
Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Lockdown Dormitory Krome Service Processing Center Miami-Dade County, Florida

Lead Agency:
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.



October 2002

Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Lockdown Dormitory Krome Service Processing Center Miami-Dade County, Florida

Lead Agency:
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.



Prepared by:
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

October 2002

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Lockdown Dormitory - Krome, Service Processing Center, Florida
U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20356

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) proposes to construct and operate a 304-bed lockdown dormitory at the Krome Service Processing Center (SPC) site in Miami-Dade County Florida. The preferred site is located on 9.9-acres within the boundaries of the existing Krome, SPC property. The site has been identified as the most suitable location to meet INS's mission requirements.

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

Approximately 350,000 undocumented migrants reside in the State of Florida (the fourth largest concentration in any state). The INS has apprehended and detained many of these individuals in the Florida region. Many of these undocumented migrants have been placed in the detention facilities at the Krome, SPC creating capacity issues at the facility. In an effort to prevent overcrowding, the INS has contracted for bedspace in local prisons and jails. New INS standards for detention make this alternative approach unworkable.

The purpose of the proposed action by the INS is to construct and operate a new 304-bed lockdown dormitory adjacent to the existing Krome, SPC in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

The need for this dormitory is in anticipation of the identification and apprehension of increasing levels of undocumented migrants that will need to be held, processed, and released or deported. The existing facility is at its 600-detainee capacity and can not accommodate increases without a new facility. Additionally, the INS has issued new detention standards that ensure detainees are treated equitably wherever they are housed. The proposed lockdown dormitory will meet these standards.

ALTERNATIVES

The Environmental Analysis analyzed alternatives for the proposed action under the following headings:

- The No Action Alternative;
- Other Alternatives Considered and Eliminated; and
- The Preferred Alternative.

The No-Action Alternative is defined as a decision not to build a new lockdown facility at Krome. Under the No-Action Alternative, the INS would not construct the 304-bed lockdown dormitory within the existing Krome SPC. As a result, the INS would not be able to accommodate the expected increases in population and comply with newly issued detention standards. Therefore, the No-Action Alternative is not considered to be in the best interest of the public or the INS.

Other alternatives were considered and eventually eliminated from additional consideration. The EA concluded that siting the lockdown dormitory at any location (other than the Krome SPC site) would result in serious security and logistical problems. The additional transportation of detainees, personnel, equipment, and supplies required by such alternative siting of the lockdown dormitory would complicate the day-to-day logistics of SPC operations and raise the costs of operation significantly. Therefore, alternatives involving the lockdown dormitory at locations other than the proposed site were eliminated.

The Preferred Alternative is the construction of the 304-bed lockdown dormitory on the 9.9-acre site at the Krome SPC. This proposed site meets the requirements establish in the purpose and need statement. There is security and logistical integrity between this site and the other facilities at the SPC with which the lockdown dormitory would have to interact. Therefore, the security and logistical problems associated with other locations would be eliminated. The site is undeveloped and does not contain any sensitive natural environmental conditions. The site is not located near any sensitive environmental receptors such as schools or churches. These factors would also reduce any potential environmental impact of the proposed action.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, and its implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508) as well as the implementing regulations of the U.S. Department of Justice (28 CFR part 61, Appendix C) and, based on this Environmental Assessment, the construction and operation of proposed lockdown dormitory at the Krome, SPC located in Miami-Dade County, Florida would not significantly affect the quality of the natural or human environment. Also, the project has been submitted to the Florida Coastal Zone Management Program for their review. Best Management Practices will be implemented during and after construction.

MITIGATION MEASURES

According to Florida's Stormwater Regulatory program, construction activities that disturb this site's 9.9-acre topography or soil require implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs). The BMPs consistence with the Florida Stormwater Erosion and Sedimentation Manual will reduce the potential for adverse impacts to water quality and adjacent habitats both during and following construction. Proper installation and maintenance of the BMPs will be considered a requirement for both the INS and its contractor.

Examples of BMPs include silt fences, temporary sediment traps and basins, hay bails, etc. Additionally, exposed surfaces would be stabilized with vegetation in a timely manner to reduce the potential for erosion and sedimentation to adversely effect adjacent wetland habitats.

Species encountered in the site area during construction activities would be provided an opportunity to avoid harm associated with equipment movement and other activities. Where possible and necessary, species encountered during construction activities would be moved to an undisturbed area or provided the chance to move out of harms way.

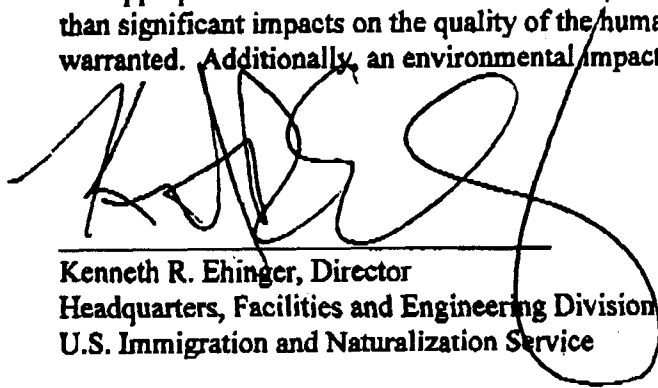
Due to the current capacity issue with regards to electrical power service to the Krome SPC coordination is recommended. Currently, INS and the Krome SPC are aware of this problem and currently coordinating with Florida Power & Light to correct this problem.

Additionally, required permitting will be obtained prior to construction. The permitting requirements will include agreements with associated state and county agencies that will include special conditions for construction and management. Adherence to these special conditions will further reduce any minor impacts associated with the construction. For example, the design and construction of the lockdown dormitory will be closely coordinated with the Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management to insure compliance with all applicable requirements of Chapter 24, Environmental Protection, of the Miami-Dade County Administrative Code.

BASIS FOR FINDING

There are no significant adverse impacts to the local community including surrounding land use, aesthetics, traffic patterns, or other community considerations. No significant adverse on-site impacts, as defined by NEPA are anticipated as a result of the proposed action. In addition, the proposed action is not anticipated to have any significant cumulative impacts.

These findings were coordinated with the appropriate resource agencies through correspondence and appropriate studies. The EA has found that implementation of the proposed action would result in less than significant impacts on the quality of the human environment, a Finding of No Significant Impact is warranted. Additionally, an environmental impact study is unnecessary.



Kenneth R. Ehinger, Director
Headquarters, Facilities and Engineering Division
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

10/02/02
Date

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED LOCKDOWN DORMITORY KROME SPC, FLORIDA

- PROJECT SPONSOR:** U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service
- CONTACT:** Kevin Feeney
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20356
- PROPOSED ACTION:** The U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), proposes to construct and operate a 304-bed lockdown dormitory at the Krome Service Processing Center (SPC) site in Miami-Dade County Florida. Approximately 350,000 undocumented immigrants reside in the state of Florida (the fourth largest concentration of illegal aliens in any single state). INS has been successful in the apprehension and detainment of many deportable aliens in the Florida region. Many of these aliens have been placed in detention facilities at the existing Krome SPC, causing overcrowding in that facility. In an effort to alleviate this overcrowding, Krome SPC has contracted for bedspace in local prisons and jails. To relieve overcrowding and accommodate anticipated future growth at the existing Krome SPC, the INS is proposing to construct a 304-bed lockdown dormitory on a 9.9-acre site within the boundaries of the existing Krome SPC property.
- PROJECT LOCATION:** The proposed project location is located to the west of Krome Avenue, south of the intersection with U.S. Highway 41 (the Tamiami Highway) on the edge of the Florida Everglades in Miami-Dade County, Florida.
- FINDINGS:** The proposed action would result in minimal short and long-term impacts to the immediate area of the project location and the surrounding community. Cumulative impacts have been taken into account. Beneficial impacts would result from the proposed action: the Krome SPC would be able to meet its mission requirements in a facility with adequate resources to serve the current and anticipated migrant population.
- PUBLICATION DATE:** October 2, 2002

[This page intentionally left blank.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI)	FONSI-1
ABSTRACT	ABSTRACT-1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	1-1
1.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	1-1
1.2.1 INS Background	1-1
1.2.2 Krome Service Processing Center	1-2
1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION	1-2
1.4 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION	1-6
1.5 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	1-6
1.6 FEDERAL LAWS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS	1-7
2.0 ALTERNATIVES	2-1
2.1 "NO ACTION" ALTERNATIVE	2-1
2.2 OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND ELIMINATED	2-1
2.3 THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	2-2
3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	3-1
3.1 SITE CHARACTERISTICS	3-1
3.1.1 Topography, Geology and Soils	3-1
3.1.2 Hydrology	3-4
3.1.3 Biological Resources	3-8
3.1.4 Cultural Resources	3-9
3.1.5 Hazardous Waste	3-10
3.1.6 Aesthetics	3-10
3.2 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS	3-11
3.2.1 Demographic Characteristics	3-11
3.2.2 Economic Characteristics	3-12
3.2.3 Housing Characteristics	3-13
3.2.4 Fiscal Considerations	3-13
3.2.5 Community Services and Facilities	3-13
3.2.6 Land Use and Zoning	3-14
3.2.7 Utility Services	3-15
3.2.8 Transportation Systems	3-18
3.2.9 Meteorological Conditions	3-20
3.2.10 Air Quality	3-20
3.2.11 Noise	3-21

	Page
4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATION	4-1
4.1 SITE CHARACTERISTICS	4-2
4.1.1 Topography, Geology and Soils.....	4-2
4.1.2 Hydrology	4-3
4.1.3 Biological Resources	4-5
4.1.4 Cultural Resources	4-6
4.1.5 Hazardous Waste	4-6
4.1.6 Aesthetics.....	4-6
4.2 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS	4-7
4.2.1 Demographic/Economic/Housing Characteristics	4-7
4.2.2 Fiscal Considerations.....	4-7
4.2.3 Community Services and Facilities.....	4-7
4.2.4 Land Use/Zoning	4-8
4.2.5 Utility Services.....	4-9
4.2.6 Transportation Systems	4-11
4.2.7 Meteorological Conditions	4-12
4.2.8 Air Quality	4-13
4.2.9 Noise.....	4-13
4.3 SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION.....	4-14
4.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY	4-15
4.5 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES	4-15
4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS	4-15
4.7 CUMULATIVE IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS.....	4-15
5.0 REFERENCES	5-1
5.1 DOCUMENTS/INTERNET REOURCES	5-1
5.2 PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS.....	5-2
6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS	6-1
7.0 AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED.....	7-1
7.1 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.....	7-1
7.1.1 United States Senate	7-1
7.1.2 United States House of Representatives.....	7-1
7.2 STATE OF FLORIDA OFFICIALS.....	7-1

	Page
7.3 FEDERAL OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES.....	7-1
7.4 STATE OF FLORIDA OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES	7-2
7.5 MIAMI-DADE COUNTY OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES	7-3
7.6 MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND AGENCIES.....	7-3
7.6.1 City of Miami.....	7-3
7.6.2 City of Sweetwater.....	7-3
7.7 LIBRARIES	7-3
7.8 OTHERS	7-3

APPENDICES

A. Coastal Zone Management Act Consistency Report	A-1
B. Correspondence.....	B-1
C. USFWS Endangered and Threatened Species	C-1
D. Hazardous Waste Database Review	D-1
E. Environmental Permits	E-1
F. Comments Received During Public Review of Draft Environmental Assessment	F-1

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1.1 Regional Map.....	1-3
Exhibit 1.2 Site Location Map	1-4
Exhibit 1.3 Site Layout Map	1-5
Exhibit 1.4 Compliance with Federal Environmental Statues and Executive Orders	1-7
Exhibit 2.1 Alternative Matrix	2-2
Exhibit 2.2 Summary Matrix of Potential Impacts	2-2
Exhibit 3.1 Topography Map	3-2
Exhibit 3.2 FEMA Flood Zone Map.....	3-5
Exhibit 3.3 Wetlands Map.....	3-7
Exhibit 3.4 View of Proposed Lockdown Dormitory Site	3-11
Exhibit 3.5 Miami-Dade County Population Trends 1980-2000	3-12
Exhibit 3.6 Miami-Dade County Population by Race – 2000.....	3-12
Exhibit 3.7 Miami-Dade County Population Percent Hispanic or Latino of any Race	3-12
Exhibit 3.8 Land Use Map.....	3-16
Exhibit 3.9 Intersection of Krome Avenue and Entrance to Krome SPC.....	3-19
Exhibit 3.10 LOS Criteria for Signalized Intersections.....	3-19
Exhibit 3.11 National Ambient Air Quality Standards.....	3-21
Exhibit 3.12 Common Noise Levels	3-22

[This page intentionally left blank.]

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This document, including its appendices and incorporations by reference, constitutes an Environmental Assessment (EA) pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. Its purpose is to present an assessment of the environmental consequences of a proposed action by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), to construct and operate a new 304-bed lockdown dormitory at the Krome Service Processing Center (Krome SPC) in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

Chapter 1.0 provides the purpose and need for and a description of the proposed action. Chapter 2.0 describes the alternatives evaluated, including the no action alternative. Chapter 3.0 details existing conditions within the potentially affected environment. Chapter 4.0 outlines and considers the potential environmental impacts of the proposed action. Additional information is provided in the remaining chapters and appendices as indicated in the Table of Contents.

The EA document, the assessment it contains, and the procedures by which the environmental investigations were conducted and incorporated into the decision-making process are all part of a process established by NEPA to ensure that the environmental consequences of Federal actions are adequately taken into account prior to decision-making. The NEPA process is designed to ensure that public officials make decisions based on a full understanding of the environmental impacts of proposed actions and take all appropriate steps to “protect, restore, and enhance the environment” (*see* 40 CFR 1501.7).

Throughout this EA’s preparation, INS staff considered all correspondence and other indications of interest or concern on the part of the public regarding the proposed project. A request for Federal consistency concurrence was submitted to the State of Florida on August 23, 2002, as required by the Coastal Zone Management Act to be consistent with the policies contained in the Florida Coastal Management Program. A copy of that correspondence is included in Appendix A.

1.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

1.2.1 INS Background

The INS is the Federal agency responsible for enforcing the laws regulating the admission of foreign-born persons (i.e., aliens) to the United States and for administering various immigration benefits, including the naturalization of resident aliens. The INS is responsible for the processing and, if warranted, the accommodation of individuals awaiting immigration hearings and illegal aliens awaiting deportation. The INS activities include the detention of aliens who have entered the United States illegally or have violated their immigration status.

Since 1980, an average of 150,000 immigrants have been naturalized every year. At the same time, however, illegal aliens have become a significant issue. The INS apprehension rates are currently averaging more than one million illegal aliens throughout the country. The INS estimates that there are currently from 3 to 6 million illegal aliens in the United States. Other studies have indicated higher numbers, closer to 10 million.

About 5 million undocumented immigrants were residing in the United States in October 1996. This population was estimated to be growing by about 275,000 each year, which is about 25,000 lower than the annual level of growth estimated by the INS in 1994. California is the leading state of residence, with 2 million, or 40 percent, of the undocumented population. The seven states with the largest estimated numbers of undocumented immigrants—California (2 million), Texas (700,000), New York (540,000), Florida (350,000), Illinois (290,000), New Jersey (135,000), and Arizona (115,000)—accounted for 83 percent of the total population in October 1996 (INS, 2002).

1.2.2 Krome Service Processing Center

A Service Processing Center (SPC) is a facility where the INS detains those aliens who have entered the United States illegally or have violated their immigration status. The SPC does not serve correction or reformation purposes; it simply enforces the departure of individuals not allowed residency in the United States. Thus, the SPC is responsible for ensuring the secure detention of aliens during the deportation process. SPCs that house males, females, juveniles, and families must separate them appropriately by designating separate housing units and support services. The SPC Krome is only responsible for male detention.

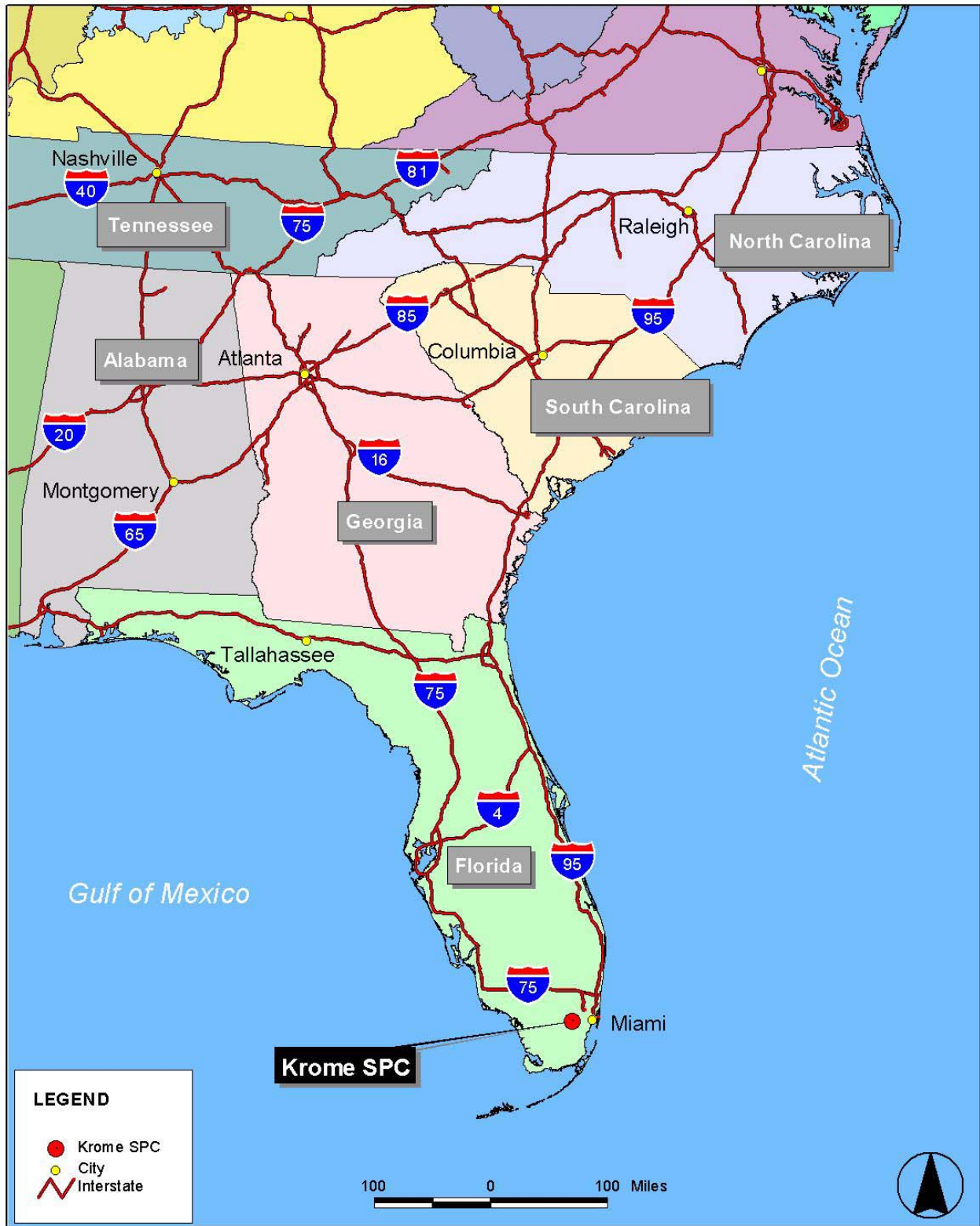
The Krome SPC has been located in Miami-Dade County, Florida since 1981 (Exhibits 1.1 and 1.2). The Krome SPC is one of nine INS detention facilities nationwide responsible with holding illegal aliens and criminals taken into custody pending proceedings to determine residency status or deportation from the United States. The facility enforces the departures of individuals not allowed residency in the United States as expeditiously as possible when they have exhausted all avenues available under due process. The SPC is also responsible for the secure detention of aliens, as well as the personal well-being of detainees, including food, housing, medical and emergency dental care, clothing, and reasonable recreational facilities (INS, 2000). Exhibit 1.3 shows the layout of the Krome SPC.

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

To accommodate anticipated future growth, the INS is proposing to provide additional detention capacity at the Krome SPC. The proposed action is the construction and operation of a new 304-bed lockdown dormitory that would consist of a number of different functional units to be located on a 9.9-acre site at the Krome SPC (reference Exhibit 1.3).

The 304-bed lockdown dormitory would consist of a number of internal functional units, which depend on the existing facilities at the SPC for primary support services. The entry/control module would contain 3,550 square feet. This module would provide for security monitoring of the entire 304-bed lockdown dormitory by INS staff personnel, as well as provide for visitor receiving and screening prior to their access to this new facility.

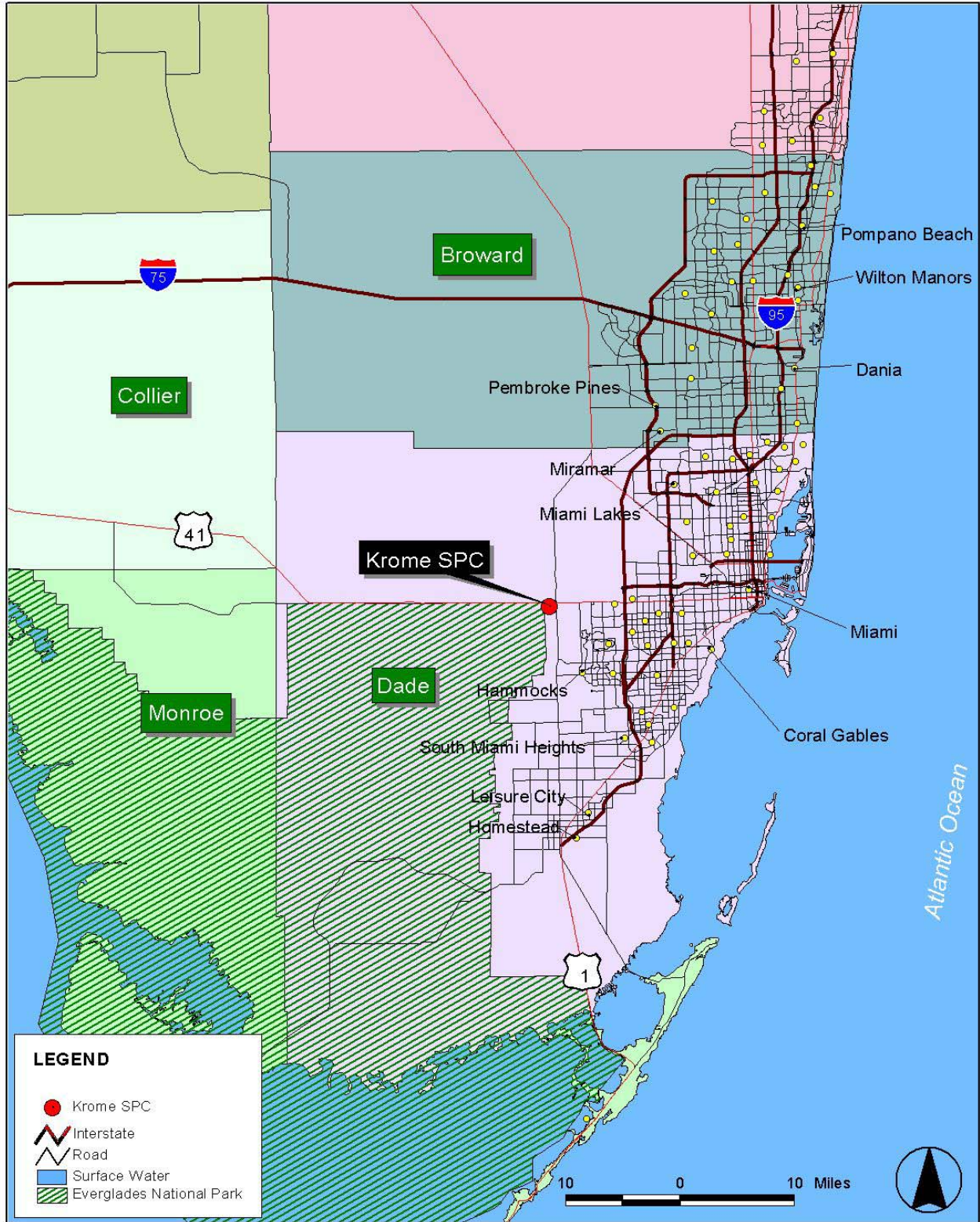
The actual detention component would consist of four security modules, each of which would house 56 detainees in an open bunking configuration, and two security modules, each of which would house 40 detainees in secured single or double occupant cells. Each security module would provide for the sleeping, entertainment, recreation, eating, and personal hygiene necessities of the detainees, and would include 24-hour, direct supervision through the use of in-module security personnel.



Regional Map

Exhibit 1.1

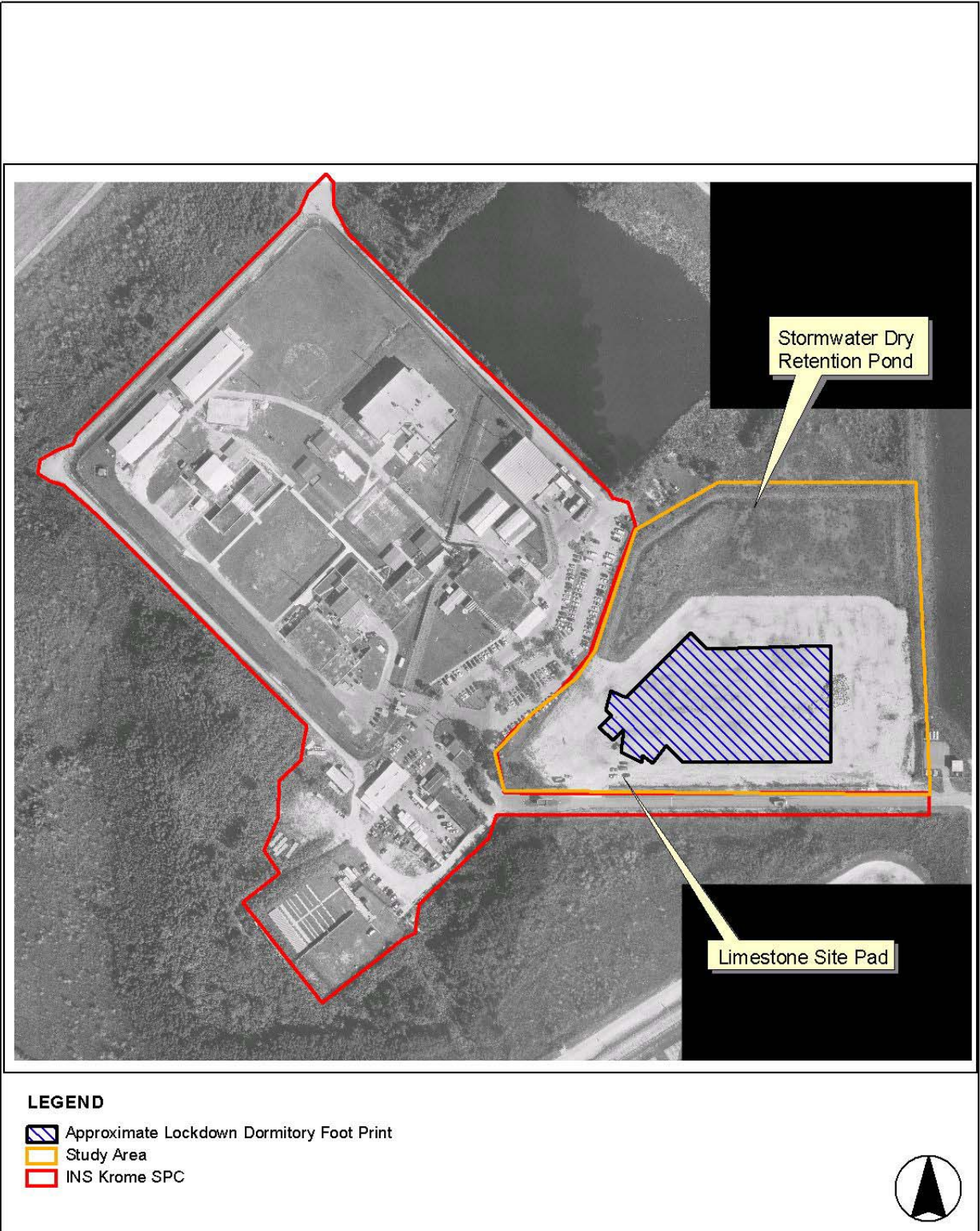
Source: ESRI Data, 2000.



Site Location Map

Exhibit 1.2

Source: ESRI Data, 2000.



Site Layout Map

Exhibit 1.3

Source: James Beadman and Assoc., Inc., 2000.

Within the central core of the detention area would be a food service component, in which trays would be made up, using food prepared at the main kitchen of the existing SPC, and taken to the individual modules for consumption. In addition, there would be a small public health service component to serve the needs of the detainees on a daily basis, and to act as a triage unit in cases where transport is required to outside hospital facilities.

The other component within the detention area would be a law library for use by those detainees desiring direct research. All of the active recreation would be done on controlled outdoor hard court areas immediately adjacent to the modules.

The security modules and ancillary functions would encompass a total of 38,750 gross square feet. The exterior recreational hard courts would have a total area of 16,480 square feet. The facility gross construction area footprint would be 58,780 square feet, including the entry/control module.

The 9.9-acre site itself would consist of two elements, the security area and a dry retention pond for stormwater management. The dry retention pond occupies 2.9 acres of the site and the security area would occupy the remaining 7.0 acres. There would be a secure “No Man’s Land” in the form of a vehicle-driving lane that would surround the entire security area. There would be no on-site parking included in this project development. All staff and visitor parking would be handled at other areas within the existing SPC.

1.4 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

Purpose Statement – The purpose of this EA is to present an assessment of the environmental consequences of a proposed action by the U.S. Department of Justice, INS, to construct and operate a new 304-bed lockdown dormitory at the Krome SPC in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

Need Statement – The need for this dormitory is the results of INS’s anticipation of identification and apprehension of deportable aliens. Additionally, the Krome SPC is already at capacity with 600 detainees and, therefore, will not be able to accommodate any future increase. New detention standards have also been issued by the INS, which include a consistent set of standards to ensure that all detainees are treated equally wherever they are housed.

As noted above, approximately 350,000 undocumented immigrants reside in the State of Florida (the fourth largest concentration of illegal aliens in any single state). The INS has been successful in the apprehension and detainment of many deportable aliens in the Florida region. Many of these aliens have been placed in the detention facilities at the Krome SPC, causing overcrowding in that facility. In an effort to alleviate this overcrowding, the INS has contracted for bedspace in local prisons and jails.

The existing Krome SPC facilities can neither accommodate the future growth of detainees nor meet the new detention standards without the addition of much-needed improvements to the entire facility. Thus, the INS has determined that the Krome SPC will benefit from the construction and operation of a new, 304-bed lockdown dormitory to accommodate the future growth of the detainee population.

1.5 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

This EA provides decision-makers with the necessary information to make an informed decision regarding potential environmental impacts associated with implementing the proposed action. A public notice for the availability of the EA was advertised on August 26, 2002 in english in the Miami Herald and in spanish in the Herald Nuevo. The purpose of the advertisement was to initiate a 15-day public

review period of the EA starting on August 27, 2002 and ending on September 10, 2002. Copies of the EA were available for public review at the following four libraries: the Miami-Dade Public Library, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami; Kendale Public Library 9101 SW 97th Avenue, Miami; West Dade Regional Public Library, 9445 Coral Way, Miami; and West Kendale Regional Public Library, Miami.

Additionally, copies of the EA were distributed to various Federal, State, regional, and local agencies for review during the 15-day comment period. A list of agencies that were sent a copy of the EA is located in Section 7.0 – Agencies and Officials from Which Comments are Requested.

1.6 FEDERAL LAWS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The following is a list (Exhibit 1.4) that summarizes the applicable laws and Executive Orders (EO) that formed the basis for the EA analysis. Compliance with these laws and EOs were considered through the assessment.

EXHIBIT 1.4 COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL STATUES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Acts	Compliance
Clean Air Act, as amended (Public Law 88-206)	FULL
Clean Water Act, as amended (Public Law 95-217)	FULL
Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (Public Law 104-150)	FULL
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986	FULL
Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Public Law 93-205)	FULL
Farmland Protection Policy Act	FULL
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 661, et seq.)	FULL
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190)	FULL
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-665)	FULL
Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended	FULL
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Public Law 94-580)	FULL
Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 (16 U.S.C. 1101, et seq.)	FULL
Wetlands Conservation Act (Public Law 101-233)	FULL
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	FULL
Executive Orders	Compliance
Floodplain Management (Executive Order 11988)	FULL
Protection of Wetlands (Executive Order 11990)	FULL
Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (Executive Order 12898)	FULL

[Page Intentionally Left Blank.]

2.0 ALTERNATIVES

2.0 ALTERNATIVES

NEPA requires Federal agencies to explore a range of reasonable alternatives that are practical or feasible from a technical and economic standpoint and that would satisfy the goals or objectives of the proposed action. The alternatives under consideration must include the “No Action” Alternative as prescribed by 40 CFR 1502.14. Project alternatives may originate from the proponent agency, local government officials, or members of the public at public meetings or during the early stages of project development. Alternatives may also be developed in response to comments from coordinating or cooperative agencies.

Guidelines for the preparation of environmental studies for Federal projects or actions, such as that discussed in Chapter 1.0, require an investigation and evaluation of alternatives to the proposed project or action. Alternatives to the proposed action are analyzed under the following headings:

- The No-Action Alternative: A decision not to proceed with construction of a new lockdown dormitory at the Krome SPC.
- Other Alternatives Considered and Eliminated: Other alternatives considered and eliminated from additional consideration are those that warrant only a brief discussion of the reasons for their elimination. These alternatives include considering the feasibility of constructing a new lockdown dormitory at any other site in South Florida other than at the Krome SPC.
- The Preferred Alternative: A decision to proceed with the construction of a new lockdown dormitory at the existing Krome SPC.

The discussion of these alternatives follows. No reasonable alternatives outside the jurisdiction of the INS have been identified or warrant inclusion in the EA. Alternatives other than the Preferred Alternative were considered but not carried forward.

2.1 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No-Action Alternative is defined as a decision not to proceed with the proposed action. Under the No-Action Alternative, the INS would not construct the 304-bed lockdown dormitory within the existing Krome SPC. The INS would have to continue contracting with local correctional facilities for bedspace to alleviate current overcrowding conditions. It is unlikely that the existing facilities at the Krome SPC would be able to comply with the new detention standards. Moreover, the INS would not be able to accommodate the expected increase in the future alien population it expects to be required to detain within the South Florida region. Therefore, the No-Action Alternative is not considered to be in the best interest of the public or the INS.

2.2 OTHER ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND ELIMINATED

INS concluded that siting the lockdown dormitory at any location other than the Krome SPC site would result in serious security and logistical problems. Security problems would be exacerbated because of the necessity of transporting detainees between the other facilities at the Krome SPC and the lockdown dormitory during the detention process. This would increase the likelihood of escape attempts and other security problems, as well as significantly increase the difficulty and cost of providing necessary security services. The additional transportation of detainees, personnel, equipment, and supplies required by such

alternative siting of the lockdown dormitory would complicate the day-to-day logistics of SPC operations and raise the costs of operation significantly. Therefore, for the above reasons, alternatives involving developing the lockdown dormitory at any location other than the proposed site were eliminated after preliminary considerations.

2.3 THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The construction of the 304-bed lockdown dormitory on the 9.9-acre site at the Krome SPC, described in Chapter 1.0, is considered to be the preferred alternative. This proposed site meets the requirements establish in the purpose and need statement (Exhibit 2.1). There is security and logistical integrity between this site and the other facilities at the SPC with which the lockdown dormitory would have to interact. Therefore the security and logistical problems associated with all other potential locations would be eliminated. The site has adequate infrastructure, although some upgrade might be necessary to accommodated future growth in the detainee population. The site is undeveloped and does not presently contain any known sensitive natural environmental conditions. The site is not located near any sensitive environmental receptors such as schools or churches. These factors reduce the potential cost and environmental impact of the proposed action. Exhibit 2.2 provides a summary of potential impacts associated with both the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action Alternative. Chapter 4.0 Environmental Consequences: Impacts and Mitigation provides a further explanation of impacts associated to both alternatives.

EXHIBIT 2.1 ALTERNATIVE MATRIX

Requirements	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative
Accommodate future growth of detainees.		✓
Eliminate contracted bedspace in local prisons and jails.		✓
Consistency with new detention standards.		✓

EXHIBIT 2.2 SUMMARY MATRIX OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Affected Environment	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative
Topography, Geology and Soils	No impacts	Minor short-term impacts associated with site development, no long-term impacts.
Hydrology	No impacts	Minor short or long-term impacts to hydrology associated with increased stormwater runoff.
Biological Resources	No impacts	Minor short and long-term impacts to biological resources as a result of construction activities disturbing existing site habitat. No impacts to threatened or endangered species.
Cultural Resources	No impacts	No short or long-term impacts.
Hazardous Waste	No impacts	No short or long-term impacts.

Affected Environment	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative
Aesthetics	No impacts	No short or long-term impacts.
Demographic/ Economic/ Housing Characteristics	No impacts	No long-term impacts.
Fiscal Considerations	No impacts	No short or long-term impacts.
Community Services and Facilities	No impacts, however, a greater demand may be placed on state and county facilities to house aliens awaiting due process and deportation.	Beneficial short-term fiscal impacts derived directly from the facility's construction phase. No long-term impacts to law enforcement medical facilities and fire protection as a result of employee increase. Minor long-term impacts to the public school system as a result of new students relocating to the Krome SPC area.
Land Use and Zoning	No impacts	No short or long-term impacts.
Utility Services	No impacts	Minor long-term impacts to utility services; the operation of the lockdown dormitory will require permanent utility service. Additionally electrical and telecommunication upgrades would be required. Minor short-term impacts associated with temporary disturbances resulting from the installation of utility connection lines and structures may occur.
Transportation Systems	No impacts	No short or long-term impacts.
Meteorological Conditions	No impacts	No short or long-term impacts.
Air Quality	No impacts	Minor long-term impacts associated with a new emergency generator and the heating, ventilation and air condition system.
Noise	No impacts	Short-term impacts associated with site development activities. No long-term adverse impacts.

[Page Intentionally Left Blank.]

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This chapter of the EA describes existing conditions in the environment that may be impacted by the proposed action. The study area for the potentially affected environment will vary according to the nature of the potential impact and the aspect of the environment under consideration. Potential impacts and actions to mitigate any potentially significant adverse impacts are discussed in Chapter 4.0 following the same order and enumeration pattern.

3.1 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

3.1.1 Topography, Geology, and Soils

3.1.1.1 Topography

The Krome SPC property is located on level ground with slopes of less than one percent. The average elevation is generally less than four feet above mean sea level (msl) in the undeveloped portion of the property and less than 8.5 feet above msl in the developed portions of the property (Exhibit 3.1).

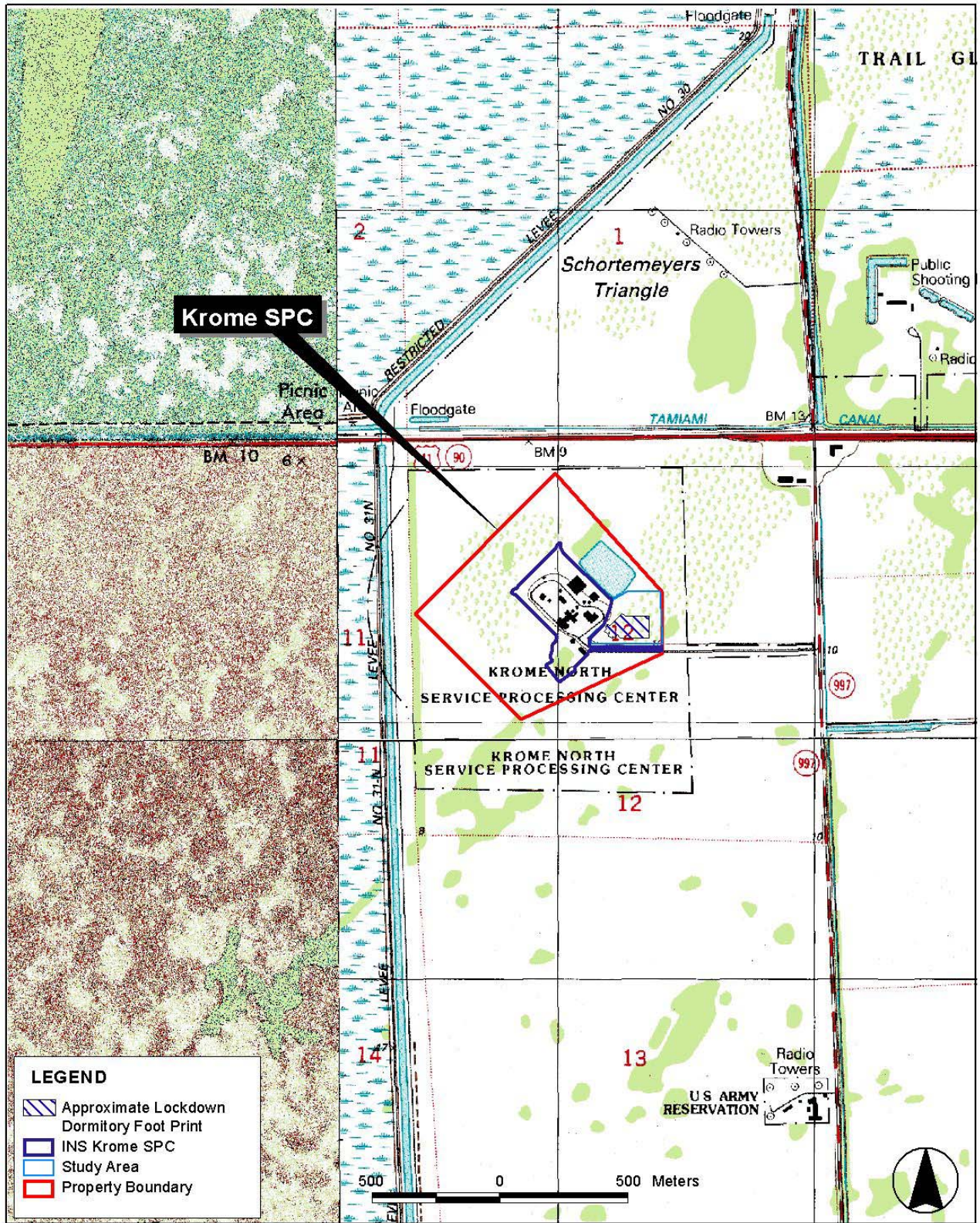
3.1.1.2 Geology

The State of Florida is divided into two geological provinces, the Central Highlands and the Coastal Lowlands. The proposed site is located within the Coastal Lowlands, which includes Miami-Dade County and all of south Florida. The Coastal Lowlands in the general vicinity of the Krome SPC is divided into the Everglades Trough, the Atlantic Coastal Ridge, the Southern Slope, and the Gulf Coastal Lagoons. Krome SPC, together with most of the northern and western parts of the county, lies in the Everglades Trough.

The trough formed when the underlying limestone dissolved, which in turn lowered the land surface below the water table. The eastern part of the county, including the Miami area, is located within the Atlantic Coastal ridge physiographic region, a narrow ridge formation that parallels the Atlantic coastline from Jacksonville to Homestead. Miami-Dade County is located on the southern flank of a stable carbonate platform on which thin deposits of limestones, dolomites, and evaporates have accumulated. The upper 200 feet of the soil profile is composed predominantly of limestones and quartz sand. These sediments were deposited during several glacial and interglacial stages, when ocean levels were higher than at the present time.

The USGS has produced seismic hazard maps based on current information about the rate at which earthquakes occur in different areas and on how far strong shaking extends from quake sources. The hazard maps show the levels of horizontal shaking that have a one-in-ten chance of being exceeded in a 50-year period. Shaking is expressed as a percentage of the force of gravity (percent g) and is proportional to the hazard faced by a particular type of building.

In general, little or no damage is expected at values less than ten percent g, moderate damage at ten to 20 percent g, and major damage at values greater than 20 percent g. The State of Florida and the proposed project site are located in an area with a percent g from zero to two (USGS, 2001). Thus, the potential for damage to buildings resulting from seismic activity is not a serious concern in the area.



Topography Map

Exhibit 3.1

Source: USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangles; South Miami NW, 1988; Hialeah SW, 1988; South of Coopertown, 1972; Coopertown, 1975.

3.1.1.3 Soil Characteristics

The *Soil Survey of Miami-Dade County Area, Florida* indicates that the Krome SPC and the surrounding area are located within the Lauderhill-Dania-Pahokee association. This association consists of nearly level, very poorly drained soils comprised of organic material ranging from eight to more than 51 inches deep over limestone bedrock. These soils extend west from the Atlantic Coastal Ridge into the Everglades. The specific soils within this association that occur on the proposed project site are Udorthents, limestone substratum-Urban Land Complex, and Tamiami muck.

Udorthents, limestone substratum–Urban Land Complex is comprised of approximately 40 to 70 percent Udorthents and 25 to 60 percent Urban Land. The Udorthents are comprised of very heterogeneous earth fill material that has been deposited on poorly drained to somewhat excessively drained soils and are underlain by hard, porous limestone bedrock. The water table in the Udorthents area is within the limestone bedrock. Udorthents are made up mostly of stoney limestone fragments used as fill material, which has improved the suitability of low areas as building sites.

Tamiami muck comprises most of the undeveloped areas of the Krome SPC property. This depressional soil series is a moderately deep or deep, nearly level, very poorly drained soil in freshwater swamps and marshes. Slopes are smooth or slightly concave and are less than two percent. Tamiami and similar soils make up 83 to 99 percent of the mapped areas in the vicinity of Krome SPC. Under natural conditions, the Tamiami soil is ponded for 9 to 12 months during most years. The water table is within ten inches of the surface for the rest of the year. Permeability is moderate. The organic layers are subject to oxidation, which decreases the amount of organic material each year. If drained, the organic material initially shrinks to about half its original thickness, and then subsides further as a result of compaction and oxidation. The soil poses severe limitations as a site for buildings, sanitary facilities, and recreational development because of ponding, excess humus, low strength, and the depth to bedrock. Water control measures are necessary to prevent ponding. In most instances the organic material is removed (a process known as de-mucking) and suitable backfill is provided.

The proposed location of the lockdown dormitory is comprised of 7.0 acres (approximately 79,000 cubic yards) of permitted limestone fill placed in the Tamiami muck. Prior to the placement of the fill, the upper organic component of the Tamiami muck was excavated and removed. A Department of the Army, Section 404 Clean Water Act, Joint Permit was issued for the fill pad on August 13, 1997 [Permit No. 199400502 (IP-CS)].

Prime Farmland Considerations

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is also available for these uses. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those characteristics needed for a well-managed soil to produce a sustained, high-yield of crops in an economic manner. The land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, or other land, but not urban land, built-up land, or water covered. Prime farmland is protected under the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981. The intent of the act is to minimize the extent to which federal programs contribute to the unnecessary or irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. NRCS is responsible for overseeing compliance with FPPA and has developed the rules and regulations for implementation of the act (7 CFR Part 658, July 5, 1984).

The presence of prime farmland soil is a necessary component of prime farmland and is the main indicator used to determine where potential prime farmland occurs. There are no prime farmland soils in southern Florida. The NRCS considers areas in southern Florida that have been drained and substantially

altered for agriculture purposes to be unique farmland. Minimization of unnecessary impacts to areas considered to be unique farmland should be considered. The proposed location of the lockdown dormitory is in an area that has not been drained or structurally modified for agricultural production and is not considered to be prime or unique farmland.

3.1.2 Hydrology

The areas of potential impact on hydrological conditions are determined by the drainage pattern of the site and its environs. Those characteristics and relevant regulatory requirements that affect the proposed site with respect to surface hydrology, floodplains, and wetlands are summarized below.

3.1.2.1 Surface Hydrology

Surface hydrology in the surrounding area is dominated by a series of lakes and water management canals including the East Coast Protective Levee System. A major levee in the system (Levee No. 31N/L-30) is located west of the project site. Adjacent to the levee is a canal running north to south. The levee separates the area to the east from the Everglades National Park and a similar area designated as Water Conservation Area 3-B (WCA-3B). The levee allows higher water levels to be maintained in the National Park and the Water Conservation Area. Other major canals, including the canal along U.S. Highway 41 to the immediate north of Krome SPC, provide primary drainage of the lands to the east of the levees. The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) operates the major canals. Smaller, secondary canals operated by Miami-Dade County drain into the primary canal system.

Surface water near the project site consists of permanent dredge ponds adjacent to the existing Krome SPC created as part of the development process for the facility and the neighboring state and county correctional facilities.

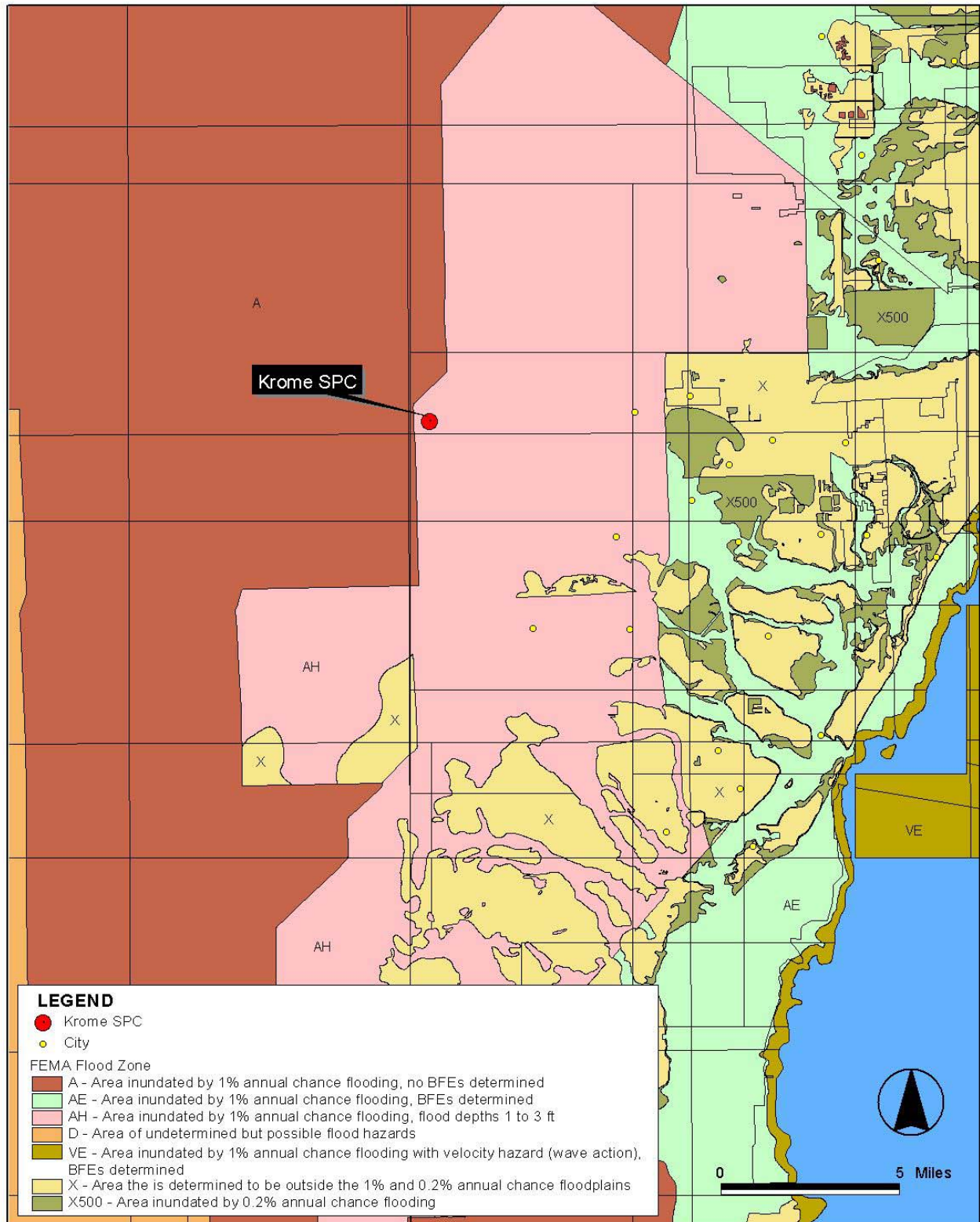
3.1.2.2 Subsurface Hydrology

The project site is underlain by the Biscayne Aquifer. The aquifer serves as Miami-Dade County's primary domestic water supply and has been designated as a sole source aquifer by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Water from the Biscayne Aquifer generally meets drinking water standards. The aquifer is a highly permeable, shallow hydrologic unit of limestone, sandstone and sand about 120 feet thick. The aquifer is unconfined and the transfer of water between surface waterways and groundwater reserves varies seasonally. Recharge occurs primarily from infiltration of rainfall, but also from canal water during the dry season. The groundwater table in the project area and most of southern Florida has a slight gradient and is generally within eight feet of the surface. Variations throughout the year amount to a two-foot to four-foot water level rise in the summer rainy season and a two-foot to four-foot drop in the fall and winter.

3.1.2.3 Floodplains

EO 11988, *Floodplain Management* requires federal agencies to “avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative.” The National Flood Insurance Program's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) were reviewed to determine the location of the proposed site with regard to the limits of both the 500- and 100-year flood zones.

The proposed site is located within the 100-year floodplain (Exhibit 3.2). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has designated the site as an AH flood zone. An AH zone is defined as an area with flood depths of one to three feet (usually areas of ponding) with base flood elevations



FEMA Flood Zone Map

Exhibit 3.2

Source: FEMA Q3 data, C120025.

determined. For the proposed site, the base flood elevation is eight feet above msl (FEMA, 1994). Land uses for properties occurring in AH zones are regulated by 44 CFR §60, Emergency Management Assistance. Additionally, the Miami-Dade county flood criteria base flood elevation for the project site is 9.6 National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD-feet). The 7.0-acre filled site was backfilled to an average elevation +10.75 NGVD-feet, which is above both the FEMA and Miami-Dade County base flood elevations.

3.1.2.4 Wetlands

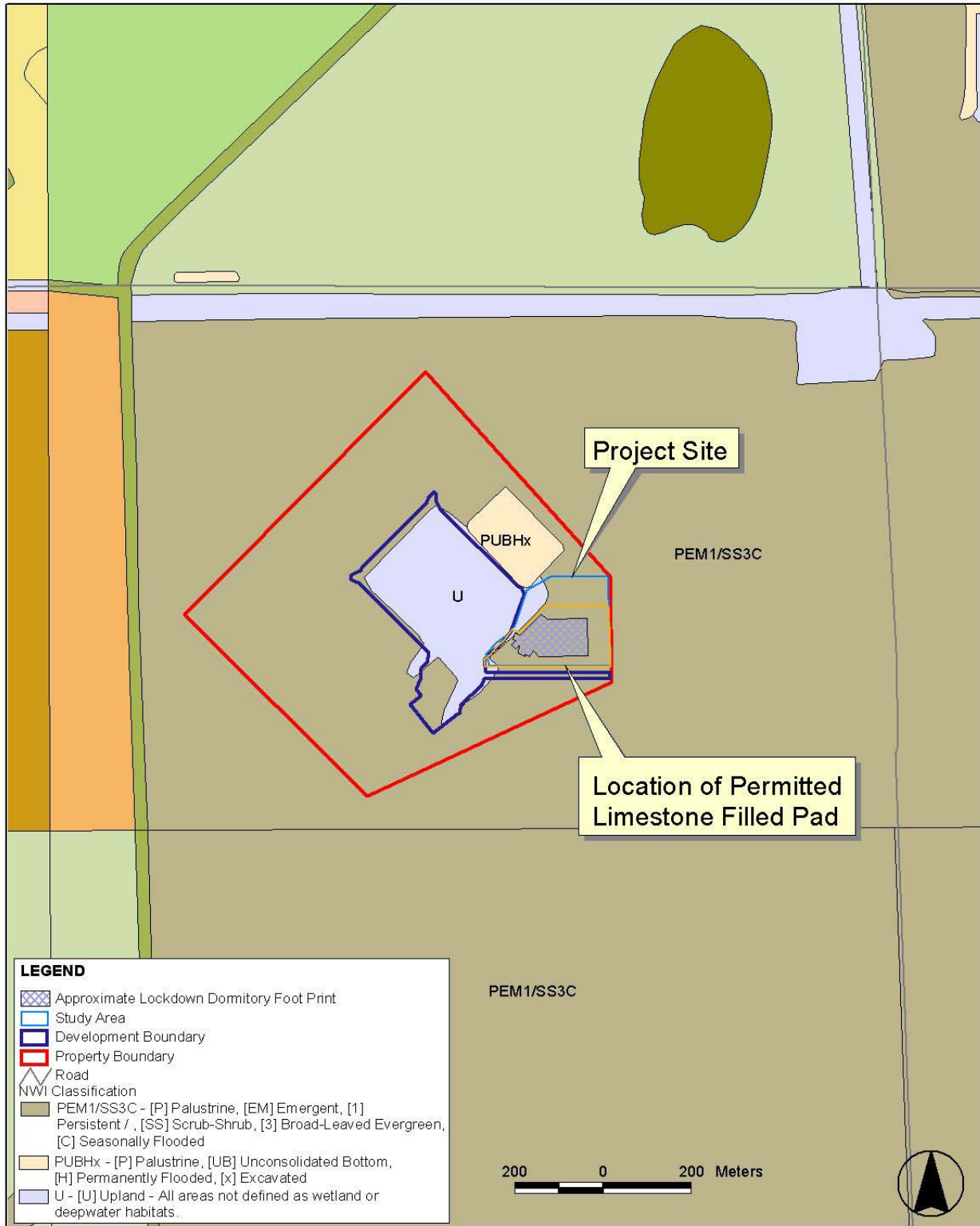
EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*, requires that Federal agencies avoid to the extent possible both long-term and short-term impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands, and avoid direct and indirect support of new construction in wetlands whenever practical alternatives exist. Insofar as possible, all actions undertaken by the INS avoid impacts to coastal or inland wetlands. Wetlands are defined 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 (33 CFR, Part 328.3). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates development in wetlands pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 CFR, Parts 320-330). Three criteria are used to identify wetlands: hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydric soils.

Krome SPC is located in an area surrounded primarily by freshwater prairie wetlands. All of the undeveloped areas surrounding the existing facility and proposed project site consist of emergent, scrub-shrub, and forested wetlands. These areas are subject to flooding and ponding during the rainy season. The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map showing the approximate location of wetlands surrounding the site is included in Exhibit 3.3.

Permits from USACE, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), SFWMD and Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management (DERM) are required for unavoidable impacts to wetlands. Agency permitting is handled through a joint permitting process coordinated through USACE.

The location of the proposed lockdown dormitory is on a permitted limestone pad located at the east boundary of the Krome SPC. The pad is comprised of 7.0 acres of limestone fill adjacent to a 2.9-acre dry retention pond. A Department of the Army, Section 404 Clean Water Act, Joint Permit was issued for the 9.9-acre area on August 13, 1997 (Permit No. 199400502 (IP-CS)). Compensatory mitigation for the pad and dry retention area was completed with the SFWMD for acquisition, restoration, and management of sensitive wetlands in the Pennsuco wetlands in Miami-Dade County, Florida. The proposed lockdown dormitory would be located entirely on the permitted 9.9-acre site.

Other than the previously developed areas, which have been filled and subjected to other site alterations, Krome SPC is located in an area with a predominance of hydric soils frequently inundated by surface water or saturated by groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support wetland vegetation. The area was once part of the Everglades watershed and part of the headwaters of the Shark River Slough. Historically, the Shark River Slough was a deep water slough that collected the flows from the eastern portion of the Everglades, including the western side of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge, and moved that water to the southwest. However, after the completion of the East Coast Protective Levee System, a portion of which is located immediately to the west of the property, and the completion of adjacent Water Conservation Areas, lands east of the levee were cut off from surface water sheetflow and groundwater levels were lowered to provide flood protection.



Wetlands Map

Exhibit 3.3

Source: USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangles; Hialsw, Smianw, Socoop, Cooper.

One of the consequences of the drainage necessary to allow development east of the levee has been an increase in the groundwater flows from the Water Conservation Areas and Everglades National Park to the urban drainage network and, ultimately, discharge into the ocean. In recognition of these circumstances and in an effort to restore the Everglades ecosystem, a plan has been devised to restore the hydrology of the area, including the Northwest Miami-Dade County Freshwater Lake Belt Plan (the Lake Belt Plan).

Insofar as possible, all actions undertaken by the INS avoid coastal or inland wetlands inundated by surface or ground waters with a frequency to support, under normal circumstances, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Following these criteria helps to comply with Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, which states that federal agencies are to avoid to the extent possible the long-term and short-term impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and to avoid direct and indirect support of new construction in wetlands whenever a practical alternative exists. Land alternation may require wetland-related permits from the USACE, Florida DEP; SFWMD and Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resource Management (DERM).

3.1.3 Biological Resources

Biological resources on the proposed site were determined through correspondence with agency contacts, available database inventories and maps, and direct field observations. Information used to identify potential habitats included U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) data, NWI maps, USGS topographic maps, aerial photographs, and the USDA Soil Survey for Miami-Dade County. Correspondence with the USFWS and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FFWCC) was conducted to help determine potential for the occurrences of rare, threatened, or endangered species on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site. During field investigations, dominant plant species were identified. Existing site characteristics were compared to habitat requirements of species known to occur in the vicinity, including species of special status, to assess their potential for wildlife use or plant occurrence. Direct observation of wildlife and/or evidence of wildlife use were recorded.

3.1.3.1 Vegetation

The proposed location of the lockdown dormitory is comprised of approximately 9.9 acres of sparsely vegetated limestone fill. Vegetation occurring on the fill pad and along its boundary is characterized primarily by scrub and weedy species such as Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), broomsedge (*Andropogon glomeratus*), spurge (*Chamaesyce hirta*), fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*), pepper grass (*Lepidium* sp.), capeweed (*Arctotheca calendula*), rustweed (*Polypremum procumbens*), ground cherry (*Physalis* sp.), sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), and thelypteris fern (*Thelypteris* sp.). Examples of vegetation occurring in the dry detention pond and adjacent wet areas include melaleuca (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicense*), spikerush (*Eleocharis cellulosa*), water hissoop (*Bacopa caroliniana*), and some cajeput (*melaleuca cajeputi*). There is also evidence of buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) and wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) over coinwort (*Centella asiatica*), swamp lily (*Crinum americanum*), muhly grass (*Muhlenbergia* sp.), maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*), torpedo grass (*Panicum repens*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), mermaid weed (*Proserpinaca palustris*), beak rush (*Rhynchospora inundata*), horned bladderwort (*Utricularia cornuta*), pickerel rush (*Pontederia cordata*), marsh fleabane (*Tessaria sericea*), and water pimpernel (*Samolus parviflorus*) (Baljet Environmental Inc., 2001).

The dominant wetland type occurring in the area around the proposed lockdown dormitory is prairie with Melaleuca. The prairie with Melaleuca is a wet prairie that has been drained over the last 30 years.

Melaleuca has been invading the area and is scattered throughout the site. Over 35 wetland plant species are found in the prairie wetlands (Baljet Environmental Inc., 2001).

3.1.3.2 Wildlife

Past development in the area around the proposed lockdown dormitory site has altered natural wildlife habitat. Common wildlife species on the site are expected to be those adapted to these conditions. Wildlife species or evidence of wildlife species observed on the property were identified and recorded during field investigations. Wildlife species observed on the proposed site during the site characterization included boat tailed grackle, common grackle, red-winged blackbird, turkey vulture, and anoles. Other species may utilize the property during varying times of the year.

3.1.3.3 Species of Special Status

Endangered and threatened species are protected by federal law under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1532 *et seq.*). All federal agencies are required to implement protection programs for designated species and to use their authorities to further the protective and restorative purposes of the ESA. An *endangered* species is one in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant area of its range. A *threatened* species is one likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant area of its range. *Proposed* species are those that have been formally submitted to Congress for official listing as threatened or endangered but are not yet listed.

The ESA also calls for the conservation of what is termed *critical habitat*, the areas of land, water, and air that an endangered species needs for survival. Critical habitat also includes such things as food and water, breeding sites, cover or shelter, and sufficient habitat area to provide for normal population growth and behavior. One of the primary threats to many species is the destruction or modification of essential habitat by uncontrolled development.

Letters requesting information on the occurrence of rare, threatened, or endangered species, or the occurrence of supporting habitat on the proposed site were submitted to the USFWS, Region 4, South Florida Ecological Services Field Office, and to the Florida DEP, Southeast District (Appendix B). The USFWS list of endangered and threatened species for Miami-Dade County lists 20 threatened or endangered wildlife species and 8 plant species documented to occur in the county. Appendix C provides a list of these species, their status, and potential to occur on the proposed project site based on habitat requirements.

Based on habitat characteristics of the proposed project site and the immediately surrounding area, only the American alligator has the potential to be found in the near vicinity to the property. The American Alligator has been found near the existing Krome SPC in association with stormwater ponds. Additional federally listed species have marginal to unlikely potential to occur in the vicinity of the proposed lockdown dormitory, but their presence is unlikely and would be expected to be transient in nature due to a lack of suitable habitat for the species on or in close proximity to the site.

3.1.4 Cultural Resources

Cultural resources include districts, sites, structures, buildings, and objects dating to the prehistoric and historic periods that are found or are likely to be found within the potentially affected area. Evaluating the significance of such resources under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is considered part of the EA process. The identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources generally relies on the process set forth in 36 CFR 800, which implements Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Section 106 requires Federal agencies with jurisdiction over a Federal,

Federally-assisted, or Federally-licensed undertaking to consider the effects of that undertaking on properties in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

During development of the Krome SPC master plan, consultations were initiated with the Florida State Historic Preservation Office [(SHPO) (Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State)] (See Appendix B). The master plan covered the entire Krome SPC property, which encompasses 93 acres. During these consultations, the SHPO recommended that a formal survey (Phase I) for archaeological and historical sites be undertaken in undisturbed areas. While no archaeological or historic sites had been recorded within the property, a number of known archaeological sites had been identified in the surrounding area. These archaeological sites were generally found on hammocks within the wetlands which were characterized by landforms that stand slightly above the natural elevation of the wetlands (letter dated July 3, 1997 in Appendix B). None of the archaeological sites were in the vicinity of the proposed lockdown facility. A more recent review by the Miami-Dade County Office of Community Development, Historic Preservation Division found no historic or archaeological sites within the area of potential effect (APE) associated with the site now under evaluation (*Proposed Expansion at the Krome SPC North Service Processing Center Miami Dade County*, Baljet Environmental, Inc. 2001). Additionally, a letter was sent to initiate Section 106 consultation with the SHPO on the proposed undertaking for the construction of the lockdown dormitory (Appendix B).

The proposed 9.9-acre development site consists of a limestone fill pad that was constructed in 1997. Because of the development associated with the fill pad — filling of the wetland and placement of the limestone fill— there is no potential for significant cultural resources within the APE.

Participants in the Section 106 process include an agency official with jurisdiction over the undertaking, the ACHP, and consulting parties. Consulting parties may include: (1) the State Historic Preservation Officer, (2) Indian tribes or nations, (3) representatives of local government, (4) applicants for federal assistance, permits, licenses, and other approvals, and (5) members of the public and organizations with a demonstrated interest in an undertaking.

3.1.5 Hazardous Waste

A database search was conducted in June 2002 to determine if there were any hazardous sites on or near the 9.9-acre site that may potentially impact the proposed lockdown dormitory. The resulting report stated that no hazardous waste sites were found on or around the proposed project area (EDR, 2002). A copy of this report can be found in Appendix D. There is no known hazardous waste contamination within the developed portions of the Krome SPC property. Although no evidence of contamination has been identified, the property was formerly part of a Nike missile base. Therefore, it is possible that undiscovered contamination may exist at the site as a result of past activities at the Nike missile base. However, the fill pad was placed in a previously undisturbed wetland and it is not believed that the site is contaminated.

3.1.6 Aesthetics

The natural setting of Krome SPC is typical of the prairie areas bordering the Everglades. The area bordering Krome SPC has, however, been substantially altered by the development of the state correctional facility adjacent to the property. Both the Krome SPC and the state correctional facility are located approximately one-half mile from area roadways and are screened from view. Exhibit 3.4 presents a view of the proposed lockdown facility site.

EXHIBIT 3.4 VIEW OF PROPOSED LOCKDOWN DORMITORY SITE



Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc., July 2002.

3.2 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

This portion of the EA presents baseline community and regional characteristics of the area potentially affected by the proposed action (i.e., the regional demographic and employment characteristics, transportation networks, utility systems, ambient air quality characteristics and other off-site considerations). In order to accurately determine the extent of potential socioeconomic impacts on the local community, community and regional characteristics for Miami-Dade County have been addressed.

3.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Miami-Dade County has a large and growing population base. Only a small percentage of the Miami-Dade County population resides in the vicinity of the Krome SPC. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Miami-Dade County had a population of 2,253,362. Miami-Dade County experienced a population increase between 1990 and 1999 of 9.5 percent (Beacon Council, 2000). Population growth over the next decade is expected to be at a similar rate (Beacon Council, 2002). Miami-Dade County population trends from 1980 to 2000 are shown in Exhibit 3.5.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 69.7 percent of the residents in Miami-Dade County are white, 20.3 percent are African American, 1.4 percent are Asian, and fewer than 1 percent classify themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native. The remaining 8.4 percent of the population are classified in the U.S. Census as either *some other race* or *two or more races* (Exhibit 3.6) (U.S. Census, 2002). Hispanics or Latinos, who can be of any race, constitute 57.3 percent of the total population. Of the Hispanic or Latino population, the majority are of Cuban descent (28.9 percent), followed by Other Hispanic or Latino (23.2 percent), which includes people of Latin America not from Cuba, Mexico, or Puerto Rico. Puerto Ricans account for 3.6 percent of the Hispanic or Latino population and Mexican account for 1.6 percent (Exhibit 3.7).

EXHIBIT 3.5
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS 1980 TO 2000

Year	Miami-Dade County		
	Population	Actual Change	Percent Change
1980	1,625,800	-	-
1985	1,775,000	149,200	9.2
1990	1,937,094	162,094	9.1
1995	2,057,000	119,906	6.2
2000	2,253,362	196,362	9.5

Source: U.S. Census 2002.

EXHIBIT 3.6
MIAMI- DADE COUNTY POPULATION BY RACE – 2000

Race	Actual Number	% of Population
White	1,570,558	69.7
African American	457,214	20.3
American Indian	4,365	0.2
Asian	31,753	1.4
<i>other or two or more races</i>	188,673	8.4

Source: U.S. Census, 2000.

EXHIBIT 3.7
MIAMI- DADE COUNTY POPULATION
PERCENT HISPANIC OR LATINO OF ANY RACE – 2000

Race	Actual Number	% of Population
<i>Hispanic or Latino (of any race)</i>	1,291,737	57.3
Cuban	650,601	28.9
Other Hispanic or Latino	522,714	23.2
Puerto Rican	80,327	3.6
Mexican	38,095	1.6

Source: U.S. Census, 2000.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the majority of the residents of Miami-Dade County were between the ages of 25 to 44 (31 percent), with a median age overall of 35.6 (U.S. Census, 2000). Residents under the age of 18 were the next largest population group, comprising 24.8 percent of the county population. Only 13.3 percent of the county population is over the age of 65.

3.2.2 Economic Characteristics

According to the Miami-Dade County Official Economic Development Partnership, the county's labor force totaled 1,045,018 workers in 1999. Of this total, 984,468 were employed, which left an unemployment rate of 5.8 percent. This is a decrease of 0.9 percent from the 1990 unemployment rate of 6.7 percent, and a significant improvement over the 1992 decade-high unemployment rate of 10 percent (Beacon Council, 2002). In 1998, the per capita income in Miami-Dade County was income \$23,919.

This is lower than the per capita incomes for the state of Florida and the United States, which were, respectively, \$26,845 and \$27,203 (Beacon Council, 2000).

The largest employer in the county is the Miami-Dade County Public School system, which employs 35,469 workers. This is closely followed by the Miami-Dade County government which employs approximately 30,000 workers. The top private sector employer is American Airlines, which employs approximately 9,000 workers (Beacon Council, 2000).

3.2.3 Housing Characteristics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 852,278 housing units in Miami-Dade County. Of these units, 776,774 (91.1 percent) were occupied. The majority of the occupied units, 449,325 (57.8 percent) were owner-occupied. Of the remaining occupied housing units, 327,449 (42.2 percent) were renter-occupied. The remaining 75,504 housing units were vacant housing units or 8.9 percent of the total. Included in vacant housing units are those units used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Units used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use accounted for, 29,587 (3.5 percent) of the vacant housing units. Owner-occupied housing units in Miami-Dade County had an average occupancy of 3.0 persons per household which was slightly higher than the average for renter-occupied units which was 2.63 persons per household (U.S. Census, 2000).

3.2.4 Fiscal Considerations

Fiscal considerations are those having to do with the public treasury or revenues. Potential fiscal impacts could, but do not always, include the following:

- Removal of a property (i.e., project site) from the public tax rolls;
- Acquisition of a property through use of public funds; and
- Other public expenditures related to the proposed action (i.e., utility connections).

In this instance, the proposed property is located within the grounds of the existing Krome SPC, which is in federal ownership. Property tax payments ended with the acquisition by the federal government. Fiscal considerations may also include potential financial arrangements for the provision of municipal potable water, wastewater treatment services or other local government expenditures related to municipal services.

3.2.5 Community Services and Facilities

3.2.5.1 Law Enforcement

INS personnel are responsible for the maintenance of order at the Krome SPC. Reinforcement, when necessary, would be provided by the Miami-Dade County Police Department which currently employees 2,900 full time police officers. The closest police sub-station is Hammocks District Station 8 located at 10000 SW 142 Avenue, approximately 4 miles from Krome SPC.

3.2.5.2 Medical Facilities

No medical facilities are located in the vicinity of Krome SPC. Medical care at Krome SPC is provided by the United States Public Health Service. The Krome SPC is responsible for the health and welfare of individuals in its custody. The medical clinic located at Krome is capable of providing the necessary health care and treat with its health services staff, which includes practitioners, nurses, x-ray technicians,

counselors, and a pharmacist. Physical space in the Health Care clinic includes: 1) Examination and treatment rooms; 2) Observation rooms; 3) Tuberculosis isolation rooms; 4) Lab; 5) X-ray room; 6) Pharmacy; and 7) Medical records storage.

3.2.5.3 Fire Protection

Fire services in the area are provided by Metro-Dade County Fire Department from its Station Number 37 at 4200 S.W. 142nd Avenue, approximately four miles to the southeast of Krome SPC. The current access road is capable of providing service to fire trucks and other emergency vehicles. Additionally, the proposed action will conform to safety standards as proposed by the American Correctional Association (ACA) Standards for Adult Local Detention Facilities. A proposed separate fire service water line will loop the lockdown dormitory providing water in the event of a fire.

3.2.5.4 Educational Facilities

Krome SPC is located in the Miami-Dade County School District. There are no schools adjacent to the Krome SPC property. The closest elementary schools, according to the Miami-Dade County School boundary map are Zora Neal Hurston Elementary at 13137 S.W. 26th Street and Joe Hall Elementary at 1901 S.W. 134th Avenue. Both are located over four miles from the Krome SPC property. The closest high school is G. Holmes Braddock Senior High at 3601 S.W. 147th Avenue, which is approximately 4 miles east of the Krome SPC.

3.2.6 Land Use and Zoning

Surrounding land uses, zoning, and land use plans are an important part of the environment potentially affected by federal actions. In recognition of this importance, Executive Order 12372 - Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs directs federal agencies to “*make efforts to accommodate state and local elected officials’ concerns with proposed . . . direct Federal development.*” It further states, “*for those cases where the concerns cannot be accommodated, Federal officials shall explain the basis for their decision in a timely manner.*” The executive order requires federal agencies to provide state and local officials the opportunity to comment on actions that could affect their jurisdictions, using state-established consultation processes when possible.

The following provides a description of the land uses and zoning of the proposed site and its adjacent area.

3.2.6.1 Land Use

The Krome SPC property is the site of the former Nike missile facility. Land uses on the 120-acre Krome SPC property include the SPC facility and a firing range. This development is located on approximately 16 acres of land in the central portion of the property. The proposed lockdown dormitory site is located on 9.9 acres to the east to this developed area. The remainder of the property is primarily prairie wetlands.

Surrounding land uses include the state and county correctional facilities, Everglades National Park, and undeveloped land. Specifically, to the north of the property is undeveloped land, a combination gas station/convenience store, and an air traffic navigational aid tower related to operations of the Miami International Airport. Areas to the east of the property include undeveloped land and portions of the state and county correctional facility while areas to the south of the property include the state correctional facility, residential areas, and undeveloped open areas. Land uses to the west of the Krome SPC property include portions of the county and state correctional facilities and Everglades National Park.

3.2.6.2 Zoning

The Krome SPC is within the area addressed by the Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP) for Miami-Dade County, prepared under the auspices of the Miami-Dade County Department of Planning, Development and Regulation. The CDMP is routinely updated through a series of Cycle Amendments, the most recent of which are those designed as the April 2001 Cycle Amendments. The CDMP, as amended, indicates that the Krome SPC is outside of the recommended year 2005 urban development boundary. The Krome SPC is within an area of the CDMP and is classified as “Institutional and Public Facility Use (Exhibit 3.8).” The CDMP also indicates that the Krome SPC area is part of the Tamiami-Bird Canal Basin, which is considered open land that is not needed between now and the year 2005 and has been set aside for other uses instead of urban development. Land uses which can be considered for Tamiami Bird Canal Basin include rural residences at a maximum of one dwelling unit per 5 acres, compatible institutional uses, public facilities, utility and communications facilities, seasonal agricultural use, recreational use, or limestone quarrying and ancillary uses.

3.2.7 Utility Services

3.2.7.1 Potable Water Supply

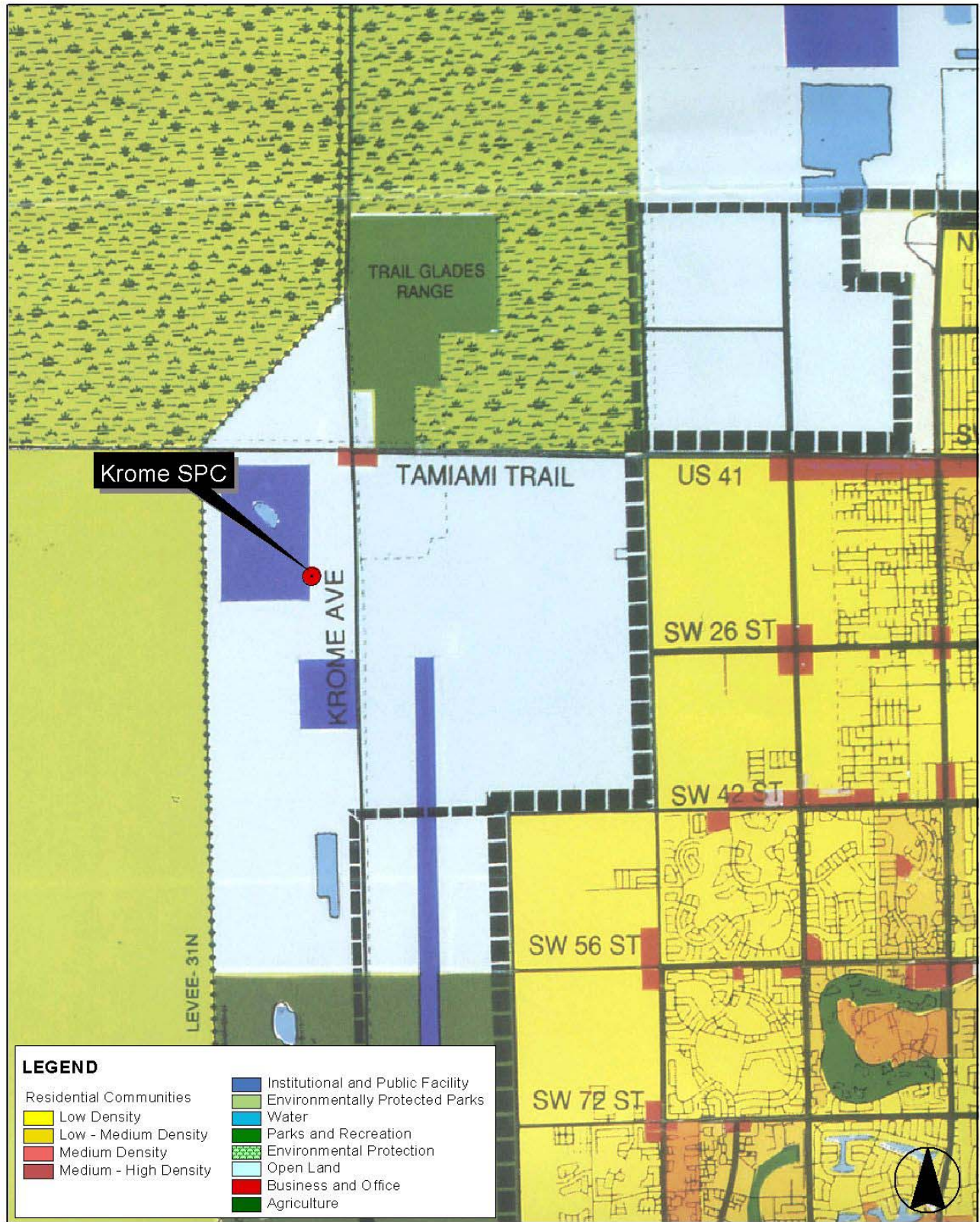
Potable water to the property is provided by the Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department (WASD). The Biscayne Aquifer, an underground geologic formation, is the source of water for WASD. Approximately 330 million gallons per day (mgd) are withdrawn from the aquifer to meet the needs of Miami-Dade County. Water provided to the property is treated at the Alexander Orr Water Treatment Plant. This plant serves residents south of Flagler Street to S.W. 248 Street. WASD releases an Annual Water Quality Report for public distribution. Results of past and present water quality reports have indicated that no federal or state maximum contaminant levels (MCL) have been exceeded at the Alexander Orr Water Treatment Plant (WASD, 2000, WASD, 2002).

In 1999, Krome SPC was connected to the WASD potable water system. Prior to that time, potable water at Krome SPC was provided by wells located on site. Today a 30-inch WASD water distribution line runs under Krome Avenue and connects to a 24-inch distribution line that feeds the following three detention facilities: INS Krome SPC; State of Florida Prison; and the future development of a Miami-Dade County Prison. This pipeline was installed approximately two years ago and designed to accommodate potential future growth at all detention and correctional facilities.

Using an estimated daily water consumption rate for detainees of 119 gallons per day (gpd) and 10.6 gpd per staff member; it was calculated that in combination the three facilities use 1.6 mgd of potable water. INS consumes approximately 73,000 gpd to operate the SPC, which is approximately 3.8 percent of the total water used by the three facilities. The Krome SPC’s existing 10-inch water main, which connects directly to the WASD 24-inch water line, runs along the south side of the site. This system was designed for additional future development.

3.2.7.2 Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Wastewater from the Krome SPC is currently conveyed through a gravity system to a pump station that is owned and operated by WASD. This pump station (WASD No. 222) was built approximately two years ago and receives wastewater from the three above mentioned facilities. The pump station has three 77 horse power pumps that have the capacity to pump 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) or 2.9 mgd. Presently, the pump station moves approximately 163 gpm or 234,600 gpd, approximately 8.1 percent of its capacity (Pers. Comm. Neumann, 2002). This pump station was designed to accommodate additional future development (Pers. Comm. Neumann, 2002).



Land Use Map

Exhibit 3.8

Source: Department of Planning and Zoning, Miami - Dade County, 1998.

Prior to installation of the pump station and connection into WASD system, Krome SPC owned and operated its own wastewater collection and treatment system. The existing pump station is connected to the Krome SPC via a 12-inch gravity sewer line. The facility's sewer main, was installed along the Krome SPC service road to the pump station. With this upgrade, the property's wastewater piping system has the capability to convey 1.47 mgd of wastewater at 94 percent of its capacity to the WASD pump station. Currently, operations at Krome SPC are producing approximately 62,000 gpd of wastewater, which is roughly four percent of its current pipeline capacity. This system was designed for additional future capacity. Thus, the system has approximately 90 percent capacity remaining for future growth.

3.2.7.3 Stormwater

The proposed 9.9-acre site for development currently consists of seven acres of filled land and a 2.9-acre dry retention pond. The dry retention pond was constructed to provide water quality treatment for the first inch of runoff from the proposed site of the lockdown dormitory. Additionally, the dry retention pond was designed to handle 3.5 acres of impervious surface (i.e., rooftops, roads and parking areas) (Pistorino & Alam, 1996). Permitting for this structure was conducted in April 1997 with the USACE, SFWMD, and DERM.

3.2.7.4 Electrical Service

Electrical power service to the Krome SPC is provided by Florida Power and Light (FP&L) and is connected to the regional grid. The existing electrical distribution system at the Krome SPC is nearing its maximum capacity available for utility power, and has reached its maximum capacity in terms of back-up generator availability. For the purpose of the following discussion please consider that 1 kVA (kilovolt ampere) is equivalent to 1 kW (kilowatts). Additionally, Amps multiplied by voltage equals the VA (volt amperes) output and 1000 VAs equal to 1 kVA.

The Krome SPC is provided back-up power via three emergency generators, all located in the existing generator building. The existing demand load connected to these generators (rated at 500kW, 175kW and 175 kW respectively), is very close to the maximum available generator capacity (850 kW). Based in correspondence from FP&L, it was determined that the maximum electrical demand consumed by the facility, within the past 11 months, occurred in September 2001, with a maximum demand of 831kW (Pers. Comm., Barreto, 2002). Using this analysis, only 19kW of back-up generator capacity is available from the current generator system.

FP&L currently has two 1,000kVA transformers, located in the utility vault adjacent to the generator building. These transformers provide two feeds into the existing generator building that then splits the power into three feeders for the facility. The only available feeder from FP&L that can provide power for additional SPC development from an existing 800 Amp feeder supplying the existing main switchboard. This feeder has a current demand load of 481kW. The maximum allowable demand on a feeder, per the National Electrical Load, is 80 percent of the feeders rating, which in this case 80 percent of 800 Amps is 640 Amps. This calculation produces an available capacity on the existing feeder of 61 Amps or 51 kVA.

3.2.7.5 Telecommunications

Telephone service in the area is provided by Bell South. The Krome SPC currently has two telephone switch boards in operation at the facility, one for administration operations and the other for detainee telephone service. Both switch boards are near capacity (Pers. Comm., Long, 2002; Pers. Comm., Schenck, 2002). Installation of a third switch to improve current telephone operations and accommodate future operations at the Krome SPC is in the planning process. The INS plans to purchase a 400 line switch board from the U.S. Coast Guard and install within the next 12 months (Pers. Comm., Long, 2002).

3.2.7.6 Solid Waste

INS contracts for solid waste removal. Services are currently provided by Industrial Waste Services, Inc. No waste disposal problems are known to exist in the project area.

3.2.8 Transportation Systems

There are two major roadways (U.S. Highway 41 and Krome Avenue) that provide access to and from Krome SPC property. Descriptions of the two roadways are provided below:

U.S. Highway 41. Krome SPC is located off U.S. Highway 41 (also known as the Tamiami Trail), the major east-west highway that connects the east and west coasts of Florida, Miami to Tampa Bay. This highway traverses the Florida Everglades and connects to the Florida Turnpike approximately six miles to the east of the U.S. Highway 41/Krome Avenue intersection. U.S. Highway 41 also connects to Interstate 95/395 approximately 17 miles to the east of the U.S. Highway 41/Krome Avenue intersection. U.S. Highway 41 to the east of Krome Avenue is a four-lane roadway with right and left turn lanes provided at major intersections, all of which are signalized. To the west of Krome Avenue, U.S. Highway 41 is a two-lane roadway. Posted speed limits along the highway are 55 miles per hour (mph) in both sections, but reduce to 35 mph in the vicinity of major intersections, including the Krome Avenue intersection.

Krome Avenue. Krome Avenue, also known as Florida Route 997 and Northwest 177th Avenue, is the major north-south corridor in the area of the existing facility. This roadway connects to U.S. Highway 27 approximately 14 miles north of the U.S. Highway 41/Krome Avenue intersection. Krome Avenue connects to U.S. Highway 1 in the Homestead area approximately 20 miles to the south. Krome Avenue in the vicinity of the Krome SPC entrance is a two-lane roadway with shoulders. Posted speed limits along the highway is 55 mph, but reduce to 35 mph in the vicinity of major intersections, including the U.S. Highway 41 intersection. Exhibit 3.9 presents a view of the entrance to Krome SPC from Krome Avenue.

Existing traffic conditions at Krome SPC were evaluated using the following sources: 1997 Existing Environmental Conditions Report, 2000 Historical Accident Information Report, and the 2000 Traffic Count Study. The Historical Accident Information Report and the Traffic Count Study were conducted to determine the feasibility of installing a traffic light at the intersection of the Krome SPC driveway and Krome Avenue. These reports revealed that the number of fatal accidents did not justify the installation of a traffic light. However, the traffic counts showed that rear end accidents could be reduced by widening Krome Avenue to allow a separate turning lane for northbound traffic. Studies are currently being conducted to design a left turn lane as well as a dedicated right turn lane from southbound Krome Avenue onto the Krome SPC driveway in order to reduce the number of accidents at this intersection.

In addition to safety information, these studies also examined traffic volumes at the intersection of the Krome SPC driveway and Krome Avenue. Traffic counts were conducted using automatic traffic counters for 96 continuous hours at the Krome SPC drive and Krome Avenue north and south of the Krome SPC drive during December 1999. The automatic counts were supplemented with manual counts at this intersection during peak operating hours. Peak operating hours at Krome SPC were considered to be 7:00 am to 9:00 am and 2:15 pm to 5:00 pm on weekdays and 1:00 pm to 3:15 pm on weekends. These studies concluded that the highest traffic volumes in the AM along Krome Avenue occurred between 7:15 am and 8:15 am with 757 vehicles per hour (vph). The highest PM volume along Krome Avenue occurred between 4:45 pm and 5:45 pm with 485 vph. On the Krome SPC drive, the highest average existing volume occurred at 3:00 pm with only 41 vph. This volume is not high enough to warrant signalization using the U.S. Department of Transportation/Federal Highway Administration standards criteria (TAP, 2000).

**EXHIBIT 3.9
INTERSECTION OF KROME AVENUE AND ENTRANCE TO KROME SPC**



Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc., July 2002.

The 1997 Existing Environmental Conditions Report evaluated transportation at Krome SPC using existing level of service (LOS). The LOS ratings are determined in accordance with the methodologies set forth in the *1997 Highway Capacity Manual (HCM); Special Report 209*, published by the Transportation Research Board. The LOS provides a qualitative measure for determining operating conditions of intersections in terms of average stopped delay per passenger car, discomfort, frustration, fuel consumption, and lost travel time. The ability of a roadway or intersection to accommodate traffic is expressed by letters ranging from “A” representing the best conditions with no back ups or congestion, to “F,” representing a total breakdown in operation accompanied by extensive delays and congestion. LOS Criteria for Signalized Intersections are included in Table 3.10.

**EXHIBIT 3.10
LOS CRITERIA FOR SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS**

LOS	Control Delay Per Vehicle (Seconds)
A	< 10.0
B	10.1 to 20.0
C	20.1 to 35.0
D	35.1 to 55.0
E	55.1 to 80.0
F	> 80.0

Source: HCM, 1997.

The major intersection of concern around the Krome SPC property is the U.S. Highway 41 and Krome SPC Avenue Intersection. Observations conducted during the 1997 existing conditions survey indicate that this intersection operates at a LOS of C or higher (INS, 1997a).

3.2.9 Meteorological Conditions

The climate in the Krome SPC area and in Miami-Dade County in general is sub-tropical maritime with two seasons: a summer/rainy season which extends from May through October, and a winter/dry season extending from November to April. These two seasons are separated by a brief transitional period. The area's climatic characteristics are influenced by the proximity of Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean which affect both the temperature and the amount of precipitation.

On average, summer temperatures in the area are around 80°F with little variation. Fall temperatures show little variation from summer, ranging from the mid-70°F to the low 80°F. Winter temperatures are slightly lower staying mainly in the low to mid-60°F with a return to the mid-70°F in spring. Annual rainfall in the area averages 60 inches, 80 percent of which occurs during the summer rainy season. During the rainy season rainfall averages eight inches per month and during the dry season averages two inches per month. In addition, hurricanes occasionally strike the Miami-Dade County area, potentially causing considerable damage.

3.2.10 Air Quality

3.2.10.1 Regulatory Responsibilities

The USEPA defines ambient air in 40 CFR Part 50 as “that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.” In compliance with the 1970 Clean Air Act (CAA) and the 1977 and 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA), the USEPA has promulgated ambient air quality standards and regulations. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were enacted for the protection of the public health and welfare, allowing for an adequate margin of safety. To date, the EPA has issued NAAQS for six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particles with a diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers (PM₁₀), ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and lead (Pb).

Under the CAAA, state and local air pollution control agencies have the authority to adopt and enforce ambient air quality standards more stringent than the NAAQS. Primary standards are designed to protect sensitive segments of the population from adverse health effects with an adequate margin of safety that may result from exposure to criteria pollutants. Secondary standards are designed to protect human health and welfare and are, in some cases, more stringent than the primary standards. Human welfare is considered to include the natural environment (vegetation) and the manmade environment (physical structures).

Areas that do not meet NAAQS are called non-attainment areas. Federal actions located in non-attainment areas are required to demonstrate compliance with the general conformity guidelines established in 40 CFR Part 93 *Determining Conformity of Federal Actions to State or Federal Implementation Plans* (the Rule). Under this rule, an air conformity applicability analysis must be performed for projects in non-attainment areas to determine if a formal conformity determination must be made. Since the Miami-Dade County, the location of the proposed action, is in attainment for all six criteria pollutants, the General Conformity Rule does not apply for this area. The State of Florida has adopted the NAAQS as presented in Exhibit 3.11.

3.2.10.2 Existing Air Quality

Air quality monitoring is the responsibility of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management. Miami Dade County is included in USEPA Region 4. Currently,

the closest monitor station to Krome SPC is located at Krome Avenue and Thompson Park. This monitor station (ID 12-025-0021-44201-1) has been in operation since 1978 and currently monitors ozone levels. Other monitoring station sampling the remaining five NAAQS pollutants are scattered throughout the county. The results of these monitoring stations justifies Miami-Dade County's current attainment for all six NAAQS pollutants.

EXHIBIT 3.11 NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Pollutant	Standard Value*	Standard Type
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		
8-hour Average	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	Primary
1-hour Average	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	Primary
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)		
Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Primary and Secondary
Ozone (O₃)		
8-hour Average	0.08 ppm (235 µg/m ³)	Primary and Secondary
1-hour Average	0.12 ppm (157 µg/m ³)	Primary and Secondary
Lead (Pb)		
Quarterly Average	1.5 µg/m ³	Primary and Secondary
Particulate (PM₁₀) Particles with diameters of 10 micrometers or less.		
Annual Arithmetic Mean	50 µg/m ³	Primary and Secondary
24-hour Average	150 µg/m ³	Primary and Secondary
Particulate (PM_{2.5}) Particles with diameters of 2.5 micrometers or less.		
Annual Arithmetic Mean	15 µg/m ³	Primary and Secondary
24-hour Average	65 µg/m ³	Primary and Secondary
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)		
Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm (80 µg/m ³)	Primary
24-hour Average	0.14 ppm (365 µg/m ³)	Primary
3-hour Average	0.50 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)	Secondary

* Parenthetical value is an approximately equivalent concentration.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2002.

3.2.11 Noise

3.2.11.1 Overview

Noise is any unwanted sound that can interfere with hearing, concentration, or sleep. The major sources of noise include transportation vehicles, heavy equipment, machinery, and appliances. The Noise Control Act of 1972 was enacted to establish noise control standards and to regulate noise emissions from commercial products such as transportation and construction equipment.

The standard measurement unit of noise is the decibel (dB), which represents the acoustical energy present and is an indication of the loudness or intensity of the noise. Noise levels are measured in A-weighted decibels (dBA), a logarithmic scale which approaches the sensitivity of the human ear across the frequency spectrum. Therefore, the A-weighted decibel accounts for the varying sensitivity of the human ear by measuring sounds the way a human ear would perceive it. The dBA measurement is used to indicate damage to hearing based on noise levels, and is the basis for federal noise standards. A 3-dB increase is equivalent to doubling the sound pressure level, but is barely perceptible to the human ear, but

a 5-dB change in sound is very noticeable, and a 10-dB change in sound almost doubles the loudness. Exhibit 3.12 illustrates common noise levels.

EXHIBIT 3.12 COMMON NOISE LEVELS

Source	Decibel Level	Exposure Concern
Soft Whisper	30	Normal safe levels.
Quiet Office	40	Normal safe levels.
Average Home	50	Normal safe levels.
Conversational Speech	65	Normal safe levels.
Highway Traffic	75	May affect hearing in some individuals depending. on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Noisy Restaurant	80	May affect hearing in some individuals depending. on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Average Factory	80-90	May affect hearing in some individuals depending. on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Pneumatic Drill	100	May affect hearing in some individuals depending. on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Automobile Horn	120	May affect hearing in some individuals depending. on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Jet Plane	140	Noises at or over 140 dB may cause pain.
Gunshot Blast	140	Noises at or over 140 dB may cause pain.

Source: EPA Pamphlet, "Noise and Your Hearing," 1986.

Because noise may be more objectionable at certain times, a measure known as Day-Night Average Sound Level (L_{dn} or L_{10}) has been developed. The L_{dn} or L_{10} is a 24-hour average sound level recommendation that includes a penalty (of 10 dB) to sound levels during the night (10 pm to 7 am). This measurement is often used to determine acceptable noise levels and is endorsed by agencies such as the USEPA, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the Department of Defense.

The FHWA has established noise abatement criteria for roadways. An exterior L_{eq} of 67 dBA is the standard typically used to evaluate noise levels. The EPA determined that a 24-hour L_{eq} limit of 70 dBA (both indoors and outdoors) would protect against hearing damage in commercial and industrial areas. Workplace noise standards set by OSHA are measured in two ways. A standard of 90 dBA for an 8-hour duration is the limit for constant noise and a maximum sound level for impulse noise is 140 dBA. Impulse noise is any sort of short blast, such as a gunshot. The Department of the Navy has set a noise standard of 84 dBA for 8 hours of constant noise (OPNAVINST 5100.23c). A significant impact is considered to occur if noise levels exceed Navy, EPA, or OSHA noise standards.

3.2.11.2 Existing Noise Levels

Noise sources at the Krome SPC include vehicular noise and airport noise. Traffic on Krome Avenue is the primary source of noise at the Krome SPC, which is located approximately one-half mile from the roadway. Noise dissipates quickly with distance and noise generated by traffic on Krome Avenue is generally not perceptible at the facility. The second, and much less significant, source of noise at Krome SPC is generated from Miami International Airport located approximately 11 miles east.

[Page Intentionally Left Blank.]

**4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES:
IMPACTS AND MITIGATION**

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

NEPA regulations direct Federal agencies to discuss any direct, indirect, and cumulative adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided if the proposed action is implemented, as well as the means to mitigate such adverse impacts if they occur. Federal agencies are instructed to consider the beneficial and adverse impacts of the proposed action in terms of public health, unique features of the geographic area, and the precedent-setting effect of the project, whether the project is highly controversial, and the degree to which the impacts are uncertain.

Potential impacts of the proposed action on the proposed site are discussed in this chapter in terms of short and long-term impacts. Short-term impacts are those of a limited duration, such as the impacts that would occur during the construction of the lockdown dormitory. Long-term impacts are those of greater duration, including those that would endure for the life of the proposed project and beyond. For instance, impacts associated with the operation of the lockdown dormitory would be considered long-term impacts. These terms are further qualified by being either minor or significant. A minor impact is defined as an environmental effect of the proposed action that does not reach the threshold of significance; whereas a significant impact goes beyond the environmental resource's determined threshold.

Potential impacts to environmental resources are discussed in the same order as in the preceding Chapter 3.0, Affected Environment (*i.e.* first in terms of site characteristics and then in terms of community and regional characteristics). Appropriate operating procedures and/or good management practices to be incorporated into the proposed action are also identified as those measures that would reduce or would eliminate any of the potential minor environmental impacts that could occur as a result of construction or operation of the proposed action. Mitigation measures are identified as those actions that would reduce or eliminate potential environmental impacts that could occur as a result of construction or operation of the proposed project. Mitigation, as defined by the NEPA regulations, includes:

- Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation;
- Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment;
- Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and
- Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Under the No-Action Alternative, the INS would not construct a lockdown facility on the proposed site located in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Selection of the No-Action Alternative would not affect the existing environment at the proposed site since construction or expanded operation would not occur. However, selection of the "No-Action" Alternative may place a greater demand on state and county facilities to house aliens awaiting due process or deportation. This could have a long-term impact on the operation of the Krome SPC and the INS if state and county can no longer accept the INS detainees.

4.1 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

4.1.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

4.1.1.1 Topography

Potential Impacts

Minimal site clearing and grading activities would be required to implement the proposed action. The exact extent of disturbance would be identified as detailed site plans are prepared but should be less than two-acres. The proposed action at the preferred site would not be expected to produce any impacts to topography. Final grades at the preferred site of the proposed action would approximate the existing conditions. Finished slopes would be in conformance with local standards. All areas to be excavated, regraded, or otherwise disturbed would occur on the 9.9-acre project site. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment control measures would be implemented during site development and construction activities to minimize adverse effects to microtopography on adjacent land resulting from sedimentation. Therefore, the proposed action would not be anticipated to result in any short or long-term impacts to topography at the site and on adjacent properties.

Recommended Mitigation

Best management practices (BMPs) would be implemented during construction to ensure that any potential impacts to topography would be minimal. To minimize the amount and velocity of runoff, appropriate erosion and sedimentation control BMPs would be implemented.

4.1.1.2 Geology

Potential Impacts

Implementation of the proposed action would not be expected to impact the geologic conditions of the proposed site. The proposed lockdown dormitory would be located on a 7.0-acre limestone fill pad. The operations at the proposed site would not be expected to require significant alteration or disturbance of existing site. The proposed action would not result in any large-scale excavation, nor would it otherwise affect the geological features of the site. Seismic risks in Florida would not affect the proposed action.

Recommended Mitigation

Because the proposed action would not impact the geological conditions of the site and because there would be no seismic impacts, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

4.1.1.3 Soil

Potential Impacts

The exact location and extent of disturbance on the site would be identified as detailed site plans are prepared. Preliminary plans indicate that construction soil disturbance would not exceed 58,780 square feet. The proposed action at the preferred site would not be expected to produce any impacts to soils. The proposed lockdown dormitory would be located on a permitted limestone fill pad that was placed on top of excavated Tamiami muck in 1997. Final grades at the preferred site of the proposed action would

approximate the existing conditions and minimize disturbance of the limestone fill. All construction activities would occur on the Udorthents, limestone substratum, Urban Land Complex mapping unit, which allow buildings in low lying areas. The surrounding mapping unit, Tamiami muck, has severe limitations as a site for buildings, sanitary facilities, and recreational development because of ponding, excess humus, low strength, and the depth to bedrock. No construction would occur on Tamiami muck soils. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment control measures would be implemented during site development and construction activities to minimize soil loss. Therefore, the proposed action would not be anticipated to result in short or long-term impacts to soils at the site.

Recommended Mitigation

Florida's stormwater regulatory program requires the use of BMPs during and after construction to minimize erosion and sedimentation and to properly manage runoff for both stormwater quantity and quality after construction. BMPs for erosion and sediment control such as silt fences, temporary sediment traps and basins, hay bails, etc., consistent with practices presented in the Florida Stormwater, Erosion, and Sedimentation Control Manual would be implemented as appropriate to control erosion and sedimentation from the development site both during and following construction. Exposed surfaces would be stabilized with vegetation in a timely manner to reduce the potential for erosion and associated sedimentation to adversely affect adjacent areas.

A 2.9-acre dry retention pond presently exists on the 9.9-acre project site and is consistent with practices established in the Florida Stormwater Erosion, and Sedimentation Control Manual. This retention pond would be properly maintained to reduce potential for adverse impacts to water quality and adjacent habitats both during and following construction.

Because there would be no long-term impact to site soil conditions, no additional recommended mitigation measures would be necessary.

4.1.1.4 Prime Farmland Considerations

Potential Impacts

There are no prime or unique farmlands located on or in the vicinity of the proposed lockdown dormitory; therefore, no short or long-term impacts would be expected.

Recommended Mitigation

There are no prime or unique farmlands located on or in the vicinity of the proposed lockdown dormitory; therefore, no impacts would be expected and no mitigation would be proposed.

4.1.2 Hydrology

4.1.2.1 Surface, Subsurface and Floodplains

Potential Impacts

Implementation of the proposed action would be expected to have minor short and long-term impacts to hydrology. The proposed project would result in increased stormwater runoff due to the additional construction of less than two-acres of impervious surfaces at the Krome SPC.

The proposed site is located within the 100-year floodplain and is considered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as a Special Flood Hazard Area (FEMA, 1994). The project site occurs in an AH flood zone with a base flood elevation of eight feet. Under Executive Order 11988, federal agencies are required to “avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practical alternative.” In this case, no alternative site suitable for the proposed action is available outside of the 100-year floodplain since the existing Krome SPC facilities and adjacent land are located in the 100-year floodplain.

Recommended Mitigation

Stormwater management at the project site would be consistent with all applicable regulations and permits required by the South Florida Water Management District. Stormwater generated from the project would be directed into the existing 2.9-acre dry retention area on the 9.9-acre project site. No modifications to the existing pond would be necessary to support the increase in stormwater runoff.

Implementation of the proposed action would be consistent with all applicable local, state, and federal floodplain regulations. Federal regulations (44 CFR §60.3, Emergency Management Assistance) require all new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures occurring within the AH flood zone must have the lowest floor (including basement) elevated to or above the base flood level, or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be designed so that below the base flood level the structure is water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components that have the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy, a process known as floodproofing. The 9.9-acre project site is located at approximately 10.75 NGVD-feet and, therefore, no flood proofing would be required.

Additionally, since the proposed project will receive potable water from the Biscayne Aquifer (a sole source aquifer) state and local regulations may require the use of low water volume plumbing fixtures, such as toilets and faucets. If these types of fixtures are required by state or local regulations, the minor long-term impacts to the Biscayne Aquifer associated with the proposed action will be further negated.

4.1.2.2 Wetlands

Potential Impacts

The location of the proposed lockdown dormitory is on a permitted limestone pad located at the east boundary of the Krome SPC. The existing 9.9-acre project site is comprised of 7.0-acres of limestone fill and a 2.9-acre dry retention pond. A Department of the Army, Section 404 Clean Water Act, Joint Permit was issued for the fill on August 13, 1997 (Permit No. 199400502 (IP-CS)). Compensatory mitigation for the pad and dry retention area was completed with the South Florida Water Management District for acquisition, restoration, and management of sensitive wetlands in the Pennsuco wetlands in Miami-Dade County, Florida. The proposed lockdown dormitory would be located entirely on the permitted 7.0-acre limestone pad. No impacts to wetlands surrounding the proposed development site or the Krome SPC would occur as a result of implementing the proposed action.

No direct impacts would be expected to occur to wetlands as a result of the proposed action. The proposed expansion would be located entirely on the permitted limestone pad. Short-term minor impacts to water quality and wetland habitats occurring adjacent to the fill pad could occur as a result of increased stormwater runoff and erosion and sedimentation both during and after construction.

Recommended Mitigation

Florida's stormwater regulatory program requires the use of BMPs during and after construction to minimize erosion and sedimentation and to properly manage runoff for both stormwater quantity and quality. Best management practices for erosion and sediment control such as silt fences, temporary sediment traps and basins, hay bails, etc., consistent with practices presented in the Florida Stormwater, Erosion, and Sedimentation Control Manual would be implemented as appropriate to control erosion and sedimentation from the development site both during and following construction. Exposed surfaces would be stabilized with vegetation in a timely manner to reduce the potential for erosion and associated sedimentation to adversely effect adjacent wetland habitats.

A 2.9-acre dry retention pond presently exists on the 9.9-acre project site and is consistent with practices established in the Manual. This retention pond would be properly maintained to reduce potential for adverse impacts to water quality and adjacent habitats both during and following construction.

4.1.3 Biological Resources

Potential Impacts

Minor short and long-term impacts to biological resources would be expected as a result of implementing the proposed action. Approximately 7.0-acres of sparsely vegetated limestone fill would be developed or impacted as a result of implementing the proposed action. Although minor impacts to potential wildlife habitat on the development site would occur it would be negligible because of the existing site conditions. Construction activities would potentially result in mortality of some less mobile fauna such as reptiles, amphibians, and small mammals that may utilize the site. Most wildlife utilizing the development site and adjacent habitats would be expected to relocate from the area during site development. Many of these species would be expected to move back into the area following the completion of site development. Increased lighting associated with operation of the proposed construction of the lockdown dormitory would be expected to affect wildlife that utilize habitats in the surrounding area; however, species sensitive to lighting would not be expected to currently utilize the area due to high light use requirements of the current land uses in the surrounding area. Vegetative impacts would be negligible.

No impacts to threatened or endangered species would be expected as a result of implementing the proposed action. Due to lack of suitable habitat, the presence of species of special status on the project site would be unlikely. The American alligator has been reported to occur in a stormwater pond in the vicinity of the site, but would not be affected as a result of implementing the proposed action. Any occurrence of special status species in the vicinity of the proposed action would likely be transient in nature due to lack of suitable habitat at or immediately adjacent to the site.

Recommended Mitigation

Efforts would be made to minimize impacts to species that may utilize the property during initial clearing and grading operations. Species encountered in the project area during construction activities would be provided an opportunity to avoid harm associated with equipment movement and other activities. Where possible and necessary, species encountered during construction activities would be moved to an undisturbed area or provided the chance to move out of harms way. Stormwater and erosion and sediment control BMPs would be properly designed and maintained both during and after construction to minimize potential impacts to wildlife habitat in areas surrounding the fill pad.

4.1.4 Cultural Resources

Potential Impacts

In accordance with the implementing regulations for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800), INS has determined that the proposed action is not an undertaking that would have short or long-term impacts on cultural resources that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This determination was made through previous consultations with the SHPO and the Miami-Dade County Office of Community Development, Historic Preservation Division that determined that no cultural or historic resources exist in the proposed project area conducted prior to the placement of the fill pad.

Recommended Mitigation

Because no adverse impact to archaeological or architectural resources would result from the proposed action, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

4.1.5 Hazardous Waste

Potential Impacts

A search of government databases undertaken for the property concluded that no hazardous materials incidents have occurred on-site and that the property is not listed on any state or federal regulatory database (EDR, 2002). The site consists of fill material. There has been no storage of hazardous waste on the site following the placement of the fill material. In addition, it is not likely that the property would be affected by any nearby listed site. The property contains no obvious sign of the storage, use or disposal of hazardous materials. No short or long-term impacts associated with hazardous materials are expected as a result of the proposed action.

Once the site becomes operational, it would be used as a lockdown dormitory. No hazardous materials would be handled and/or stored on-site.

Recommended Mitigation

Because no short or long-term impacts with respect to hazardous materials are anticipated as a result of the proposed action, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

4.1.6 Aesthetics

Potential Impacts

The proposed action would result in portions of the site being disturbed by site development activities. This disruption would be temporary. The aesthetic characteristics of the general area beyond the bounds of the immediate project area would not be affected. The new lockdown facility will be designed to present a visually simplified and unified image that is aesthetically pleasing and compatible with the surrounding area. The proposed facility will establish a generally aesthetically pleasing and integrated architectural composition. Open spaces will be landscaped. The proposed action will not result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive view and would be consistent with the surrounding correctional facilities. Therefore, the proposed action will not result in any short or long-term impacts to the aesthetics of the site.

Recommended Mitigation

Since no impacts to aesthetics would be expected, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

4.2 COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.2.1 Demographic/Economic/Housing Characteristics

Potential Impacts

The proposed action would have no long-term impacts on the regional demographics, economy, and/or housing in the Miami-Dade County area. The proposed facility would acquire approximately 30 additional staff members to relocate to the Krome SPC location. These employees and their families would most likely live in Miami-Dade County. The impacts of these families relocating would be minor because according to U.S. Census information, Miami-Dade County maintains enough available housing to easily accommodate the approximately 30 new employees (and their families) of the facility that may transfer from another location. Additionally, revenue from the economic benefits associated with the proposed project would include those derived directly from the facility's construction phase.

Recommended Mitigation

Because no long-term impacts would be expected to the region's population, economy or housing market as a result of the proposed action, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

4.2.2 Fiscal Considerations

Potential Impacts

The proposed project would be located within the grounds of the existing Krome SPC, which is in federal ownership. Property tax payments ended with the acquisition by the federal government. Expenditures for utility services and related expenses would be recouped through INS's payment of user fees and therefore have no net impact.

Recommended Mitigation

Overall, fiscal impacts derived from the construction phase of the proposed project would be short-term and beneficial. No long-term impacts would be expected, therefore no mitigating measures would be warranted.

4.2.3 Community Services and Facilities

4.2.3.1 Law Enforcement, Medical Facilities and Fire Protection

Potential Impacts

Because the proposed action provides its own facility resources for immediate emergencies, there would be no anticipated impact, short or long-term, upon local law enforcement, medical facilities or fire protection resources in the area.

Recommended Mitigation

Because no short or long-term impacts would be expected to law enforcement, medical facilities and fire protection, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

4.2.3.2 Educational Facilities

Potential Impacts

For purposes of assessing potential impacts to the local school system in a conservative manner, it is assumed that approximately 30 new employees would relocate to the Miami-Dade County area for the operation of the proposed facility. For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that 100 percent of the new employees would reside in Miami-Dade County. These persons would be expected to bring dependents when they relocate. A multiplier of 2.61 persons per household is assumed, based on the U.S. Census Bureau national estimates for relocating households. This results in up to 78 persons relocating to the area.

To estimate the number and age of school-age children included among the total number of individuals accompanying those transferred, further consideration has been given to the age characteristics of migrating households in the western United States. The derivation of dependency ratio relating the total number of individuals of school age (5 to 17 years) to all migrants of working age (18 years to 65 years) has been calculated. The application of this ratio, .2264, to the total number of persons (78) anticipated to migrate results in a projected 18 children of school age; therefore long-term minor impacts to the Miami-Dade County public school system would occur.

Recommended Mitigation

Given that the anticipated number of new school children is approximately 18, no mitigating measures appear warranted.

4.2.4 Land Use and Zoning

Potential Impacts

The proposed action will not impose any short or long-term impacts to the existing property and adjacent land uses or on the 2005 thru 2020 zoning plan for Miami-Dade County. The proposed action would be taking place on existing INS property where similar facilities already exist, and the required zoning already exists. Furthermore, the surrounding land uses include both a state and a county correctional facility, making the proposed facility compatible with surrounding land uses. Additionally, the proposed land use would also be consistent with the Miami-Dade county CDMP and its urban development boundary.

Recommended Mitigation

Because no short or long-term impacts to land use or zoning in the surrounding area would result from the proposed action, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

4.2.5 Utility Services

4.2.5.1 Potable Water Supply

Potential Impacts

The anticipated average lockdown dormitory potable water demand is projected to be approximately 37,000 gpd, based on 304 detainees (119 gpd) and 30 employees (10.6 gpd). This would increase the potable water need at the Krome SPC from approximately 73,000 gpd to 110,000 gpd, an approximate 50 percent increase. The original design of the potable water system took into consideration the possible future growth of the Krome SPC; therefore, this increase in capacity would not induce short or long-term impacts to the Krome SPC or the surrounding detention center's (i.e., the county and state prisons) potable water supply.

Additionally, according to water pressure calculations, using the Hazen-William Formula, the implementation would reduce the amount of pipe pressure from 60 pounds per square inch (psi) to 50.79 psi. The required Miami-Dade County residual pressure for fire hydrant operation is 20 psi; therefore, no anticipated short or long-term impacts would be expected to the water pressure of the potable water system as a result of the proposed action.

Recommended Mitigation

Installation of new water pipeline to connect to the 10-inch water main, located on the adjacent service road, would require temporary disturbances of the limestone pad on site. Any minor short-term impacts associated with temporary disturbances to the limestone pad, such as erosion, could be limited through the implementation of standard sediment and erosion control measures and other applicable BMPs.

4.2.5.2 Wastewater Collection and Treatment

Potential Impacts

Wastewater flows from the proposed lockdown dormitory are estimated to average 31,500 gpd, based on 85 percent of the average water demand (37,000 gpd) being discharged to the sanitary sewer system. The Krome SPC wastewater piping is capable of conveying 1.47 mgd of wastewater at 94 percent of its capacity to the WASD pump station. The addition of the lockdown dormitory would increase the total amount of wastewater discharged from the property to approximately 93,500 gpd, which is roughly six percent of the pipeline's capacity. This minor increase would not have any short or long-term impacts to the current capacity of pipeline. Additionally, due the large excess capacity of the WASD pump station no short or long-term impacts would be anticipated to its operation. The amount of wastewater pumped from the station would increase approximately 22 gpm, which would increase the total amount of wastewater being pumped to 185 gpm (9.2 percent of its current capacity).

Recommended Mitigation

A capped 8-inch wastewater line was installed to the site during the wastewater system upgrade two years ago in anticipation of future development. However, installation and connection to this 8-inch would require temporary disturbances of the limestone pad on site. Any minor short-term impacts associated with temporary disturbances to the limestone pad, such as erosion, could be limited through the implementation of standard sediment and erosion control measures and other applicable BMPs.

4.2.5.3 Stormwater

Potential Impacts

The current stormwater dry retention pond was designed, constructed, and permitted (SFWMD No. 960832-1020-01, see Appendix D) to handle stormwater storage for approximately 3.5-acres of impervious surface. The proposed lockdown dormitory would create approximately 2-acres of impervious surface. Therefore, no short or long-term impacts would be expected to the site's current stormwater management system capacity.

Recommended Mitigation

Construction or installation storm sewer pipeline and structures would require temporary disturbances of the limestone pad on site. Any minor short-term impacts associated with temporary disturbances to the limestone pad, such as erosion, could be limited through the implementation of standard sediment and erosion control measures and other applicable BMPs.

4.2.5.4 Electrical Service

Potential Impacts

The operation of the lockdown dormitory would require electrical service with a capacity of approximately 12,000 kVA. Currently, the Krome SPC substation has roughly 50kVA of excess power for the entire facility, which would be inadequate to serve a facility the size of the lockdown dormitory. The operation of the lockdown dormitory could not occur with the existing available power at the Krome SPC; therefore, upgrades to the existing Krome SPC substation would have to occur prior to the operation of the dormitory. Upgrading the existing substation would not incur long-term impacts. Power lines servicing the substation run along an existing upland right-of-way located along the north side of the Krome SPC service road. As a result of the upland right-of-way, any necessary upgrades to these power lines would not have short-term impacts on environmentally sensitive areas, such as wetlands or sensitive habitats.

Recommended Mitigation

INS and the Krome SPC are aware of the current electrical service problem and are currently coordinating with FP&L to correct this problem if the proposed action is implemented.

Additionally, any installation of underground electrical lines and structures would require temporary disturbances of the limestone pad on site. Any short-term minor impact associated with temporary disturbances to the limestone pad, such as erosion, could be limited through the implementation of standard sediment and erosion control measures and other applicable BMPs.

4.2.5.5 Telecommunications

Potential Impacts

Currently, the available telephone service for the Krome SPC is nearing maximum capacity and would be considered inadequate to serve a facility the size of the lockdown dormitory. Therefore, telephone service to the lockdown dormitory could not occur with the existing excess capacity of the two existing switch boards. The installation of a third switch is currently in the planning and would increase the Krome

SPC's ability to handle future expansion by adding 400 more telephone lines. The installation of the third switch board would take place within the dormitory or with the one of the existing buildings at the Krome SPC. No short or long-term impacts are associated with installation of another switch board. Possible minor short-term impacts could occur as a result of trenching for telephone cabling.

Recommended Mitigation

After the installation of the third telephone switch board, the facility would have capacity for the addition of the lockdown dormitory for telephone service. The third switch board would increase the number of telephone lines by 400 lines. This increase would adequately serve the lockdown dormitory and still provide capacity for future additions at the Krome SPC.

Additionally, any installation of underground telephone cabling would require temporary disturbances of the limestone pad on site. Any short-term minor impact associated with temporary disturbances to the limestone pad, such as erosion, could be limited through the implementation of standard sediment and erosion control measures and other applicable BMPs.

4.2.5.6 Solid Waste

Potential Impacts

No short or long-term impacts to solid disposal would be expected to occur as a result of the proposed action.

Recommended Mitigation

No mitigation measures are currently recommended for the disposal of solid waste.

4.2.6 Transportation Systems

Potential Impacts

Recent studies have estimated that the Krome Avenue and Krome SPC driveway intersection is operating at a LOS of C (Pers. Comm., Rodriguez, 2002). This LOS is considered to be operating at an acceptable level. Although the intersection has an acceptable LOS, numerous accidents at this intersection have been a cause of concern and have raised the question of installing a traffic light at that intersection. An analysis of historical accident information showed that only 12 accidents occurred along Krome Avenue between 1996 and 1998. Of the 12 accidents, only three were directly related to the Krome SPC driveway. Because the number of accidents is so low, installation of a traffic signal would not be warranted at this intersection. However, transportation safety could be improved by the proposed widening of Krome Avenue to four lanes, which is currently being reviewed at the state level to determine the need for such an action. Currently, a proposal that includes a separate left turn lane on northbound Krome Avenue as well as a dedicated right turn lane from southbound Krome Avenue onto the Krome SPC driveway has been approved. These improvements would serve to reduce the number of accidents at this intersection.

Employee Traffic The proposed action would increase the number of employee trips by approximately 30 vehicle trips occurring over a 24-hour period in three shifts. The major intersections around the facility are currently operating at acceptable levels of service and would not be impacted by the slight

increase in employee traffic. Because the increase in employees as a result of the proposed action is minimal, there would be no short or long-term impacts to transportation systems from employee traffic.

Visitor Trips A portion of the detainees placed in the lockdown dormitory would come from the existing Krome SPC detention dormitories. Since these detainees already reside at the Krome SPC, there would be no increase in visitor trips to the Krome SPC as a result of the relocation. The remainder of the detainees at the proposed dormitory would result in a minimal number of new visitor trips; however, the small number of visitor trips generated would not impose short or long-term impacts to the transportation network to Krome SPC.

Service Vehicles Service vehicles that already come to the Krome SPC are also expected to service the new lockdown dormitory. Since there would be no increase in the number of vehicle trips to service the new facility, there would be no short or long-term impacts to transportation from service vehicles.

Construction Vehicles The number of construction vehicles (i.e., pick-up trucks, dump trucks, and occasional tractor trailers for deliveries) will increase traffic volumes at the intersections of Tamiami Trail/Krome Avenue and Krome Avenue/Krome SPC Drive. The increase in traffic would induce minor short-term impacts at the above intersections and along Krome Avenue; however, these impacts would cease upon the completion of construction of the lockdown dormitory. No long-term impacts are expected.

Site-Specific Impacts The road network on site consists of a single, private road that is used only by Krome SPC employees/visitors and the state correctional facility to access the site. There are no other roads on the site. Site specific impacts would include the addition of approximately 30 employees and a minimal amount of visitors onto the single roadway. Since this addition would be minimal, site specific short of long-term impacts to transportation under the proposed action would be negligible.

Recommended Mitigation

No mitigation measures are recommended because no short or long-term impacts to road traffic or parking are expected with implementation of the proposed action.

4.2.7 Meteorological Conditions

4.2.7.1 Potential Impacts

No short or long-term impacts to the region's climate would be expected to occur as a result of the proposed action. Operation of the lockdown dormitory would not affect the average temperature, precipitation, or storm occurrences in Miami-Dade County. Proper shelter and evacuation procedures would be implemented to protect both the employees and detainees during hurricane events.

Recommended Mitigation

Because there are no impacts expected with implementation of the proposed action, no mitigation measures are recommended.

4.2.8 Air Quality

4.2.8.1 Construction and Operation

Potential Impacts

The proposed construction activities would temporarily produce minor amounts of pollutant emissions. Heavy equipment, (e.g., bulldozers, dump trucks, graders, front-end loaders, etc.) would produce small amounts of hydrocarbons and exhaust fumes. Additionally, the operation of the above construction equipment on dry days could potential increase the amount of fugitive dust in the immediate surrounding areas. These emissions and fugitive dust would produce minor short-term impacts to the local air quality by increasing particulate levels during construction; however, these impacts would cease upon the completion of the dormitory.

Minor long-term impacts associated with the operation of the lockdown dormitory would result from the installation of a new emergency generator and the heating, ventilation and air condition system. The small increase in traffic to the Krome SPC would not result in any short or long-term impacts to the local or regional air quality.

Recommended Mitigation

Implementation of BMPs during construction would reduce the amount and short-term impacts associated with fugitive dust from construction sites. Emissions resulting from the emergency generator would be regulated by the CAA to ensure that there would be no short or long-term impacts to the local or regional air quality. Additionally under the CAA, the USEPA established the Significant New Alternative Policy (SNAP) program that is responsible for the identification of alternatives to ozone depleting substances. The SNAP program recommends that use of tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) rather than standard refrigeration for industrial size air conditioning. HFC-134a is considered to be a safe alternative for refrigeration and has the ability to reduce long-term impacts with regards to global warming.

4.2.8.2 Conformity Applicability Analysis

Potential Impacts

Miami-Dade County is in attainment for all six NAAQS criteria pollutants. Additionally, emissions from the proposed action would be considered to be far below de minimus levels for the six NAAQS criteria pollutants established by the conformity rule. Therefore, no short or long-term impacts as a result of the proposed action are expected to affect the regional air quality attainment status.

Recommended Mitigation

Because there are no impacts expected with implementation of the proposed action, no mitigation measures are recommended.

4.2.9 Noise

Potential Impacts

Noise impacts have the potential to result from construction, traffic, and operational activities associated with the proposed action. Short-term impacts from noise would be associated with site development activities

and would be confined to the immediate vicinity of the proposed site. These activities would be expected to have little or no significant adverse effect on the surrounding land uses because of the nature of the activities and the location of the site. Standard references were reviewed to define noise levels generated by various types of activities. Potential impacts are considered to occur if implementation of the proposed action were to result in noise levels that exceed FHWA, USEPA, or OSHA noise standards.

Construction vehicles would not operate more than eight hours per day during normal working hours on weekdays. The construction activities would be temporary and would be anticipated to have no significant impacts on surrounding land use because noise levels from such sources attenuate quickly with distance. Potential construction related Level equivalent (L_{eq}) noise levels of 85 to less than 90 A-weighted decibels (dBA) at 50 feet from the source would quickly diminish to less than 62 dBA at 2,000 feet from the source. With respect to any grading at the site, assuming bulldozer and dump truck delivery activity only, the L_{eq} levels would be approximately 85 dBA at 50 feet. The noise levels would fade to approximately 67 dBA at 800 feet. These noise levels would not exceed the USEPA limits for construction. The proposed action is not anticipated to result in any long-term construction-related noise impacts.

The existing traffic-related noise L_{eq} levels could experience an increase with the addition of new personnel and their respective vehicles through implementation of the proposed action. Because noise levels attenuate quickly with distance, the L_{eq} levels near potential local receptors would be less than L_{eq} levels adjacent to roadways and potential noise sources. Therefore, the proposed action would not be anticipated to result in any significant long-term traffic-related noise impacts.

The operational activities of the proposed facility would be primarily institutional/administrative. No long-term adverse noise impacts would be anticipated to result from the proposed action.

Recommended Mitigation

Generally, because no permanent noise impacts are expected to result from the proposed action, there are no mitigation measures recommended. If noise levels exceeding 84 dBA were detected through on-going monitoring at facilities adjacent to the construction area, steps would be taken to attenuate those levels. Therefore, the proposed action would not be encumbered by this noise source.

4.3 SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION

The proposed action would result in only minor short and long-term impacts to the immediate site and local community. Implementation of the proposed action is expected to have minor short-term impacts associated with the extension of sanitary sewer lines, storm sewer lines, potable water lines, electrical and telephone upgrades would require the implementation of appropriate BMPs associated with the displacement of soils, including sediment and erosion control measures.

Beneficial impacts on the local economy would result from the proposed expenditures for construction. Also, the proposed action, in concert with other actions, would contribute substantially to the implementation of national immigration and border control initiatives in general, and as it pertains to the Florida region specifically.

4.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Regulations for the preparation of environmental impact studies require the relationship between short-term use of the environment and the maintenance of long-term productivity be addressed. The site and immediate environs of the proposed action would be affected by the site development and construction activities in the short-term. These activities would generate economic productivity from construction jobs, equipment rented, and supplies and services purchased. These productivity gains would be primarily short-term benefits. Long-term benefits would be realized through the improved overall efficiency of INS operations as described in Chapter 1.0 and the development of modern facilities in conformance with all applicable codes and guidelines.

Cumulative impacts of the proposed action would also include its contribution to the overall efficiency of INS activities in general and those of the proposed site in particular. The proposed action would contribute to the goals and policies of the INS as mandated by Congress.

4.5 IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

Regulations for the preparation of environmental impact studies also require that they address irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources associated with the proposed action. In this instance, certain resources would be irreversibly and irretrievably expended. These expenditures include an amount of human labor, fossil fuel, electrical energy and other energy resources during the routine maintenance and repairs on the site. These would be considered irretrievably committed to the project. Expenditures would be offset by the benefits described above.

4.6 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS

EO 12898 requires consideration of the degree (if any) to which actions may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and/or low-income populations. Pursuant to the EO, issues of environmental justice have been considered relative to the proposed action. Based on the documentation as presented herein, it has been determined that the action would have no significant adverse impacts. Accordingly, no disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects would be borne by minority and/or low-income populations through a direct result of the proposed action, cumulative and/or indirect effects, and/or environmental exposure.

It should be noted that the analysis completed in the preparation of this document has taken economic, population and household characteristics of the community surrounding the proposed project sites into account as presented in Chapter 3.0. Anticipated impacts have been projected as part of the project analysis and reported in Chapter 4.0, including potential impacts of the proposed action on minority and low-income populations. No short or long-term impacts, direct or indirect, are anticipated to result from the proposed project. The INS would ensure any anticipated impacts are given full consideration prior to making a final decision on the proposed action.

4.7 SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE CONSIDERATION OF IMPACTS

Regulations for the preparation of NEPA documents require INS to address any cumulative impacts associated with the proposed action. Cumulative impacts result from the incremental impact of the

proposed action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency (federal or non-federal) or individual undertakes them. Such impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period time.

Cumulative impacts associated with the proposed action would include any impacts from other “actions” that would be incremental to the impacts of the construction and operation of the lockdown dormitory within the Krome SPC and the immediate surrounding area. Such impacts would include additional traffic, air emissions, noise, utility demands, and soils disturbance for the construction and operation of the lockdown dormitory and similar activities at the Krome SPC and the surrounding area.

In general the low density of development surrounding the Krome SPC and the other detention facilities reduces the likelihood of cumulatively significant impacts. The area surrounding the Krome SPC consists of a state correctional facility, Everglades National Park, and undeveloped private land. Current development projects occurring within the area of the Krome SPC include the proposed construction of the Miami-Dade County Correctional Facility. Cumulative impacts with regards to simultaneous construction projects would be mitigated and limited through the proper implementation of county regulated BMPs, such as erosion and sediment control devices. Other reasonably foreseeable future projects at the Krome SPC include the construction of a new administration building and the implementation of a new master plan. Consideration of potential incremental impacts of any additional development at the Krome SPC would be speculative; however, the INS intends to undertake the NEPA process and documentation for such development in the future. This will incorporate consideration of the lockdown dormitory operation impacts with those of any additional development.

The construction and operation of the proposed project would result in minor short and long-term impacts to the immediate project site and surrounding areas. Minor impacts are anticipated on utility services (with the exception of electrical and telephone services), biological resources, traffic and transportation movements to and from the selected site, and noise and air quality characteristics in the vicinity of the selected site. Additionally, the proposed action to build the lockdown dormitory, in concert with other actions, would contribute substantially to the efficient operation of the Krome SPC and INS.

5.0 REFERENCES

5.0 REFERENCES

5.1 DOCUMENTS/INTERNET RESOURCES

Baljet Environmental, Inc. January 2001. *Final Environmental Assessment & Findings of No Significant Impact for Immigration & Naturalization Service. Proposed Expansion at the Krome-North Service Processing Center Miami-Dade County, Florida.*

Evans Environmental and Geosciences. February 2002. *Site Assessment Report for Krome South Property.*

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). 2002. *EDR Radius Map with GeoCheck.*

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 1994. *Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community Panel Number 12025C0165J.*

Highway Capacity Manual (HCM). 1997. *LOS Criteria for Unsignalized Intersections.*

Miami-Dade County Florida. 1999. *Comprehensive Development Master Plan: Adopted Components.*

Miami-Dade County Police Department website. Website accessed via the Internet at: www.mdpd.com on July 23, 2002.

Miami-Dade County School System. Website accessed via the Internet at: www.dadeschools.net. on July 1, 2002.

Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Department (WASD), 2000. *2000 Water Quality Data Report.*

Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer Authority Department (WASD). 2002. Website accessed via the Internet at: <http://www.co.miami-dade.fl.us/wasd/> on July 18.

Performa, Inc. May 2002. *United States Department of Justice, INS Krome Service Processing Center: Comprehensive Site Development Plan.*

Pistorino & Alam. 1996. *INS Krome Detention Facility North Service Processing Lockdown Dormitory – Surface Water Management Permit Application Synopsis to South Florida Water Management District.*

The Beacon Council. 2002. Business and demographic data for Miami-Dade County. Website accessed via the internet at: www.beaconcouncil.com. June 13, 2002.

Transportation Analysis Professionals Inc (TAP). 2002. *Summary of Traffic Engineering Services.*

United State Census. 2002. U.S. Census information for 2000. Website accessed via the internet June 11, 2002.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). January 1996. *Soil Survey of Dade County Area, Florida.*

United States Department of Justice (USDOJ), Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). 2002. *INS Service Processing Center, Krome Florida, Comprehensive Audit Report, Draft*. Prepared by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. July.

USDOJ, INS. 1997a. *Krome Service Processing Center Miami, Florida, Existing Environmental Conditions*. Prepared by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. August.

USDOJ, INS. 1997b. *The Site Baseline-Volume I: Master Plan for INS, Krome Service Processing Center, Miami, Florida*. Prepared by Louis Berger Group, Inc. September.

USDOJ, INS. 2002. Website accessed via the Internet at: www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/aboutins/statistics/Illegals.htm in 2002.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2002. AIRS Data. Website accessed via the Internet at: www.epa.gov (air data) in June 2002.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2002. *Federal Listed Species in South Florida – Listed species in Miami-Dade County (Updated June, 2000)*.

USFWS. 2002. South Florida Field Office. Website accessed the Internet at: [www.http://verobeach.fws.gov/Programs/Permits/Section7.html](http://verobeach.fws.gov/Programs/Permits/Section7.html).

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 2001. *Earthquake Hazards Program – National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project*. Website accessed via the Internet at: geohazards.cr.usgs.gov/eq. on November 26.

5.2 PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Barrteo, Marta. Florida Power & Light, Engineer. Personal Communications. Multiple dates between June and July 2002.

Esterez, Carlos. Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management. Personal Communication. July 8, 2002.

Garcia, Manuel. Pistorino & Alam Consulting Engineers, Inc. Personal Communication. July 2002.

Lee, Wesley. Krome SPC, Miami-Dade County Florida. July 19, 2002.

Long, Dale. Eastern Region INS, Telecommunications Director. Personal Communication. July 26, 2002.

Neumann, Richard. Water and Wastewater Division of the Department of Environmental Resources Management, Engineer. July 25, 2002.

Rodriguez, Javier. Florida Department of Transportation, Miami, Florida. July 23, 2002.

Schenck, Charles. Eastern Region INS. Personal Communication. July 26, 2002.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Immigration and Naturalization Service

Kevin Feeney, Environmental Officer
425 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20356

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS Fort Worth District

Charles McGregor, Environmental Resource Planning
USACE, Fort Worth District
CESFW-PER-EE
P.O. Box 17300, RM 3A14
Fort Worth, Texas 76012-0300

Patience Patterson, Archaeologist
USACE, Fort Worth District
CESFW-PER-EC
P.O. Box 17300, RM 3A14
Fort Worth, Texas 76012-0300

THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.

1819 H Street, N.W.
Suite 900
Washington, D.C. 20006

Jess Commerford, AICP - Project Manager
B.G.S., University of Kansas, 1987
M.U.R.P., University of Kansas, 1990

Melissa Bird, AICP - Planner
B.A., University of North Carolina-Charlotte, 1995
M.C.P., University of Maryland, 1998

Shannon Cauley, USACEWD, CPSS - Senior Ecologist
B.S., Ricker College, 1976
Graduate Studies, University of Maryland, 1986

Pat Cople, P.E. - Senior Engineer
B.S., Walla Walla College, 1958
Graduate Studies, Cornell University, 1979

Lori Gutman - Planner
B.S., University of Michigan, 1999
M.C.P., University of Maryland, 2001

Charles LeeDecker – Archeologist/Historic Preservation Specialist
B.A., Cornell University, 1976
M.A., The George Washington University, 1978

Jeremy McGonigle - Engineer
B.S., Clarkson University, 1995

Robert J. Nardi, P.P., AICP - Principal Planner
B.A., Rutgers University, 1975
M.C.R.P., Rutgers University, 1978

Dana Otto, AICP – Senior Environmental Scientist
B.S., Florida State University, 1993
M.U.R.P., Florida State University, 1997

Michael J. Schuster, AICP - Planner
B.A., University of Maryland, 1997
M.C.P., University of Maryland, 1999

Todd Taylor - Environmental Analyst
B.S., Frostburg State University, 2000

Bud Watson - Quality Assurance/Quality Control
B.A., Dartmouth, 1963
M.S., University of Virginia, 1977
J.D., University of Richmond, 1979

**7.0 AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM
WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED**

7.0 AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED

7.1 CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

7.1.1 United States Senate

The Honorable Bob Graham
United States Senate
524 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0903

The Honorable Bill Nelson
United States Senate
716 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0904

7.1.2 United States House of Representatives

The Honorable Lincoln Diaz-Balart
United States House of Representatives
2244 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-0921

7.2 STATE OF FLORIDA OFFICIALS

The Honorable Jeb Bush
Office of the Governor
The Capitol
400 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0001

7.3 FEDERAL OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES

Eric Hawk, ESA Section 7 Coordinator
National Marine Fisheries Service
Southeast Regional Office
Protected Resources Division
9721 Executive Drive North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33702

Mike Johnson
National Marine Fisheries Service
Habitat Protection Division, Miami Area
Office
11420 North Kendall Drive, Suite 103
Miami, Florida 33716

Colonel Greg May, District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District
400 West Bay Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

The Honorable Benigno G. Reyna, Director
United States Marshals Service
600 Army Navy Drive, Suite 1200, CS3
Arlington, Virginia 22202-4210

John Shewairy, Chief of Staff
Miami District
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service
7880 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida 33138

Craig Unger, Detention Trustee
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Detention Trustee
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 1210
National Place Building
Washington, D.C. 20530

James J. Slack, Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4
South Florida Ecological Services Field
Office
P.O. Box 2676
Vero Beach, Florida 32961-2676

7.4 STATE OF FLORIDA OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES

Robert G. Brooks, M.D., Secretary
Florida Department of Health
2020 Capitol Circle, S.E.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1701

Jasmin Raffington
Florida Department of Community Affairs
Florida Coastal Management Program
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100

Robert A. Butterworth, Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
The Capitol
400 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050

Mark Robson, Regional Director
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation
Commission, South Region
8535 Northlake Boulevard
West Palm Beach, Florida 33412

Melissa L. Meeker, Director
Florida Department of Environmental
Protection
Southeast District
P.O. Box 15425
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416-5425

Marta Villiacorta, Director
Region IV – Florida Department of
Corrections
P.O. Box 297410
20421 Sheridan Street
Pembroke Pines, Florida 33029

Jose Calas
Florida Department of Environmental
Protection
Southeast District
P.O. Box 15425
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416-5425

David B. Strubs, Secretary
Florida Department of Environmental
Protection
Marjory Stoneman Douglas Building
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews, SHPO
Florida Department of State
Division of Historical Resources
R.A. Gray Building, Room 305
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

David Twiddy, District Secretary
Florida Department of Transportation
801 North Broadway
Bartow, Florida 33830-1249

7.5 MIAMI-DADE COUNTY OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES

Steve Shiver, County Manager
Miami-Dade County
Stephen P. Clark Center
111 NW First Street, Suite 2910
Miami, Florida 33128

William Brant, Director
Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer
Department
3071 SW 38th Avenue, 5th Floor
Miami, Florida 33146

Diane O’Quinn Williams, Director
Miami-Dade Planning and Zoning
111 NW First Street, 11th Floor
Miami, Florida 33128-1972

Michael Spinelli
Miami-Dade County DERM
33 Southwest 2nd Avenue, Suite 400
Miami, Florida 33130

7.6 MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES

7.6.1 City of Miami

Carlos Gimenez, City Manager
City of Miami - City Hall
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, Florida 33133

Priscilla Thompson, City Clerk
City of Miami - City Hall
3500 Pan American Drive
Miami, Florida 33133

7.6.2 City of Sweetwater

Marie O. Schmidt, City Clerk
City of Sweetwater
500 SW 109th Avenue
Sweetwater, Florida 33174

7.7 LIBRARIES

Raymond Santiago, Director
Miami-Dade Public Library
101 W. Flagler Street
Miami, Florida 33130

Cathie Conduitte, Branch Manager
West Dade Regional Public Library
9445 Coral Way
Miami, Florida 33165

Phylis Leavy, Branch Manager
Kendale Public Library
9101 SW 97th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33176

Helen McCrae, Acting Branch Manager
West Kendale Regional Public Library
10201 Hammocks Boulevard
Miami, Florida 33196

7.8 OTHERS

Carolyn A. Dekle, Executive Director
South Florida Regional Planning Council
3440 Hollywood Boulevard, Suite 140
Hollywood, Florida 33021

Terrance Rocksalt, Executive Director
South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force
Florida International University
University Park, O.E. Building Room 148
Miami, Florida 33199

Billy Cyprus, Chairman
Miccosukee Reservation
Attn: Mr. Steve Terry
Eastern Area Office
Box 440021, Tamiami Station
Miami, Florida 33144

Marta Barreto
Florida Power and Light
9250 West Flager Avenue
Miami, Florida 33174

Mitchell Cypress, Chairman
Seminole Tribe of Florida
Attn: Dr. Patricia Wickman
6300 Stirling Road
Hollywood, Florida 33024

APPENDICES

**APPENDIX A:
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT
CONSISTENCY REPORT
(Submitted to the Florida Coastal Management Program)**



U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

HQENG 10/9.2.6
425 I Street NW
Washington, DC 20536

August 15, 2002

Ms. Lindy Broz McDowell
Department of Community Affairs
Florida Coastal Management Program
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100

Dear Ms. McDowell:

This correspondence requests a Federal consistency review and provides information regarding the proposed Federal activity to assist the State in developing that determination.

The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is requesting a Federal consistency determination on construction of an adjoining facility to the INS Krome Service Processing Center designed to care for an additional 304 detainees. Your determination should address whether actions proposed within the coastal zone of Florida are consistent with the enforceable policies and mechanisms contained in the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP). In accordance with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 and the FCMP, and the reasons outlined in the attachments, INS has concluded that this project conforms to the FCMP.

If I can be of further assistance, please contact either Mr. Eric Verwers at the INS Architectural Engineering Resource Center at (817) 886-1463 or me at (202) 307-6520.

Sincerely,

Kenneth R. Ehinger, Director
Headquarters Facilities and
Engineering Division

Attachments

The INS Krome Service Processing Center Expansion

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is the Federal agency responsible for enforcing the laws regulating the admission of foreign-born persons to the U.S. and for administering various immigration benefits, including the naturalization of resident aliens. The INS also detains aliens who have entered the U.S. illegally or have violated their immigration status. The INS detains those aliens at a Service Processing Center (SPC). It is a detention facility, not for punishment, correction, or reformation but for the secure detention of aliens during their adjudication.

The INS Krome SPC has been located in Miami-Dade County, Florida since 1981. Krome is one of nine INS detention facilities nationwide that detained illegal aliens and criminals during proceedings to determine residency status or removal from the United States. The SPC is also responsible for the secure detention of aliens, as well as the personal well being of detainees, including food, housing, medical and emergency dental care, clothing, and reasonable recreational facilities. The Krome facility houses males.

Approximately 350,000 undocumented immigrants reside in the State of Florida (the fourth largest concentration of illegal aliens in any single state). The INS has been successful in the apprehension and detainment of many deportable aliens in the Florida region. Many of these aliens have been placed in the detention facilities of the existing Krome SPC, causing overcrowding in that facility. In an effort to alleviate this overcrowding, Krome SPC has contracted for bed space in local prisons and jails.

To accommodate anticipated future growth, the INS is proposing additional detention capacity at the Krome. The proposed action is for the construction and operation of a new 304-bed lockdown dormitory that would consist of a number of different functional units to be located on a 9.9-acre site (reference Exhibit I-3 in Attachment A).

The detention component of this new addition would consist of four security modules, each housing 56 detainees in an open bunking configuration plus two security modules, each housing 40 detainees in secured single or double occupant cells. Each security module will provide for the sleeping, entertainment, recreation, eating, and personal hygiene necessities of the detainees. A 24-hour, direct supervision through the use of in-module security personnel will be provided.

The 304-bed lockdown dormitory would consist of a number of internal functional units that depend on the existing facilities at Krome for primary support services. Also, the entry/control module will contain 3,550 square feet. This module would provide for security monitoring of the entire 304-bed lockdown dormitory by INS staff personnel, and provide for visitor receiving and screening prior to their access to this new facility.

Within the central core of the detention area will be a food service component where food trays will be made using food prepared at the main kitchen of the existing SPC. In addition, there will be a small public health service component to serve the needs of the detainees on a daily basis, and to act as a triage unit in cases where transport is required to outside hospital facilities.

The INS Krome Service Processing Center Expansion

The other component within the detention area will be a law library for use by those detainees desiring direct research. All of the active recreation would be done on controlled outdoor hard court areas immediately adjacent to the modules.

The 9.9-acre site itself would consist of two elements, the security area and a dry retention area for stormwater management. The dry retention area occupies 2.9 acres of the site and the security area would occupy the remaining 7.0 acres.

The security modules and ancillary functions would encompass a total of 38,750 gross square feet. The exterior recreational hard courts would have a total area of 16,480 square feet. The facility gross construction area footprint would be 58,780 square feet, including the entry/control module.

The site has adequate land and building area, is easily accessible by vehicular traffic, has adequate infrastructure though it will require an upgrade of the facilities electrical and telephone systems, and is minimally intrusive to the aesthetics of the surrounding community. The proposed site is located on the existing Krome SPC and is consistent with other facilities and land uses at the site.

An Environmental Assessment (EA) required complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, for the proposed facility. The construction of the lockdown dormitory on the 9.9-acre site at the Krome SPC is considered to be the preferred alternative in the EA for the construction and operation of the 304-bed lockdown dormitory.

There is security and logistical integrity between this site and the other facilities at the SPC with which the lockdown dormitory would have to interact. Therefore the security and logistical problems associated with all other potential locations would be eliminated. The site has adequate infrastructure, although some upgrade might be necessary to accommodate future growth in the detainee population. The site is undeveloped and does not contain any known sensitive natural environmental conditions. The site is not located near any sensitive environmental receptors such as schools or churches. These factors reduce the environmental impact of the proposed action.

Attachment A is included to provide additional information on the proposed property and areas potentially affected by the proposed action, potential effects of implementing the proposed action, and actions taken to address potential effects in a manner consistent with the FCMP.

Upon review of this documentation, the INS concluded that the Krome lockdown dormitory would be consistent with the FCMP.

[This page intentionally left blank.]

ATTACHMENT A:
PROJECT NARRATIVE

This narrative provides information to assist in developing a Consistency Determination pursuant to the Florida Coastal Management Program (FCMP) for the proposed United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) location of a detention center lockdown dormitory for its existing Krome Service Processing Center (SPC) in Miami-Dade County, Florida (Exhibits 1 and 2). The purpose on the new facility is to accommodate anticipated future growth at its existing Krome SPC. This project narrative is divided into three sections: a description of the proposed facility, the applicability of the elements of the FCMP to the project (including our reasoning as to why it is consistent with each element), and our conclusion on the project's consistency with the FCMP.

Description of the Proposed Facility

The proposed action is a 304-bed lockdown dormitory that would consist of a number of different functional units to be located on a 9.9-acre site at the Krome SPC (Exhibits 3 and 4). The internal functional units would depend upon the existing facilities for primary support services. The entry/control module would contain 3,550 square feet. This module would provide for security monitoring of the entire 304-bed lockdown dormitory by INS staff personnel, as well as providing for visitor receiving and screening prior to their access to this new facility.

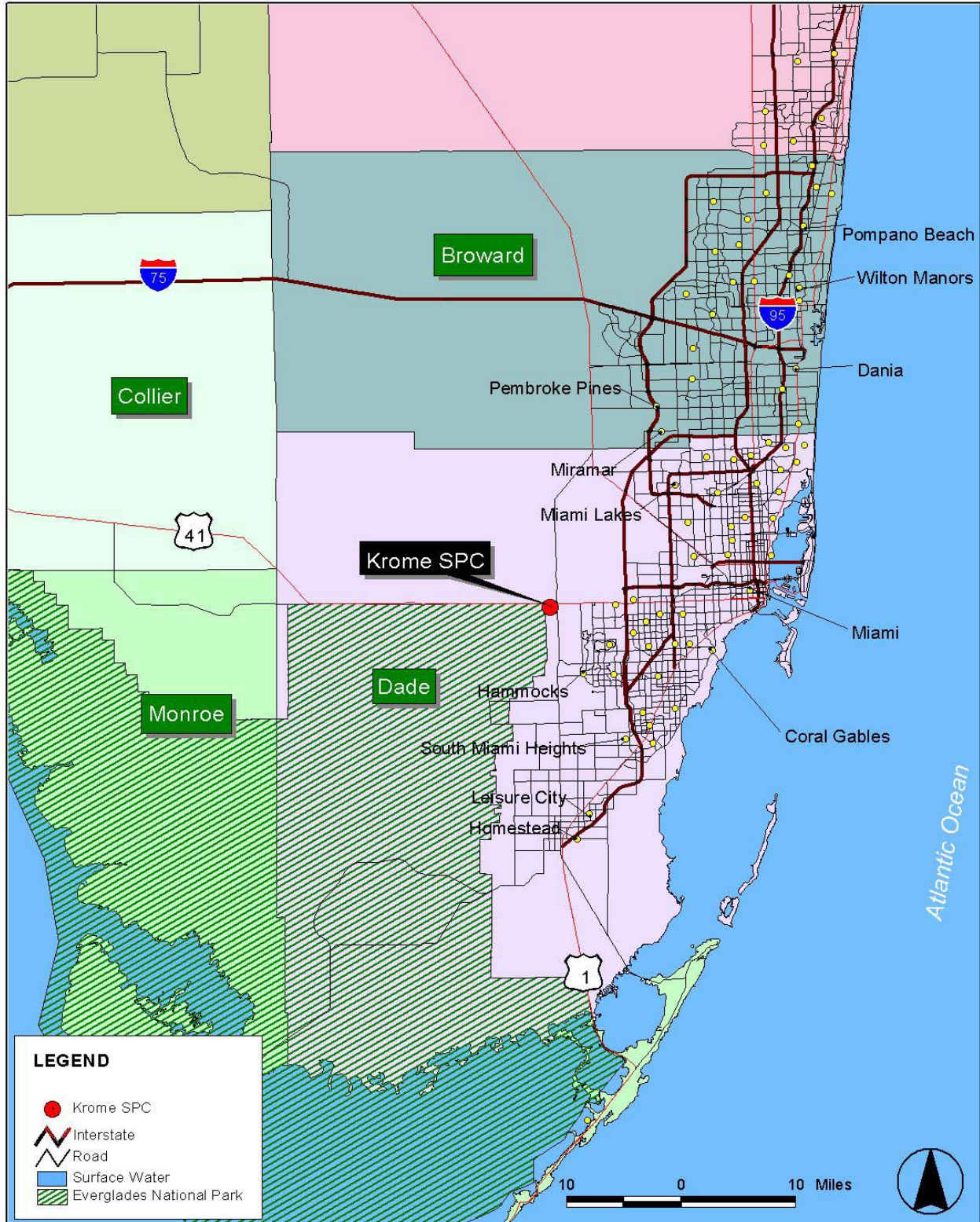
The actual detention component would consist of four security modules, each of which would house 56 detainees in an open bunking configuration, and two security modules, each of which would house 40 detainees in secured single or double occupant cells. Each security module would provide for the sleeping, entertainment, recreation, eating, and personal hygiene necessities of the detainees, and would include 24-hour per day direct supervision through the use of in-module security personnel.

Within the central core of the detention area would be a food service component, in which trays would be made up, using food prepared at the main kitchen of the existing SPC facilities, and taken to the individual modules for consumption. In addition, there would be a small public health service component to serve the needs of the detainees on a daily basis, and to act as a triage unit in cases where transport is required to outside hospital facilities.

The other component within the detention area would be a law library for use by those inmates desiring direct research. All of the active recreation would be done on controlled outdoor hard court areas immediately adjacent to the modules.

The security modules and ancillary functions would encompass a total of 38,750 gross square feet. The exterior recreational hard courts would have a total area of 16,480 square feet. The facility gross construction area footprint would be 58,780 square feet, including the entry/control module. The facility would add approximately 30 additional employees to the staff at Krome SPC.

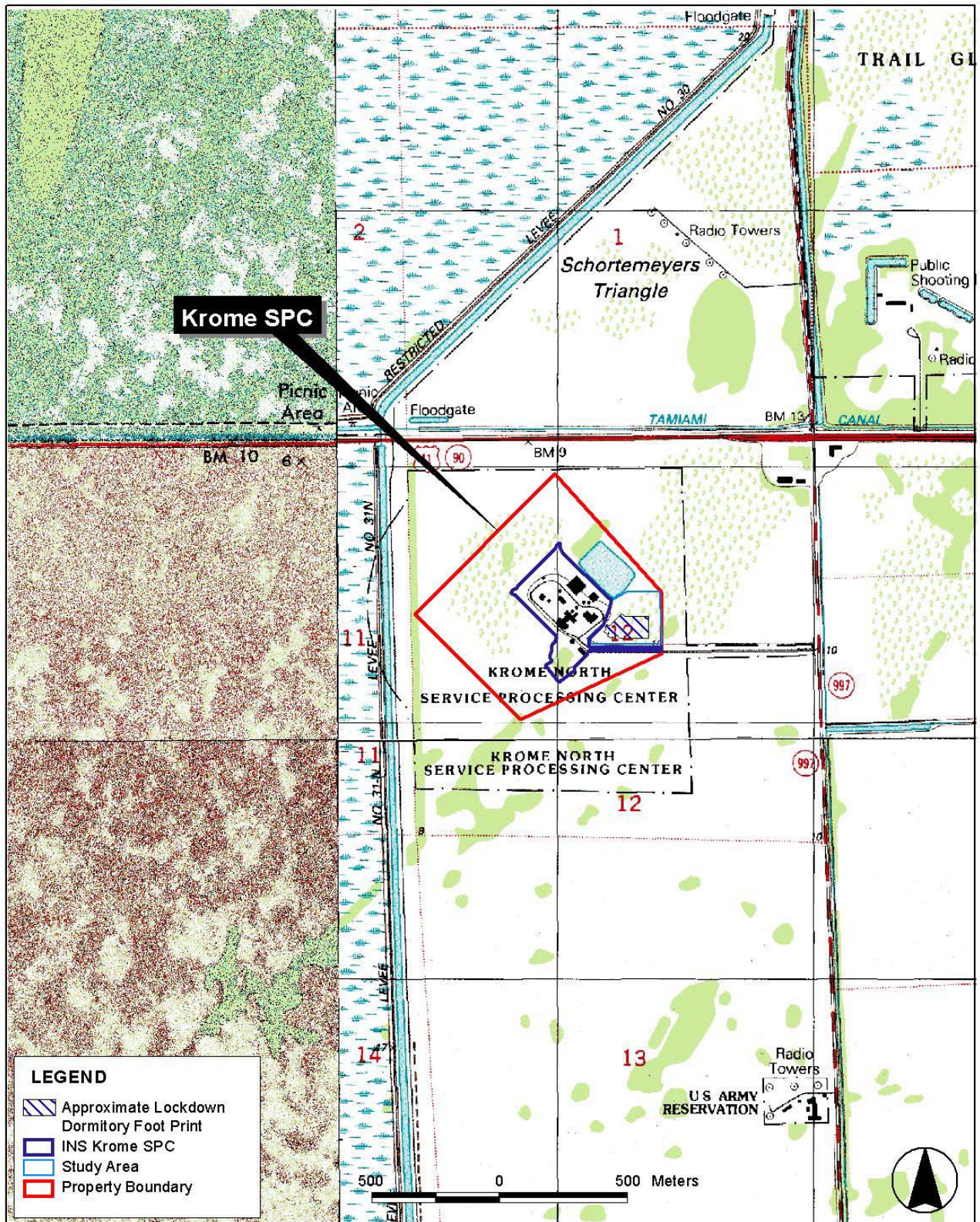
The 9.9-acre site itself would consist of two elements, the security area and a dry retention area for stormwater management. The dry retention Area would occupy 2.9-acres of the site and the security area would occupy the remaining 7.0-acres. There would be a secure in the form of a vehicle-driving lane that would surround the entire secure area. There would be no on-site parking included in this project development. All staff and visitor parking would be handled at other areas within the existing SPC. The existing 18-bed lockdown facility would be reused for another purpose in the Krome SPC development planning process. The general layout of Krome SPC, showing the location of the proposed action is shown in Exhibit 5.



Site Location Map

Exhibit 1

Source: ESRI Data, 2000.



Topography Map

Exhibit 2

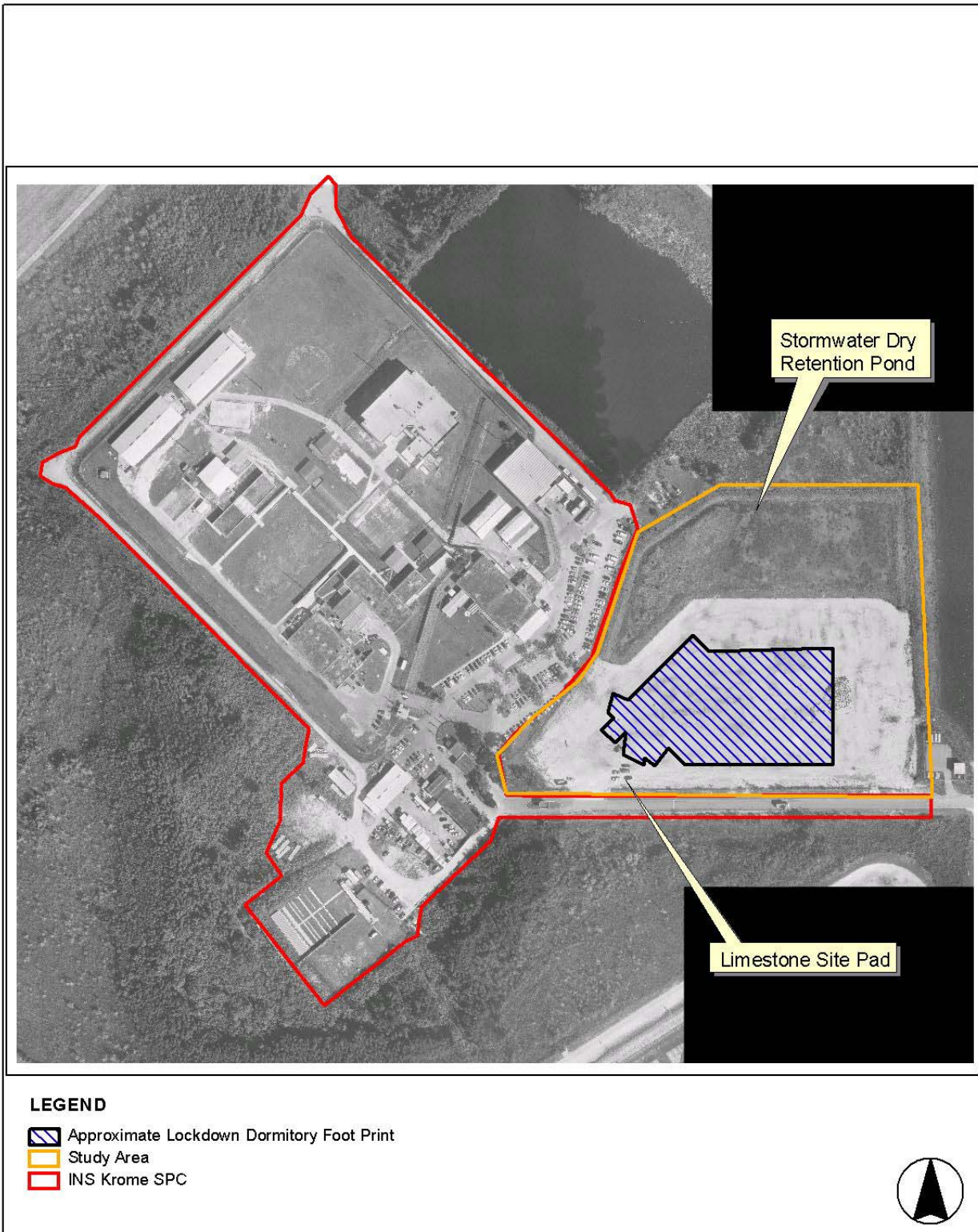
Source: USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangles; South Miami NW, 1988; Hialeah SW, 1988; South of Coopertown, 1972; Coopertown, 1975.



Exhibit-3 The Krome SPC service road and proposed development area on the right



Exhibit-4 Proposed development limestone pad



Site Layout Map

Exhibit 5

Source: James Beadman and Assoc., Inc., 2000.

Applicability of the Elements of the FCMP

INS is conducting an environmental assessment, in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Following standard agency procedure, INS will be submitting the Environmental Assessment (EA) to appropriate state agencies for review and comment. The following sections discuss the relationship of the proposed action to each of the 23 elements of the FCMP. Each section describes existing environmental conditions in the FCMP program element area potentially affected by the proposed action as evaluated during the assessment process. The emphasis of this discussion is on relating potential effects of implementing the proposed action and actions taken to mitigate potential effects in a manner consistent with the FCMP.

1. Chapter 161 Beach and Shore Preservation.

The proposed action does not include any coastal construction, reconstruction, or change of existing structures on the beach or shoreline. The site is located inland (approximately 20 miles west of Atlantic Ocean) in institutional and public facility area adjacent to existing highway systems (Miami-Dade County, 1999). The proposed project would have no impact on beach and shore preservation.

2. Chapter 163, Part II Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act.

Surrounding land uses, zoning, and land use plans are an important part of the environment potentially affected by Federal actions. Executive Order (EO) 12372 - *Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs* directs Federal agencies to “make efforts to accommodate state and local elected officials’ concerns with proposed . . . direct Federal development.” The EO further states, “for those cases where the concerns cannot be accommodated, Federal officials shall explain the basis for their decision in a timely manner.” The EO requires Federal agencies to provide state and local officials the opportunity to comment on actions that could affect their jurisdictions, using state-established consultation processes when possible.

In addition to EO 12372, the 1988 Amendments to the Public Buildings Act of 1959 require that each building constructed or altered by a Federal agency

shall be constructed or altered only after consideration of all requirements (other than procedural requirements) of zoning laws, and laws relating to landscaping, open space, minimum distance of a building from the property line, maximum height of a building, historic preservation, and aesthetic qualities of a building, and other similar laws of a State or a political subdivision of a State which would apply to the building if it were not a building constructed or altered by a Federal agency (Section 21. Compliance with Nationally Recognized Codes).

In preparing plans for buildings, Federal agencies are required to consult with appropriate officials of the state or political subdivision in which the building will be located, and upon request, submit such plans in a timely manner for review for a period of time not to exceed 30 days. However, as a practical matter, no action may be brought against the United States and no fine or penalty may be imposed for failure to meet these requirements. Moreover, the Federal agency and its contractors are not required to pay any amount for any action taken by a state or political subdivision to carry out plan reviews, on-site inspections, issuing building permits, and making recommendations. Nevertheless, Federal agencies, such as INS, make every attempt to achieve good-faith consistency with all state and local planning and land use requirements to the maximum extent practicable. Relevant details of the land use and zoning aspects of the site of the proposed action are discussed below.

Land Use

The Krome SPC is located on the site of a former Nike Missile Base. Land uses on the 120-acre Krome SPC property include the SPC facility, a firing range, and landscaped uplands. This development is located on approximately 16-acres of land in the central portion of the 120-acre property and the proposed site is located on 9.9-acres to the east to this developed area. The remainder of the property is primarily prairie wetlands.

Surrounding land uses include other correctional facilities, Everglades National Park, and undeveloped land. Specifically, to the north of the property is undeveloped land, a combination gas station/convenience store, and an air traffic navigational aid tower related to the Miami International Airport. In addition the Miami-Dade County Corrections is currently in the planning process for development of a county correctional facility located north of the Krome SPC. Areas to the east of the property include undeveloped land and portions of the state correctional facility while areas to the south of the property include the state correctional facility, residential areas, and undeveloped open areas. Land uses to the west of the Krome SPC property include portions of the state correctional facility and Everglades National Park.

Zoning

The Krome SPC is within the area addressed by the Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP) of Miami-Dade County, prepared under the auspices of the Miami-Dade County Department of Planning, Development and Regulation. The CDMP is routinely updated through a series of "Cycle Amendments," the most recent of which are those designed as the April 2001 Cycle Amendments. The CDMP, as amended, indicates that is outside of the recommended year 2005 urban development boundary. The Krome SPC is within an area designed by the CDMP as *Institutional and Public Facility Use*. The CDMP also indicates that the Krome SPC area is part of the Tamiami-Bird Canal Basins, which is considered open land that is not needed between now and the year 2005 and has been set aside for other uses instead of urban development. Land uses that can be considered for Tamiami Bird Canal Basin include rural residences at a maximum of one dwelling unit per 5-acres, compatible institutional uses, public facilities, utility and communications facilities, seasonal agricultural use, recreational use, or limestone quarrying and ancillary uses. The location of the lockdown dormitories conforms to the Miami-Dade CDMP.

Aesthetics

The natural setting of the Krome SPC is typical of the prairie areas bordering the Everglades. However, the area bordering Krome SPC has been substantially altered by the development of the state correctional facility. Both the Krome SPC and the surrounding correctional uses are located at a considerable distance from area roadways (approximately one-half mile).

Demographic Characteristics

The proposed action would employ approximately 30 additional staff at the Krome SPC. Thus, it would have negligible impacts on the regional demographics, economy, and/or housing in the Miami/Dade County area. According to census information, Miami/Dade County maintains enough available housing to accommodate any new employees and their family at the facility who might transfer there from another location.

Community Services and Facilities

The proposed action would have no adverse impacts upon local law enforcement, medical facilities, or fire protection in the area.

The proposed action would result in the employment of approximately 30 additional INS employees at the Krome SPC. The new employees would presumably live in the south Miami-Dade County area.

Assuming all 30 employees relocated to the same area, a multiplier of 2.61 persons per household is assumed, based on U.S. Census Bureau national estimates for average household size. Therefore, an additional 30 agents (30 households) would bring approximately 78 people to the area. To estimate the number of school-aged children associated with the households, a ratio of 0.2264 was used. Therefore, the addition of 30 households would bring approximately 18 children of school age to the area.

The grade-specific distribution of school-aged population is based upon the percentage age distribution of migrating children in the United States as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. The breakdown of in-migrant children by grade is summarized as follows:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>School-Aged Children</u>
K-5	8
6-8	6
9-12	4

This minor increase of school-aged children will not impact the capacity of the schools located in Miami-Dade County.

3. Chapter 186 State and Regional Planning.

Chapter 186 recognizes the issues of public safety, education, health care, community and economic development and redevelopment, protection, and conservation of natural and historic resources. Transportation and public facilities transcend the boundaries and responsibilities of individual units of government, and often no single unit of government can plan or implement policies to deal with these issues without affecting other units of government. The Krome EA addresses state and regional planning in its request for a Federal Consistency Determination from the state, thus providing the necessary information to all commenting state agencies.

The Krome SPC property is the site of the former Nike Missile Base. Land uses on the 120-acre Krome SPC property include the SPC facility, firing range, and landscaped uplands. The existing development on the site is located on approximately 16-acres of land in the central portion of the property. The development involved in the proposed action would be located on 9.9-acres to the east of this developed area. The remainder of the property is primarily prairie wetlands. The proposed action complies with the Miami-Dade CMDP. The proposed project would not have short or long-term adverse impacts on the state and regional planning process or intent of Chapter 186.

4. Chapter 252 Emergency Management.

The National Flood Insurance Program's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) were reviewed to determine the location of the proposed site with regard to the limits of both the 500- and 100-year flood zones. EO 11988, *Floodplain Management*, requires Federal agencies to "avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative." The National Flood Insurance Program's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) were reviewed to determine the location of the proposed site with regard to the limits of both the 500- and 100-year flood zones.

The proposed site is located within the 100-year floodplain. The Federal Emergency Mapping Agency (FEMA) has designated the site as an AH flood zone. An AH zone is defined as an area with flood depths of one to three feet (usually areas of ponding) with base flood elevations determined. For the proposed site, the base flood elevation is eight feet above msl (FEMA, 1994). Land uses for properties occurring in AH zones are regulated by 44 CFR §60, Emergency Management Assistance. Additionally, the Miami-Dade county flood criteria base flood elevation for the project site 9.6 National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD-feet). The 9.9-acre site, excluding the retention pond, has an average elevation +10.75 NGVD-feet, which is above both the FEMA and Miami-Dade County base flood elevations.

Emergency Management. The Office of Emergency Management serves as the central clearinghouse for all public information in the event of any emergency and as the coordinating unit for all disaster control and response programs. Hurricane preparedness is the major focus of the agency's activities. Hurricane evacuation procedures in the county are stated in the Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS). This plan seeks to reduce or eliminate, where possible, damage resulting from storms or other disaster events before they occur. According to the Emergency Management Evacuation Zone Map, the Krome SPC is not located in an evacuation zone due to its inland location (Office of Emergency Management, 2002).

5. Chapter 253 State Lands.

The proposed project site is Federally-owned land located south of commercial intersection (U.S. Highway 41 and Krome Avenue). The site is located directly east of the state correctional facility. The Miccosukee Indian Gaming and Bingo Facility is located to the north, approximately 3,000 meters (.63 miles) to the north of the Krome SPC. The proposed project site is located in an institutional and public facility area and is compatible with directly adjacent state and county land uses. Land use between the Miccosukee Indian Gaming and Bingo Facility and the Krome SPC is heavily vegetated with various trees that hide the view of the detention facility from the gaming and bingo facility.

6. Chapter 258 State Parks and Preserves.

The area to the west of the Krome SPC is in the Everglades National Park. The proposed project site is located in the state's south park region. The nearest park, the Barnacle State Park is located approximately 25 miles to the east of the proposed project site. The project site is located within a institutionally built area. Therefore, proposed activities on the site would not impact state parks or preserves.

7. Chapter 259 Land Conservation Action of 1972.

INS is proposing to construct the lockdown dormitory at its existing Krome SPC, an already developed site in Miami-Dade County, Florida. This site is not presently slated for land conservation. Moreover, the Krome facility is adjacent to the state correctional facility, which was established there in conformance with state and local requirements. Therefore, the proposed project would not have an impact to issues addressed in Chapter 259.

8. Chapter 260 Recreational Trails System.

It is the intent of Chapter 260 that a statewide system of greenways and trails be established to provide open space benefiting environmentally sensitive lands and wildlife and providing people with access to healthful outdoor activities. It is also the intent of the Legislature to acquire or designate lands and waterways to facilitate the establishment of a statewide system of greenways and trails; to encourage the multiple use of public rights-of-way and use to the fullest extent existing and future scenic roads, highways, park roads, parkways, greenways, trails, and national recreational trails; to encourage the development of greenways and trails by counties, cities, and special districts and to assist in such development by any means available; to coordinate greenway and trail plans and development by local governments with one another and with the state government and Federal government; to encourage, whenever possible, the development of greenways and trails on Federal lands by the Federal government; and to encourage the owners of private lands to protect the existing ecological, historical, and cultural values of their lands, including those values derived from working landscapes. The proposed project site is located in a institutional and public facility area with no greenways or trails in the vicinity (Florida Department of Environment, 2002). Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact on the recreational trails system of Florida.

9. Chapter 267 Archives, History, and Records Management.

Cultural resources include districts, sites, structures, buildings, and objects dating to the prehistoric and historic periods that are found or are likely to be found within the potentially affected area. Evaluating the significance of such resources relative to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was

considered part of the site assessment process. The identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources generally rely on the process set forth in 36 CFR 800, which implements Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Section 106 requires Federal agencies with jurisdiction over a Federal, Federally assisted, or Federally licensed undertaking to consider the effects of that undertaking on properties in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and, prior to approval of the proposed action, to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) an opportunity to comment.

Participants in the Section 106 process include an agency official with jurisdiction over the undertaking, the ACHP, and consulting parties. Consulting parties may include: (1) the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), (2) Indian tribes or nations, (3) Native Hawaiian organizations or groups, (4) representatives of local government, (5) applicants for Federal assistance, permits, licenses, and other approvals, and (6) members of the public and organizations with a demonstrated interest in an undertaking.

In 1997 during the development of the Krome SPC master plan, consultation with the SHPO was completed for the property. In their response, the SHPO noted that archaeological sites had been found in the area. However, none of the archeological sites identified are in the location of the proposed lockdown facility. Furthermore, the Miami-Dade County Office of Community Development, Historic Preservation Division conducted a search and review of aerial photographs of the area of potential effects (APE) at the proposed site. No historic or archeological sites were found to exist in the APE.

The justification for this determination is as follows. In accordance with the implementing regulations for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800), INS has determined that the proposed action is not an undertaking that would have an effect on cultural resources that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This determination was made through previous consultations with the SHPO and the Miami-Dade County Office of Community Development, Historic Preservation Division that determined that no cultural or historic resources exist in the proposed project area conducted prior to placement of the filled pad.

10. Chapter 288 Commercial Development and Capital Improvements.

Fiscal considerations are those having to do with the public treasury or revenues. Potential fiscal impacts could, but do not always, include the following:

- Removal of a property (i.e., project site) from the public tax rolls;
- Acquisition of a property through use of public funds; and
- Other public expenditures related to the proposed action (i.e., utility connections).

The proposed site would be located on Federal property. No public expenditures would be anticipated for utility connections. Therefore, the proposed action would have very minimal, if any, effect upon the local tax rolls.

11. Chapter 334 Transportation Administration.

The purpose of the Florida Transportation Code is to establish the responsibilities of the state, the counties, and the municipalities in the planning and development of the transportation systems serving the people of the state and to assure the development of an integrated, balanced statewide transportation system. The prevailing principles to be considered in planning and developing these transportation systems are: preserving the existing transportation infrastructure; enhancing Florida's economic competitiveness; and improving travel choices to ensure mobility. This code is necessary for the

protection of the public safety and general welfare and for the preservation of all transportation facilities in the state.

Road Access

Two major roadways form the transportation network around the Krome SPC property.

U.S. Highway 41. Krome SPC is located off U.S. Highway 41 (also known as the Tamiami Trail), the major east-west highway that connects the east and west coasts of Florida. This highway traverses the Florida Everglades and connects to the Florida Turnpike approximately six miles to the east of the U.S. Highway 41/Krome Avenue intersection. U.S. Highway 41 also connects to Interstate 95/395 approximately 17 miles to the east of the U.S. Highway 41/Krome Avenue intersection. U.S. Highway 41 to the east of Krome Avenue is a four-lane roadway with right and left turn lanes provided at major intersections, all of which are signalized. To the west of Krome Avenue, U.S. Highway 41 is a two-lane roadway. Posted speed limits along the highway are 55 miles per hour (mph) in both sections, but reduce to 35 mph in the vicinity of major intersections, including the Krome Avenue intersection.

Krome Avenue. Krome Avenue, also known as Florida Route 997 and Northwest 177th Avenue, is the major north-south corridor in the area of the existing facility. This roadway connects to U.S. Highway 27 approximately 14 miles north of the U.S. Highway 41/Krome Avenue intersection. Krome Avenue connects to U.S. Highway 1 in the Homestead area approximately 20 miles to the south. Krome Avenue in the vicinity of the Krome Avenue is a two-lane roadway with shoulders. Posted speed limits along the highway are 55 mph in both section, but reduce to 35 mph in the vicinity of major intersections, including the U.S. Highway 41 intersection.

Recent studies have estimated that the Krome Avenue and the Krome SPC driveway intersection is operating at a LOS of C. This LOS is considered to be operating at an acceptable level according to the Highway Capacity Manual for LOS Criteria for Unsignalized Intersections. Although the intersection has an acceptable LOS, numerous accidents at this intersection have been a cause of concern and have raised the question of installing a traffic light at that intersection. An analysis of historical accident information showed that only 12 accidents occurred along Krome Avenue between 1996 and 1998. Of the 12 accidents, only three were directly related to the Krome SPC driveway. Because the number of accidents is so low, installation of a traffic signal is not warranted at this intersection. However, transportation safety could be improved by the proposed widening of Krome Avenue to include a separate left turn lane on northbound Krome Avenue as well as a dedicated right turn lane from southbound Krome Avenue onto the Krome SPC driveway. These improvements would serve to reduce the number of accidents at this intersection.

Employee Traffic. The proposed action would increase the number of employee trips by approximately 60 vehicle trips per day. These vehicle trips would be displaced over three shift changes. The major intersections around the facility are currently operating at acceptable levels of service and would not be impacted by the slight increase in employee traffic. Because the increase in employees as a result of the proposed action would be minimal, there would be only very minor impacts to transportation systems from employee traffic.

Visitor Trips. A portion of detainees at the lockdown facility would be comprised of existing detainees from the currently overcrowded facility. Since the majority of these detainees already reside at the facility, there would be no, or at the most, very minor increases in visitor trips to the new facility. Therefore, the proposed facility would result in a minimal number of new visitor trips. Since a minimal number of new trips would be created, visitor trips would have an insignificant impact to the transportation network at Krome.

Service Vehicles. Service vehicles that already come to the site to service the existing facility would also be expected to service the new lockdown facility. Since there would be no, or only a very minor, increase in the number of vehicle trips to service the new facility, there would be no, or only very minor, impacts to transportation from service vehicles.

Construction Vehicles. The number of construction vehicles (i.e., pick-up trucks, dump trucks, and occasional tractor trailers for deliveries) will increase traffic volumes at the intersections of Tamiami Trail/Krome Avenue and Krome Avenue SPC Drive. The increase in traffic would induce minor short-term impacts at the above intersections and along Krome Avenue; however, these impacts would cease after upon the completion of construction of the lockdown dormitory. No significant impacts are expected.

Site-Specific Impacts. The road network on-site consists of a single, private road that is used only by Krome employees/visitors and the state correctional facility to access the site. There are no other roads on the site. Site-specific impacts would include the addition of approximately 30 employees and a minimal amount of visitors onto the single roadway. Since this addition is minimal, site specific impacts to transportation under the proposed action would be negligible.

Parking Facilities. No parking facilities would be added to serve the lockdown dormitory.

12. Chapter 339 Transportation Finance.

The proposed action would not require transportation funds. No improvements to the transportation network in the vicinity of the Krome SPC are deemed necessary for the implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed action would have no impact on transportation finance.

13. Chapter 370 Saltwater Fisheries.

The 1996 Magnuson-Stevens Act requires cooperation among the NMFS, fishing participants, and Federal and state agencies to protect, conserve, and enhance essential fish habitat (EFH). EFH is defined as “those waters and substrates necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity” (16 U.S.C. 1802(10)). The Krome SPC is located inland in Miami-Dade County, approximately 20 miles from coastal waters and therefore would not have direct impacts on saltwater fisheries. Moreover, while the Krome SPC is located adjacent to the Everglades National Park, the facility has no appreciable effect upon the environment there that would adversely affect its role in supporting saltwater fisheries. Therefore, the proposed action would not adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat or Habitat Areas of Special Concern as designated per the 1996 Magnuson-Stevens Act.

14. Chapter 372 Wildlife.

Biological resources on the proposed site were determined through correspondence with agency contacts, available database inventories and maps, and direct field observations. Information used to identify potential habitats included U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) data, NWI maps, USGS topographic maps, aerial photographs, and the USDA Soil Survey.

Development on the property and adjacent properties has altered natural wildlife habitat. Common wildlife species on the site are expected to be those adapted to these conditions. Wildlife species or evidence of wildlife species observed on the property were identified and recorded during field investigations. Wildlife species observed on the proposed site were limited and only species or evidence of species observed during field investigations are listed. Other species may utilize the property during varying times of the year. Species observed on the property were limited to boat-tailed grackle, red-winged blackbird, turkey vulture, and anoles.

Special Status Species

Endangered and threatened species are protected by Federal law under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1532 *et seq.* All Federal agencies are required to implement protection programs for designated species and to use their authorities to further the purposes of the ESA. The ESA also calls for the conservation of what is termed critical habitat: the areas of land, water, and air that an endangered species needs for survival. Critical habitat also includes such things as food and water, breeding sites, cover or shelter, and sufficient habitat area to provide for normal population growth and behavior.

The USFWS list of endangered and threatened species for Miami-Dade County lists 20 threatened or endangered wildlife species and 8 plant species documented to occur in the county. Based on the review of habitat requirements for the Federally endangered and threatened species and field characterization of site conditions, the potential for the occurrence of any of the species listed for Miami-Dade County on, or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site is extremely unlikely. Of these species, only the American alligator would conceivably be found on the proposed facility site. Occurrences of American alligator have been reported near the INS site, and thus it is possible that this species may be found there on rare occasions. Additional Federally listed species have marginal to unlikely occur in the vicinity of the proposed lockdown dormitory, but their presence is unlikely and would be expected to be transient in nature due to a lack of suitable habitat for the species on or in close proximity to the site.

15. Chapter 373 Water Resources.

The areas of potential impact on hydrological conditions are determined by the drainage pattern of each site and its environs. Hydrologic characteristics and regulatory requirements affecting the proposed site with respect to drainage patterns, floodplains, and wetlands are summarized below.

Water Quality. The Krome SPC property is located adjacent to Everglades National Park ecosystem. Surface hydrology in the surrounding area is dominated by a series of lakes and water management canals including the East Coast Protective Levee System. A major levee in the system (Levee No. 31N/L-30) is located west of the project site. Adjacent to the levee is a canal running north to south. The levee separates the area to the east from the Everglades National Park and a similar area designated as Water Conservation Area 3-B (WCA-3B). The levee allows higher water levels to be maintained in the National Park and the Water Conservation Area. Other major canals, including the canal along U.S. Highway 41 to the immediate north of Krome SPC, provide primary drainage of the lands to the east of the levees. The South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) operates the major canals. Smaller, secondary canals operated by Dade County drain into the primary canal system. Many lakes in the area result from the mining industry which purchased large tracts of land during the 1960s and 1970s.

Surface water near the project site consists of permanent dredge ponds adjacent to the existing Krome SPC created as part of the development process for the facility and the neighboring state and county correctional facilities.

The project site is underlain by the Biscayne Aquifer. The aquifer serves as Miami-Dade County's primary domestic water supply and has been designated as a sole source aquifer by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Water from the Biscayne Aquifer generally meets drinking water standards. The aquifer is highly permeable, shallow hydrologic unit of limestone, sandstone and sand about 120 feet thick. The aquifer is unconfined and the transfer of water between surface waterways and groundwater reserves varies seasonally. Recharge occurs primarily by infiltration of rainfall, but also by canal water during the dry season. The groundwater table in the project area and most of southern Florida has a slight gradient and is generally

within eight feet of the surface. Variations throughout the year amount to a two-foot to four-foot water level rise in the summer rainy season and a two-foot to four-foot drop in the fall and winter.

Hurricanes and increased storm occurrence in the Florida Keys have lead to heightened awareness of the need for a more effective wastewater and stormwater management plan that would help to protect the aquatic and marine resources unique to this area. As a result, the Dade County Department of Planning is in the process of developing a comprehensive assessment of the county's wastewater needs. In coordination with the Florida Department of Community Affairs, the NRCS, and the South Florida Resource Conservation and Development Council, canal clean-up projects have been initiated throughout the county to clean up and remove sediment and debris deposited in many of the canals from recent hurricanes.

Implementation of the proposed action would not be expected to impact the hydrologic characteristics or water quality of the surrounding area.

Impervious surfaces are expected to increase by an area of approximately 118,000 square feet (2.7 acres) as a result of the proposed activity. Erosion and sediment controls and necessary stormwater best management practices would be implemented during upgrade of the utility infrastructure to minimize potential for impacts to water quality during the upgrade. The INS is currently in the process of reactivating and modifying an existing permit (No. 13-01005) for stormwater management with the SFWMD. This permit proposes the use of stormwater management system that includes exfiltration trenches for water quality purposes and the 2.9-acre dry retention pond for water quality.

Wetlands. EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*, states that Federal agencies are to avoid to the extent possible long-term and short-term impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and to avoid direct and indirect support of new construction in wetlands whenever practical alternatives exist. The USACE regulates development in wetland areas pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through its wetlands regulations (33 CFR, Parts 320-330).

The location of the proposed lockdown dormitory is on a permitted limestone pad located at the east boundary of the Krome SPC. The pad is comprised of 7.0-acres of limestone fill adjacent to a 2.9-acre dry detention pond. A Department of the Army, Section 404 Clean Water Act, Joint Permit was issued for the 9.9-acres area on August 13, 1997 (Permit No. 199400502 (IP-CS)). Compensatory mitigation for the pad and dry retention area was completed with the SFWMD for acquisition, restoration, and management of sensitive wetlands in the Pennsuco wetlands in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

No direct impacts would be expected to occur to wetlands as a result of the proposed action. The proposed lockdown dormitory would be located entirely on the permitted limestone pad. Short-term minor impacts to water quality and wetland habitats occurring adjacent to the fill pad could occur as a result of increased stormwater runoff and erosion and sedimentation both during and after construction. However, Florida's regulatory program requires the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) during and after the construction to minimize erosion and sedimentation and to properly manage runoff for both stormwater quantity and quality.

16. Chapter 375 Outdoor Recreation and Conservation.

The legislative intent of Chapter 375 is to protect and manage Florida's wildlife environment on lands conveyed for recreational purposes by private owners and public custodians, the Legislature hereby intends that the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission shall regulate motor vehicle access and traffic control on Florida's public lands. The proposed project would occur in an *Institutional and Public Facility Use* zoned area adjacent to the Everglades Wildlife Management Area and the Everglades National Park, which are lands conveyed for recreational purposes. However, because of their small

footprints and mitigative actions, neither the Krome facility activities, nor the adjacent State Correctional Facility activities have more than very minimal effects upon those lands.

17. Chapter 376 Pollutant Discharge, Prevention, and Removal.

The proposed action would add additional detainees to the Krome SPC but would not affect the ability of the facility to treat pollutants, which would primarily consist of sanitary sewage. Small quantities of hazardous materials would be handled and/or stored on-site. The operational activities occurring on site would not require any discharge in Florida waters. Thus, the proposed project would have only minimal impacts associated with pollutant discharge, prevention, or removal.

18. Chapter 377 Energy Resources.

This Chapter finds that the ability to deal effectively with present shortages of resources used in the production of energy is aggravated and intensified because of inadequate or nonexistent information and that intelligent response to these problems and to the development of state energy policy demands accurate and relevant information concerning energy supply, distribution, and use.

Electrical power at Krome SPC is provided by Florida Power and Light (FP&L) and is connected to the regional grid. The existing electrical distribution system at the Krome SPC is nearing its maximum capacity available for utility power, and has reached its maximum capacity in terms of back generator availability.

The Krome SPC is provided back-up power via three emergency generators, all located in the existing generator building. The existing demand load connected to these generators (rated at 500kW, 175kW and 175 kW respectively), is very close to the maximum available generator capacity (850 kW). Based in correspondence from FP&L, it was determined that the maximum electrical demand consumed by the facility, within the past 11 months, occurred in September 2001, with a maximum demand of 831kW (Pers. Comm., Barreto, 2002). Using this analysis, only 19kW of back-up generator capacity is available from the current generator system.

The FP&L currently has two 1000kVA transformers, located in the utility vault adjacent to the generator building. These transformers provide two feeds into the existing generator building that then splits the power into three feeders for the facility. The only available feeder from FP&L that can provide power for additional SPC development is from an existing 800 Amp feeder supplying the existing main switchboard. This feeder has a current demand load of 481kW. The maximum allowable demand on a feeder, per the National Electrical Load, is 80 percent of the feeders rating, which in this case 80 percent of 800 Amps is 640 Amps. This calculation produces an available capacity on the existing feeder of 61 Amps or 51 kVA.

The operation of the lockdown dormitory would require electrical service with a capacity of approximately 12,000 kVA. Currently, the Krome SPC substation has roughly 50 kVA of excess power for the entire facility, which would be inadequate to serve a facility the size the lockdown dormitory. Therefore, upgrades to the existing Krome SPC substation, owned by the Federal government, would have to occur prior to the dormitories operation. Upgrading the existing substation would not incur long-term impacts. Implementation of the proposed action would not significantly impact electric service or needs in the region. Expansion of the substation is not expected to affect the capacity of Florida Power and Light's (FP&L) to supply power to the region; however, consultation with FPL will have to occur during the upgrade of the substation.

Bell South provides telephone service. There are no known limitations to provision of telecommunications service in the area of the Krome SPC. However, internal telephone system upgrades will have to occur, i.e., installation of a new switch to accommodate the increase in telephone lines.

19. Chapter 380 Land and Water Management.

It is the legislative intent of Chapter 380 that the state ensure a water management system that will reverse the deterioration of water quality and provide optimum utilization of the limited water resources, facilitate orderly and well-planned development, and protect the health, welfare, safety, and quality of life of the residents of Florida by adequately planning for and guiding growth and development. In order to accomplish these purposes, it is necessary that the state establish land and water management policies to guide and coordinate local decisions relating to growth and development; that such state land and water management policies should, to the maximum possible extent, be implemented by local governments through existing processes for the guidance of growth and development; and that all the existing rights of private property be preserved.

Under this Chapter, Federal agencies are subject to Federal consistency review. This submittal, in the form of a request for a Federal consistency determination, addresses the guidance of Chapter 380. The proposed project, when implemented, would not impact any state natural resources adversely. The proposed project would have beneficial impacts on the safety and welfare of the residents of Florida, providing them protection from the illegal activities associated with smuggling and the illegal transport of aliens.

The proposed 9.9-acre site for development currently consists of a seven-acres limestone pad and a 2.9-acre dry retention pond. The dry retention pond was constructed to provide water quality treatment for the first inch of runoff from the proposed site of the lockdown dormitory. Additionally, the dry retention pond was designed to handle 3.5-acres of impervious surface (i.e., rooftops, roads, and parking areas) (Pistorino & Alam, 1996). The proposed amount of impervious surface for the lockdown dormitory is 2.7-acres, 0.8-acres less than the designed maximum capacity. Permitting for this structure was conducted in April 1997 with the United States Corps of Engineers, South Florida Water Management District, and Department of Environmental Resource Management. The SFWMD permit proposes the use of stormwater management system that includes exfiltration trenches for water quality purposes and the 2.9-acre dry retention pond for water quality. Therefore, no short or long-term impacts would be expected to the site's current stormwater management system capacity.

20. Chapter 381.001, Public Health; General Provisions 381.0011, 381.0012, 381.006, 381.0061, 381.0065, 381.0066, & 381.0067.

It is the intent of Chapter 381 that the Department of Health be responsible for the state's public health system, which must be designed to promote, protect, and improve the health of all people in the state. The mission of the state's public health system is to foster the conditions in which people can be healthy, by assessing state and community health needs and priorities through data collection, epidemiologic studies, and community participation; by developing comprehensive public health policies and objectives aimed at improving the health status of people in the state; and by ensuring essential health care and an environment that enhances the health of the individual and the community. In addition, the department must conduct an environmental health program as part of fulfilling the state's public health mission. The purpose of this program is to detect and prevent disease caused by natural and manmade factors in the environment. The following public health information is relevant to the consistency determination.

Potable Water. The Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer Department (WASD) would provide potable water to the proposed site. In 1999, Krome SPC was connected to the WASD potable water system. Currently, 30-inch WASD water distribution line runs along Krome Avenue and connects to a 24-inch distribution line that feeds both the Krome SPC and the State of Florida Prison. This pipeline was installed approximately 2 years ago and was designed to accommodate potential future growth at Krome SPC, the State of Florida Prison and potential future development of a county correctional facility.

Therefore, there are no known limitations to provision of water supply service in the area of the Krome SPC. Thus, no impacts to the potable water supply would occur with the implementation of the proposed action.

Wastewater Treatment. The WASD also provides municipal potable water, wastewater collection and treatment services in the area. Wastewater from the Krome SPC is currently conveyed through a campus gravity system to a pump station that is owned and operated by WASD. This pump station (WASD No. 222) was built approximately two years ago and receives wastewater from the three above mentioned facilities. The pump station has three 77 horse power pumps that have the capacity to pump 2,000 gallons per minute (gpm) or 2.9 mgd. Presently, the pump station moves approximately 163 gpm or 234,600 gpd, approximately 8.1 percent of its capacity (Pers. Comm. Neumann, 2002). This pump was designed to accommodate additional future development (Pers. Comm. Neumann, 2002).

Prior to installation of the pump station and connection into WASD system, Krome SPC owned and operated its own wastewater collection and treatment system. The existing pump station is connected to the Krome SPC via a 12-inch gravity sewer line. The facility's sewer main, was installed along the Krome SPC service road to the pump station. With this upgrade, the property's wastewater piping system has the capability to convey 1.47 mgd of wastewater at 94 percent of its capacity to the WASD pump station. Currently, operations at Krome SPC are producing approximately 62,000 gpd of wastewater, which is roughly four percent of its current pipeline capacity. This system was designed for additional future capacity. Thus, the system has approximately 90 percent capacity remaining for future growth, which is equivalent to a facility with a population of 3,600 detainees. Therefore, the proposed 304-bed lockdown facility would not exceed the capacity sanitary wastewater conveyance system.

Solid Waste. Krome SPC contracts for solid waste removal. Services are currently provided by Industrial Waste Services, Inc. (IWS). No waste disposal problems are known to exist in the project area.

Ambient Air Quality. Ambient air quality in the state of Florida is monitored on both Federal and state level in accordance with EPA's design criteria for State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS) and National Air Monitoring Stations (NAMS). Air quality monitoring is the responsibility of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Air Resource Management. Miami-Dade County is included in EPA Region 4. Currently, the closest monitor to Krome SPC is Located at Krome SPC Avenue and Thompson Park. This monitor has been in operation since 1978 and monitors ozone. Miami-Dade County is in attainment for all six criteria pollutants.

Implementation of the proposed action would not be expected to change the ambient air quality levels to levels above the state and Federal standards. Although there would be an increase of 30 employees, and therefore a slight increase in commuter traffic, the added number of vehicles traveling to and from the site would not elevate the level of air pollutants above regulatory levels.

The proposed construction activities would temporarily produce minor amounts of pollutants emissions. Heavy equipment, e.g., bulldozers, dump trucks, graders, front-end loaders, etc., would produce small amounts of hydrocarbons and exhaust fumes during construction. Additionally, the operation of the above construction equipment on dry days could potential increase the amount of fugitive dust in the immediate surrounding areas. These emissions and fugitive dust would produce minor short-term impacts to the local air quality by increasing particulate levels during construction; however, these impacts would cease upon the completion of the dormitory. These short-term impacts with regards to fugitive dust can also be mitigated through use of BMPs.

Noise. The Noise Control Act of 1972 regulates all noise standards and polices to protect against noise pollution. Various government agencies such as the EPA, Federal Highway Administration, Federal

Aviation Administration, and Housing and Urban Development have established both indoor and outdoor, as well as day and night noise regulations, to protect against public health and welfare.

The proposed site is within an institutional and commercial area that allows activities suited for government and business services. Noise sources at Krome SPC include vehicular noise and airport noise. Traffic on Krome Avenue is the primary source of noise at Krome SPC, which is located approximately one-half mile from the roadway. Noise dissipates quickly with distance and noise generated by traffic on Krome Avenue is generally not perceptible at the facility. The second, and much less significant, source of noise at Krome SPC is generated from the nearby airports. Miami International Airport is located approximately 11 miles west of the facility.

Short-term impacts from noise would be associated with site development activities and would be confined to the immediate vicinity of the proposed site. These activities are anticipated to have little or no significant adverse effect on the surrounding land uses because of the nature of the activities and the location of the site. It is assumed that standard noise control-related construction practices, equipment, and technologies would be implemented during any construction activities associated with the proposed action. Secondary data sources were analyzed to assess existing and anticipated noise-related issues. Standard references were reviewed to define noise levels generated by various types of activities. Potential impacts are considered to occur if implementation of the proposed action results in noise levels that exceed Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), or Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) noise standards. Noise impacts have the potential to result from construction, traffic, and operational activities associated with the proposed action.

Construction vehicles would not operate more than eight hours per day during normal working hours on weekdays. The USEPA has identified the maximum noise range for commercial building construction as 89 decibels (dB). The construction activities are temporary and are anticipated to have no significant adverse effects on surrounding land use because noise levels from such sources attenuate quickly with distance. Potential construction related Level equivalent (L_{eq}) noise levels of 85 to less than 90 A-weighted decibels (dBA) at 50 feet from the source would quickly diminish to less than 62 dBA at 2,000 feet from the source. With respect to any grading at the site, assuming bulldozer and dump truck delivery activity only, the L_{eq} levels would be approximately 85 dBA at 50 feet. The noise levels would fade to approximately 67 dBA at 800 feet. These noise levels do not exceed the USEPA limits for construction. Therefore, no significant impacts from construction noise are anticipated to the human environment. If noise levels exceeding 84 dBA are detected through on-going monitoring at facilities adjacent to the construction area, steps should be taken to attenuate those levels. Therefore, the proposed action would not be encumbered by this noise source. The proposed action is not anticipated to result in any long-term construction-related noise impacts.

The existing traffic-related noise L_{eq} levels could experience an increase with the addition of new personnel and their respective vehicles through implementation of the proposed action. Because noise levels attenuate quickly with distance, the L_{eq} levels near potential local receptors would be less than L_{eq} levels adjacent to roadways and potential noise sources. Therefore, the proposed action would not be encumbered by this noise source. The proposed action is not anticipated to result in any significant long-term traffic-related noise impacts.

The operational activities of the proposed facility would be primarily institutional/administrative. No significant adverse noise impacts are anticipated to result from the proposed action. No long-term operation-related noise impacts are anticipated from the proposed action.

Hazardous Waste. A database search was conducted in June 2002 to determine if there were any hazardous sites on the Krome SPC property that might impact the proposed lockdown dormitory. The

resulting report stated that no hazardous waste sites were found on or around the proposed project area (EDR, 2002). A copy of this report can be found in Appendix B. There is no known hazardous waste contamination within the developed portions of the Krome SPC property. Although no evidence of contamination has been identified, the property was formerly part of a Nike missile base. Therefore, it is possible that undiscovered contamination may exist at the site as a result of past activities at the Nike missile base. However, the fill pad was placed in a previously disturbed wetland and it is not believed that the site is contaminated. If the lockdown dormitory becomes operational, it would be used primarily as office space. No hazardous materials would be handled and/or stored on-site.

21. Chapter 388 Mosquito Control.

Implementation of the proposed project would not be expected to impact the ability of the state to implement mosquito controls measures nor does the project propose any activities or site facilities that would increase mosquito populations.

22. Chapter 403 Environmental Control.

Pollution control and environmental regulation, both considered under Chapter 403, were considered during the assessment process for the proposed project site. There would be no discharge from the site, no vehicle maintenance would occur on site, the site would be developed as an institutional setting (*i.e.*, detention facility), no wetlands would be impacted, nor would there be any impacts to water quality, an existing septic system would be upgraded for capacity. Therefore, the actions associated with development and operation of the proposed action would not impact the resources protected under Chapter 403.

23. Chapter 582 Soil and Water Conservation.

Implementation of the proposed action would not be expected to impact the geology, topography, soils or surface/ground water of or in the vicinity of the proposed site. The *Soil Survey of Dade County Area, Florida* indicates that the Krome SPC and the surrounding area are located within the Lauderhill-Dania-Pahokee association. This association consists of nearly level, very poorly drained soils comprised of organic material ranging from eight to more than 51 inches deep over limestone bedrock. These soils extend west from the Atlantic Coastal Ridge into the Everglades. The specific soils within this association that occur on the proposed project site are Udorthents, limestone substratum-Urban Land Complex, and Tamiami muck.

Udorthents, limestone substratum–Urban Land Complex is comprised of approximately 40 to 70 percent Udorthents and 25 to 60 percent Urban Land. The Udorthents are comprised of very heterogeneous earth fill material that has been deposited on poorly drained to somewhat excessively drained soils and are underlain by hard, porous limestone bedrock. The water table in the Udorthents area is within the limestone bedrock. Udorthents are made up mostly of stony limestone fragments used as fill material, which has improved the suitability of low areas as building sites.

Tamiami muck comprises most of the undeveloped areas of the Krome SPC site. This depressional soil series is a moderately deep or deep, nearly level, very poorly drained soil in freshwater swamps and marshes. Slopes are smooth or slightly concave and are less than two percent. Tamiami and similar soils make up 83-99 percent of the mapped areas in the vicinity of Krome SPC. Under natural conditions, the Tamiami soil is ponded for nine to 12 months during most years. The water table is within ten inches of the surface for the rest of the year. Permeability is moderate. The organic layers are subject to oxidation, which decreases the amount of organic material each year. If drained, the organic material initially shrinks to about half its original thickness, and then subsides further as a result of compaction and oxidation. The soil poses severe limitations as a site for buildings, sanitary facilities, and recreational

development because of ponding, excess humus, low strength, and the depth to bedrock. Water control measures are necessary to prevent ponding. In most instances the organic material is removed (a process known as de-mucking) and suitable backfill is provided.

The proposed location of the lockdown dormitory is comprised of 7.0-acres (approximately 79,000 cubic yards) of permitted limestone fill placed in the Tamiami muck. Prior to the placement of the fill, the upper organic component of the Tamiami muck was excavated and removed. All construction activities would occur on the Udorthents, limestone substratum – Urban Land Complex mapping unit, which allows buildings in low lying areas. The surrounding mapping unit, Tamiami muck, has severe limitations as a site for buildings, sanitary facilities, and recreational development because of ponding, excess humus, low strength, and the depth to bedrock. Because of these attributes, construction will not occur on Tamiami muck soils, only in the limestone fill.

Appropriate soil erosion and sediment control measures would be implemented during site development and construction activities to minimize the loss of soil. Therefore, the proposed action is not anticipated to result in significant adverse impacts to soils at the site. Accepted soil erosion and sediment control standards, such as minimizing areas of disturbance and the utilization of silt barriers, would be undertaken during any site upgrade activity. Because there would be no adverse long-term impact to the site soil conditions, no additional mitigation measures are necessary.

Prime Farmland Considerations. Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is also available for these uses. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those characteristics needed for a well-managed soil to produce a sustained, high-yield of crops in an economic manner. The land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, or other land, but not urban, built-up land, or water covered. Prime farmland is protected under the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) of 1981. The intent of the act is to minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary or irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. NRCS is responsible for overseeing compliance with FPPA and has developed the rules and regulations for implementation of the act (7 CFR Part 658, July 5, 1984).

The presence of prime farmland soil is a necessary component of prime farmland and is the primary indicator used to determine where potential prime farmland occurs. Based on review of the *Soil Survey of Dade County Area, Florida* and onsite characterization of surrounding land use, there is no prime farmland soil or prime farmland on the proposed project site.

Conclusion

For the reasons discussed above, INS believes that the proposed action would be consistent with the FCMP.

References:

Baljet Environmental, Inc. January 2001. *Final Environmental Assessment & Findings of No Significant Impact for Immigration & Naturalization Service. Proposed Expansion at the Krome SPC-North Service Processing Center Miami-Dade County, Florida.*

Environmental Data Resources, Inc.(EDR). 2002. *EDR Radius Map with GeoCheck.*

Evans Environmental and Geosciences. February 2002. *Site Assessment Report for Krome SPC South Property*.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 1994. *Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community Panel Number 12025C0165J*.

Florida Department of Environment, 2002. Office of Greenways and Trails website. Accessed VIA the Internet at: <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/gwt/> on August 5.

Highway Capacity Manual (HCM). 1997. *LOS Criteria for Unsignalized Intersections*.

Miami-Dade County Florida. 1999. *Comprehensive Development Master Plan: Adopted Components*.

Miami-Dade County Police Department, 2002. website. Accessed VIA the Internet at: www.mdpc.com on July 23.

Miami-Dade County School System, 2002. Website accessed VIA the Internet at: www.dadeschools.net on July 1.

Miami-Dade Water & Sewer Department (WASD), 2000. *2000 Water Quality Data Report*.

Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer Authority Department (WASD). 2002. Website accessed VIA the Internet at: <http://www.co.miami-dade.fl.us/wasd/> on July 18.

Miami-Dade County, Office of Emergency Management, 2002. website. Accessed VIA the Internet at: http://www.co.miami-dade.fl.us/oem/evacuation_zone.htm on August 5.

Performa, Inc. May 2002. *United States Department of Justice, INS Krome Service Processing Center: Comprehensive Site Development Plan*.

Pistorino & Alam. 1996. *INS Krome Detention Facility North Service Processing Lockdown Dormitory – Surface Water Management Permit Application Synopsis to South Florida Water Management District*.

The Beacon Council. 2002. Business and demographic data for Miami-Dade County. Website accessed VIA the internet at www.beaconcouncil.com. June 13, 2002.

Transportation Analysis Professionals Inc (TAP). 2002. *Summary of Traffic Engineering Services*.

United State Census. 2002. U.S Census information for 2000. Website accessed VIA the internet June 11, 2002.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). January 1996. *Soil Survey of Dade County Area, Florida*.

United States Department of Justice (USDOJ), Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). 2002. *INS Service Processing Center, Krome Florida, Comprehensive Audit Report, Draft*. Prepared by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. July.

USDOJ, INS. 1997a. *Krome Service Processing Center Miami, Florida, Existing Environmental Conditions*. Prepared by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. August.

USDOJ, INS. 1997b. The. *Site Baseline-Volume I: Master Plan for INS, Krome Service Processing Center, Miami, Florida*. Prepared by Louis Berger Group, Inc. September.

USDOJ INS, INS. 2002. Website accessed VIA the Internet at: www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/aboutins/statistics/Illegals.htm in 2002.

United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2002. AIRS Data. Website accessed VIA the Internet at: www.epa.gov (air data) in June 2002.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2002. *Federal Listed Species in South Florida – Listed species in Miami-Dade County (Updated June, 2000)*.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2002. South Florida Field Office. Website accessed VIA the Internet at: www.http://verobeach.fws.gov/Programs/Permits/Section7.html.

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 2001. *Earthquake Hazards Program – National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project*. Website accessed VIA the Internet at: geohazards.cr.usgs.gov/eq. on November 26.

Personal Communications

Barrteo, Marta. 2002. Florida Power & Light, Engineer. Personal Communications. Multiple dates between June and July 2002.

Esterez, Carlos. 2002. Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management. Personal Communication. July 8, 2002.

Garcia, Manuel. 2002. Pistorino & Alam Consulting Engineers, Inc. Personal Communication. July 2002.

Lee, Wesley. 2002. Krome SPC, Miami-Dade County Florida. July 19, 2002.

Long, Dale. 2002. Eastern Region INS, Telecommunications Director. Personal Communication. July 26 2002.

Neumann, Richard. 2002. Water and Wastewater Division of the Department of Environmental Resources Management, Engineer. July 25 2002.

Rodriguez, Javier. 2002. Florida Department of Transportation, Miami, Florida. July 23, 2002.

Schenck, Charles. 2002. Eastern Region INS. Personal Communication. July 26 2002.

**APPENDIX B:
CORRESPONDENCE**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 17300
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

August 14, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT Environmental Assessment for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Krome Service Processing Center

Melissa L. Meeker, Director
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast District
PO Box 15425
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416-5425

Dear Ms. Meeker:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers – Fort Worth District, on behalf of the United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) required to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 for the proposed construction and operation of a 304-bed lockdown dormitory at Krome Service Processing Center (SPC) site in Miami-Dade County, Florida. The proposed construction site consists of a 9.9-acre site within the boundaries of the existing Krome SPC property. The 9.9-acre site is composed of a 7-acre limestone construction pad and 2.9 acre dry-retention pond (Exhibit 1 and 2). The enclosed map (Exhibit 3) shows the location of the proposed property. The proposed property is located in T54S, R38E, Section 12.

The EA is being prepared in accordance with NEPA to give an overview of the site characteristics and the potential impacts of the construction and operation of the lockdown dormitory at the Krome SPC. To assist in this study, we are requesting a list of state listed threatened and endangered species for the proposed area as well as instructions for any further coordination that you require. We are also interested in additional concerns you may have regarding the proposed action.

We intend to provide your office with a copy of the Draft EA once it is completed. Please inform us if additional copies are needed and/or if someone else within your agency other than you should receive the Draft EA.

Your prompt attention to this request would be greatly appreciated. If you require further information to complete this request, please do not hesitate to contact Charles McGregor at (817) 886-1708 or by e-mail at Charles.McGregor@swf02.usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

W William Fickel, Jr
Chief, Planning, Environmental,
and Regulatory Division

Enclosures

[This page intentionally left blank.]



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 17300
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

August 14, 2002

Planning, Environmental, and Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: Environmental Assessment for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Krome Service Processing Center

Mr. James J. Slack
Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 4
South Florida Ecological Services Field Office
1339 20th Street
Vero Beach, Florida 32960-3559

Dear Mr. Slack:

The United States Army Corps of Engineers – Fort Worth District, on behalf of the United States Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) required to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 for the proposed construction and operation of a 304-bed lockdown dormitory at Krome Service Processing Center (SPC) site in Miami-Dade County, Florida. The proposed construction site consists of a 9.9-acre site within the boundaries of the existing Krome SPC property. The 9.9-acre site is composed of a 7-acre limestone construction pad and 2.9-acre dry-retention pond (Exhibit 1 and 2). The enclosed map (Exhibit 3) shows the location of the proposed property. The proposed property is located in T54S, R38E, Section 12.

The EA is being prepared in accordance with NEPA to give an overview of the site characteristics and the potential impacts of the construction and operation of the lockdown dormitory at the Krome SPC. To assist in this study, we are requesting a list of federal listed threatened and endangered species for the proposed area as well as instructions for any further coordination that you require. We are also interested in additional concerns you may have regarding the proposed action.

We intend to provide your office with a copy of the Draft EA once it is completed. Please inform us if additional copies are needed and/or if someone else within your agency other than you should receive the Draft EA.

Your prompt attention to this request would be greatly appreciated. If you require further information to complete this request, please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Charles McGregor at (817) 886-1708 or by e-mail at Charles.McGregor@swf02.usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

per
William Fickel, Jr
Chief, Planning, Environmental,
and Regulatory Division

Enclosures

[This page intentionally left blank.]



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
FORT WORTH DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P. O. BOX 17300
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76102-0300

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

August 15, 2002

SUBJECT: Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Krome Service Processing Center (SPC) site in Miami-Dade County, Florida

Janet Matthews, Director, SHPO
Florida Division of Historical Resources
500 S. Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Dear Ms. Matthews:

The purpose of this letter is to initiate Section 106 consultation with your office on a proposed undertaking for the construction and operation of a 304-bed lockdown dormitory at the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Krome Service Processing Center (SPC) site in Miami-Dade County, Florida.

Krome SPC is located to the west of Krome Avenue, south of the intersection with U.S. Highway 41 (the Tamiami Highway) on the edge of the Florida Everglades. The proposed construction site consists of a 9.9-acre site within the boundaries of the existing Krome SPC property. The 9.9-acre site is composed of a 7-acre limestone construction pad and 2.9-acre dry-retention pond (Exhibit 1 and 2). The enclosed map (Exhibit 3) shows the location of the proposed property. The proposed property is located in T54S, R38E, Section 12.

This proposed lockdown dormitory would be constructed on an existing limestone pad directly adjacent to the existing Krome SPC. This limestone pad, previously wetlands, was constructed in the late 1990's under required permits through the South Florida Water Management District, Miami-Dade Department of Environmental Resource Management, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The site is adjacent to, but part of, the Krome SPC, which was the former Nike missile facility. The surrounding area consists of wetlands located along the eastern border of the Florida Everglades and a state correctional facility.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(ii) of the Protection of Historic Properties we have determined that no historic properties would be affected by this undertaking. There are no historic properties present in the project area or the Area of Potential Effect. We have included a concurrence line for your signature if you agree with our determination for this

undertaking; or, if we do not hear from your office within 30 days of receipt of this letter, we will assume that you are in concurrence with our determination.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. If you require further information to complete this request, please do not hesitate to contact Ms. Patience Patterson at (817) 886-1723 or by e-mail at Patience.E.Patterson@swf02.usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,



for William Fickel, Jr.
Chief, Planning, Environmental
and Regulatory Division

Enclosure

Copy furnished

Michael Schuster,
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
1819 H Street, NW Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20006

Jess Commerford
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
1819 H Street, NW Suite 1100
Washington, D.C. 20006

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Krome Service Processing Center (SPC)
site in Miami-Dade County, Florida

The Florida Division of Historical Resources concurs that the proposed undertaking
noted above will have no effect on historic properties.

Signed: _____ Date: _____
Janet Matthews, Director, SHPO
Division of Historical Resources

[This page intentionally left blank.]

**APPENDIX C:
USFWS ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES**

APPENDIX C
USFWS ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
AND POTENTIAL FOR THEIR OCCURRENCE AT THE PROPOSED SITE

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Potential for Occurrence On Site
Animals			
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	American alligator	T	Probable on adjacent properties: suitable habitat does not occur on the proposed project site, but two individuals have been observed in the stormwater pond adjacent to the proposed site.
<i>Ammodramus maritimus mirabilis</i>	Cape Sable seaside sparrow	E	Marginal: marginal habitat may occur in the vicinity of the project site, but does not occur onsite (inhabits brushless, subtropical marshes (prairies) of interior South Florida - habitats remain dry most of the year but are seasonally flooded). The proposed project site does not occur within designated critical habitat for <i>Ammodramus maritimus mirabilis</i>
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	T	None: lack of suitable habitat (beach dune, coastal strand, seagrass, nearshore reef)
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green sea turtle	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (beach dune, coastal strand, seagrass, nearshore reef)
<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	American crocodile	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (mangrove, seagrass). The proposed site does not occur within designated critical habitat for <i>Crocodylus acutus</i> .
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback sea turtle	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (beach dune, coastal strand, seagrass, nearshore reef)
<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	Eastern indigo snake	T	Unlikely: marginal to poor habitat (found associated with high, dry, well-drained sandy soils, closely paralleling the sandhill habitat preferred by the gopher tortoise. During warmer months, indigos also frequent streams and swamps, and individuals are occasionally found in flat woods)
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill sea turtle	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (marine aquatic environment)
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	T	Marginal: Suitable habitat does not occur at the site, but transient individuals may occur in the area (quiet coastal areas, rivers or lakeshores with large, tall trees – man-made reservoirs have provided excellent habitat)
<i>Heraclides aristodemus ponceanus</i>	Schaus swallowtail butterfly	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (limited to tropical hardwood hammocks)
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood stork	E	Unlikely: poor habitat, but transient individuals may occur in the area (freshwater and brackish wetlands - primarily nest in cypress or mangrove)

APPENDIX C
USFWS ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
AND POTENTIAL FOR THEIR OCCURRENCE AT THE PROPOSED SITE

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Potential for Occurrence On Site
			swamps - feed in freshwater marshes, narrow tidal creeks, or flooded tidal pools)
<i>Puma concolor</i>	Puma	T	Unlikely: marginal to poor habitat due to development in the surrounding area, but transient individuals may occur in the area (high pine, tropical hardwood hammock, scrub, maritime hammock, mesic temperate hammock, pine rockland, scrubby flatwoods, mesic pine flatwoods, hydric pine flatwoods, dry prairie, wet prairie, freshwater marsh, seepage swamp, flowing water swamp, pond swamp, and mangrove
<i>Puma concolor coryi</i>	Florida panther	E	Unlikely: marginal to poor habitat due to development in the surrounding area, but transient individuals may occur in the area (in general, population centers appear to indicate a preference toward large remote tracts with adequate prey, cover, and reduced levels of disturbance – similar habitat as for <i>Puma concolor</i>)
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>	Everglade snail kite	E	Unlikely: suitable habitat does not occur at the site, but transient individuals may occur in the area (inhabits relatively open freshwater marshes that support adequate populations of apple snails - favorable areas consist of extensive shallow open water such as sloughs and flats, vegetated by sawgrass and spikerushes). The property is not located in designated critical habitat for <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i> .
<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	Roseate tern	T	None: lack of suitable habitat (small offshore islands, rocks, cays, and islets - near vegetation or jagged rock, on open sandy beaches, close to the waterline on narrow ledges of emerging rocks, or among coral rubble)
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (mangrove, seagrass, nearshore reefs). The proposed site is not located in designated critical habitat for <i>Trichechus manatus</i> .
Plants			
<i>Amorpha crenulata</i>	Crenulate lead-plant	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (pine rocklands located along the south Florida limestone ridge)
<i>Chamaesyce deltoidea</i> ssp. <i>deltoidea</i>	Deltoid spurge	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (beach dune, coastal strand, pine rockland)
<i>Chamaesyce garberi</i>	Garber's spurge	T	None: lack of suitable habitat (hardwood hammocks and rock pinelands, and beach

APPENDIX C
USFWS ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY
AND POTENTIAL FOR THEIR OCCURRENCE AT THE PROPOSED SITE

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*	Potential for Occurrence On Site
			ridges in saline coastal areas)
<i>Galactia smallii</i>	Small's milkpea	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (Miami pine rocklands located along the south Florida limestone ridge)
<i>Halophila johnsonii</i>	Johnson's seagrass	T	None: lack of suitable habitat (marine aquatic environment)
<i>Jacquemontia reclinata</i>	Beach jacquemontia	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (disturbed or sunny areas in the tropical maritime hammock or coastal strand vegetation)
<i>Lupinus aridorum</i>	Scrub lupine	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (sand pine scrub in well-drained sandy soils of the Lakewood or St. Lucie series)
<i>Polygala smallii</i>	Tiny polygala	E	None: lack of suitable habitat (open areas in pine rocklands located along the south Florida limestone ridge)

Source: USFWS, 2002.

- E = Endangered, T = Threatened

Page Intentionally Left Blank

**APPENDIX D:
HAZARDOUS WASTE DATABASE REVIEW**



The EDR Radius Map with GeoCheck®

**Krome, Florida
Krome Avenue/Tamiami Trail
Miami, FL 33185**

Inquiry Number: 793647.1s

June 05, 2002

The Source For Environmental Risk Management Data

3530 Post Road
Southport, Connecticut 06490

Nationwide Customer Service

Telephone: 1-800-352-0050
Fax: 1-800-231-6802
Internet: www.edrnet.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Executive Summary	ES1
Overview Map	2
Detail Map	3
Map Findings Summary	4
Map Findings	6
Orphan Summary	7
Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1
 <u>GEOCHECK ADDENDUM</u>	
Physical Setting Source Addendum	A-1
Physical Setting Source Summary	A-2
Physical Setting Source Map	A-6
Physical Setting Source Map Findings	A-7
Physical Setting Source Records Searched	A-12

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

Disclaimer

Copyright and Trademark Notice

This report contains information obtained from a variety of public and other sources. NO WARRANTY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WHATSOEVER IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REPORT. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES INC. SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS THE MAKING OF ANY SUCH WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE OR PURPOSE. ALL RISK IS ASSUMED BY THE USER. IN NO EVENT SHALL EDR BE LIABLE TO ANYONE, WHETHER ARISING OUT OF ERRORS OR OMISSIONS, NEGLIGENCE, ACCIDENT OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

Entire contents copyright 2001 by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction in any media or format, in whole or in part, of any report or map of Environmental Data Resources, Inc., or its affiliates, is prohibited without prior written permission.

EDR and the edr logos are trademarks of Environmental Data Resources, Inc. or its affiliates. All other trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR). The report meets the government records search requirements of ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments, E 1527-00. Search distances are per ASTM standard or custom distances requested by the user.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

KROME AVENUE/TAMIAMI TRAIL
MIAMI, FL 33185

COORDINATES

Latitude (North): 25.755200 - 25° 45' 18.7"
Longitude (West): 80.488800 - 80° 29' 19.7"
Universal Tranverse Mercator: Zone 17
UTM X (Meters): 551266.6
UTM Y (Meters): 2848512.2

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property: 2425080-G4 HIALEAH SW, FL
Source: USGS 7.5 min quad index

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the ASTM E 1527-00 search radius around the target property for the following databases:

FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD

NPL..... National Priority List
Proposed NPL..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
CERCLIS..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CERC-NFRAP..... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
CORRACTS..... Corrective Action Report
RCRIS-TSD..... Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
RCRIS-LQG..... Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
RCRIS-SQG..... Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
ERNS..... Emergency Response Notification System

STATE ASTM STANDARD

SHWS..... Florida's State-Funded Action Sites
SWF/LF..... Solid Waste Facility Database
LUST..... PCT01 - Petroleum Contamination Detail Report
UST..... ST102 - Facility/Owner/Tank Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

CONSENT	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD	Records Of Decision
Delisted NPL	National Priority List Deletions
FINDS	Facility Index System/Facility Identification Initiative Program Summary Report
HMIRS	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
MLTS	Material Licensing Tracking System
MINES	Mines Master Index File
NPL Liens	Federal Superfund Liens
PADS	PCB Activity Database System
RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL

AST	STI02 - Facility/Owner/Tank Report
FI Sites	Sites List
FL Cattle Dip. Vats	Cattle Dipping Vats
Miami-Dade Co. GTO	Grease Trap Sites
SPILLS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Incidents
DRY CLEANERS	Drycleaning Facilities
Miami-Dade Co. ENF	Enforcement Case Tracking System Sites
WASTEWATER	Wastewater Facility Regulation Database
Miami-Dade Co. SPILL	Fuel Spill Cases
Miami-Dade Co. HWS	Hazardous Waste Sites
Miami-Dade Co. AP	Air Permit Sites
Miami-Dade Co. IWP	Industrial Waste Permit Sites
Miami-Dade Co. IW2-4	Industrial Waste Type 5 Sites

EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

Coal Gas	Former Manufactured Gas (Coal Gas) Sites
-----------------------	--

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

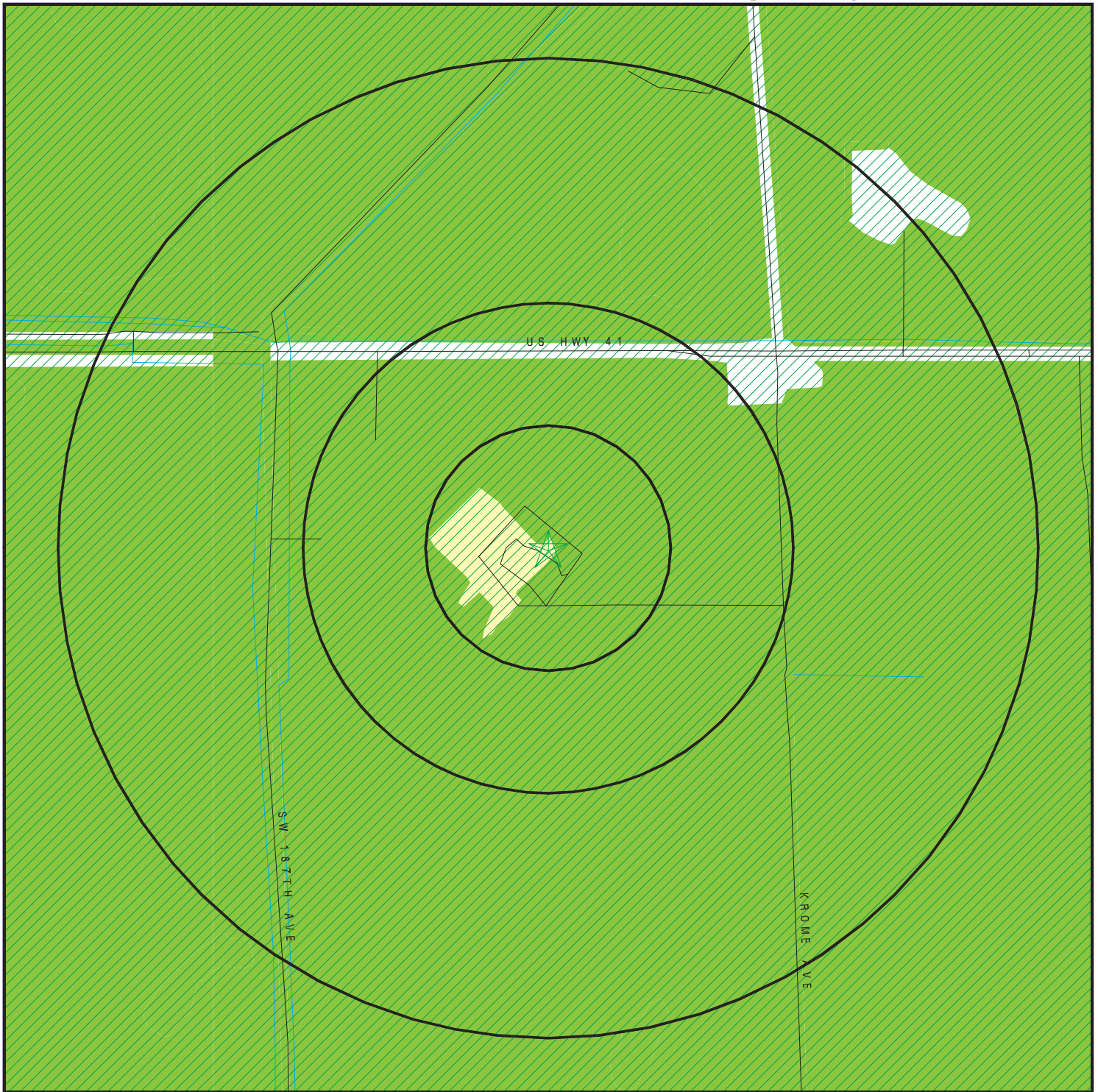
Surrounding sites were not identified.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>
FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	FINDS, FTTS
ALL AB MARTIN TRACTS-NW 107 AVE & NW 166	SWF/LF
WASTE CORP OF FLORIDA	SWF/LF
MIA INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER STATION	SWF/LF
FL DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	LUST
FL DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION-MACARTHUR CW	LUST
SOUTH MOTOR CO OF DADE CO	LUST
GENERAL PORTLAND-DADE CNTY PLT	LUST
STRANO FARMS	LUST
INDUSTRIAL WIPING BAG CO INC	UST
AIRBOAT ASSN. OF FLORIDA	UST
STRANO FARMS	UST
WQBA AM RADIO STATION	UST
CONTINENTAL FLORIDA MATERIALS INC	AST
KROME AVENUE AND OKEECHOBEE ROAD	ERNS
2 MILES WEST OF US 27 AND KROME AVE	ERNS
FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	FINDS
FLORIDA D.O.T.	Miami-Dade Co. ENF
FLORIDA CARIB FISHRIES	Miami-Dade Co. ENF
SWISSPORT-USA, INC.	Miami-Dade Co. AP,
	Miami-Dade Co. IW2-4
	Miami-Dade Co. AP,
	Miami-Dade Co. IW2-4
AVBORNE HEAVY MAINTENANCE, INC.	

OVERVIEW MAP - 793647.1s - The Louis Berger Group



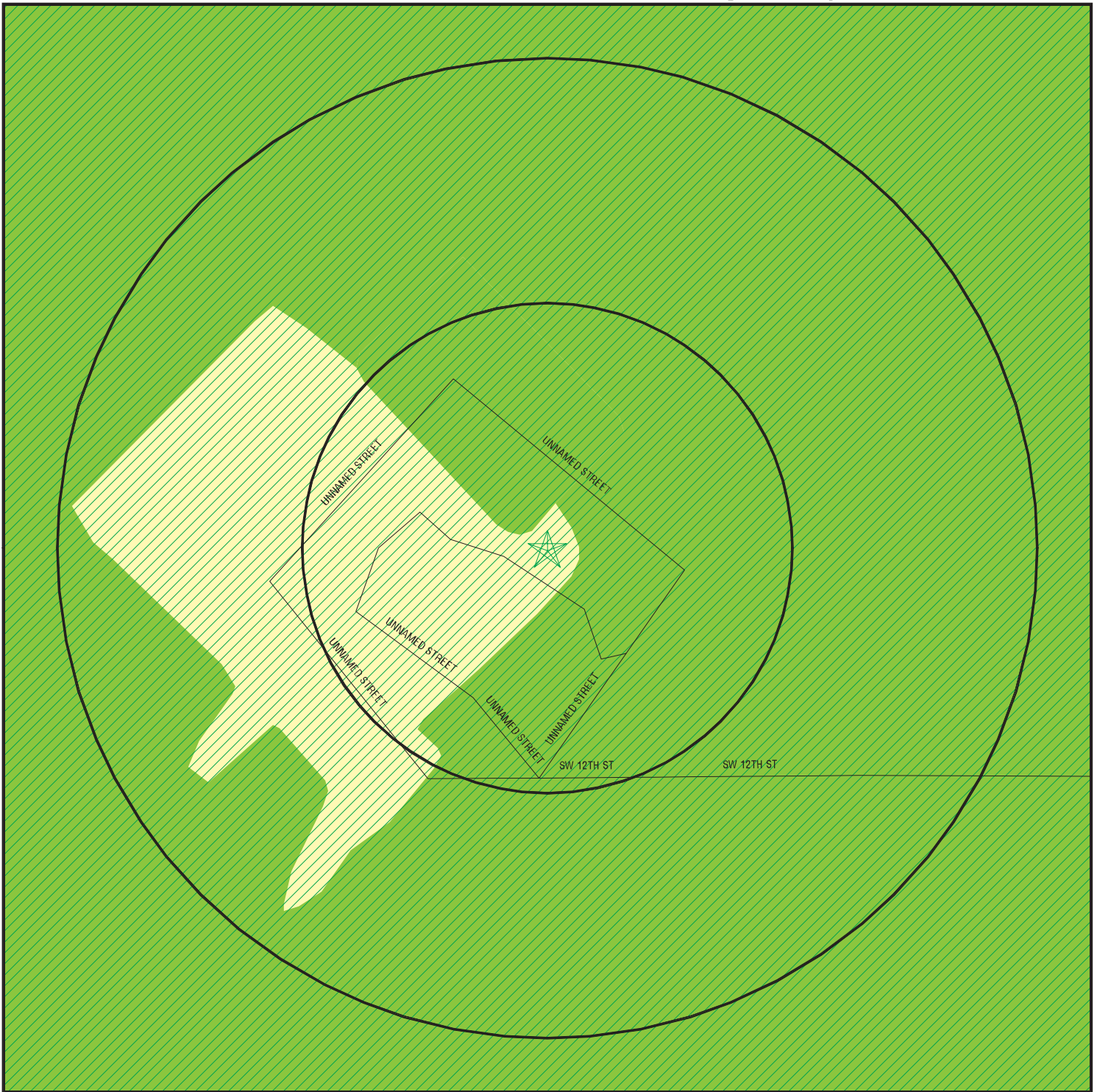
- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ▲ Coal Gasification Sites
- ▣ National Priority List Sites
- ▣ Landfill Sites

- ⚡ Power transmission lines
- ⚡ Oil & Gas pipelines
- ▨ 100-year flood zone
- ▨ 500-year flood zone
- Wetlands



<p>TARGET PROPERTY: Krome, Florida ADDRESS: Krome Avenue/Tamiami Trail CITY/STATE/ZIP: Miami FL 33185 LAT/LONG: 25.7552 / 80.4888</p>	<p>CUSTOMER: The Louis Berger Group CONTACT: Melissa Bird INQUIRY #: 793647.1s DATE: June 05, 2002 3:03 pm</p>
--	---

DETAIL MAP - 793647.1s - The Louis Berger Group



- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ⚙ Coal Gasification Sites
- ⚡ Sensitive Receptors
- 🚧 National Priority List Sites
- 🗑 Landfill Sites

- ⚡ Power transmission lines
- ⚡ Oil & Gas pipelines
- 🌊 100-year flood zone
- 🌊 500-year flood zone
- 🌿 Wetlands



<p>TARGET PROPERTY: Krome, Florida ADDRESS: Krome Avenue/Tamiami Trail CITY/STATE/ZIP: Miami FL 33185 LAT/LONG: 25.7552 / 80.4888</p>	<p>CUSTOMER: The Louis Berger Group CONTACT: Melissa Bird INQUIRY #: 793647.1s DATE: June 05, 2002 3:03 pm</p>
--	---

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
<u>FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD</u>								
NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
CERCLIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CERC-NFRAP		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CORRACTS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
RCRIS-TSD		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRIS Lg. Quan. Gen.		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRIS Sm. Quan. Gen.		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ERNS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>STATE ASTM STANDARD</u>								
State Haz. Waste		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
State Landfill		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL</u>								
CONSENT		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Delisted NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FINDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MINES		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPL Liens		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS		TP	NR	NR	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
<u>STATE OR LOCAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL</u>								
AST		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FL Sites		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FL Cattle Dip. Vats		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Miami-Dade Co. GTO		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Dry Cleaners		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Miami-Dade Co. ENF		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Wastewater		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Miami-Dade Co. SPILL		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Miami-Dade Co. HWS		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Miami-Dade Co. AP		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

<u>Database</u>	<u>Target Property</u>	<u>Search Distance (Miles)</u>	<u>< 1/8</u>	<u>1/8 - 1/4</u>	<u>1/4 - 1/2</u>	<u>1/2 - 1</u>	<u>> 1</u>	<u>Total Plotted</u>
Miami-Dade Co. IWP		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Miami-Dade Co. IW2-4		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0

EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

Coal Gas		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
AQUIFLOW - see EDR Physical Setting Source Addendum								

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

* Sites may be listed in more than one database

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Distance (ft.)
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site Database(s) EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

Coal Gas Site Search: No site was found in a search of Real Property Scan's ENVIROHAZ database.

NO SITES FOUND

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
MIAMI	S104412047	ALL AB MARTIN TRACTS-NW 107 AVE & NW 166	E 1/2 22-23, W 165' 36, 33-4, 37, 39-46,		SWF/LF
MIAMI	S105226904	WASTE CORP OF FLORIDA	14000 NW 112 AVENUE		SWF/LF
MIAMI	A100167357	CONTINENTAL FLORIDA MATERIALS INC	5900 NW 122ND AVE		AST
MIAMI	U003742965	INDUSTRIAL WIPING BAG CO INC	1038 HWY 21		UST
MIAMI	S105226956	MIA INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER STATION	NW 22 ST/NW 67 AVE		SWF/LF
MIAMI	U003704467	AIRBOAT ASSN. OF FLORIDA	25400 SW 8 ST		UST
MIAMI	S104843926	SWISSPORT-USA, INC.	885		Miami-Dade Co. AP, Miami-Dade Co. IW2-4
MIAMI	S104512433	FL DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	HWY 9 / 2740 NW 27TH AVE		LUST
MIAMI	S104512443	FL DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION-MACARTHUR CW	NE BAYSHORE DR / HWY A1A		LUST
MIAMI	S104513221	SOUTH MOTOR CO OF DADE CO	16165 S DIXIE HIGHWAY		LUST
MIAMI	S104931447	AVBORNE HEAVY MAINTENANCE, INC.	HANGAR 8 860		Miami-Dade Co. AP, Miami-Dade Co. IW2-4
MIAMI	90170581	KROME AVENUE AND OKEECHOBEE ROAD	KROME AVENUE AND OKEECHOBEE ROAD		ERNS
MIAMI	U003744428	STRANO FARMS	335 KROME AVE		UST
MIAMI	S104512518	GENERAL PORTLAND-DADE CNTY PLT	5800 N KROME AVE		LUST
MIAMI	S104513245	STRANO FARMS	335 KROME AVE		LUST
MIAMI	S101067109	FLORIDA D.O.T.	0 MACARTHUR CAUSEWAY		Miami-Dade Co. ENF
MIAMI	2000524740	2 MILES WEST OF US 27 AND KROME AVE	2 MILES WEST OF US 27 AND KROME AVE		ERNS
MIAMI	S103432890	FLORIDA CARIB FISHRIES	25 S RIVER DR		Miami-Dade Co. ENF
MIAMI	1005117232	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	TAMIAMI PARK		FINDS
MIAMI	1004194878	FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY	TAMIAMI PARK		FINDS, FTTS
MIAMI	U003745063	WQBA AM RADIO STATION	TAMIAMI TRAIL & SR 27		UST

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Elapsed ASTM days: Provides confirmation that this EDR report meets or exceeds the 90-day updating requirement of the ASTM standard.

FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD RECORDS

NPL: National Priority List

Source: EPA

Telephone: N/A

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 01/29/02

Date Made Active at EDR: 02/25/02

Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 02/04/02

Elapsed ASTM days: 21

Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/06/02

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)

Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1

Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 3

Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 4

Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 6

Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 8

Telephone: 303-312-6774

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

Source: EPA

Telephone: N/A

Date of Government Version: 01/17/02

Date Made Active at EDR: 02/25/02

Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 02/04/02

Elapsed ASTM days: 21

Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/06/02

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-413-0223

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 02/12/02

Date Made Active at EDR: 06/03/02

Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 03/25/02

Elapsed ASTM days: 70

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/25/02

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-413-0223

As of February 1995, CERCLIS sites designated "No Further Remedial Action Planned" (NFRAP) have been removed from CERCLIS. NFRAP sites may be sites where, following an initial investigation, no contamination was found, contamination was removed quickly without the need for the site to be placed on the NPL, or the contamination was not serious enough to require Federal Superfund action or NPL consideration. EPA has removed approximately 25,000 NFRAP sites to lift the unintended barriers to the redevelopment of these properties and has archived them as historical records so EPA does not needlessly repeat the investigations in the future. This policy change is part of the EPA's Brownfields Redevelopment Program to help cities, states, private investors and affected citizens to promote economic redevelopment of unproductive urban sites.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 02/14/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 06/03/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 03/25/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 70
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/25/02

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

Source: EPA

Telephone: 800-424-9346

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 11/14/01
Date Made Active at EDR: 01/14/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 11/14/01
Elapsed ASTM days: 61
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/11/02

RCRIS: Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System

Source: EPA/NTIS

Telephone: 800-424-9346

Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System. RCRIS includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Date of Government Version: 03/22/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 06/03/02
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 03/28/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 67
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/04/02

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Source: EPA/NTIS

Telephone: 202-260-2342

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/00
Date Made Active at EDR: 06/03/02
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 03/05/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 90
Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/29/02

FEDERAL ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL RECORDS

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

Source: EPA/NTIS

Telephone: 800-424-9346

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/99
Database Release Frequency: Biennially

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/18/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/02

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Source: EPA Regional Offices

Telephone: Varies

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Database Release Frequency: Varies

Date of Last EDR Contact: N/A
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

ROD: Records Of Decision

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-416-0223

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/30/01
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/09/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/02

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 01/29/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/06/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/02

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Identification Initiative Program Summary Report

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 03/21/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/08/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/02

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/01
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/22/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/02

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/12/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/08/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/02

MINES: Mines Master Index File

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959

Date of Government Version: 12/14/01
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Source: EPA
Telephone: 205-564-4267

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner receives notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/15/91
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/28/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/26/02

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-3936

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/01
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/14/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/02

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/95
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/11/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/10/02

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-1531

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/99
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/25/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/24/02

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/98
Database Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/11/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/10/02

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-564-2501

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 01/11/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/25/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/24/02

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2501

Date of Government Version: 01/14/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/25/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/24/02

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

STATE OF FLORIDA ASTM STANDARD RECORDS

SHWS: Florida's State-Funded Action Sites

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-0190

State Hazardous Waste Sites. State hazardous waste site records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. Available information varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 03/26/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 04/16/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 03/26/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 21
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/26/02

SWF/LF: Solid Waste Facility Database

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-922-7121

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 03/14/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 03/01/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 13
Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/22/02

LUST: PCT01 - Petroleum Contamination Detail Report

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-3935

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/02
Date Made Active at EDR: 05/06/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 04/08/02
Elapsed ASTM days: 28
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/04/02

UST: STI02 - Facility/Owner/Tank Report

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-3935

Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 11/06/01
Date Made Active at EDR: 01/14/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Data Arrival at EDR: 12/03/01
Elapsed ASTM days: 42
Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/04/02

STATE OF FLORIDA ASTM SUPPLEMENTAL RECORDS

AST: STI02 - Facility/Owner/Tank Report

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-3935

Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Date of Government Version: 11/06/01
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/04/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/03/02

FL SITES: Sites List

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-922-7121

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/31/89
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/24/94
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A

FL Cattle Dip. Vats: Cattle Dipping Vats
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-3601

Date of Government Version: 05/01/94
Database Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Date of Last EDR Contact: 05/14/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/02

SPILLS: Oil and Hazardous Materials Incidents
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-2974
Statewide oil and hazardous materials inland incidents.

Date of Government Version: 04/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/22/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/02

DRY CLEANERS: Drycleaning Facilities
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-0190

Date of Government Version: 03/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/22/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/27/02

WASTEWATER: Wastewater Facility Regulation Database
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-921-9495
Domestic and industrial wastewater facilities.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/02
Database Release Frequency: Quarterly

Date of Last EDR Contact: 03/12/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/10/02

LOCAL RECORDS

ALACHUA COUNTY:

Facility List

Source: Alachua County Environmental Protection Department
Telephone: 352-264-6800
List of all regulated facilities in Alachua County.

Date of Government Version: 01/23/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/12/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/24/02

BROWARD COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks

Source: Department of Natural Resources Protection
Telephone: 954-519-1292

Date of Government Version: 01/02/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Notice of Violation Sites

Source: Department of Natural Resources Protection
Telephone: 954-519-1292

NOV facilities have received a notice of violation letter under the Broward County Chapter 27 Code.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 01/02/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Semi-Annual Inventory Report on Contaminated Locations

Source: Broward County Department of Natural Resources Protection
Telephone: 954-519-1249

Early Detection Incentive/Environmental Assessment Remediation. This report monitors the status and remediation progress of known contaminated locations within Broward County. Sites listed by the US EPA, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and sites licensed for contamination assessment and cleanup by the Division of Pollution Prevention and Remediation Programs of the Department.

Date of Government Version: 01/02/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Hazardous Material Sites

Source: Department of Natural Resources Protection
Telephone: 954-519-1292

HM sites use or store greater than 25 gallons of hazardous materials per month.

Date of Government Version: 01/02/02
Database Release Frequency: Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

DADE COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks

Source: Department of Environmental Resource Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

Date of Government Version: 04/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Grease Trap Sites

Source: Dade County Dept. of Env. Resources Mgmt.
Telephone: 305-372-6508
Any non-residential facility that discharges waste to a sanitary sewer.

Date of Government Version: 04/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Enforcement Case Tracking System Sites

Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

Date of Government Version: 05/11/01
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Fuel Spill Cases

Source: Department of Environmental resource management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

Date of Government Version: 01/14/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Hazardous Waste Sites

Source: Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755
Sites with the potential to generate waste

Date of Government Version: 04/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Air Permit Sites

Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

Date of Government Version: 04/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Industrial Waste Permit Sites

Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

Facilities that either generate more than 25,000 of wastewater per day to sanitary sewers or are pre-defined by EPA.

Date of Government Version: 04/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Industrial Waste Type 2-4 Sites

Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

IW2s are facilities having reclaim or recycling systems with no discharges, aboveground holding tanks or spill prevention and countermeasure plans. IW4s are facilities that discharge an effluent to the ground.

Date of Government Version: 04/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Industrial Waste Type 5 Sites

Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

Generally these facilities fall under the category of "conditionally exempt small quantity generator" or "small quantity generator".

Date of Government Version: 04/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

Industrial Waste Type 6

Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755

Permits issued to those non-residential land uses located within the major drinking water wellfield protection areas that are not served by sanitary sewers. These facilities do not handle hazardous materials but are regulated because of the env. sensitivity of the areas where they are located.

Date of Government Version: 04/30/02
Database Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Date of Last EDR Contact: 04/01/02
Date of Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/02

EDR PROPRIETARY HISTORICAL DATABASES

Former Manufactured Gas (Coal Gas) Sites: The existence and location of Coal Gas sites is provided exclusively to EDR by Real Property Scan, Inc. ©Copyright 1993 Real Property Scan, Inc. For a technical description of the types of hazards which may be found at such sites, contact your EDR customer service representative.

Disclaimer Provided by Real Property Scan, Inc.

The information contained in this report has predominantly been obtained from publicly available sources produced by entities other than Real Property Scan. While reasonable steps have been taken to insure the accuracy of this report, Real Property Scan does not guarantee the accuracy of this report. Any liability on the part of Real Property Scan is strictly limited to a refund of the amount paid. No claim is made for the actual existence of toxins at any site. This report does not constitute a legal opinion.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

Oil/Gas Pipelines/Electrical Transmission Lines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines and electrical transmission lines.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

© 2001 Geographic Data Technology, Inc., Rel. 07/2001. This product contains proprietary and confidential property of Geographic Data Technology, Inc. Unauthorized use, including copying for other than testing and standard backup procedures, of this product is expressly prohibited.

GEOCHECK[®] - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

KROME, FLORIDA
KROME AVENUE/TAMIAMI TRAIL
MIAMI, FL 33185

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	25.755199 - 25° 45' 18.7"
Longitude (West):	80.488800 - 80° 29' 19.7"
Universal Transverse Mercator:	Zone 17
UTM X (Meters):	551266.6
UTM Y (Meters):	2848512.2

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum has been developed to assist the environmental professional with the collection of physical setting source information in accordance with ASTM 1527-00, Section 7.2.3. Section 7.2.3 requires that a current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (or equivalent, such as the USGS Digital Elevation Model) be reviewed. It also requires that one or more additional physical setting sources be sought when (1) conditions have been identified in which hazardous substances or petroleum products are likely to migrate to or from the property, and (2) more information than is provided in the current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map (or equivalent) is generally obtained, pursuant to local good commercial or customary practice, to assess the impact of migration of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property. Such additional physical setting sources generally include information about the topographic, hydrologic, hydrogeologic, and geologic characteristics of a site, and wells in the area.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principle investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata. EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH THIS SITE

Target Property: 2425080-G4 HIALEAH SW, FL
Source: USGS 7.5 min quad index

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHIC GRADIENT AT TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property: Undeterminable

Source: General Topographic Gradient has been determined from the USGS 1 Degree Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

<u>Target Property County</u> DADE, FL	<u>FEMA Flood Electronic Data</u> YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map
Flood Plain Panel at Target Property:	12025C0165J / CWPP
Additional Panels in search area:	12025C0150J / CWNP

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

<u>NWI Quad at Target Property</u> HIALEAH SW	<u>NWI Electronic Data Coverage</u> YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map
--	---

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data*:

Search Radius: 2.0 miles
Status: Not found

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 2.000 Miles.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>	<u>GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW</u>
Not Reported		

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

Era: Cenozoic
System: Quaternary
Series: Pleistocene
Code: Qp (decoded above as Era, System & Series)

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Stratified Sequence

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Component Name: LAUDERHILL

Soil Surface Texture: muck

Hydrologic Group: Class B/D - Drained/undrained hydrology class of soils that can be drained and are classified.

Soil Drainage Class: Very poorly. Soils are wet to the surface most of the time. Depth to water table is less than 1 foot, or is ponded.

Hydric Status: Soil meets the requirements for a hydric soil.

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: HIGH

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 20 inches

Depth to Bedrock Max: > 40 inches

Soil Layer Information								
	Boundary			Classification				
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil	Permeability Rate (in/hr)	Soil Reaction (pH)	
1	0 inches	31 inches	muck	Not reported	Highly organic soils, Peat.	Max: 20.00 Min: 6.00	Max: 7.80 Min: 5.60	
2	31 inches	35 inches	unweathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 20.00 Min: 2.00	Max: 0.00 Min: 0.00	

OTHER SOIL TYPES IN AREA

Based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data, the following additional subordinator soil types may appear within the general area of target property.

Soil Surface Textures: No Other Soil Types

Surficial Soil Types: No Other Soil Types

Shallow Soil Types: No Other Soil Types

Deeper Soil Types: weathered bedrock

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

According to ASTM E 1527-00, Section 7.2.2, "one or more additional state or local sources of environmental records may be checked, in the discretion of the environmental professional, to enhance and supplement federal and state sources... Factors to consider in determining which local or additional state records, if any, should be checked include (1) whether they are reasonably ascertainable, (2) whether they are sufficiently useful, accurate, and complete in light of the objective of the records review (see 7.1.1), and (3) whether they are obtained, pursuant to local, good commercial or customary practice." One of the record sources listed in Section 7.2.2 is water well information. Water well information can be used to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact groundwater flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)</u>
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
A1	254534080285401	1/2 - 1 Mile NE
4	254540080284401	1/2 - 1 Mile NE
B5	254550080284401	1/2 - 1 Mile NE
C6	254539080300604	1/2 - 1 Mile WNW
C7	254539080300602	1/2 - 1 Mile WNW
C8	254539080300603	1/2 - 1 Mile WNW
C9	254539080300601	1/2 - 1 Mile WNW
B10	254556080284701	1/2 - 1 Mile NE
B11	254556080284401	1/2 - 1 Mile NE

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

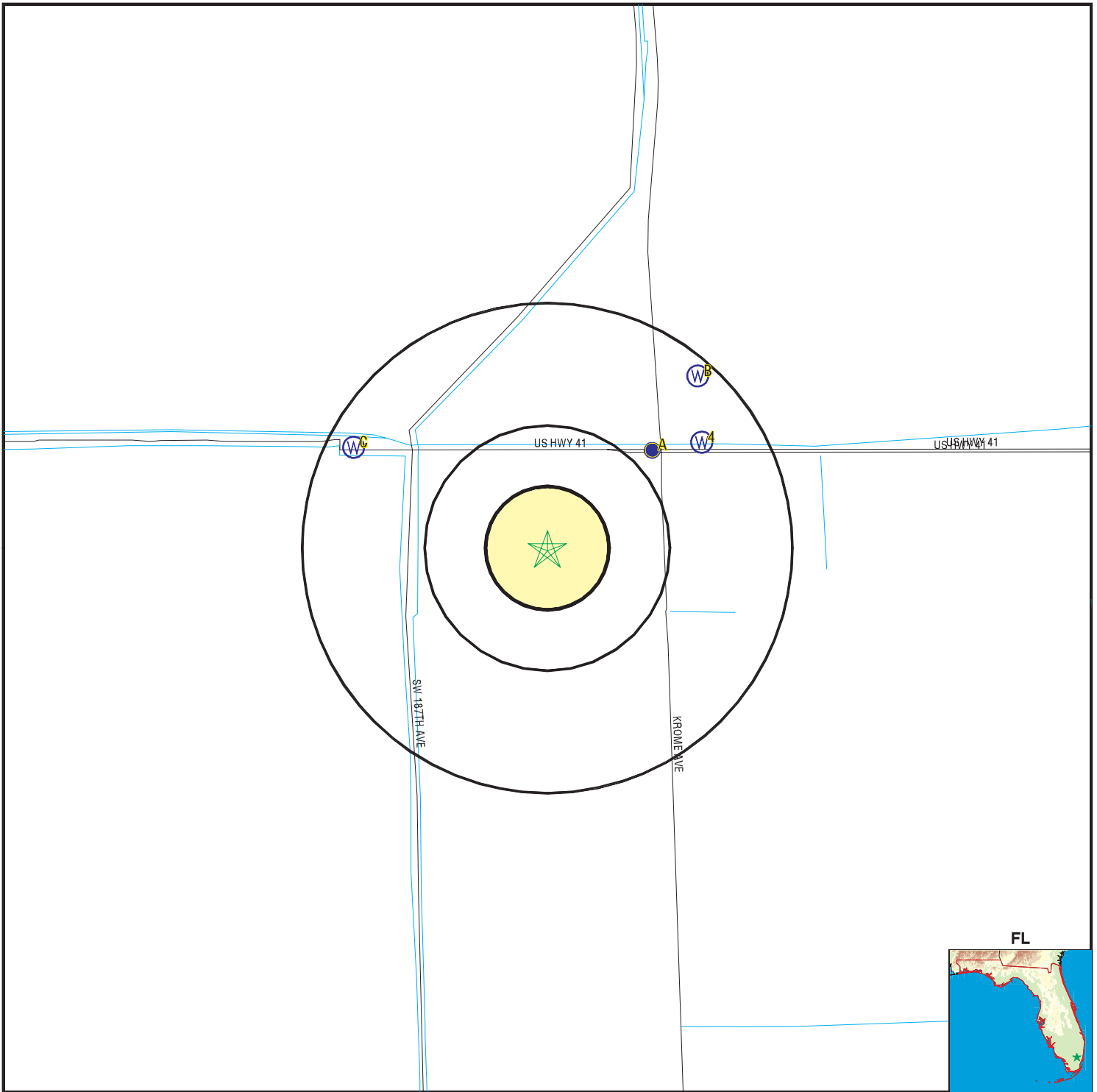
<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
A2	FL4134359	1/2 - 1 Mile NE

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
A3	S0000003482	1/2 - 1 Mile NE

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 793647.1s



- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
- Cluster of Multiple Icons

- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Closest Hydrogeological Data
- Sink holes



No contour lines were detected within this map area.

TARGET PROPERTY:	Krome, Florida	CUSTOMER:	The Louis Berger Group
ADDRESS:	Krome Avenue/Tamiami Trail	CONTACT:	Melissa Bird
CITY/STATE/ZIP:	Miami FL 33185	INQUIRY #:	793647.1s
LAT/LONG:	25.7552 / 80.4888	DATE:	June 05, 2002 3:03 pm

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

A1
NE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FED USGS 254534080285401

BASIC WELL DATA

Site Type:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Year Constructed:	Not Reported	County:	Dade
Altitude:	8.86 ft.	State:	Florida
Well Depth:	200.00 ft.	Topographic Setting:	Not Reported
Depth to Water Table:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Site:	Not Reported
Date Measured:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Water:	Not Reported

A2
NE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FRDS PWS FL4134359

PWS ID:	FL4134359	PWS Status:	Not Reported
Date Initiated:	Not Reported	Date Deactivated:	Not Reported
PWS Name:	KROME AVE NO PROCESSING CENTER 18201 S.W. 12TH STREET HOMESTEAD, FL 33194		

Addressee / Facility: System Owner/Responsible Party
 MR. WALTER CADMAN
 18201 S. W. 12TH ST.
 MIAMI, FL 33194

Facility Latitude:	25 45 40.0000	Facility Longitude:	80 29 0.0000
City Served:	Not Reported	Population:	280
Treatment Class:	Treated		

PWS currently has or had major violation(s) or enforcement: Yes

Violations information not reported.

ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	KROME AVE NO PROCESSING CE		
Violation Type:	Max Contaminant Level, Monthly (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	1999-01-01 - 1999-01-31	Analytical Value:	0000000.000000000
Violation ID:	99V0001	Enforcement ID:	99E0003
Enforcement Date:	1999-01-06	Enf. Action:	State Boil Water Order
System Name:	KROME AVE NO PROCESSING CE		
Violation Type:	Max Contaminant Level, Monthly (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	1999-01-01 - 1999-01-31	Analytical Value:	0000000.000000000
Violation ID:	99V0001	Enforcement ID:	99E0002
Enforcement Date:	1999-01-06	Enf. Action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice
System Name:	KROME AVE NO PROCESSING CE		
Violation Type:	Max Contaminant Level, Monthly (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	1999-01-01 - 1999-01-31	Analytical Value:	0000000.000000000
Violation ID:	99V0001	Enforcement ID:	99E0001
Enforcement Date:	1999-01-06	Enf. Action:	State Public Notif Received

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

A3
NE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FL WELLS S0000003482

Well ID:	254541080285301		
County:	DADE		
Agency:	Not Reported		
Info Source:	FL State		
Owner:	Not Reported		
Mailing Address:	Not Reported		
	Not Reported		
Telephone:	Not Reported		
Contact:	Not Reported		
Contact Address:	Not Reported		
	Not Reported		
Contact Tel:	Not Reported		
Well Status:	Not Reported		
Well Type:	Not Reported		
Well Name:	Not Reported		
Station subregion:	0		
Station Alias:	C-4 CANAL AT KROME AVE.		
Water Body Type:	LAKE	Water Body:	C-4 CANAL
USGS Hydrologic Unit:	SOUTHEAST FLORIDA COAST		
DER Well ID:	Not Reported	Water Mgmt District:	SOUTH FLORIDA
Ecosystem Mgmt Area:	South Florida	DEP District:	Southeast district - West Palm Beach
Surface Water Class:	Not Reported	Outstanding FL waterbody:	Not Reported
FDEP Bio. monitoring site:	Not Reported	USGS Site ID:	Not Reported
Location Method:	Manual Map Interpolation		
Datum:	N		
Latitude:	254541.0	Longitude:	802853.0
Drill Date:	Not Reported	Construction Method:	Not Reported
Lift Type:	Not Reported	Well Finish:	Not Reported
Total Depth:	Not Reported	Casing Depth:	Not Reported
Screen Beginning:	Not Reported	Screen End:	Not Reported
Screen Diameter:	Not Reported	Screen Material:	Not Reported
Case Diameter:	Not Reported	Casing Material:	Y
Geophysical Log Avail.?:	Not Reported	Drillers Log Available?:	Not Reported
Hydraulic Data Available?:	Not Reported		
Lithologic Log Available?:	Not Reported	Generic Casing Material:	Not Reported
Land Surface Elevation:	Not Reported	Measuring Point Elev.:	Not Reported
Lead weight used:	Unknown	Sampling block well in:	Not Reported
Township grid cell:	0	Confining layer present:	Not Reported
Aquifer Top Elevation:	Not Reported	Aquifer Base Elevation:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	Not Reported		
USGS Subaquifer Code:	Not Reported		
Comments:	Not Reported		
Sampling Type:	Not Reported		

4
NE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FED USGS 254540080284401

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

BASIC WELL DATA

Site Type:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Year Constructed:	Not Reported	County:	Dade
Altitude:	5.70 ft.	State:	Florida
Well Depth:	30.60 ft.	Topographic Setting:	Not Reported
Depth to Water Table:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Site:	Test
Date Measured:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Water:	Not Reported

**B5
NE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher**

FED USGS 254550080284401

BASIC WELL DATA

Site Type:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Year Constructed:	Not Reported	County:	Dade
Altitude:	6.00 ft.	State:	Florida
Well Depth:	33.30 ft.	Topographic Setting:	Not Reported
Depth to Water Table:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Site:	Test
Date Measured:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Water:	Not Reported

**C6
WNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher**

FED USGS 254539080300604

BASIC WELL DATA

Site Type:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Year Constructed:	1983	County:	Dade
Altitude:	99.00 ft.	State:	Florida
Well Depth:	130.00 ft.	Topographic Setting:	Flat surface
Depth to Water Table:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Site:	Observation
Date Measured:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Water:	Unused

**C7
WNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher**

FED USGS 254539080300602

BASIC WELL DATA

Site Type:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Year Constructed:	1983	County:	Dade
Altitude:	99.00 ft.	State:	Florida
Well Depth:	30.00 ft.	Topographic Setting:	Flat surface
Depth to Water Table:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Site:	Observation
Date Measured:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Water:	Unused

**C8
WNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher**

FED USGS 254539080300603

BASIC WELL DATA

Site Type:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Year Constructed:	1983	County:	Dade
Altitude:	99.00 ft.	State:	Florida
Well Depth:	73.00 ft.	Topographic Setting:	Flat surface
Depth to Water Table:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Site:	Observation
Date Measured:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Water:	Unused

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

C9
WNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FED USGS 254539080300601

BASIC WELL DATA

Site Type:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Year Constructed:	1983	County:	Dade
Altitude:	99.00 ft.	State:	Florida
Well Depth:	186.00 ft.	Topographic Setting:	Flat surface
Depth to Water Table:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Site:	Test
Date Measured:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Water:	Unused

B10
NE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FED USGS 254556080284701

BASIC WELL DATA

Site Type:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Year Constructed:	Not Reported	County:	Dade
Altitude:	6.00 ft.	State:	Florida
Well Depth:	57.00 ft.	Topographic Setting:	Not Reported
Depth to Water Table:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Site:	Test
Date Measured:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Water:	Not Reported

B11
NE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FED USGS 254556080284401

BASIC WELL DATA

Site Type:	Single well, other than collector or Ranney type		
Year Constructed:	Not Reported	County:	Dade
Altitude:	5.70 ft.	State:	Florida
Well Depth:	59.00 ft.	Topographic Setting:	Not Reported
Depth to Water Table:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Site:	Observation
Date Measured:	Not Reported	Prim. Use of Water:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

Federal EPA Radon Zone for DADE County: 2

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
 : Zone 2 indoor average level \geq 2 pCi/L and \leq 4 pCi/L.
 : Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

DADE COUNTY, FL

Number of sites tested: 156

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area	1.020 pCi/L	91%	9%	0%
Basement	0.910 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW^R Information System

Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit

Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the national Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORD SOURCES

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-260-2805

Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-260-2805

Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: In November 1971 the United States Geological Survey (USGS) implemented a national water resource information tracking system. This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on more than 900,000 wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

STATE RECORDS

Florida Wetlands Data: This data was obtained by EDR from the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) of U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in 1994. Data depicts wetland areas as defined by NWI.

Florida Water Well and Sample Database

Source: FL Department of Environmental Protection, Groundwater Quality Monitoring

Florida St. Johns River District Well Data

Source: St. Johns River Water Management District

Telephone: 904-329-4500

Florida Southwest District Water Use Data

Source: Southwest Water Management District

Telephone: 904-796-7211

Florida Well Construction Permitting System: Water Well Locations in Northwest Florida Water Management District

Source: Northwest Florida Water Management District

Telephone: 904-539-5999

Florida Sinkholes

Source: Department of Environmental Protection, Geological Survey

The sinkhole data was gathered by the Florida Sinkhole Research Institute, University of Florida.

RADON

Area Radon Information: The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones: Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

OTHER

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater

Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[This page intentionally left blank.]

**APPENDIX E:
ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS**

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY PERMIT

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

AGREEMENT

FOR

CLASS IV WETLANDS PERMIT

United States Immigration and Naturalization Service
INS Krome North Processing Center Expansion

Suite 400
33 S.W. 2nd Avenue
Miami, Florida 33130
372-6585

PERMIT NO. FW 94-015

DATE ISSUED: 2-3-97

EXPIRATION DATE: 2-3-99

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. The maximum area of the property that may be filled for site development is 7.0 acres. NO ADDITIONAL FILL BEYOND THE LIMITS OF THIS AREA IS AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS PERMIT.
2. The fill material shall consist of clean fill (soil, rock, sand, marl, clay, stone and concrete rubble). No trash, garbage, wood, asphalt, roofing materials, tires, metals, cleared vegetation, building debris, or similar materials are allowed to be used as fill. EVIDENCE THAT IMPROPER FILL MATERIAL HAS BEEN USED ON YOUR PROPERTY SHALL RESULT IN THE REVOCATION OF THIS PERMIT AND THE IMMEDIATE FILING OF AN ENFORCEMENT ACTION AGAINST YOU.
3. There shall be no placement of fill material, including muck, in the dry retention area unless written approval is obtained from the South Florida Water Management District or the DERM Water Control Section stating that the additional fill is approvable in the on-site stormwater retention area.
4. The work authorized by this permit shall conform with the description on page 2 of this permit and shall be performed in accordance with the plans entitled "Proposed INS Expansion Area Plan" prepared by Pistorino and Alam and dated May 1996.
5. The work authorized by this permit shall conform with the description on sheet 2 of this permit and shall be performed in accordance with the plans entitled "Proposed INS Expansion Area Plan" prepared by Pistorino and Alam and dated May 1996.
6. The Permittee agrees that in compensation for project impacts, including the 3.0 acre stormwater retention area, the Permittee shall provide \$250,000.00 to the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) for acquisition, restoration, and management of environmentally sensitive wetlands within the Pennsuko wetlands of Dade County, Florida. The Permittee shall provide this amount to the SFWMD within sixty (60) days of permit issuance.
7. Upon the completion of the mitigation payment, referenced in special condition number 6, the Permittee shall be relieved of any further obligation to provide wetland mitigation for the project.
8. The Immigration and Naturalization Service shall not plant or allow the establishment of any of the following exotic tree species on the subject property or in the dry retention area:

- A. Melaleuca quinquenervia (Punk Tree)
- B. Casuarina spp. (Australian Pines)
- C. Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian Pepper)
- D. Bischofia javanica (Bishopwood)
- E. Ricinus communis (Castor Bean)
- F. Ardisia elliptica (humilis) (Shoebuttan Ardisia)
- G. Cestrum diurnum (Day Jasmine)
- H. Cupaniopsis anacardioides (Carrotwood)
- I. Acacia auriculiformis (earleaf acacia)
- J. Adenantha pavonia (red sandlewood)
- K. Albizia lebeck (woman's tongue)
- L. Colubrina asiatica (lather.leaf)
- M. Dalbergia sisoo (sissoo)
- N. Ficus altissima (banyan tree)
- O. Ficus bengalensis
- P. Ficus beniamina (weeping fig)
- Q. Ficus elastica (Indian rubber tree)
- R. Ficus microcarpa (laurel fig)
- S. Flacourtia indica (governor's plum)
- T. Hibiscus tiliaceus (mahoe)
- U. Jasminum dichotomum (gold coast jasmine)
- V. Jasminum fluminense (jasmine)
- W. Leucaena leucocephala (lead tree)
- X. Mimosa pigra (catclaw mimosa)
- Y. Merremia tuberosa (wood rose)
- Z. Neyraudia reynaudiana (cane grass)
- AA. Schefflera actinophylla (schefflera)
- BB. Solanum viarum (tropical soda apple)
- CC. Thespesia populnea (seaside mahoe)

If any of the above listed exotic tree species currently exist on the subject property, the Permittee shall within 90 days of commencement of work remove and dispose of them using a method approved by this department. Please contact Dade County DERM for more information regarding the disposal of exotic species.

- 9. Adequate turbidity controls shall be used so that any discharge or run-off to any surrounding wetland area does not exceed 29 N.T.U.'s above natural background, beyond a fifty (50) foot radius of the project area which would violate Section 24-54(3) of the Metropolitan Dade County Code and Chapter 17-302.510(3) of the Florida Administrative Code. Turbidity shall be monitored visually by the Permittee.
- 10. The Permittee is advised that this Permit Agreement shall remain in effect for 2 years from the date of issuance.

11. Dade County Environmental Resources Management shall be notified a minimum of one week prior to the commencement of work.
12. The subject property is located in an area subject to frequent and regular flooding and the area receives only limited flood protection. Neither the South Florida Water Management District nor Dade County have any plans to provide additional drainage or flood protection to the area in the future. Issuance of this permit does not constitute a guarantee or promise to the property owner that their property shall, in any way, be free from flood damage.
13. No certificate of completion shall be issued to the applicant unless all specific conditions of this permit agreement are met.
14. The time allotted to complete the work for which this permit was issued shall be limited to the period stipulated on the permit unless the permit holder requests in writing an extension of time from the Department at least thirty (30) days prior to the time of permit expiration. Applications for extensions of time which are not timely filed pursuant to Section 24-58.9(B)(2) shall be returned to the applicant.
15. During construction, no soil, vehicles or heavy equipment, fill, building materials, construction debris, dead vegetation or any other materials shall be placed, stored or deposited in the adjacent wetland areas surrounding the subject property permitted by Class IV Permit FW 94-015.
16. There shall be no disruption of soil, rock formations or plants within the adjacent wetland areas surrounding the subject property permitted by Class IV Permit FW 94-015.
17. Failure to comply with these conditions may result in the revocation of this permit.

I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I AM FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL WORK AUTHORIZED UNDER THIS PERMIT AGREEMENT AND AGREE TO TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENSURING ADHERENCE TO ALL CONDITIONS, LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS PERMIT AGREEMENT. I FURTHER AGREE TO ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACTIONS OF ALL MY EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, PERSONS UNDER DIRECT OR INDIRECT CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATION TO ME WITH RESPECT TO THE WORK AUTHORIZED HEREIN. I FURTHER AGREE TO ENSURE THAT ALL SUCH EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, AND PERSONS SHALL ABIDE BY ALL CONDITIONS, LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS PERMIT.

Permittee(s):



Richard J. Diefenbeck, Director
Headquarters, Facilities and
Engineering

Date:

1/29/97

6. Total Amount of Performance Bond Required: N/A

7. Agencies other than the Department of Environmental Resources Management from which Approval may be Necessary (as checked):

- South Florida Water Management District
- Dade County Public Works Department
- Dade County Planning, Development and Regulation Department
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
- State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Recommended:

W. Spuella
Upland and Freshwater Resources Section

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA has caused this Permit Agreement to be executed in its name by the Director of Environmental Resources Management, and the Permittee has caused this Permit Agreement to be executed in his/her name.

WHEN THE PERMITTEE IS AN INDIVIDUAL

Witnesses

Owner

_____SIGN
_____DATE

WHEN THE PERMITTEE IS A GOVERNMENT AGENCY

By: *R. Diefenbeck*
Richard J. Diefenbeck, Director
Headquarters, Facilities and Engineering
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Date: 1/29/97

(AFFIX SEAL)

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Issued On: 2-3-97

By: *Michael Spivello*
Director or his Designee

THE ISSUANCE OF THIS PERMIT DOES NOT RELIEVE THE PERMITTEE FROM OBTAINING ALL REQUIRED FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PERMITS.

[This page intentionally left blank.]

**SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANGEMENT DISTRICT
PERMIT**



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

CON 24

Permit No. 13-01005-P

April 15, 1997

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICES
(KROME NORTH SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER EXPANSION)
425 I STREET, N.E. (ROOM 2003)
WASHINGTON, DC 20536

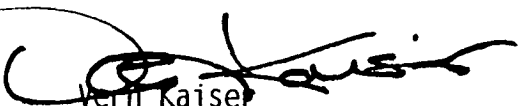
Dear Permittee:

Enclosed is your Permit as authorized by the Governing Board of the South Florida Water Management District at its meeting on 04/10/97.

Special Conditions to your Permit require reports to be filed with this District. Please read these Conditions and use the enclosed form(s), as applicable, for your submittal of these required reports.

It is requested that you read your Permit thoroughly and understand its contents and conditions. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Sincerely,


Vera M. Carter
Deputy Clerk
Regulation Department

Enclosures

Governing Board:

Frank Williamson, Jr., Chairman
Eugene K. Pettis, Vice Chairman
Mitchell W. Berger

Vera M. Carter
William E. Graham
William Hammond

Richard A. Wacheck
Michael D. Minton
Miriam Singer

Samuel E. Poole III, Executive Director
Michael Slayton, Deputy Executive Director

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 24680, West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4680

97 APR 14 PM 2:03
RECEIVED
FACILITIES & ENGINEERING



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT NO. 13-01005-P

Form #0145
Rev 08/95

DATE ISSUED: APRIL 10, 1997

**PERMITTEE: U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICES
(KROME NORTH SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER EXPANSION)
425 I STREET, N.E., (ROOM 2003)
WASHINGTON, DC 20536**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: AUTHORIZATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO SERVE A 10.00 ACRE INSTITUTIONAL PROJECT TO BE KNOWN AS KROME-NORTH SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER LOCATED IN DADE COUNTY.

PROJECT LOCATION: DADE COUNTY, SECTION: 12 TWP: 54S RGE: 38E

This Permit is issued pursuant to Application No. 960823-10, dated August 15, 1996. Permittee agrees to hold and save the South Florida Water Management District and its successors harmless from any and all damages, claims or liabilities which may arise by reason of the construction, operation, maintenance or use of activities authorized by this Permit. This Permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 373, Part IV Florida Statutes (F.S.), and the Operating Agreement Concerning Regulation Under Part IV, Chapter 373 F.S. between South Florida Water Management District and the Department of Environmental Protection. Issuance of this Permit constitutes certification of compliance with state water quality standards where necessary pursuant to Section 401, Public Law 92-500, 33 USC Section 1341, unless this Permit is issued pursuant to the net improvement provisions of Subsections 373.414(1)(b), F.S., or as otherwise stated herein.

This Permit may be transferred pursuant to the appropriate provisions of Chapter 373, F.S., and Sections 40B-1.6107(1) and (2), and 40B-4.351(1), (2), and (4), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

This Permit may be revoked, suspended, or modified at any time pursuant to the appropriate provisions of Chapter 373, F.S. and Sections 40B-4.351(1), (2), and (4), F.A.C.

This Permit shall be subject to the General Conditions set forth in Rule 40B-4.381, F.A.C., unless waived or modified by Governing Board. The Application, and the Surface Water Management Staff Review Summary of the Application, including all conditions, and all plans and specifications incorporated by reference, are a part of this Permit. All activities authorized by this Permit shall be implemented as set forth in the plans, specifications, and performance criteria as set forth and incorporated in the Surface Water Management Staff Review Summary. Within 30 days after completion of construction of the permitted activity, the Permittee shall submit a written statement of completion and certification by a registered professional engineer or other appropriate individual, pursuant to the appropriate provisions of Chapter 373, F.S., and Sections 40B-4.361 and 40B-4.381, F.A.C.

In the event the property is sold or otherwise conveyed, the Permittee will remain liable for compliance with this Permit until transfer is approved by the District pursuant to Rule 40B-1.6107, F.A.C.

SPECIAL AND GENERAL CONDITIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
SEE PAGES 2-2 OF 5 - 11 SPECIAL CONDITIONS.
SEE PAGES 3-5 OF 5 - 19 GENERAL CONDITIONS.

FILED WITH THE CLERK OF THE SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT BY ITS, GOVERNING BOARD

ON 4-11-97
BY [Signature]
DEPUTY CLERK

By [Signature]
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. MINIMUM BUILDING FLOOR ELEVATION: 10.3 FEET NGVD.
2. MINIMUM ROAD CROWN ELEVATION: 8.5 FEET NGVD.
3. THE PERMITTEE SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CORRECTION OF ANY EROSION, SHOALING OR WATER QUALITY PROBLEMS THAT RESULT FROM THE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION OF THE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.
4. MEASURES SHALL BE TAKEN DURING CONSTRUCTION TO INSURE THAT SEDIMENTATION AND/OR TURBIDITY PROBLEMS ARE NOT CREATED IN THE RECEIVING WATER.
5. THE DISTRICT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REQUIRE THAT ADDITIONAL WATER QUALITY TREATMENT METHODS BE INCORPORATED INTO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM IF SUCH MEASURES ARE SHOWN TO BE NECESSARY.
6. FACILITIES OTHER THAN THOSE STATED HEREIN SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT AN APPROVED MODIFICATION OF THIS PERMIT.
7. OPERATION OF THE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF U.S. IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICES.
8. SILT SCREENS, HAY BALES OR OTHER SUCH SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE UTILIZED DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE SELECTED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED LANDWARD OF THE UPLAND BUFFER ZONES AROUND ALL PROTECTED WETLANDS. ALL AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED AND VEGETATED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION TO PREVENT EROSION INTO THE WETLANDS AND UPLAND BUFFER ZONES.
9. THE SFWMD RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REQUIRE REMEDIAL MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE PERMITTEE IF WETLAND AND/OR UPLAND MONITORING OR OTHER INFORMATION DEMONSTRATES THAT ADVERSE IMPACTS TO PROTECTED, CONSERVED, INCORPORATED OR MITIGATED WETLANDS OR UPLANDS HAVE OCCURRED DUE TO PROJECT RELATED ACTIVITIES.
10. ANY FUTURE CHANGES IN LAND USE OR TREATMENT OF WETLANDS AND/OR UPLAND BUFFER/COMPENSATION AREAS MAY REQUIRE A SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT PERMIT MODIFICATION AND ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW BY DISTRICT STAFF. PRIOR TO THE PERMITTEE INSTITUTING ANY FUTURE CHANGES NOT AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL NOTIFY THE SFWMD OF SUCH INTENTIONS FOR A DETERMINATION OF ANY NECESSARY PERMIT MODIFICATIONS.
11. WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS OF RECEIPT OF DISTRICT INVOICE, THE APPLICANT SHALL SUBMIT \$250,000 TO THE DISTRICT WETLAND MITIGATION FUND (FUND 211), FOR ACQUISITION, ENHANCEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF WETLANDS WITHIN THE PENNSUCO WETLAND AREA OF DADE COUNTY (\$125,000 FOR ACQUISITION, \$100,000 FOR INITIAL ENHANCEMENT AND \$25,000 FOR PERPETUAL MANAGEMENT). THIS PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. ALL ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AS SET FORTH IN THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA AS APPROVED BY THIS PERMIT. ANY DEVIATION FROM THE PERMITTED ACTIVITY AND THE CONDITIONS FOR UNDERTAKING THAT ACTIVITY SHALL CONSTITUTE A VIOLATION OF THIS PERMIT AND PART IV, CHAPTER 373, F.S.
2. THIS PERMIT OR A COPY THEREOF, COMPLETE WITH ALL CONDITIONS, ATTACHMENTS, EXHIBITS, AND MODIFICATIONS SHALL BE KEPT AT THE WORK SITE OF THE PERMITTED ACTIVITY. THE COMPLETE PERMIT SHALL BE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW AT THE WORK SITE UPON REQUEST BY THE DISTRICT STAFF. THE PERMITTEE SHALL REQUIRE THE CONTRACTOR TO REVIEW THE COMPLETE PERMIT PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACTIVITY AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT.
3. ACTIVITIES APPROVED BY THIS PERMIT SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN A MANNER WHICH DOES NOT CAUSE VIOLATIONS OF STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. THE PERMITTEE SHALL IMPLEMENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR EROSION AND POLLUTION CONTROL TO PREVENT VIOLATION OF STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED PRIOR TO AND DURING CONSTRUCTION, AND PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN 7 DAYS OF ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. TURBIDITY BARRIERS SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED AT ALL LOCATIONS WHERE THE POSSIBILITY OF TRANSFERRING SUSPENDED SOLIDS INTO THE RECEIVING WATERBODY EXISTS DUE TO THE PERMITTED WORK. TURBIDITY BARRIERS SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE AT ALL LOCATIONS UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND SOILS ARE STABILIZED AND VEGETATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. ALL PRACTICES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES AND SPECIFICATIONS DESCRIBED IN CHAPTER 6 OF THE FLORIDA LAND DEVELOPMENT MANUAL; A GUIDE TO SOUND LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT (DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION, 1988), INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN RULE 40E-4.091, F.A.C. UNLESS A PROJECT-SPECIFIC EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN IS APPROVED AS PART OF THE PERMIT. THEREAFTER THE PERMITTEE SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE BARRIERS. THE PERMITTEE SHALL CORRECT ANY EROSION OR SHOALING THAT CAUSES ADVERSE IMPACTS TO THE WATER RESOURCES.
4. THE PERMITTEE SHALL NOTIFY THE DISTRICT OF THE ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION START DATE WITHIN 30 DAYS OF THE DATE THAT THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED. AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITY AUTHORIZED BY THIS PERMIT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL SUBMIT TO THE DISTRICT AN ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT CONSTRUCTION COMMENCEMENT NOTICE FORM NO. 0960 INDICATING THE ACTUAL START DATE AND THE EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE.
5. WHEN THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION WILL EXCEED ONE YEAR, THE PERMITTEE SHALL SUBMIT CONSTRUCTION STATUS REPORTS TO THE DISTRICT ON AN ANNUAL BASIS UTILIZING AN ANNUAL STATUS REPORT FORM. STATUS REPORT FORMS SHALL BE SUBMITTED THE FOLLOWING JUNE OF EACH YEAR.
6. WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE PERMITTED ACTIVITY, THE PERMITTEE SHALL SUBMIT A WRITTEN STATEMENT OF COMPLETION AND CERTIFICATION BY A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER OR OTHER APPROPRIATE INDIVIDUAL AS AUTHORIZED BY LAW, UTILIZING THE SUPPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION/CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION FORM NO. 0881. THE STATEMENT OF COMPLETION AND CERTIFICATION SHALL BE BASED ON ONSITE OBSERVATION OF CONSTRUCTION OR REVIEW OF ASBUILT DRAWINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING IF THE WORK WAS COMPLETED IN COMPLIANCE WITH PERMITTED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. THIS SUBMITTAL SHALL SERVE TO NOTIFY THE DISTRICT THAT THE SYSTEM IS READY FOR INSPECTION. ADDITIONALLY, IF DEVIATION FROM THE APPROVED DRAWINGS ARE DISCOVERED DURING THE CERTIFICATION

PROCESS, THE CERTIFICATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A COPY OF THE APPROVED PERMIT DRAWINGS WITH DEVIATIONS NOTED. BOTH THE ORIGINAL AND REVISED SPECIFICATIONS MUST BE CLEARLY SHOWN. THE PLANS MUST BE CLEARLY LABELED AS "ASBUILT" OR "RECORD" DRAWING. ALL SURVEYED DIMENSIONS AND ELEVATIONS SHALL BE CERTIFIED BY A REGISTERED SURVEYOR.

7. THE OPERATION PHASE OF THIS PERMIT SHALL NOT BECOME EFFECTIVE: UNTIL THE PERMITTEE HAS COMPLIED WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF CONDITION (6) ABOVE, HAS SUBMITTED A REQUEST FOR CONVERSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT FROM CONSTRUCTION PHASE TO OPERATION PHASE, FORM NO.0920; THE DISTRICT DETERMINES THE SYSTEM TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PERMITTED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS; AND THE ENTITY APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 9.0 AND 10.0 OF THE BASIS OF REVIEW FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT APPLICATIONS WITHIN THE SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - AUGUST 1995, ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM. THE PERMIT SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED TO SUCH APPROVED OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ENTITY UNTIL THE OPERATION PHASE OF THE PERMIT BECOMES EFFECTIVE. FOLLOWING INSPECTION AND APPROVAL OF THE PERMITTED SYSTEM BY THE DISTRICT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL INITIATE TRANSFER OF THE PERMIT TO THE APPROVED RESPONSIBLE OPERATING ENTITY IF DIFFERENT FROM THE PERMITTEE. UNTIL THE PERMIT IS TRANSFERRED PURSUANT TO SECTION 40E-1.6107, F.A.C., THE PERMITTEE SHALL BE LIABLE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE PERMIT.
8. EACH PHASE OR INDEPENDENT PORTION OF THE PERMITTED SYSTEM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERMITTED PLANS AND PERMIT CONDITIONS PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF THE PERMITTED USE OF SITE INFRASTRUCTURE LOCATED WITHIN THE AREA SERVED BY THAT PORTION OR PHASE OF THE SYSTEM. EACH PHASE OR INDEPENDENT PORTION OF THE SYSTEM MUST BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERMITTED PLANS AND PERMIT CONDITIONS PRIOR TO TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PHASE OR PORTION OF THE SYSTEM TO A LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ENTITY.
9. FOR THOSE SYSTEMS THAT WILL BE OPERATED OR MAINTAINED BY AN ENTITY THAT WILL REQUIRE AN EASEMENT OR DEED RESTRICTION IN ORDER TO ENABLE THAT ENTITY TO OPERATE OR MAINTAIN THE SYSTEM IN CONFORMANCE WITH THIS PERMIT, SUCH EASEMENT OR DEED RESTRICTION MUST BE RECORDED IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND SUBMITTED TO THE DISTRICT ALONG WITH ANY OTHER FINAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DOCUMENTS REQUIRED BY SECTIONS 9.0 AND 10.0 OF THE BASIS OF REVIEW FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMIT APPLICATIONS WITHIN THE SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT - AUGUST 1995, PRIOR TO LOT OR UNIT SALES OR PRIOR TO THE COMPLETION OF THE SYSTEM, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST. OTHER DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND AUTHORITY OF THE OPERATING ENTITY MUST BE FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE WHERE APPROPRIATE. FOR THOSE SYSTEMS WHICH ARE PROPOSED TO BE MAINTAINED BY THE COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL ENTITIES, FINAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DOCUMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT WHEN MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENTITY. FAILURE TO SUBMIT THE APPROPRIATE FINAL DOCUMENTS WILL RESULT IN THE PERMITTEE REMAINING LIABLE FOR CARRYING OUT MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF THE PERMITTED SYSTEM AND ANY OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS.
10. SHOULD ANY OTHER REGULATORY AGENCY REQUIRE CHANGES TO THE PERMITTED SYSTEM, THE PERMITTEE SHALL NOTIFY THE DISTRICT IN WRITING OF THE CHANGES PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION SO THAT A DETERMINATION CAN BE MADE WHETHER A PERMIT MODIFICATION IS REQUIRED.
11. THIS PERMIT DOES NOT ELIMINATE THE NECESSITY TO OBTAIN ANY REQUIRED FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND SPECIAL DISTRICT AUTHORIZATIONS PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY ACTIVITY APPROVED BY THIS PERMIT. THIS PERMIT DOES NOT CONVEY TO THE PERMITTEE OR CREATE IN THE PERMITTEE ANY PROPERTY RIGHT, OR ANY INTEREST IN REAL PROPERTY, NOR DOES IT AUTHORIZE ANY ENTRANCE UPON OR ACTIVITIES ON

PROPERTY WHICH IS NOT OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY THE PERMITTEE, OR CONVEY ANY RIGHTS OR PRIVILEGES OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN THE PERMIT AND CHAPTER 40E-4 OR CHAPTER 40E-40, F.A.C.

12. THE PERMITTEE IS HEREBY ADVISED THAT SECTION 253.77, F.S. STATES THAT A PERSON MAY NOT COMMENCE ANY EXCAVATION, CONSTRUCTION, OR OTHER ACTIVITY INVOLVING THE USE OF SOVEREIGN OR OTHER LANDS OF THE STATE, THE TITLE TO WHICH IS VESTED IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND WITHOUT OBTAINING THE REQUIRED LEASE, LICENSE, EASEMENT, OR OTHER FORM OF CONSENT AUTHORIZING THE PROPOSED USE. THEREFORE, THE PERMITTEE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ANY NECESSARY AUTHORIZATIONS FROM THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES PRIOR TO COMMENCING ACTIVITY ON SOVEREIGNTY LANDS OR OTHER STATE-OWNED LANDS.
13. THE PERMITTEE MUST OBTAIN A WATER USE PERMIT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING, UNLESS THE WORK QUALIFIES FOR A GENERAL PERMIT PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION 40E-20.302(4), F.A.C., ALSO KNOWN AS THE "NO NOTICE" RULE.
14. THE PERMITTEE SHALL HOLD AND SAVE THE DISTRICT HARMLESS FROM ANY AND ALL DAMAGES, CLAIMS, OR LIABILITIES WHICH MAY ARISE BY REASON OF THE CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, REMOVAL, ABANDONMENT OR USE OF ANY SYSTEM AUTHORIZED BY THE PERMIT.
15. ANY DELINEATION OF THE EXTENT OF A WETLAND OR OTHER SURFACE WATER SUBMITTED AS PART OF THE PERMIT APPLICATION, INCLUDING PLANS OR OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION, SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED BINDING UNLESS A SPECIFIC CONDITION OF THIS PERMIT OR A FORMAL DETERMINATION UNDER SECTION 373.421(2), F.S., PROVIDES OTHERWISE.
16. THE PERMITTEE SHALL NOTIFY THE DISTRICT IN WRITING WITHIN 30 DAYS OF ANY SALE, CONVEYANCE, OR OTHER TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OR CONTROL OF A PERMITTED SYSTEM OR THE REAL PROPERTY ON WHICH THE PERMITTED SYSTEM IS LOCATED. ALL TRANSFERS OF OWNERSHIP OR TRANSFERS OF A PERMIT ARE SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULES 40E-1.6105 AND 40E-1.6107, F.A.C. THE PERMITTEE TRANSFERRING THE PERMIT SHALL REMAIN LIABLE FOR CORRECTIVE ACTIONS THAT MAY BE REQUIRED AS A RESULT OF ANY VIOLATIONS PRIOR TO THE SALE, CONVEYANCE OR OTHER TRANSFER OF THE SYSTEM.
17. UPON REASONABLE NOTICE TO THE PERMITTEE, DISTRICT AUTHORIZED STAFF WITH PROPER IDENTIFICATION SHALL HAVE PERMISSION TO ENTER, INSPECT, SAMPLE AND TEST THE SYSTEM TO INSURE CONFORMITY WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED BY THE PERMIT.
18. IF HISTORICAL OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTIFACTS ARE DISCOVERED AT ANY TIME ON THE PROJECT SITE, THE PERMITTEE SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE APPROPRIATE DISTRICT SERVICE CENTER.
19. THE PERMITTEE SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE DISTRICT IN WRITING OF ANY PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED INFORMATION THAT IS LATER DISCOVERED TO BE INACCURATE.



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

*Environmental Resource/Surface Water Management Permit
Construction Completion/Construction Certification*

FORM 0881
08/93

TO: SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Field Engineering Division *Please see page 2 of 2

SUBJECT: PERMIT NO. _____ APPLICATION NO. _____
PROJECT NAME: _____ PHASE: _____
LOCATION: COUNTY: _____ S _____ T _____ R _____

The subject surface water management system has been designed, constructed and completed as follows:
(use additional sheets if needed):

Completion Date: _____
Month Day Year

Discharge Structure: PERMITTED EXISTING

Weir Width _____ Crest _____ Width _____ Crest _____

Bleeder Dimensions _____ Invert _____ Dimensions _____ Invert _____

Type _____

Retention/Detention Area:
(if applicable)

ID _____	ID _____	ID _____	ID _____
Size _____	Size _____	Size _____	Size _____
Side Slopes _____	Side Slopes _____	Side Slopes _____	Side Slopes _____
(H:V)	(H:V)	(H:V)	(H:V)

Please indicate the location of the appropriate bench mark(s) used to determine the above information on the record drawings (Reference 40E-4.381(1)(f), Florida Administrative Code). All elevations should be according to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) (Reference 2.9 of the *Basis of Review for Environmental Resource Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District*).

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE DISTRICT OF THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION OF ALL THE COMPONENTS OF THE SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES FOR THE ABOVE REFERENCED PROJECT AND CERTIFY THAT THEY HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN SUBSTANTIAL CONFORMANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS PERMITTED BY THE DISTRICT. [A COPY OF THE APPROVED PERMIT DRAWINGS IS ATTACHED WITH DEVIATIONS NOTED, IF APPLICABLE]. I HEREBY AFFIX MY SEAL THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 19 ____.

Engineer's Signature and Seal

Name (Please Print) FLA. Registration No.

***Projects in the following counties should respond to the corresponding SFWMD Service Center**

**Broward, Dade, Highlands, Martin, Monroe, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie Counties -
Please respond to the West Palm Beach Service Center:**

**SFWMD
Field Engineering Division
P.O. Box 24680
West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4680**

**Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, and Lee Counties - Please respond to the Ft. Myers Service
Center:**

**SFWMD
Field Engineering Division
1342 Colonial Blvd., Suite 81
Ft. Myers, FL 33907**

Orange, Osceola and Polk Counties - Please respond to the Orlando Service Center:

**SFWMD
Field Engineering Division
1756 Orlando Central Parkway
Orlando, FL 32809**



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

*Environmental Resource/Surface Water Management Permit
Annual Status Report for
Surface Water Management System Construction*

FORM 0961
08/95

(Required whenever construction duration exceeds one (1) year)

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Field Engineering Division - *Please see page 2 of 2

PERMIT NO. _____ APPLICATION NO. _____
PROJECT NAME: _____ PHASE: _____

<u>Control Structure(s)</u>	<u>% of Completion</u>	<u>Date of Anticipated Completion</u>	<u>Date of Completion</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Benchmark Description (one per major control structure): _____

<u>SWM Facilities</u>	<u>% of Completion</u>	<u>Date of Anticipated Completion</u>	<u>Date of Completion</u>
Lake(s) _____	_____	_____	_____
Ditch(es)/Swale(s) _____	_____	_____	_____
Exfiltr. Trench _____	_____	_____	_____
Dry Area(s) _____	_____	_____	_____
Berm(s) _____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Print Name Phone Date

Permittee's or Authorized Agent's Signature Title and Company



South Florida Water Management District

3301 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, Florida 33406 • (407) 686-8800 • FL WATS 1-800-432-2045

CON 24 - 06

Regulation Department

Dear Permittee:

Subject: Instructions for Construction Commencement Noticing, Annual Construction Status Report Reporting, Engineer's Certification Submittals for Projects to Remain Under Single Ownership

Attached to this instruction sheet are several District forms (form no. 0960 - Environmental Resource/Surface Water Management Permit Construction Commencement Notice; form no. 0961 - Environmental Resource/Surface Water Management Permit Annual Status Report for Surface Water Management Construction; and form no. 0881 - Environmental Resource/Surface Water Management Permit Construction Completion/Construction Certification which will assist you in satisfying conditions of your permit, as well as requirements of Rule 40E-1, 40E-4 and 40E-400, Fla. Admin. Code. Permit conditions require these forms (or their equivalent) to be completed and returned to District staff within the specified time frames. Please be aware that these forms are provided to the permittee ONLY, as the entity responsible to satisfy permit conditions.

Submit form no. 0960, or its equivalent, within 30 days of permit issuance to inform the District of your actual or anticipated construction start date and the expected completion date. Be advised that if construction is anticipated to exceed one (1) year, a yearly report or the construction status (form no. 0961, or its equivalent) must be submitted to District staff beginning one (1) year after the initial commencement of construction. If the anticipated construction commencement and completion date is not evident at this time, please notify staff of such in writing and later submit this data once the construction commencement date is known.

Within 30 days after completion of the surface water management system, form no. 0881 (or its equivalent) is to be completed, signed and sealed by a Florida registered Professional Engineer prior to being submitted to District staff. Before the operation phase of your permit can become effective, you are required by sections 373.117 and 373.419, Fla. Stat. (as well as the above cited rules) to have a Florida registered Professional Engineer certify all the surface water management system facilities have been constructed in substantial conformance with the plans and specifications approved by the District. Use of this specific certification form is not mandatory, however, any other certification format your engineer elects to use must address, as a minimum, all components of the surface water management system. District staff will notify you of acceptance of your engineer's certification so that you may initiate permit conversion to the operation phase. The District is committed to ensuring that all regulatory obligations of this permit are expeditiously complied with and that any conversion requirements are satisfactorily completed in a timely manner.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact the District regulatory staff at West Palm Beach Headquarters (407) 686-8800, Fort Lauderdale Area Office (305) 434-1100, Fort Myers Service Center (941) 278-7396, Martin/St. Lucie Service Center (407) 223-2600, Naples Area Office (941) 597-1505, Okeechobee Service Center (941) 763-2128, or Orlando Service Center (407) 858-6100.

Attachments - Rev. 1/96

Governing Board:

Valerie Boyd, Chairman
Frank Williamson, Jr., Vice Chairman
William E. Graham

William Hammond
Betsy Krant
Richard A. Machek

Eugene K. Pettis
Nathaniel P. Reed
Miriam Singer

Samuel E. Poole III, Executive Director
Michael Slayton, Deputy Executive Director



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

**Environmental Resource/Surface Water Management
Permit Construction Commencement Notice**

FORM 0960
08/95

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
Field Engineering Division - *Please see page 2 of 2

PROJECT NAME: _____ PHASE: _____

I hereby notify the South Florida Water Management District Field Engineering Division that construction of the surface water management system, authorized by Environmental Resource/Surface Water Management Permit No. _____ under Application No. _____ has commenced/is expected to commence on _____ 199__ and will require a duration of approximately ____/months ____/weeks ____/days to complete. Should the construction term extend beyond one year, I will submit Form No. 0961, Environmental Resource/Surface Water Management Permit Annual Status Report for Surface Water Management System Construction, to the District.

PLEASE NOTE: If the actual construction commencement date is not known, District staff should be so notified in writing. This will eliminate the necessity of further post permit compliance action concerning satisfaction of the Permit condition.

Permittee's or Authorized
Agent's Signature

Title and Company

Phone

Date

***Projects in the following counties should respond to the corresponding SFWMD Service Center**

**Broward, Dade, Highlands, Martin, Monroe, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie Counties -
Please respond to the West Palm Beach Service Center:**

**SFWMD
Field Engineering Division
P.O. Box 24680
West Palm Beach, FL 33416-4680**

**Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, and Lee Counties - Please respond to the Ft. Myers Service
Center:**

**SFWMD
Field Engineering Division
1342 Colonial Blvd., Suite 81
Ft. Myers, FL 33907**

Orange, Osceola and Polk Counties - Please respond to the Orlando Service Center:

**SFWMD
Field Engineering Division
1756 Orlando Central Parkway
Orlando, FL 32809**

[This page intentionally left blank.]

**APPENDIX F:
COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING PUBLIC REVIEW OF
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**



SERVE • CONSERVE

MIAMI-DADE WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT
P. O. Box 330316, Miami, Florida 33233-0316 • 3575 S. LeJeune Road • Tel: 305-665-7471 • Fax: 669-7884

September 6, 2002

Mr. Charles McGregor
USACE Fort Worth District
CESWF-PER-INS
P.O.Box 17300, Room 3A14
Fort Worth, TX 76102

**SUBJECT: Comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment
For the Proposed Lockdown Dormitory
Krome Service Processing Center, Miami Florida**

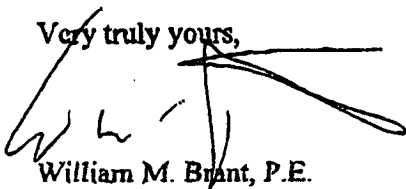
Dear Mr. McGregor:

The Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department (MDWASD) provides the following comments for the potable water and sanitary sewer services to be provided at the above referenced facility:

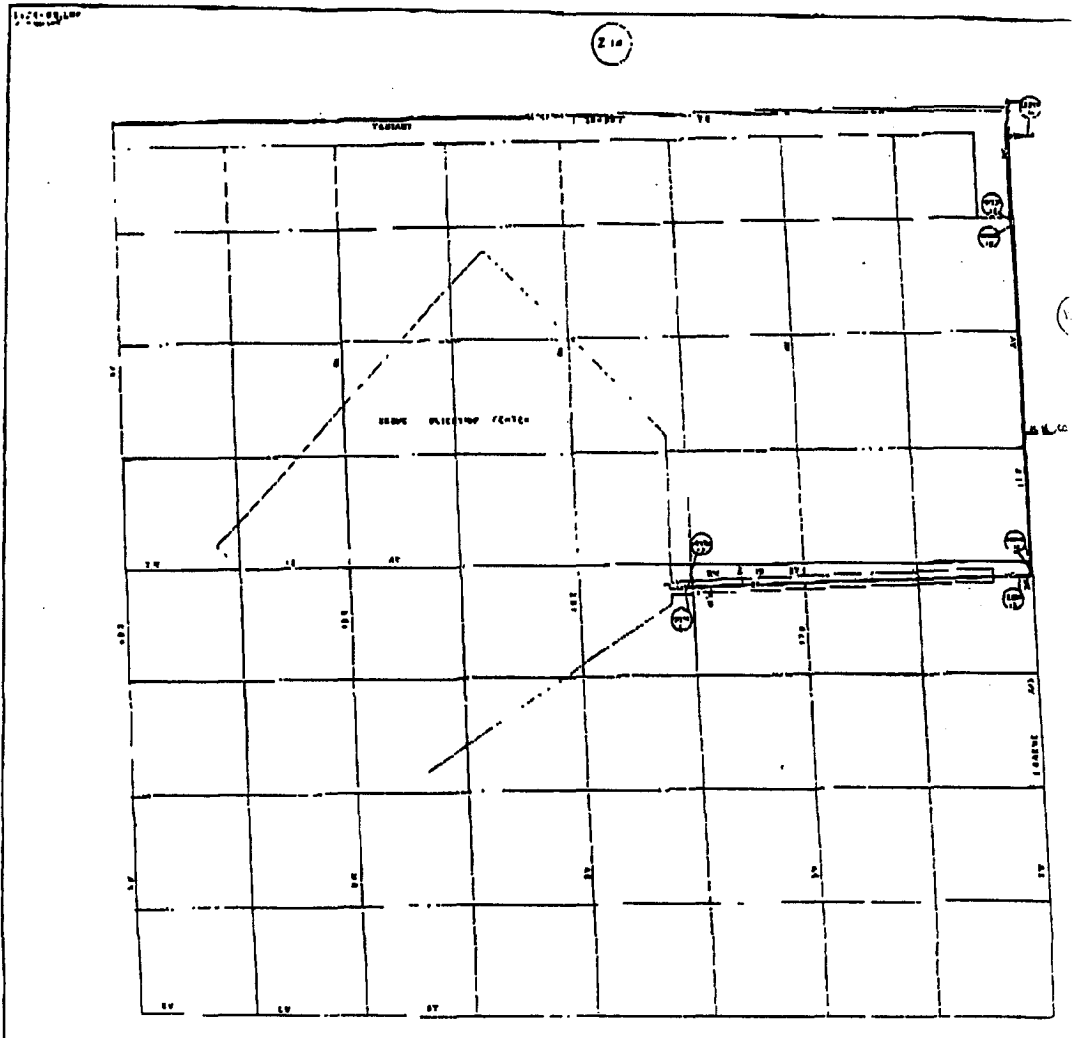
- A draft interdepartmental agreement between Miami-Dade County General Services Administration (GSA) and MDWASD was offered to the developer on May 1, 2002. The agreement was based on a two hundred forty-two (242) bed facility; however, the Environmental Assessment report references a three hundred four (304) bed lockdown dormitory. The number of beds for this project needs to be verified. If necessary, please contact this Department with the correct number of beds so that the draft agreement can be modified accordingly.
- There is an existing 24-inch water main at S.W. 12 Street west of S.W. 177 Avenue where the developer can connect. (See attached atlas)
- There is an existing manhole north of Pump Station No. 222 from where the developer can connect. (See attached atlas)
- All water and sewer services for the referenced facility must be in compliance with the Departments rules and regulations at the time the project is implemented.

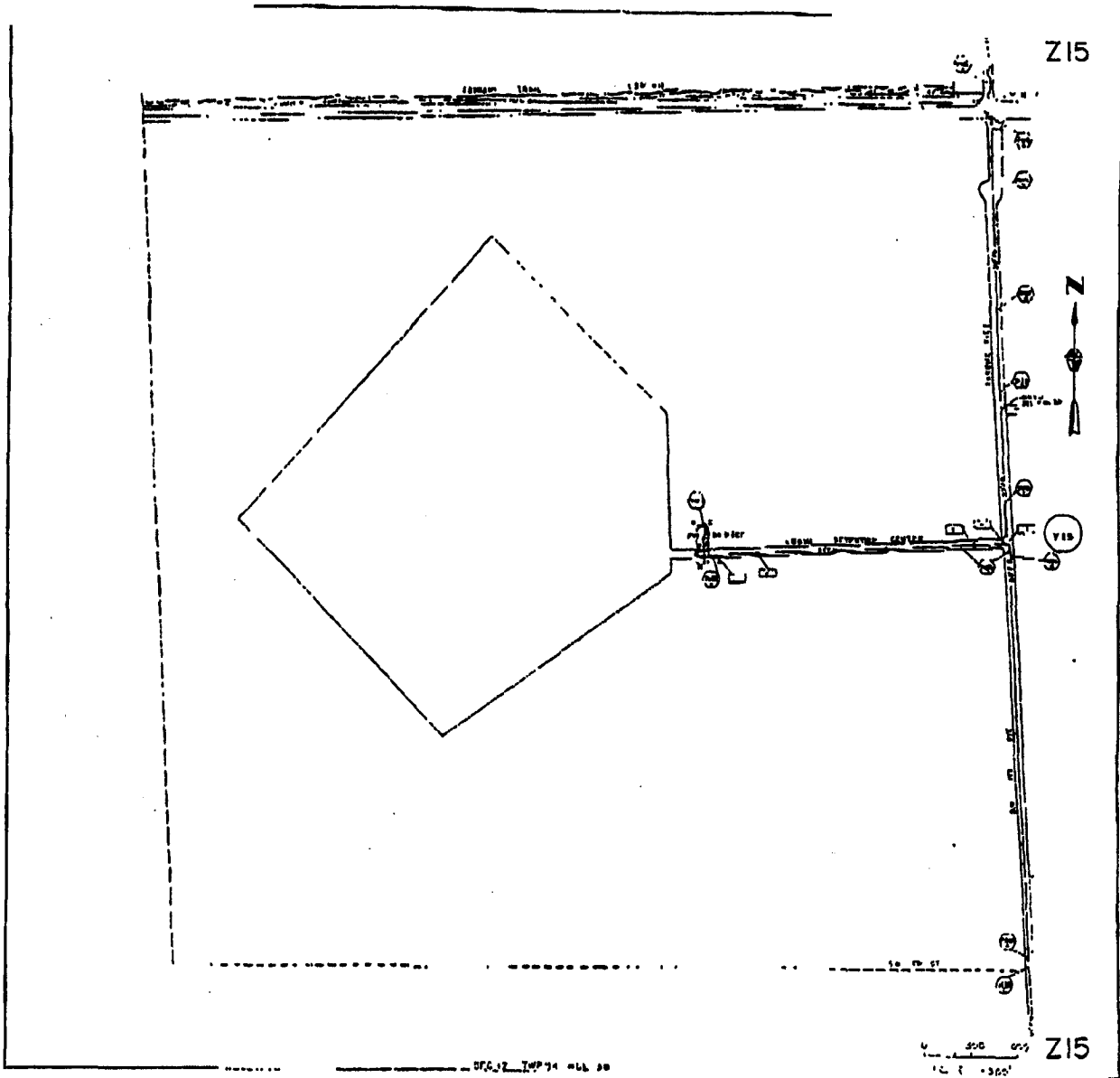
Shall you require additional information, please contact me at (786) 552-8086 or Bertha Goldenberg at (786) 552-8120.

Very truly yours,


William M. Brant, P.E.
Director

WMB/BMG/MAV
Attachments

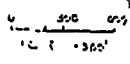




Z15



Z15



076.12 TWP 74 N R 30 E

[This page intentionally left blank.]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Southeast Regional Office
9721 Executive Center Drive North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33702

September 3, 2002

Mr. Charles McGregor
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Fort Worth District
CESWF-PER-INS
P.O. Box 17300
Room 3A14
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Dear Mr. McGregor:

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) has reviewed the **Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed INS Krome Service Processing Center** site in Dade County, Florida. According to the EA, the proposed project involves construction of a 304 bed lockdown dormitory on a 9.9-acre site located on existing INS property in western Dade County, Florida.

Based on our review of the information provided, we anticipate that adverse impacts to marine and anadromous fishery resources and Essential Fish Habitat would be minimal. Therefore, we do not have comments to provide at this time.

Related correspondence should be addressed to the attention of Mr. Mike Johnson at our Miami Office. He may be reached at 11420 North Kendall Drive, Suite #103, Miami, Florida 33176, or by telephone at (305) 595-8352.

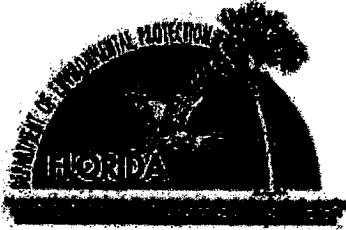
Sincerely,

Andreas Mager, Jr.
Assistant Regional Administrator
Habitat Conservation Division

cc:
F/SER4
F/SER43-Johnson



[This page intentionally left blank.]



Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush
Governor

Southeast District
P.O. Box 15425
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416

David B. Struhs
Secretary

September 9, 2002

Electronic Correspondence

Mr. Charles McGregor
Department of the Army
Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 17300
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300
Charles.McGregor@swf02.usace.army.mil

Dear Mr. McGregor:

The Department of Environmental Protection, Southeast District has reviewed the submitted Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed construction and operation of a 304-bed lockdown facility at Krome Service Processing Center (SPC) site in Miami-Dade County and generally concur with the assessments outlined in the EA.

As you know this project is taking place in an environmental sensitive area which will require the utmost care in its implementation. We will look forward in providing any further assistance that may be necessary.

Sincerely,

Jose L. Calas, PE
Environmental Affair Program Administrator
Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast District

CC: Melissa Meeker (FDEP)
Gloria Aldama (FDEP)

[This page intentionally left blank.]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
9721 Executive Center Drive North
St. Petersburg, FL 33702
(727) 570-5312, FAX 570-5517
<http://caldera.sero.nmfs.gov>

SEP -9 2002

Dear Colleague:

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Protected Resources Division has reviewed your letter pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) concerning draft EA for the proposed reconstruction and operation of a 304-bed lockdown temporary at the INS Krome Service Processing Center site in Miami Dade County, Florida

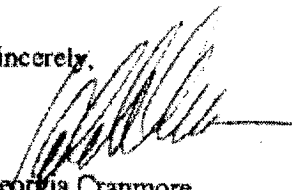
We cannot determine impacts to threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat, under NMFS purview because the letter lacks sufficient information to evaluate the project.

As requested, enclosed is a list of federally protected species under the jurisdiction of NMFS for the project area. Biological information on federally protected sea turtle species and other listed species can be found at the following website addresses: NMFS Southeast Regional Office (<http://caldera.sero.nmfs.gov/protect/protect.htm>); NMFS Office of Protected Resources (http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/prot_res/prot_res.html); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (<http://no.florida.fws.gov/SeaTurtles/seaturtle-info.htm>); the Ocean Conservancy (<http://www.oceanocean.org/main.php3>); the Caribbean Conservation Corporation (<http://www.cccturtle.org>); and <http://www.turtles.org>

✓ It is NMFS' opinion that the project will have **no effect** on listed species or critical habitat protected by the ESA under NMFS' purview, because there are no listed species or designated critical habitat in the project area. **No further consultation with NMFS pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA is required.**

If you have any questions, please contact the Section 7 coordinator, Eric Hawk, at (727) 570-5312, or by e-mail at eric.hawk@noaa.gov.

Sincerely,


Georgia Cranmore
Assistant Regional Administrator
for Protected Resources

Enclosure

File: 1514-22.b. General correspondence
O:\onus no-effect letter.wpd



[This page intentionally left blank.]



Florida Power & Light Company, P.O. Box 029100, Miami, FL 33102-9100

September 9, 2002

Charles McGregor
USACE Fort Worth District
CESWF-PER-INS
P O Box 17300, Room 3A14
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

RE: Krome Service Processing Center

Dear Mr. McGregor:

We have received your Draft for the proposed lockdown dormitory at Krome Service Processing Center in Miami-Dade County, Florida. As soon as you have an engineer responsible for the electrical plans, please have him/her contact us to discuss the electrical capacity that would be needed for the proposed facility. If the information on page 4-10 is correct FPL would probably have a need to build additional lines to accommodate this load.

This can be determined once the electrical plans are sent to FPL for our engineer to start the process. If you have any questions, I can be reached at (305) 552-2862 or you can call me at my cell (305) 496-9405. The engineer for this project is Alfred Sarria and he can be reached at (305) 599-4056.

We look forward to working with you on this project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Marta C Chavez', is written over a faint, larger version of the same signature.

Marta C Chavez
Major Customer Manager

CC: Jose Solares
Alfred Sarria

[This page intentionally left blank.]

DIVISIONS OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Secretary
Office of International Relations
Division of Elections
Division of Corporations
Division of Cultural Affairs
Division of Historical Resources
Division of Library and Information Services
Division of Licensing
Division of Administrative Services



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Jim Smith
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA CABINET
State Board of Education
Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
Administration Commission
Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission
Siting Board
Division of Bond Finance
Department of Revenue
Department of Law Enforcement
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Department of Veterans' Affairs

Mr. Charles McGregor
USACE Fort Worth District
CESWF-PER-INS
P.O. Box 17300, Room 3A14
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

September 10, 2002

RE: DHR Project File No. 2002-8393
Received by DHR August 26, 2002
U.S. Department of Justice - Immigration and Naturalization Service
Draft Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Lockdown Dormitory Krome Service
Processing Center, Miami-Dade County, Florida

Dear Mr. McGregor:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended and *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties* and the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969*, as amended. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise Federal agencies as they identify historic properties (listed or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*), assess effects upon them, and consider alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

We specifically reviewed section 3.1.4 and 4.1.4, both dealing with Cultural Resources. Based on the information provided, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed undertaking will have no effect on historic properties.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservation Planner, by electronic mail sedwards@mail.dos.state.fl.us, or at 850-245-6333 or 800-847-7278.

Sincerely,

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museums
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

Palm Beach Regional Office
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825 5915 • FAX: 825-5044

Tampa Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

[This page intentionally left blank.]

Jeb Bush
Governor



John O. Agwunobi, M.D., M.B.A.
Secretary

September 10, 2002

Charles McGregor
USACE, Forth Worth District
CESWF-PER-INS
P.O. Box 17300
Room 3A14
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Re: Review of Draft EA for Krome Dormitory

Dear Mr. McGregor:

Thank you for the chance to review the August 2002 draft environmental assessment for the proposed dormitory at the Krome Center in Miami-Dade County.

The proposed construction of a 304-bed lockdown dormitory within the boundaries of the existing Krome SPC property does not appear to have a negative public health impact. According to the draft environmental assessment report, sufficient water supply and wastewater disposal capacity appears to be available for the new facility.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sharon L. Heber".

Sharon L. Heber, Dr.P.H., Director
Division of Environmental Health

Cc: Dr. James James – Miami-Dade CHD
Samir Elmir – Miami-Dade CHD

[This page intentionally left blank.]

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA



ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
33 SW 2nd AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33130-1540
(305) 372-6754
FAX (305) 372-6759

September 10, 2002

Mr. Eric W. Verwers, Director
U. S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Architect-Engineer Resource Center
819 Taylor Street, Room 3A28
P. O. Box 17300
Fort Worth, TX 76102-0300

Re: Review of the document entitled "Draft Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Lockdown
Dormitory Krome Service Processing Center Miami-Dade County, Florida"

Dear Mr. Verwers:

Based upon your letter dated August 22, 2002, staff from the Miami Dade County, Florida, Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM), has reviewed a copy of the document entitled "Draft Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Lockdown Dormitory Krome Service Processing Center Miami-Dade County, Florida," and concluded that the information concerning Hydrology, Biological Resources, Hazardous Waste, and Air Quality contained in the document is adequate and accurate. Additionally, DERM staff concurs with the proposed mitigation and permitting procedures outlined in the subject document.

In summary, DERM offers no objections to the draft document; however, it is recommended that actual design development of the proposed facility be closely coordinated through this office to insure compliance with all applicable requirements of Chapter 24, Environmental Protection, of the Miami-Dade County Administrative Code.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alyce M. Robertson", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Alyce M. Robertson, Assistant Director
Environmental Resources Management

cc: Jose Bacallo, CMO
Enda Collieran, DERM

[This page intentionally left blank.]



Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Business Council Members
Billy Cypress, Chairman

Jasper Nelson, Ass't. Chairman
Max Billie, Treasurer

Andrew Bert Sr., Secretary
Jerry Cypress, Lawmaker

September 16, 2002

COL. Gordon M. Wells
U. S. Department of the Army
Planning, Environmental & Regulatory Division
Fort Worth District, Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 17900
Ft. Worth, TX 76102-0300

Dear COL. Wells:

The Tribe is recognized as a sovereign nation by the United States. Thus, the Tribe enters into consultations with the United States on a Government-to-Government basis. This request for consultation does not obligate the Tribe to respond within a predetermined time frame. Presumptions that the Tribe has concluded that sacred Tribal Resources will be unaffected due to an untimely response is also incorrect. Nevertheless, the Tribe decided to respond to this request.

Mr. Fred Dayhoff, Tribal Consultant, and I reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Lockdown Dormitory, Krome Processing Center, Miami-Dade County, Florida. After consultation with Mr. Dayhoff and careful review of the documentation provided, the Tribe determined that there is no cultural, historical, or religious site of the Tribe at this location. This determination was based on the documentation provided by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice.

The Tribe reserves the right to comment on other aspects of the Draft Environmental Assessment. These comments are only on the Cultural Resources portion of the Draft Environmental Assessment.

Thank you for consulting with us. Please call me at (305) 223-8380, Ext. 2244, if you require further information.

Sincerely,

Steve Terry
NAGPRA & Section 106 Representative

[This page intentionally left blank.]

South
Florida
Regional
Planning
Council



September 19, 2002

Mr. Charles McGregor
USACE Fort Worth District
CESWF-PER-INS
P.O. Box 17300, Room 3A14
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

RE: SFRPC #02-0909 - Request for comments on an Environmental Assessment to construct a 304-bed detention facility (West side of Krome Avenue, S of U.S. Highway 41/Tamiami Trail), U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami-Dade County.

Dear Mr. McGregor:

We have reviewed the above-referenced Environmental Assessment and have the following comments:

- The project should be consistent with the goals and policies of the Miami-Dade County comprehensive plan and its corresponding land development regulations. It is important for the applicant to coordinate permits with all governments of jurisdiction.
- The project is located adjacent to Everglades National Park and over the Biscayne Aquifer, natural resources of regional significance designated in the SRPP. The goals and policies of the SRPP, in particular those indicated below, should be observed when making decisions regarding this project.

Strategic Regional Goal

3.2 Develop a more efficient and sustainable allocation of the water resources of the region.

Regional Policies

- 3.2.5 Ensure that the recharge potential of the property is not reduced as a result of a proposed modification in the existing uses by incorporation of open space, pervious areas, and impervious areas in ratios which are based upon analysis of on-site recharge needs.
- 3.2.6 When reviewing proposed projects and through the implementation of the SRPP, discourage water management and proposed development projects that alter the natural wet and dry cycles of Natural Resources of Regional Significance or suitable adjacent buffer areas or cause functional disruption of wetlands or aquifer recharge areas.
- 3.2.9 Require all inappropriate inputs into Natural Resources of Regional Significance to be eliminated through such means as; redirection of offending outfalls, suitable treatment improvements or retrofitting options.
- 3.2.10 The discharge of freshwater to Natural Resources of Regional Significance and suitable adjacent natural buffer areas shall be designed to imitate the natural discharges in quality and quantity as well as in spatial and temporal distribution.

3440 Hollywood Boulevard, Suite 140, Hollywood, Florida 33021
Broward (954) 985-4416, State (800) 985-4416
SunCom 473-4416, FAX (954) 985-4417, Sun Com FAX 473-4417
email: sfadmin@sfrpc.com, website: www.sfrpc.com

Mr. Charles McGregor
September 19, 2002
Page 2

Strategic Regional Goal


- 3.4 Improve the protection of upland habitat areas and maximize the interrelationships between the wetland and upland components of the natural system.

Regional Policies

- 3.4.8 Remove invasive exotics from all Natural Resources of Regional Significance and associated buffer areas. Require the continued regular and periodic maintenance of areas that have had invasive exotics removed.
- 3.4.9 Required maintenance shall insure that re-establishment of the invasive exotic does not occur.
- 3.4.10 Local governments shall be encouraged to require invasive exotic removal as a condition of development approvals.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. We would appreciate being kept informed on the progress of this project. Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,



John E. Hulsey, AICP
Senior Planner

JEH/th

cc: Lynn Griffin, FCMP
Diane O'Quinn Williams, Miami-Dade County Planning and Zoning
Jean Evoy, Miami-Dade County DERM



This document was printed on recycled paper.