene County. The building was built in 1908. At present, Greene County will continue to use this facility as traditional office space for non-public safety operations that require less space, technological support, and less hardening expectations. Consideration for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places will be reviewed prior to any significant renovations.

### 3.2 No-Action/No-Construction Alternative

The no-action/no-construction alternative would force current challenges of EOC operations to continue, at the risk of life safety and property preservation for the community. The cause of the problems in the EOC is due to the dilapidated facility not designed for EOC functions.

The inadequacies of the facility negatively impact disaster coordination efforts during response mode by not allowing all personnel to physically work in the same building and by not being able to provide adequate technological support to personnel for completion of mission assignments and layout of complete situational awareness. The poor working conditions do not allow for a comfortable work environment for personnel working extended hours under great stress. The current EOC does not allow for sustained, on-going operations, requiring dependence on outside resources which may or may not be available during a disaster response. The near zero tolerance to any compromise of building integrity will inevitably cause a forced evacuation during a disaster or non-disaster period, potentially losing all primary EOC functionality and OEM equipment during critical periods.

## 4.0 Affected Environmental and Potential Impacts

Greene County is situated on the great Ozark Plateau, in the southwestern part of the State of Missouri. Greene County was originally founded in 1833 by an act of the Legislature in session at St. Louis, which was at that time, the capital to the Arkansas State line. Its eastern boundary was roughly the Gasconade River, and it extended north to the Osage fork. Greene County now is about forty miles from the Arkansas line on the south, and about sixty miles from the western boundary of the state. It is bounded on the north by Polk and Dallas counties, on the west by Lawrence and Dade, on the south by Christian, and on the east by Webster County. It is nearly square in shape; its dimensions are approximately twenty-three by thirty miles (approximately 678 sq. miles).

The EOC will be located on a parking lot currently owned by Greene County (see Appendix 5: Site Photos). The lot is currently located within the government plaza for Greene County and the city of Springfield.

Potential environmental consequences of the proposed alternative are outlined in Table 1. Additional specific information outlining the environmental site assessment is found in Appendix 3 of this report.

Table 1 – Affected Environment and Impacts Summary

Identify potential impacts to the following resources	No Impact	Potential to Impact	Reason/ Data Source/Agency
Noise	X		Project will be office environment; normal business hours except during declared disasters. No sensitive sites are located in the immediate vicinity. Construction activity will be limited to daylight hours.
Air quality	X		High efficiency design; expected to be LEED accredited. Best Management Practices will be utilized to control dust during construction
Water resources, including surface water, groundwater, wetlands, coastal areas, and floodplains	X		Water quality features will be designed in project for construction and post-construction phases; facility will be served by public water and sewer; no floodplains or wetlands will be affected
Geology and soil resources, including prime and unique farmlands and hydric soils	X		Property is presently on asphalt parking lot
Biological resources, including general vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, migratory birds, and wetland habitat	X		Property is presently on asphalt parking lot
Threatened and endangered species and critical habitat	X		Property is presently on asphalt parking lot
Cultural resources, including architectural resources,	X		Property developed in late 1800s as residential property (see attached plats). Within the last 10 years, the houses were removed and the property is presently

archaeological resources, and Traditional Cultural Properties			on asphalt parking lot
Buildings or structures 50 years old or older	<b>X</b>		No buildings presently on property
Socioeconomic resources, including economic development, demographics, and demand for housing and public services	<b>X</b>		The property is currently owned by Greene County in the government plaza area. The proposed structure ties in with the mission of Greene County in providing public safety services for all local residents.
Environmental justice	<b>X</b>		Facility will serve entire community
Aesthetics and visual resources	<b>X</b>		The proposed architect design allows for smooth transition with neighboring parcels
Human health and safety	<b>X</b>		Facility main design purpose is to provide human health and safety services.
Infrastructure, utilities, transportation and waste mgt.	<b>X</b>		Utilities provided by City Utilities; Street network maintained by city Public Works
Land use planning and zoning	<b>X</b>		Facility located on existing government plaza
Hazardous waste/contamination	<b>X</b>		No known hazardous waste or contamination on site. See attachment of study conducted for local area
Community facilities and services	<b>X</b>		The proposed structure ties in with the mission of Greene County in providing public safety services for all local residents

## 4.1 Physical Resources

### *4.1.1 Geology and Soils*

Greene County, Missouri has a diverse number of soils mapped throughout the County. This area is underlain by Mississippian aged limestone which is highly susceptible to solutional weathering resulting in an irregular bedrock surface defined by cutters and pinnacles. Sinkholes, springs and caves are common features in the county. The Geologic Map of Greene County, Missouri shows the underlying geological formation for this area to be the Burlington-Keokuk.

The soil survey information for the proposed site as mapped by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) is the Viraton Series. The Viraton Series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils with a fragipan. These soils were formed in loess with underlying cherty residuum or colluvium from limestone bedrock. The permeability of these soils is moderate above the fragipan, very slow in the fragipan and moderately slow below the fragipan. The thickness of the solum and depth to bedrock are greater than 60 inches. The depth to the fragipan ranges from 15 to 33 inches. The percent cherty cobbles ranges from 0 to 25 percent above the fragipan, 0 to 35 percent in the fragipan and 0 to 70 percent below the fragipan. Viraton soils are found on broad ridges, foot slopes and strath terraces. The slope range is from 1 to 20 percent with the proposed site having a 1 to 3 percent slope. The mean annual temperature for the Viraton series is 56 degrees F, with an annual mean precipitation of 41 inches.

#### *4.1.2 Air Quality*

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes and maintains the National Ambient Air Quality Standards that define the maximum allowable concentrations of pollutants to protect human health and welfare within a reasonable margin of safety. These standards include maximum concentrations for ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, lead, and particular matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less.

The nearest Air Quality Monitory System site to the project is located Missouri State University, just 2 miles of the proposed site. The monitoring location is managed by City of Springfield Air Quality Control. Air quality in the project and surrounding area currently are in attainment with federal and state ambient air quality standards and Springfield and Greene County are covered by the State of Missouri Air Quality State Implementation Plan (SIP).

As a construction project, the proposed action will require earth-moving procedures, such as excavation, cutting, filling, and placing soil and/or engineered fill. These procedures could create fugitive dust. Construction best management practices would be used to minimize dust. The proposed project would require approximately 12 months of construction using various pieces of heavy equipment such as haul trucks, backhoes, bulldozers, and scrapers. Any affects

to air quality will be the result of construction activity and will be minimal, short in duration, temporary, and of local impact. Emissions would most likely originate with vehicle emissions and fugitive dust. Implementing best management practices to control dust will mitigate this concern. Even so, the emissions would be temporarily increased and no long-term air quality degradation is anticipated. The emissions would effectively cease upon completion of the construction project.

Under the no-action alternative, no construction activities would take place and there would be no potential impacts to air emissions and/or air quality.

## 4.2 Water Resources

### *4.2.1 Water Quality*

Although the project site lies within the corporate limits of Springfield, the project will be managed by Greene County personnel and located on property owned by Greene County. Land disturbance for this project is regulated by Missouri State Operating Permit MO-R100040 (construction or land disturbance activity performed by or under contract to a city, county, or other governmental jurisdiction that has a storm water control program). Greene County also holds a permit for discharges from regulated small municipal separate storm sewer systems (Missouri State Operating Permit MO-R040014). A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be prepared for this project and sediment and erosion control activities will be coordinated with City of Springfield staff to ensure that no sediment enters the City's drainage system. Design of the new facility will incorporate water quality features in compliance with Greene County requirements.

Under the no-action alternative, no construction activities would take place and the property would remain a parking lot.

### *4.2.2 Wetlands*

Activities disturbing jurisdictional wetlands are regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and require permitting through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Wetlands are defined in

40 CFR 230(t) as “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.” A review of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory indicates there are no jurisdictional wetlands in close proximity to the subject property. The site is currently a well drained asphalt parking lot and does not contain any wetland vegetation. Review of historical maps and aerial photography indicates no evidence of wetlands having ever been present on this property. We conclude, therefore, that the proposed construction activity will have no negative impact to wetlands.

Under the no-action alternative, construction activities would not take place so there would be no negative impact to wetlands.

#### *4.2.3 Floodplains*

Greene County and the City of Springfield are participating communities in the National Flood Insurance Program. As such, all activity in the floodplain is regulated through use of floodplain development permits. Additionally, Greene County and the City of Springfield are two of the five communities in Missouri currently designated as Cooperating Technical Partners with FEMA. Executive Order 11988 requires identification of floodplains and restricts construction within floodplains where federal funding is utilized. According to Flood Insurance Rate Map 290149 0006 B (Revised October 16, 1991), the proposed site is located more than 2000 feet from the nearest floodplain. Therefore, the proposed alternative will have no impact on floodplains.

Under the no-action alternative, construction activities would not take place so there would be no potential impacts to floodplains.

## 4.3 Biological Resources

### *4.3.1 Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitat*

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 provides for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. This Act charges federal departments and agencies to seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and to “utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.” The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service lists the following species as threatened or endangered in Greene County

(<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/lists/missouri-cty.html>):

- **Geocarpon** (*Geocarpon minimum*) – Threatened, moist soils in exposed sandstone glades
- **Gray bat** (*Myotis grisescens*) – Endangered, caves
- **Niangua darter** (*Etheostoma nianguae*) – Threatened and Critical Habitat, rivers
- **Ozark cavefish** (*Amblyopsis rosae*) – Threatened, caves in the Boone and Burlington limestone formations of the Ozark Mountains
- **Missouri bladder-pod** (*Lesquerella filiformis*) – Threatened, open glades in shallow limestone soils
- **Western prairie fringed orchid** (*Platanthera praeclara*) – Threatened, wet prairies & sedge meadows

The proposed project site is an existing asphalt parking lot in the downtown government plaza. No glades, rivers, meadows or caves are present on this property. While the increased use of native plantings is being implemented on the County campus, the geographic setting of the campus does not lend itself to providing habitat for these particular species. However, the proposed project will have no adverse effect on threatened or endangered species.

Under the no-action alternative, construction activities would not take place and the property would remain a parking lot.

### *4.3.2 Wildlife and Fish*

As noted above, no habitat is currently provided for wildlife and fish in the existing asphalt parking lot. The proposed project will provide some plantings that birds may utilize but the downtown government plaza setting will limit the type of habitat that can be provided for other animals.

## 4.4 Cultural and Historic Resources

### *4.4.1 Cultural and Historic Resource Consequences*

The proposed construction would have “no effect” on cultural or historic resources. Plats of the proposed site, dated 1910, are attached to this report (see Appendix 4: Historical Map). The proposed site was a residential site for several decades and is currently utilized as a parking lot. A Section 106 Historic review was completed by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office and it was found that no historic properties will be affected by this project (See Appendix 5: SHPO Clearance).

Although no significant properties have been identified, activities will cease if evidence of cultural resources (i.e., human remains, etc.) are discovered. The Missouri State Historic Preservation Office will be notified before work would continue.

## 4.5 Socioeconomic Resources

According to the 2000 census, the population of Greene County, Missouri, was 240,391. Of this amount, the population consisted of: 93.5% White, 2.3% Black or African American, 0.7% American Indian and Alaska native, 1.1% Asian, 0.1% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific islander, 0.7% from other races, 1.7% from two or more races, and 1.8% Hispanic or Latino. The average median household income was \$34,157, ranging between \$18,788 for the householder under 25 years and \$46,625 for the householder 45 to 54 years old. In comparison, the average median income for the state of Missouri was \$37,934, with the range of \$21,403 for the householder under 25 years and \$51,486 for the householder 45 to 54 years old.

#### *4.5.1 Environmental Justice*

President Clinton signed Executive Order (EO) 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” on February 11, 1994. EO 12898 directs federal agencies to focus attention on human health and environmental conditions in minority and/or low-income communities. The EO’s goals are to achieve environmental justice, fostering non-discrimination in federal programs that substantially affect human health or the environment, and to give minority or low-income communities greater opportunities to public participation in and access to public information on matters relating to human health and the environment. Also identified and addressed, as appropriate, is disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States.

The proposed activity will not have a disproportionate impact on low-income or minority groups. The increased capacity and resiliency of the Emergency Operations Center will improve public safety response to disasters for the benefit of the entire community.

#### *4.5.2 Noise*

The Proposed Action would increase the levels of noise in the vicinity of the project area during the construction of the Greene County EOC. The proposed project would require approximately 12 months of construction and the use of some heavy equipment including a bulldozer, scraper, and backhoe. No sensitive noise receptor (i.e., schools, etc) are located near the project area. It is anticipated that all construction activities would occur during daylight hours. The construction activities will honor the city of Springfield noise city code Chapter 78, Article IV, Division 2, section 78-112 (a) (4) that regulates excessive. Section 78-113 (a) (6) limits construction in residential districts to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to one-half hour before sunset. Based upon this information, there would be minimal impacts to noise due to the implementation of the Proposed Action.

The No-action Alternative would not affect noise levels within the project area or the surrounding community. No construction activities would occur with the selection of the No-action Alternative.

## 4.6 Cumulative Impacts

The location of the proposed alternative to build the new EOC was selected for the primary reason of its close geographical distance to the government plaza area. Many of the EOC personnel that come to work during a disaster response are able to easily arrive within walking distance from their offices.

The government plaza area currently encompasses office buildings for the city of Springfield, Greene County, and City Utilities. The Greene County Courthouse was constructed during the first decade of the 1900s. Prior to that, the area was predominantly a residential area. The construction of the courthouse initiated the natural growth of other government agencies to locate in the government plaza area, including Springfield City Hall, Greene County Jail, City Utilities, and others.

The placement of the new EOC on the southeast corner of Scott and Campbell ties the facility to the past and present use of the existing government environment in the area. Foreseeable future actions will likely support government based operations to function cohesively in this area.

## 5.0 Agency Coordination, Public Involvement and Permits

The public was invited to comment on the proposed action and the Draft Environmental Assessment. A legal notice was posted in the Springfield News-Leader on July 14, 2010 and on FEMA's website. Additionally, the Draft Environmental Assessment was made available for review for a period of 30 days at Greene County Office of Emergency Management, located at 833 Boonville.

The construction for the proposed EOC will be regulated by the Greene County Building Regulations Department. A building permit will be acquired through that department. With permits and regulations through Greene County, this will cover all land disturbance activities. Land disturbance for this project is regulated by Missouri State Operating Permit MO-R100040 (construction or land disturbance activity performed by or under contract to a city, county, or

other governmental jurisdiction that has a storm water control program). Greene County also holds a permit for discharges from regulated small municipal separate storm sewer systems (Missouri State Operating Permit MO-R040014). A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be prepared for this project and sediment and erosion control activities will be coordinated with City of Springfield staff to ensure that no sediment enters the City's drainage system. Design of the new facility will incorporate water quality features in compliance with Greene County requirements.

## 6.0 List of Preparers

### Ryan Nicholls, CEM

Springfield-Greene County Office of Emergency Management  
833 Boonville  
Springfield, MO 65802

### Kevin R. Barnes, P.E.

Greene County Storm Water Engineer  
Greene County Environmental Department  
940 Boonville  
Springfield, MO 65802

### Michael Bowers, Soil Scientist

Greene County Water Quality Specialist  
940 Boonville  
Springfield, Mo 65802

### Brian Adams

Springfield Air Quality Control  
227 East Chestnut Expressway  
Springfield, MO 65802

## 7.0 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Community Map

Appendix 2: EOC Site Plan

Appendix 3: Environmental Hazards Map

Appendix 4: Historical Map

Appendix 5: SHPO Clearance

Appendix 6: Site Photos

Appendix 1: Community Map





### Appendix 3: Environmental Hazards Map

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment report was issued on August 18, 2008 for a site located near to the proposed Emergency Operations Center (EOC) site. The site studied is indicated in the following map by a green star. The EOC is located northwest of this site on the southeast corner of Campbell and Scott. Following the map is a summary of the environmental findings for the area.

The finding of most significance was the Tri States Service Company addressed at 1001 N. Boonville. From the report the following is identified:

“...1001 N Boonville appears as a CERT NFRAP, UST, LUST, VCP, and RCRA-Non Generator (Non-GEN) site with 0.13 mile of the Site (*this is referring to the studied area indicated by green star*). This facility was previously utilized as a large-scale dry-cleaning facility that utilized perchloroethylene (PCE). This is an active VCP facility for PCE impact. CERC NFRAP status was awarded for the facility in October 1996. A release of the an unknown substance occurred in December 1991 and the impacted area was evacuated. A No Further Action (NFA) letter has not been issued by MDNR. A 500-gallon gasoline UST, a 10,000 gallon UST of unknown contents, and a 6,000-gallon and 12,000 gallon diesel UST were permanently closed in place in December 1989 with a NFA letter issued by MDNR at the same time. The investigation at this facility is ongoing by EI, and it is not likely to impact the subject property.”

**DETAIL MAP - 2282973.1s**



**1001 N Boonville**

- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites

- Indian Reservations BIA
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone



**SITE NAME:** Former Bail Bond Office  
**ADDRESS:** 909 N. Boonville  
 Springfield MO 65802  
**LAT/LONG:** 37.2178 / 93.2928

**CLIENT:** Environmental Works Inc.  
**CONTACT:** Catherine Underlin  
**INQUIRY #:** 2282973.1s  
**DATE:** August 01, 2008 12:55 pm

## MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
<b><u>FEDERAL RECORDS</u></b>								
NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Delisted NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CERCLIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CERC-NFRAP		0.500	1	0	1	NR	NR	2
LIENS 2	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CORRACTS		1.000	0	0	0	1	NR	1
RCRA-TSDF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRA-LQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG		0.250	0	1	NR	NR	NR	1
RCRA-CESQG		0.250	1	2	NR	NR	NR	3
RCRA-NonGen		0.250	3	3	NR	NR	NR	6
US ENG CONTROLS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ERNS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HMIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	10	NR	NR	10
DOD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUDS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
LUCIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CONSENT		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
MINES		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<b><u>STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS</u></b>								
SHWS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
DEL SHWS		1.000	0	0	1	0	NR	1
SWF/LF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HIST LF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUST		0.500	3	2	12	NR	NR	17

## MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
UST		0.250	7	5	NR	NR	NR	12
LAST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
AST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
AUL		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
VCP		0.500	1	0	5	NR	NR	6
DRYCLEANERS		0.250	1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	2	NR	NR	2
CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MO RRC	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
NPDES	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
AIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<b><u>TRIBAL RECORDS</u></b>								
INDIAN RESERV		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<b><u>EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS</u></b>								
Manufactured Gas Plants		1.000	0	0	1	0	NR	1

**NOTES:**

TP = Target Property

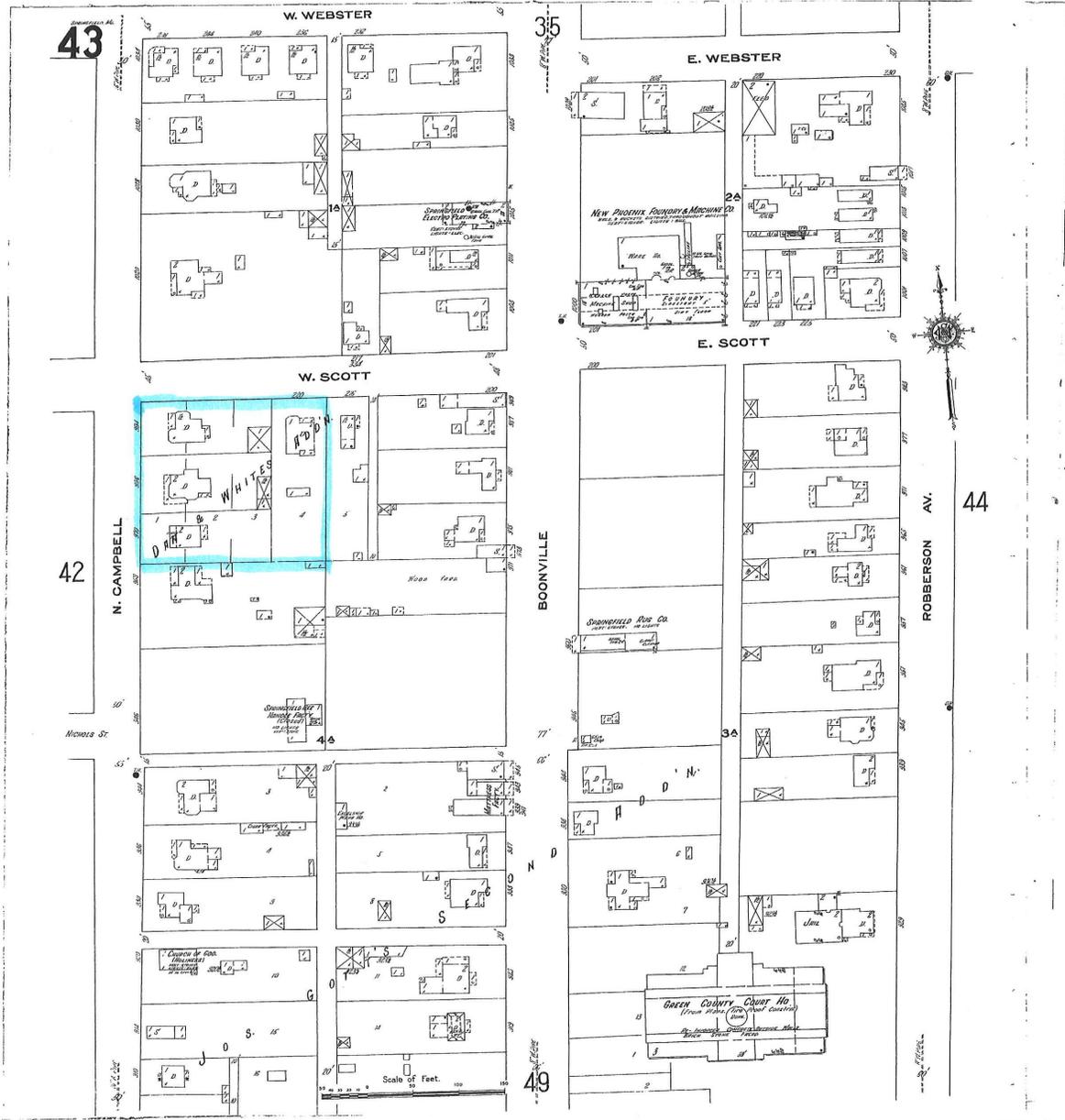
NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

Appendix 4: Historical Map

YEAR:

1910



Appendix 5: SHPO Clearance

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT  
Section 106 Review**

<b>CONTACT PERSON/ADDRESS</b>	<b>C:</b>
Mr. Ryan Nicholls 833 Boonville Springfield, MO 65802	Ken Sessa, FEMA
<b>PROJECT:</b> Infill at 1024 North Campbell, Springfield	
<b>FEDERAL AGENCY</b>	<b>COUNTY:</b>
FEMA	GREENE

The State Historic Preservation Office has reviewed the information submitted on the above referenced project. Based on this review, we have made the following determination:

- After review of initial submission, the project area has a low potential for the occurrence of cultural resources. A cultural resource survey, therefore, is not warranted.
- Adequate documentation has been provided (36 CFR Section 800.11). There will be "no historic properties affected" by the current project.
- An adequate cultural resource survey of the project area has been previously conducted. It has been determined that for the proposed undertaking there will be "no historic properties affected".

For the above checked reason, the State Historic Preservation Office has no objection to the initiation of project activities. PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT, IF THE CURRENT PROJECT AREA OR SCOPE OF WORK ARE CHANGED, A BORROW AREA IS INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT, OR CULTURAL MATERIALS ARE ENCOUNTERED DURING CONSTRUCTION, APPROPRIATE INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO THIS OFFICE FOR FURTHER REVIEW AND COMMENT. Please retain this documentation as evidence of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

By: Mark A. Miles June 25, 2010  
Mark A. Miles Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM  
P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102  
For additional information, please contact Rebecca Prater, 573-751-7958.  
Please be sure to refer to the project number: 141-GR-10

Appendix 6: Site Photos

Facing North



Facing South



Facing East



Facing West



# Appendix 6: FIRM Map

