

a Job Corps Center at the Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida, will not cause any significant impact on the environment and will be a positive asset to the area and therefore, recommends that the project continue as proposed. This proposed action is not considered to be highly controversial.

Dated at Washington, DC, this 23rd day of December, 1994.

Peter E. Rell,

Director of Job Corps.

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Job Corps: Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the New Job Corps Center in Long Beach, CA

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the New Job Corps Center in Long Beach, California.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR Part 1500-08) implementing procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Job Corps, in accordance with 29 CFR 11.11(d), gives notice that an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared and the proposed plans for the establishment of a Job Corps Center in Long Beach, California, will have no significant environmental impact. Pursuant to 29 CFR 11.11(d)(1), this Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact will be made available for public review and comment for thirty (30) days.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by February 10, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Any comment(s) are to be submitted to Lynn Kotecki, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20210, (202) 219-5468.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the EA and additional information are available to interested parties by contacting Marta Aguilar-Duggan, Director, Office of Job Corps, 71 Stevenson Street, Suite 1015, San Francisco, California, (415) 744-6658.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Proposed Action includes development and operation of a new Job Corps Center proposed on a 17-acre portion of an existing 90.8 acre federally-owned site containing 110 recently decommissioned U.S. Naval Cabrillo family housing units located in the City

of Long Beach. This new Job Corps Center will serve 300 residential students and 20 non-resident students, for a total of 320 students, as well as approximately 70 full-time, day and night staff.

Development of the proposed Job Corps Center will require demolition of the 110 decommissioned units of approximately 151,250 square feet for construction of approximately 160,100 square feet of new facilities. The new Job Corps Center facilities will feature one-story buildings, including administrative and medical support buildings; educational, library and instruction buildings; dormitory buildings; a food service building and a one-story gymnasium structure.

The project site is accessible from the surrounding region via Willow Street to the north, Pacific Coast Highway to the south, Long Beach Freeway (Freeway 710) to the east, Terminal Island Freeway to the west, as well as from the various existing, non-public internal streets. The project site is located in a primarily residential section of Long Beach, although there are several commercial developments along Pacific Coast Highway and Santa Fe Avenue. Heavy industrial development including railroad and oil refining operations are situated west and adjacent to the Terminal Island Freeway.

The Long Beach project site is not located within an environmentally sensitive area. The proposed action will not have any significant adverse impacts on any prime agricultural lands, soils, or related designated land conservation programs, development of mineral resources, or on any unique topography.

There are no surface hydrological features present on the site such as drainage swales, intermittent streams, wetlands, and/or ground water production or related injection wells. The proposed action will not involve the storage or on-site use of major quantities of hazardous chemicals. Project development will not have any adverse impacts on subsurface hydrogeological resources.

Project development will result in insignificant storm-water related runoff. An on-site storm water discharge permit will be secured to insure management in compliance with state and local requirements. The proposed action is not expected to produce any significant adverse drainage effect on adjacent property or any overloading of the public storm water drainage system.

All new construction must conform to the Uniform Building Code which includes establishing compatible building pad elevations and structural designs which inherently mitigate

seismic impacts, flood hazards and related impacts to an acceptable risk. This is considered to be a significant beneficial improvement over existing conditions. No significant adverse flood-related impacts or geologic-related impacts are anticipated.

Based on historic aerial photographs, personal interviews, visual site reconnaissance, and reviews of available public and EPA-required listings of hazardous sites, there appears to be no current or past hazardous waste sources within the Long Beach site.

Existing structures have asbestos, lead paint, and potential PCB's present on-site. However, all contaminated materials will be removed and disposed of in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws.

The development of the Proposed Action will generate approximately 25 percent less vehicular trips and associated automobile emissions than that of recent conditions, which is considered to be a significant beneficial improvement over existing conditions. Metropolitan bus service has sufficient capacity to handle any increase in public transit generated by the proposed action.

Demolition and development will generate temporary short-term adverse dust and particulate matter during project construction activities. However, maximum daily emission peaks would occur only intermittently during the construction cycle and air emissions will cease upon completion of the estimated 9-month construction period. All applicable regulations will be complied with to insure specific mitigation efforts.

Demolition, site preparation, and construction is expected to generate average on-site noise levels of 65 to 95 dba with intervening quieter periods. These levels are not considered to be severe or present a health risk, as noise levels tend to reduce significantly at distances greater than 100 feet. The presence of the existing 12-foot high concrete wall lessens off-site construction noise for residential properties located to the northeast of the project site. The proposed action will comply with all City noise ordinances and related building codes.

Due to a decrease in the number of vehicle trips because of a reduced on-site population and the increased use of public transit and car pooling over previous site area conditions, the new Job Corps Center would generate significantly less peak and average noise ambience levels over previously existing site conditions. This is considered to be an improvement over previously

existing local noise ambience conditions.

There is existing area and security lighting on the project site, which currently presents no significant light or glare effects because of the site interior and the remote location within the Cabrillo family housing area. The Job Corps Center will feature new facility area and security lighting on the project site. Lighting impacts from the proposed action upon off-site areas are expected to decrease over existing conditions because the campus site design will feature more modern, low intensity lighting fixtures. This is considered to be a beneficial improvement over previously existing local lighting ambience conditions.

There are no rare or endangered flora or fauna species known to exist on the project site. Although development of the project will remove existing non-native residential landscaping, forcing existing urban animal species to relocate to adjacent areas, the proposed site design will feature California native flora species designed to attract desired fauna.

The proposed action will result in a 15.9 percent decrease in population over previously existing conditions on site. This is considered to be a beneficial reduction in population density of the Long Beach site and surrounding community area. The affected source of demolition and related construction is considered non-public (formerly military) housing, and will have no impact on pricing in the local housing market. No significant adverse population or housing resource related project impacts are anticipated.

Development of the proposed site is estimated to generate a total of 256 direct and indirect job opportunities in the City of Long Beach and surrounding regions. The proposed action will not have any adverse effect on the local job market, given the relatively high unemployment rates in all sectors, including the local construction industry.

The proposed action is exempt from State property taxation. However, construction material purchases are subject to both State Sales and Use-related taxes. Accordingly, public tax revenues, expected to increase as a result of project development, are considered to be a beneficial improvement over existing local and regional employment and economic conditions.

There is no evidence of any prehistoric archaeological or historical sites on the Long Beach project site.

The existing family housing units at Cabrillo do not constitute sufficient

historical or architectural qualities to meet the criteria for eligibility in the National Register of Historical Sites.

The proposed action is not expected to have an adverse impact on established area facilities and opportunities including, but not limited to, recreational and community services or pre-educational services.

Although there are no on-site stormwater management-related retention basins, or related treatment facilities, existing runoff and related drainage patterns on- and off-site are not expected to be significantly impacted by the project's minor surface paving. Provision of on-site storm-water management facilities, as well as use of intensive site landscaping, will minimize potential off-site stormwater impacts.

Project development will have no adverse direct impact on City of Long Beach street maintenance including any capital improvement expenditures or other related public fiscal effects.

Security services are currently provided by the U.S. Navy Military Police. This will become the responsibility of the Job Corps Center, which will maintain access control and provide site security. The city of Long Beach provides police services to the surrounding community from the central station located 1.5 miles away. The public police services are adequate for the project area and surrounding community area. Project development will have no significant, adverse impact on public services.

The fire-suppression services on-site are currently provided by the U.S. Navy and will become the responsibility of the Job Corps Center. The final site design will provide adequate fire suppression and control features, including installation of automatic sprinkler fire suppression systems, for all proposed construction. The site and surrounding community are served by a Long Beach City Fire Station located 1.0 mile away. Project development is not anticipated to have a significant, adverse impact on existing public services.

Primary medical and paramedic services on-site will be the initial responsibility of the Job Corps Center, with emergency backup provided by the city of Long Beach. The closest hospital services are within 1.5 miles of the project site. The proposed project will have no significant, adverse impact upon existing community emergency or medical services.

None of the existing site facilities including family housing units has radon levels above EPA's Radon Action Level of four picocuries per liter (0.4

pCi/L). Appropriate building design will ensure safe radon levels are maintained on the project site.

There would be no problem with lead in drinking water via the on-site distribution systems since there are no old pre-1965 pipes. New construction would eliminate any related problems in the future. Appropriate demolition and legal disposal of all lead or lead alloy/solders, as well as appropriate building design will ensure that safe drinking water is maintained on the project site.

The project site does not appear to be subject to any significant natural hazards. The project site is located above the 100-year flood plain, and is not within a designated special hazard zone.

No significant adverse, long-term irreversible environmental resource losses are associated with the proposed action. Accordingly it is concluded that the proposed action will not result in any significant adverse site specific and/or cumulative environmental resource impacts.

A public meeting regarding the location of the new Job Corps Center at the proposed site was held on February 7, 1994 at the Naval Housing Cabrillo in Long Beach. Representatives from the city of Long Beach and the Office of Job Corps presented a description of the proposed project, a discussion of the reuse of Naval properties, the benefits to the youth of the area and general community benefits as a result of siting a Job Corps in Long Beach. Community leaders as well as the general public were given an opportunity to comment on the project and ask questions. All of the responses were positive, with community organizations addressing the benefits that the proposed Job Corps Center would have on employment opportunities for the youth in the area.

The project alternatives reviewed and considered in this EA included: (1) the "No Build" alternative; (2) the "Alternative Sites" alternative; and (3) the "Continue as Proposed" alternative. Choosing the "No Build" alternative implies that the U.S. Department of Labor would not proceed with the proposed construction and operation of a new Job Corps Center in the Long Beach area. Under this alternative, existing Job Corps Center facilities in Los Angeles would be used to provide current limited services. The existing facilities are at a maximum capacity and do not offer any opportunity to provide expanded and up-graded Job Corps Center training facilities and related community-based employment development services.

The U.S. Department of Labor conducted a qualitative evaluation of potential new Job Corps Center sites criteria as required by the standard Federal Facility Acquisition criteria. The Federal Related Program Design Criteria was used to establish a shortlist of alternative project sites within the region. The project was selected after having undergone detailed, comparative Facility Utilization Evaluation studies and a related review of shortlisted site alternatives, in accordance with facility use requirements including location, suitability and availability of campus scale land requirements.

The Job Corps site review teams identified alternative potential project sites. These included the Park Plaza Hotel site in Los Angeles, and available Federally-owned surplus sites including: U.S. Navy White Point family housing area in San Pedro, California; Cabrillo family housing area, Seabright family housing area, and Savannah Substandard housing in Long Beach, California; as well as a Reserve Center housing area in Los Alamitos, California.

To Continue as Proposed with the Long Beach Site would eliminate costly and unnecessary acquisition of private land for public uses. Development of this preferred site would also provide for continued government ownership, maintenance and economic reuse of existing federal properties.

Based on the information gathered during the preparation of the EA for the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Job Corps finds that the proposed new Job Corps Center in Long Beach, California, will not cause any significant adverse impact of the environment; and, therefore, recommends that the project continue as proposed. This Proposed Action is not considered to be highly controversial.

Dated at Washington, DC., this 23rd day of December, 1994.

Peter E. Rell,

Director of Job Corps.

[FR Doc. 95-670 Filed 1-10-95; 8:45 am]

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Job Corps: Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Relocation of the Marsing Civilian Conservation Center in Marsing, ID

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Relocation of the Marsing Civilian Conservation Center in Marsing, Idaho.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR part 1500-08) implementing procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Job Corps, in accordance with 29 CFR 11.11(d), gives notice that an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared and the proposed plans for the relocation of the Marsing Civilian Conservation Center (CCC) near Marsing, Idaho will have no significant environmental impact. Pursuant to 29 CFR 11.11(d)(1), this Preliminary Finding of No Significant Environmental Impact (FONSI) will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before February 19, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Any comment(s) are to be submitted to Lynn Kotecki, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20210, (202) 219-5468.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Copies of the EA and additional information are available to interested parties by contacting Paul J. Krois, Director, Region X (Ten), Office of Job Corps, 1111 Third Avenue, Suite 960, Seattle, Washington 98010, (206) 553-7938.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed action would relocate the Marsing CCC to Nampa, Idaho, a distance of about 15 miles. The existing site is located about 4 miles south of the town of Marsing on land owned by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The proposed site is located within the city of Nampa, Idaho, about 3 miles northeast of the downtown area, at the terminus of the 11th Avenue North Extension. The property is on the periphery of the city, generally surrounded by institutional and open space land uses. The site includes two parcels. The primary campus area consists of 17.9 acres of land, immediately adjoining the Idaho State School and Hospital (ISSH). A smaller area of 4.2 acres, divided from the primary campus by the main service road to ISSH, would be used for open space recreational purposes.

The proposed campus would be similar to the existing campus. It would accommodate 3 dormitories, one of which would include a daycare component; a general education building; one or more vocational training buildings; greenhouse; dining hall/culinary arts building; gymnasium/recreation hall; medical/dental

dispensary; administration hall; storage/maintenance warehouse; outdoor recreation area; and various parking and landscaped areas.

The primary and overriding purpose of relocating the CCC facility from its current site to the proposed site in Nampa is to provide safe and stable facilities for the staff and students, which would allow the program to continue to serve this region. Geotechnical investigations have been conducted at the present site in response to structural damage that has occurred at the existing buildings from ground subsidence. The investigations have determined that groundwater moving through the area from the Snake River has dissolved the formations underlying the CCC facilities to depths of 40 feet or more. As a result, cracks have occurred in a number of buildings on campus. One dormitory has been closed because it has been found structurally unsafe, reducing the numbers of students that the campus can accommodate from 210 to 140. Additionally, the current site is isolated from surrounding communities that provide jobs and other on-the-job training opportunities, which creates substantial transportation demands in transporting students to jobs. The proposed site in Nampa is centrally located to other communities in the Treasure Valley, and is only a quarter of a mile from Interstate 84, thereby alleviating these transportation problems.

The new CCC will provide housing, food, recreational, medical/dental, and administrative services, educational and vocational training, and appurtenant storage consistent with Job Corps and Center needs. Establishing the CCC at this location will require new construction for all the proposed facilities. The proposed project will be constructed in accordance with local fire, building and zoning code requirements, and will not adversely impact the City of Nampa or Canyon County emergency services.

The proposed site is located in a rural/suburban setting and is currently zoned "Agriculture". This zoning permits vocational schools and associated facilities as an allowed use. The site is bordered on the south by the ISSH and on the west, north, and east by the Centennial Golf Course and agricultural crop land. Interstate 84 lies about a quarter of a mile to the south. The site is on the edge of a topographic "bench" formed by the Boise River, which lies some distance to the north. Agricultural land uses to the north, therefore, are separated from the site by a significant difference in elevation