

	Actual total costs			3-year average actual costs	3-year % of volume	Volume adjusted costs	FY 2013 assessed fee
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012				
Total	3,094,994	1,633,293	2,009,759	2,246,015	2,032,655

An example of how the fee is calculated for one exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, is set forth here:

a. Actual three-year average costs equal 110,535.

b. The alternative computation is: (.5) (110,535) + (.5) (.292) (1,542,570) = 280,868.

c. The fee is the lesser of a or b; in this case 110,535.

As noted above, the alternative calculation based on contracts traded is not applicable to NFA because it is not a DCM and has no contracts traded. The Commission's average annual cost for conducting oversight review of the NFA rule enforcement program during fiscal years 2010 through 2012 was 708,424 (one-third of 2,125,273). The fee to be paid by the NFA for the current fiscal year is 708,424.

II. Schedule of Fees

Therefore, fees for the Commission's review of the rule enforcement programs at the registered futures associations and DCMs regulated by the Commission are as follows:

	2013 fee lesser of actual or calculated fee
CBOE Futures	\$23,914
Chicago Board of Trade	110,535
Chicago Mercantile Exchange ..	687,575
ELX Futures	8,397
ICE Futures U.S.	80,237
Kansas City Board of Trade	50,133
Minneapolis Grain Exchange ...	25,321
NADEX North American	1,882
New York Mercantile Exchange	246,340
New York LIFFE	84,495
One Chicago	10,382
Subtotal	1,329,210
National Futures Association	703,445
Total	2,032,655

III. Payment Method

The Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) requires deposits of fees owed to the government by electronic transfer of funds. See 31 U.S.C. 3720. For information about electronic payments, please contact Jennifer Fleming at (202) 418-5034 or jfleming@cftc.gov, or see the CFTC Web site at www.cftc.gov, specifically, www.cftc.gov/cftc/cftcelectronicpayments.htm.

Authority: 7 U.S.C. 16a.

Issued in Washington, DC, on August 21, 2013, by the Commission.

Christopher J. Kirkpatrick,

Deputy Secretary of the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2013-20772 Filed 8-26-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6351-01-P

CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment (FINAL EA) and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for Renovation and Modernization of the Organization Headquarters Building, Washington, DC

AGENCY: Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

ACTION: Notice of Availability of Final Environmental Assessment (FINAL EA) and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for Renovation and Modernization of the organization headquarters building located at 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is issuing this notice to advise the public that, on January 3, 2013, the CFPB prepared and completed, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) based on the Final Environmental Assessment (FINAL EA) for the project at 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC is to modernize the interior and courtyard space of the building. The building is currently used as the headquarters for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). Originally built in 1976, the building has three below ground levels that extend beneath a large public courtyard (two of which include secured parking) and seven floors above ground with the highest reserved for mechanical equipment. Storefront retail is located at the ground level. The CFPB prepared the final EA, dated July 2013, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

DATES: Comments must be received no later than September 25, 2013. The FONSI and/or Final EA are available as of the publication date of this notice.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may request copies of the FONSI and/or Final EA, from: Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Facilities Office—

Projects, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC, 20552. You may submit comments by any of the following methods:

- *Electronic:* michael.davis@cfpb.gov.
- *Mail/Hand Delivery/Courier:*

Michael Davis, Project Manager, Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC 20552. All comments, including attachments and other supporting materials, will become part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Michael Davis, Project Manager, Office of Administrative Operations, at (202) 435-9405.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Final EA evaluated the future project at 1700 G Street NW., Washington, DC to modernize the interior and courtyard space of the building. The building is currently used as the headquarters for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). Originally built in 1976, the building has three below ground levels that extend beneath a large public courtyard (two of which include secured parking) and seven floors above ground with the highest reserved for mechanical equipment. Storefront retail is located at the ground level. The Final EA has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. Based on the results of the EA, the CFPB has issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) indicating that the proposed action will not have a significant impact on the environment. Minimization and mitigating measures will include: Compliance with applicable regulatory laws, procedures, and permits for all construction activities; site review by state historic preservation office before construction to avoid disturbance of any site with the potential for historical significance; and the application of best management practices (BMP) to minimize short term air quality and noise impact during construction activities.

Dated: August 21, 2013.

Christopher D'Angelo,

Chief of Staff, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.

[FR Doc. 2013-20896 Filed 8-26-13; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4810-AM-P

FINAL DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE
CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU HEADQUARTERS' BUILDING
LOCATED ON 1700 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20552



SUBMITTED TO:

THE CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION BUREAU
1700 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC

PREPARED BY:



TETRAHEDRON, INC.
1414 KEY HIGHWAY, SUITE B
BALTIMORE, MD 21230

AUGUST 13, 2013

Contents

List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	iv
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED OF PROJECT.....	3
1.1 Project Description.....	3
Location and Physiography.....	4
Building History.....	4
Exterior Wall.....	4
P-1 and P-2 Levels	5
Basement Level.....	5
Ground Floor Level.....	5
2nd Floor Level.....	5
3rd Floor Level	5
4th thru 5th Floor Levels.....	5
6th Floor Level.....	5
7th Floor Level.....	5
Penthouse and Rooftop Level	6
1.2 Purpose of and Need for Project	6
1.3 Public Involvement and Agency Coordination	6
National Capital Planning Commission.....	6
Commission of Fine Arts	7
Section 106 Review	7
State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia	7
2.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION.....	8
3.0 AFFECTED AREAS AND POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES.....	9
3.1 Land Use	9
Affected Areas	9
Potential Consequences	9
3.2 Health and Safety	9
Affected Areas	9

Potential Consequences	9
3.3 Local Social and Economic Impact of Proposed Action.....	9
Affected Areas	9
Potential Consequences	9
3.4 Local Social and Economic Impact of Relocated Staff from Proposed Action	10
Affected Areas	10
Potential Consequences	10
3.5 Security Perimeter of Building.....	10
Affected Areas	10
Potential Consequences	12
3.6 Local Air Quality	13
Affected Areas	14
Potential Consequences	14
3.7 Noise.....	14
Affected Areas	15
Potential Consequences	15
3.8 Impact on Storm Water	15
Affected Areas	15
Potential Consequences	16
3.9 Impact on Waste Water	16
Affected Areas	16
Potential Consequences	16
3.10 Impact on Ground Water.....	17
Affected Areas	17
Potential Consequences	18
3.11 Wetlands.....	18
Affected Areas	18
Potential Consequences	18
3.12 Floodplains	18
Affected Areas	18
Potential Consequences	19
3.13 Risk to Threatened and Endangered Species	19
Affected Areas	19
Potential Consequences	19

3.14 Historic and Archeological Preservation.....	19
Affected Areas	20
Potential Consequences	20
3.15 Hazardous Waste Potential.....	20
Affected Areas	20
Potential Consequences	21
3.16 Visual Impacts.....	22
Affected Areas	22
Potential Consequences	23
3.17 Energy Consumption.....	23
Affected Areas	24
Potential Consequences	24
3.18 Impact to Pedestrians and Bicyclists.....	24
Affected Areas	24
Potential Consequences	24
3.19 Vehicle Traffic	24
Affected Areas	24
Potential Consequences	25
3.20 Relationship of Local Short-term Uses vs. Long-term Productivity.....	25
Affected Areas	25
Potential Consequences	25
3.21 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources.....	25
4.0 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS	26
4.1 Cumulative Impacts.....	26
4.2 Air Quality.....	26
4.3 Noise.....	26
4.3 Water Resources.....	26
4.4 Potential for Public Controversy.....	27
5.0 CONCLUSION.....	28
6.0 REFERENCES	30

List of Tables

Table 1-1	Summary of Environmental Impacts	1
-----------	----------------------------------	---

Table 3-1	National ambient air quality primary standards and air quality data for Washington, DC, from 2009 through 2012	14
-----------	--	----

List of Figures

Figure 1-1	Building at 1700 G Street. Southwest View	3
Figure 1-2	Aerial Photograph of Proposed Action Site	3
Figure 3-2	Concrete Planters on G Street	10
Figure 3-3	Concrete Planters on F Street	11
Figure 3-4	North Entrance, Corner of G and 17th Street	11
Figure 3-5	Raised Vehicular Plate Barriers at Loading Dock Entrance on F Street	12
Figure 3-6	Proposed Security Features of Ground Floor	12
Figure 3-7	Topographic Map of Proposed Action Site	17
Figure 3-8	Floodplain Map of Proposed Action Site	18
Figure 3-9	Proposed Final Appearance of Building	22
Figure 3-10	Current Building at 1700 G Street and Eisenhower Executive Office Building	23

Appendices

Historical Data		A
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFPB	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
D.C.	District of Columbia
DCMR	District of Columbia Municipality Regulations
DCRA	DC Department of Consumer Regulatory Affairs
DDOE	DC Department of the Environment
DDOT	DC Department of Transportation
DCSHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy (also referred to as the Department)
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
E.O.	Executive Order
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
EPEAT	Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool
FEMP	U.S. Department of Energy Federal Energy Management Program
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MS4	DC Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCPC	National Capital Planning Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act, as amended
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PM	particle matter
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C.	United States Code
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGBC	U.S. Green Building Council
USGS	United States Geological Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental Assessment is intended to examine the potential effects of the "**proposed action**" to renovate the interior and courtyard space of the building used as Headquarters for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau located at 1700 G Street, NW, Washington DC, 20552. The "**no action**" alternative to the above-proposed action will be that no renovation of the facility would occur.

Based on Tetrahedron's evaluation of available records and discussions with various personnel, below is a summary of the foreseeable environmental impacts the proposed action will have at the property and impacts to the local community.

Table 1-1 Summary of Environmental Impacts
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Resource	Impact Analysis	Overall Consequence
Land Use	The land will be used for the same purpose after the proposed action. No new land will be utilized.	No impact
Health and Safety	Health and Safety plan to be developed by Rolf Jensen & Associates before proposed action to commence.	No impact
Local Social and Economic Impact at Site	During the proposed action, local businesses near the Subject Site will not have access to as many customers due to relocated CFPB staff. Construction crews however will mitigate some of the losses.	No long term impact, some positive and negative short term impacts
Local Social and Economic Impact of Relocated Staff	The current tenants of Constitution Square will be inconvenienced by the increase of office workers during the proposed action. The increase in workers will likely increase sales to local businesses.	No long term impact, some positive and negative short term impacts
Security Perimeter of Building	Current security perimeter features are intended to stay in place (vehicle entrances) or evaluated for possible upgrades (concrete planters). A new anti-ram device is planned (not yet designed) for the northern entrance along the curb of the street.	Anti-ram device at northern entrance may negatively impact visual appeal and pedestrian access. Other security features will have no impact as they are already in place.
Local Air Quality	No significant adverse impacts use of construction equipment. Normal building operations do not impact air quality normally.	No impact
Noise	Temporary local noise levels will increase during construction work. Normal building operations do not impact noise levels normally.	Short term disturbance. No long term impact
Storm Water	BMPs and other measures are to be put in place before the proposed action it to take place.	No impact
Waste Water	After construction, the improvements are expected to reduce the amount of wastewater entering the DC combined sewage system from this building.	No impact
Ground Water	Proposed action is not expected to disturb ground water.	No impact
Wetlands	Nearest wetland is over a mile away.	No impact
Floodplains	Proposed action site is outside historical DC floodplains	No impact

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS		
Resource	Impact Analysis	Overall Consequence
Threatened and Endangered Species	The Hay's Spring habitat of Rock Creek is over 1.5 miles from proposed action site.	No impact
Historic and Archeological	Building is not listed as a historically significant building and no records of archeological findings are recorded for the proposed action site.	No impact
Hazardous Waste	Normal building operations do not generate hazardous waste. A covered hazardous waste storage area will be present during the proposed action. A third party will be contracted to remove materials as needed.	No impact
Visual	Building height increase does not clash with neighboring buildings due to 6th and 7th floors being offset. Front of the building along 17th Street will be at the maximum allowable height of 80 feet.	No impact
Energy Consumption	Building is projected to be rated LEED Gold after the proposed action, leading to less energy consumption.	No impact
Pedestrians and Bicyclists	During the proposed action, pedestrian and bicycle traffic will be temporarily impeded to accommodate construction activities.	Short term disturbance. No long term impact
Traffic	During the proposed action, vehicle traffic will be temporarily impeded to accommodate construction activities.	Short term disturbance. No long term impact
Local Short-term Uses vs. Long-term Productivity	The proposed action will allow more workers to utilize the building space while using fewer resources from the building upgrades.	No impact

Based on the review and analysis of materials, a **Finding of No Significant Impact** for the proposed action at 1700 G Street, NW, Washington DC, 20552.

Due to the temporary nature of the project, any potential environmental and public disturbances will be short-term. Many of the renovations, such as noise damping materials and a green roof, will prove to be beneficial to workers, public, and the local environment over the long term.

1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED OF PROJECT

1.1 Project Description

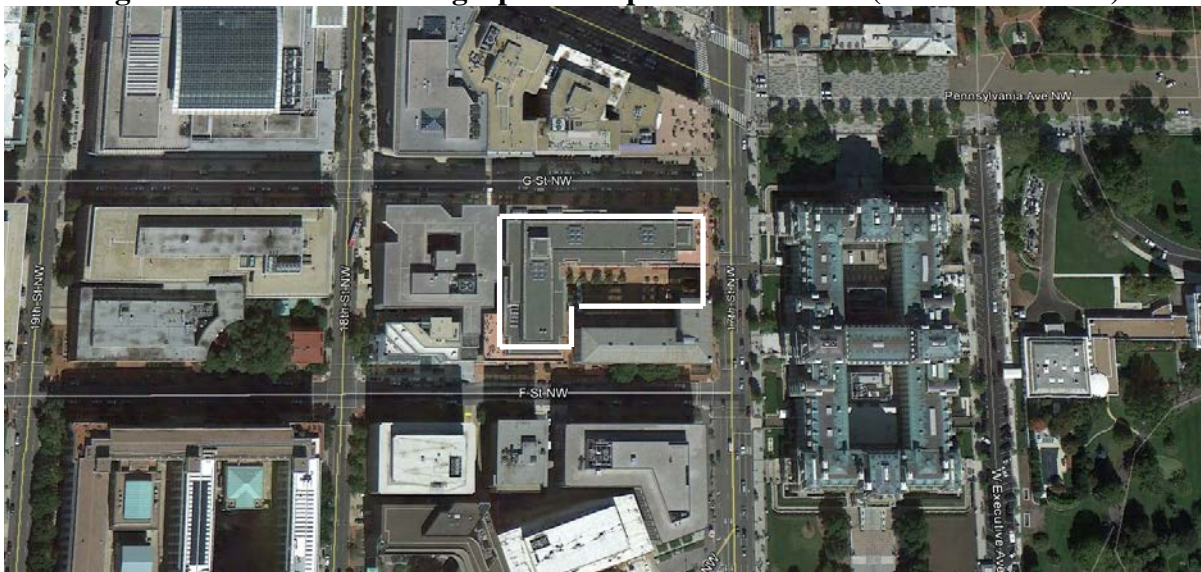
The project at 1700 G Street, NW is to modernize the interior and courtyard space of the building. The building is currently used as the headquarters for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB). Originally built in 1976, the building has three below ground levels that extend beneath a large public courtyard (two of which include secured parking) and seven floors above ground with the highest reserved for mechanical equipment. Storefront retail is located at the ground level. Structurally, the building is a reinforced concrete frame structure on a 30-foot-by-30-foot column module with waffle slabs.

Figure 1-1 Building at 1700 G Street. Southwest View



The overall project site, outlined in white below, is approximately 51,500 square feet for the building and 16,700 square feet for the courtyard, totaling 68,200 square feet. The building footprint is approximately 47,600 square feet, and the interior building area is approximately 502,600 square feet.

Figure 1-2 Aerial Photograph of Proposed Action Site (outlined in white)



Location and Physiography

The District of Columbia covers an area of about 65 square miles on the northeast and east side of the Potomac River, adjacent to the mouth of the Anacostia River. The District has two physiographic provinces, the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain and the Piedmont Province. The Fall line, which separates the Piedmont Province in the west from Coastal Plain Province in the east, bisects the area diagonally from northeast to southwest. Much of the District is dissected by erosion and is characterized by nearly level to gently rolling uplands, steep valley walls, widely separated inter-stream divides and narrow valley bottoms.

In the downtown area, most public buildings and memorials are on nearly level lowlands formed on river terrace deposits, alluvium and artificial fill. Elevation ranges from sea level in the southern part of Washington, where the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers are tidal estuaries, to 20 feet in Tenleytown in the west of the city. Inter-stream ridges are highest in the Piedmont section of the city, and grade gradually to the south and east, where elevations are generally below 230 feet.

1700 G Street, NW is located in a highly developed urban portion of Washington DC. The site shares a courtyard with the Winder Building. It is bounded by G Street to the north, 17th Street on the east, the Winder Building and F Street to the south (which share a courtyard), and a retail/office building on the west. The Eisenhower Executive building is located across 17th Street, with the White House 0.2 miles further to the east. Many other federal agencies, businesses, and non-governmental organizations occupy neighboring buildings as well.

Building History

1700 G Street was designed and constructed during from 1974 to 1977. It originally housed the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) and then its successor agencies, which later shared occupancy of the building with the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) until the closure of the OTS on 19 October 2011. The Federal Housing Finance Agency also shared the building from September 2008 until March 2011. The building's sole occupant is now the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), which began occupying the building in November 2011. An evaluation of the historic significance of 1700 G Street, NW is currently ongoing as of the writing of this report.

The current building at 1700 G Street, NW now used by CFPB was constructed in 1975. The FHLBB moved into the building immediately after construction was complete. Since construction, the building has not undergone any renovations except roof maintenance and non-structural adjustments to the building interior. A courtyard fountain flows during the summer season, but an area that was previously a skating rink is now a daytime assembly area and a street-to-street short-cut.

The overall project will involve significant improvements to the overall building. Under the proposed action, the planned changes, renovations, expansions and additions include:

Exterior Wall

A planned demolition of all existing windows and replacement with a new window system from the 2nd to 6th floor. Demolition of the existing storefront system on ground level including skylights at retail areas and replace with a new storefront and skylights. Other additions include: new storefront systems at interconnecting stair at the lobby entrance, new floor level addition, and a new penthouse stone system enclosure.

P-1 and P-2 Levels

Areas including below grade level house the garage area. Two of the 12 elevators will remain to be dedicated garage elevators with service limited to P-2 thru ground level. Additional shaft openings will be added in the garage levels for mechanical shaft. Security access at elevator vestibules will be provided for the garage elevators at Levels P-1 and P-2. All garage columns require strengthening according to the concept report blast assessment.

Basement Level

Currently contains mixed-use occupancy including childcare, office area, network servers, storage rooms and mechanical areas. Additional openings will be added in the basement levels for mechanical shaft. Renovations for the basement include additional bathrooms for the childcare facility, a new skylight in the office area, and associated mechanical and electrical upgrades along with security infrastructure.

Ground Floor Level

Work includes mechanical and electrical upgrades along with security infrastructure. The existing ground level lobby will be renovated to be commensurate with the new exterior storefront replacement. The existing retail areas will remain. Existing annunciation panel and fire control room will be relocated. The lobby will incorporate a new communicating stair leading up to second level. Elevator lobby and elevator cabs will be renovated along with the outdoor plaza and alley.

2nd Floor Level

Work includes associated mechanical and electrical upgrades along with security infrastructure. Open communicating stair leading up to the upper floors. Demolition of upturn beam at the atrium opening will be replaced by a glass railing. New restrooms will replace existing at the building cores.

3rd Floor Level

Work includes associated mechanical and electrical upgrades along with security infrastructure. Open communicating stair leading up to the upper floors. Demolition of upturn beam at the atrium opening will be replaced by a glass railing. New restrooms will replace existing at the building cores.

4th thru 5th Floor Levels

Work includes associated mechanical and electrical upgrades along with security infrastructure. Open communicating stair features from 2nd to 7th floor. Demolition of upturn beam at the atrium opening will be replaced by a glass railing. New restrooms will replace existing at the building cores.

6th Floor Level

There will be a new extension of the interior exit stair at F St side leading to upper floors. Work includes associated mechanical and electrical upgrades along with security infrastructure. Open communicating stair leading up to the upper floors. Demolition of upturn beam at the atrium opening will be replaced by a glass railing. New restrooms will replace existing at the building cores.

7th Floor Level

Consists of a new floor level to match perimeter of 6th floor below and includes new cores, new elevators extension and window wall. The new floor will have an exterior perimeter window wall and new restrooms. There will be a new communicating stair and the existing stairs at the 6th floor will be extended to this floor.

Penthouse and Rooftop Level

A new cooling tower will be installed, along with air handler units and associated connections and pumps. It will have a new green roof, and a play area for the childcare with dedicated elevator access.

1.2 Purpose of and Need for Project

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the CFPB must evaluate the environmental consequences of proposed actions (renovation of the facility) on the natural and human environment before deciding to fund an action, including evaluating alternative means of addressing the purpose and need for a federal action. The President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has developed a series of regulations for implementing NEPA. These regulations are included in 40 CFR, parts 1500-1508.

The CFPB is required to prepare a draft environmental assessment (EA) to identify and evaluate potential environmental impacts resulting from the alternative presented in the EA and to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). This draft EA will be available for public comments for a month.

In addition to complying with NEPA, CEQ regulations (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and relevant agency NEPA implementing regulations, this EA also addresses all applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to the following:

- Energy Policy Act of 2005
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- Archeological Resources Protection Act
- The Noise Control Act of 1972, as amended
- Environmental Justice (Executive Order (EO) 12898)
- Clean Air Act
- Clean Water Act (CWA)
- Coastal Zone Management Act
- Protection of Wetlands (EO 11990)
- Floodplain Management (EO 11988)
- Endangered Species Act
- Pollution Prevention Act
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

1.3 Public Involvement and Agency Coordination

National Capital Planning Commission

Congress established the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) in 1924 to prepare a "comprehensive, consistent, and coordinated plan for the National Capital." NCPC has the primary responsibility for the comprehensive plan since that time. After Congress granted DC home rule, responsibility for many planning functions shifted to the city's mayor. Today, the DC Office of Planning prepares the District Elements of the comprehensive plan, subject to NCPC review, while NCPC prepares the Federal Elements of the plan. NCPC promotes the efficient operation of the federal government while reinforcing smart growth principles and surrounding local and regional planning objectives. NCPC protects the capital's historical, cultural, and environmental resources, ensuring that they will be here for future generations.

Commission of Fine Arts

The Commission of Fine Arts, established in 1910 by Act of Congress, is charged with giving expert advice to the President, Congress and the heads of departments and agencies of the Federal and District of Columbia governments on matters of design and aesthetics, as they affect the Federal interest and preserve the dignity of the nation's capital. The Commission consists of seven "well qualified judges of the fine arts" appointed by the President and serve for a term of four years; they may also be reappointed. Within the District of Columbia, the Commission advises on design matters affecting the Historic District of Georgetown, under the Old Georgetown Act, as well as other private sector areas adjacent to federal interests, under the Shipstead-Luce Act.

Section 106 Review

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment. The historic preservation review process mandated by Section 106 is outlined in regulations issued by ACHP. Revised regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), became effective August 5, 2004. Under the regulations, the responsible Federal agency first determines whether it has an undertaking is a type of activity that could affect historic properties. Historic properties are properties that are included in the National Register of Historic Places or that meet the criteria for the National Register. If so, State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia (DCSHPO) is to be consulted during the process. It should also plan to involve the public, and identify other potential consulting parties. If it determines that it has no undertaking, or that its undertaking is a type of activity that has no potential to affect historic properties, the agency has no further Section 106 obligations.

State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia

The DCSHPO is responsible for protecting the District's unique historical, archaeological, architectural, and cultural resources. This responsibility is shared with each federal agency that administers properties or undertakes construction activities in Washington, DC. Each year the DCSHPO prepares an Annual Work Plan to help the District meet its long-term historic preservation goals. The District of Columbia Historic Preservation Review Board, a group of private citizens appointed by the Mayor to represent professional and community viewpoints in the historic preservation process, advises the DCSHPO on matters relating to Section 106 review. The Historic Preservation Office serves as staff to the DCSHPO and the Historic Preservation Review Board.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

If the **proposed action** at 1700 G Street, NW cannot proceed, the alternative "**no action**" will be no renovations or improvements to the entire building or courtyard.

In the event that "**no action**" for the building and courtyard renovation were to take place, some smaller forms of interior renovations will likely still occur. These actions would likely include items such as renovations to the buildings electrical, heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, and mechanical systems. Other building features, such as windows and carpets, would likely be repaired or replaced.

3.0 AFFECTED AREAS AND POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES

3.1 Land Use

The site of the proposed action currently occupies a heavily urbanized area of Washington DC. The building currently on-site was built in 1976. It currently shares a courtyard with the Winder Building to the south, and another office building to the west.

Affected Areas

The proposed renovations and construction will take place on the footprint of the current building and courtyard. No new land is expected to be developed for the project.

Potential Consequences

No impact is given that no new land will be developed for the Proposed Action site.

3.2 Health and Safety

Normal building operations do not pose a risk to workers or the public currently and will not after the project is complete. To comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, a health and safety plan will need to be developed for the project.

Affected Areas

For the proposed project, Rolf Jensen & Associates Inc. will generate a health and safety plan for the people and workers involved in the project.

Potential Consequences

Once the proposed action is approved, a worker Health and Safety plan will be developed by the General Contractor.

3.3 Local Social and Economic Impact of Proposed Action

During the proposed renovation and construction activities at the site, all personnel working for the CFPB will be relocated to Constitution Square at 1275 First Street, NE, Washington, DC, 20417, about 2 miles from the site of the proposed action. The building is also used by the U.S. General Services Administration.

Affected Areas

During the renovation and construction activities at the site, all personnel working for the CFPB will be relocated from the facility. Other local shops and restaurants will be temporarily affected by the relocation of CFPB workers.

Construction perimeters and other barriers set up around the Subject Site may also impede customers from access to local retailers during the duration of the proposed action.

Potential Consequences

Retailers dependent on sales from staffers at the CFPB will likely register a lower rate of sales since the staff will not be present during the renovation. During the renovation, access to retailers could also be hindered on a temporary basis. Construction crews could patronize local restaurants and eateries, temporarily replacing CFPB workers.

Any negative impacts on local businesses will dissipate after the proposed action is complete.

3.4 Local Social and Economic Impact of Relocated Staff from Proposed Action

During the proposed action, employees of the CFPB will be relocated to work at Constitution Square at 1275 First Street, NE, Washington, DC, 20417, about 2 miles from the site of the proposed action. The building is also used by the U.S. General Services Administration.

Affected Areas

The current occupants of Constitution Square and nearby businesses will be affected during the proposed action. The additional workers will also impact local streets, parking lots and transit systems.

Potential Consequences

The current occupants of Constitution Square may be inconvenienced the personnel being relocated to their building. The retail space at Constitution Square and nearby will likely see an increase in sales and revenue from the increased number of workers.

Parking facilities at Constitution Square will gain an increase of users, possibly leading to some lots being at capacity. These consequences will only last during the duration of the proposed action.

3.5 Security Perimeter of Building

A risk assessment performed by Strauchs LLC states that after the proposed action, the facility will be refurbished to meet Facility Security Level (FSL) level III, which applies to buildings with 80,000 to 150,000 square feet, and/or with moderate to high public access.

Affected Areas

The courtyard entrances are blocked with concrete planters (Figure 3-2 and 3-3). At the time of this report, it is not known if the concrete planters have any effective anti-ram properties aside from acting as a visual deterrent. The concrete planters are planned to be evaluated during the proposed action and compared with other anti-ram solutions. Currently at the main entrance of the lobby, concrete planters are located at the south side, but no anti-ram protection is currently present at the north entrance (Figure 3-4).

Figure 3-2 Concrete Planters on G Street



Figure 3-3 Concrete Planters on F Street



Figure 3-4 North Entrance, Corner of G and 17th Street



The loading dock is located on the southwest corner of the ground floor and secured by personnel and vehicular plate barriers as shown in Figure 3-5. All other vehicle entrances and exits to the building have similar movable barriers. All mail and packages are screened at the loading dock before being moved throughout the building.

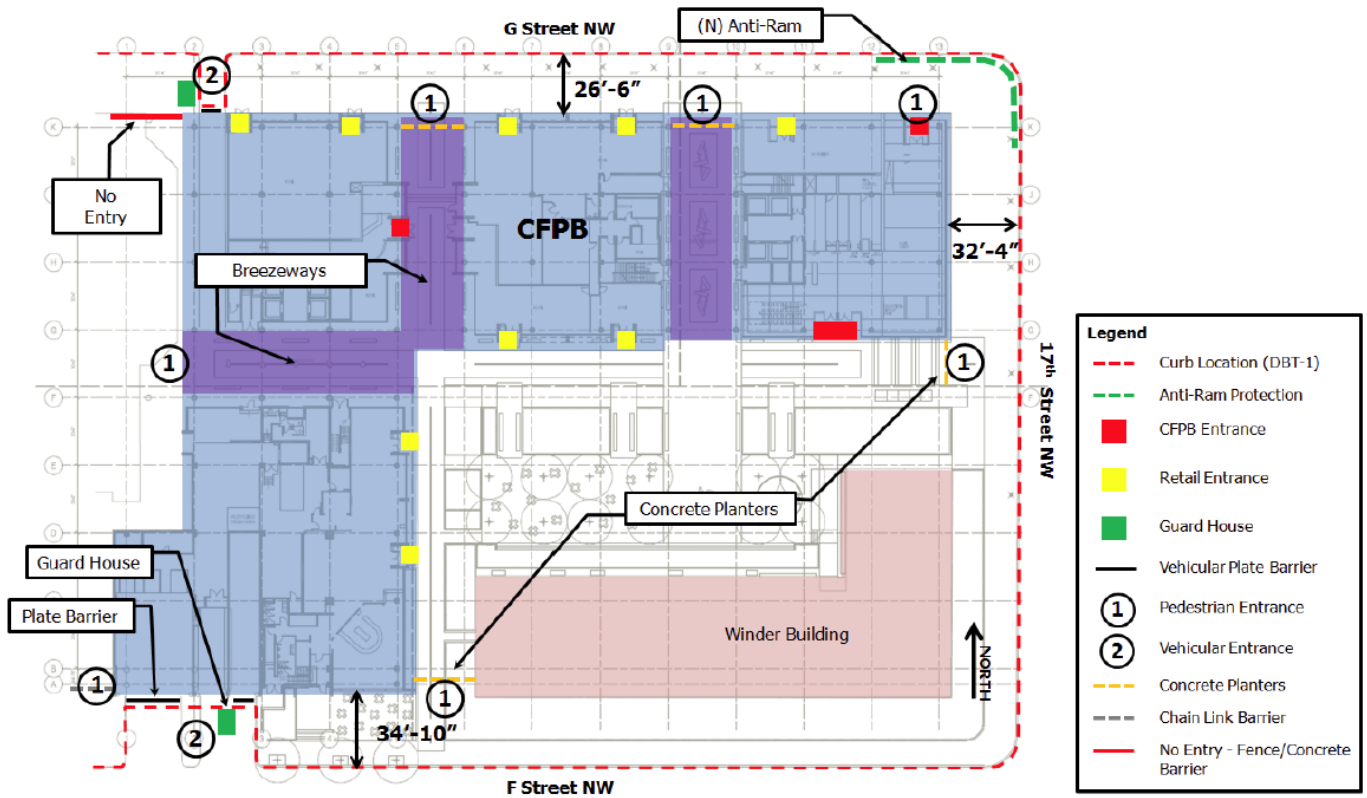
Figure 3-5 Raised Vehicular Plate Barriers at Loading Dock Entrance on F Street



Potential Consequences

A site plan of the building highlighting planned perimeter security features is shown below.

Figure 3-6 Proposed Security Features of Ground Floor



Current features, such as vehicular plate barriers, will remain in place. The concrete planters will be evaluated during the proposed action to determine if further hardening of the planters is needed. An anti-ram device is planned for the northern entrance, adjacent to the road, and will be designed as the proposed action advances.

The planned security enhancements for the facility are expected to resemble current features. The concrete planters currently in place may need to be replaced with sturdier planters if deemed necessary by Strauchs LLC during the proposed action. The visual impact and impact on pedestrian traffic will be minimal after the proposed action given that current features either will remain in place or obtain upgrades.

The visual impact to the anti-ram feature at the northern entrance is unknown due to it not being designed at the time of this report. Pedestrian access can be impeded from crossing G Street or 17th Street, as the potential anti-ram feature is planned to be next to the roadways and curb. A string of concrete planters or another porous (to pedestrians) security feature would minimize this issue.

It is the understanding of Tetrahedron that as the proposed action progresses, further evaluation will continue on existing structural systems to determine how material will handle various sized blasts. Changes to materials or the layout of planned security features may change in order to satisfy safety requirements.

3.6 Local Air Quality

The ambient air quality in an area can be characterized in terms of whether it complies with the primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set national standards for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been established for six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter (PM) (with a size ≤ 10 microns and ≤ 2.5 microns), and sulfur dioxide. Primary standards define levels of air quality the EPA has determined as necessary to provide an adequate margin of safety to protect public health, including the health of sensitive populations such as children and the elderly. Secondary standards define levels of air quality deemed necessary to protect the public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

The Table 3-1 lists the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for each of the criteria pollutants and provides air quality data from air monitors near the subject site in Washington DC for the last four years of records available from the DC Department of the Environment (DDOE). Since 2009, average air quality data in the monitored areas of Washington DC have not exceeded national standards, when data is available.

Table 3-1 National ambient air quality primary standards and air quality data for Washington, DC, from 2009 through 2012

Pollutant	Sampling Period	Maximum Allowable	Units	Washington DC by Year			
				2009	2010	2011	2012
Carbon Monoxide	8 hours	9	ppm	1.02	1.01	0.85	0.81
Lead	Quarterly	1.5	µg/m ³	*	*	*	0.003
Nitrogen Dioxide	24 hours	0.053	ppm	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Ozone	8 hours	0.075	ppm	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
PM10	24 hours	150	µg/m ³	17.97	21.29	16.95	17.00
PM2.5	24 hours	35	µg/m ³	9.63	10.46	10.67	10.36
Sulfur Dioxide	24 hours	0.14	ppm	0.009	0.006	0.004	0.003

* Data unavailable for these years

ppm = parts per million

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

Normal building operations currently at the Subject Site do not generate air emissions and would not affect the amount of pollutants in the air.

Affected Areas

During the renovation, the local air quality in and around the site of the proposed action will be impacted somewhat by the operation of construction equipment. No other areas are expected to be impacted.

Potential Consequences

Construction equipment used for the renovation will discharge pollutants into the local air, especially during demolition phases. However, due to the limited amount of time the equipment will be present on the Subject Site, and that normal building operations do not generate air pollution, the impact to the local air quality will be temporary and last only during the renovation period.

Proposed green space in the courtyard and the green roof to be in place after the proposed action will help to improve the local air quality somewhat.

3.7 Noise

It is the declared public policy of the District to reduce the ambient noise level in the District to promote public health, safety, welfare, and the peace and quiet of the inhabitants of the District, and to facilitate the enjoyment of the natural attraction of the District. (DCMR 20, Sec. 2700.1). Title 20 District of Columbia Municipality Regulations, Chapter 27, Noise Control and Chapter 28, Maximum Noise Levels, and Chapter 29, Noise Measuring Test Procedures.

The DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) states that construction is allowed Monday through Saturday from 7 am to 7 pm without any special permits. If it is necessary to work outside those hours or on Sunday, an after-hours permit to work will need to be obtained from DCRA.

Currently, normal building operations do not generate noise outside of the building, nor expected to after the renovation.

Affected Areas

The proposed project is located in a populated commercial area of the city with minimal green space or other methods to absorb noise. Most of the buildings surrounding the site are commercial properties and are used during normal hours of operation during the day. Occupants of the Winder Building, The Eisenhower Executive Building, and other buildings will likely be most impacted by noises associated with demolition and construction.

Potential Consequences

During the construction and reconstruction, noise levels in the area are expected to be elevated. Loud work operations are usually brief to prevent injury to construction workers. Additionally, noise control plans are to be put in place for the demolition operations of the project, further limiting noise. Work during the proposed action is not expected to occur outside normally approved construction hours set by DCRA.

Based on the proposed renovations, a number of noise cancelling components will be included in the final building. This will decrease interior noise on and in between floors.

3.8 Impact on Storm Water

Under federal law, the District is required to control its storm water that enters the local watersheds (Potomac, Anacostia) and reduce the amounts of pollutants that the stormwater contains. Local city agencies such as District of Columbia Department of the Environment (DDOE) and District of Columbia Department of Transportation (DDOT) have implemented and are developing additional practices that reduce pollutants at the source, before they enter critical water bodies.

Affected Areas

Two existing 10" storm water mains exit the G Street side of the building at the basement floor. One 8" and one 10" storm water main exit the 17th Street side of the building on the basement floor. One 10" and one 12" storm water main exit the F Street side of the building at the basement floor.

The proposed action will abandon the existing storm sewer connections to the public main and reroute the storm laterals to an on-site treatment system.

On-site treatment of the sanitary sewerage will be provided by a "Living Machine", a system consisting of two sanitary storm water holding tanks located within public space. Placement of these tanks in the public space will be subject to the approval and permitting of DDOT, DDOE, and DC Water and will require a perpetual maintenance contract relieving the District of Columbia of maintenance of the storage tanks. Each "Living Machine" storm water holding tank will be provided with an overflow connection to new manholes constructed above the DC Water public combined sewer. All materials will be in accordance with DC Water standards and specifications.

Existing sidewalks will be retained throughout construction with the exception of portions that will be sawcut and removed as needed for the installation of storm water management structures.

Additional renovations to the outside of the building and the courtyard will include modifications to reduce the amount of storm water runoff. Planned improvements include:

- Permeable pavement
- Green roof (subject to DDOE approval)
- Vegetated wells
- Layering of vegetation visible to the public

Storm water runoff is likely to increase during the renovation of the courtyard, as soil is added and replaced. Sediment runoff can also increase due to construction equipment moving on and off site.

Potential Consequences

As per the work plans for the proposed action, "All sediment and erosion control methods shall be installed before the start of any excavation and/or demolition as per District of Columbia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. If any onsite inspection reveals further erosion control measures are necessary, the same shall be provided." Best Management Practices (BMPs) and other methods to control and limit the amount of storm water runoff from the site of the proposed action will be addressed before the start of the project.

Any storm water runoff generated by the presence of construction equipment or renovation to the courtyard will not further occur after the project is complete. With the number of planned improvements to the Subject Site such as the green roof and the living machine, the amount of storm water runoff is expected to decrease once the project is complete.

3.9 Impact on Waste Water

The 1972 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (known as the Clean Water Act or CWA) provide the statutory basis for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program and the basic structure for regulating the discharge of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. Section 402 of the CWA specifically required EPA to develop and implement the NPDES program.

Affected Areas

The proposed project is located in a populated commercial area with little green space. The sanitary sewer flow from the building is currently conveyed via three lateral connections to combined sewers located in public space along G Street NW and 17th Street NW. The sanitary sewer laterals eventually connect with the DC combined sewer system outside the building. Wastewater is then treated by the DC Department of Public Works before discharging into local waterways.

Potential Consequences

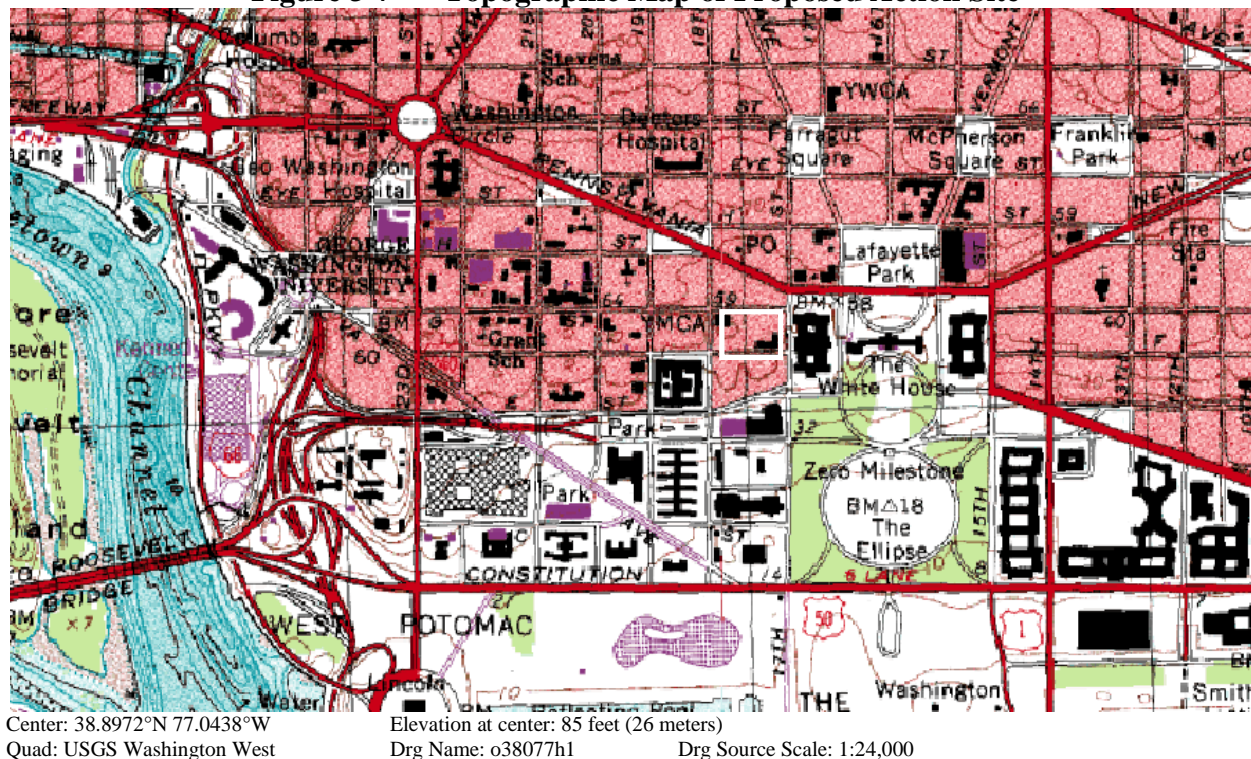
During the reconstruction, the intent is to abandon two existing sanitary sewer connections to the public main, and reroute using new PVC sanitary sewer laterals and cleanouts to holding tanks for the on-site engineered wetland treatment system built into the plaza. All sanitary sewage leaves the building by gravity and enters one of two sewage holding tanks, just outside the building footprint, but within the plaza area at the southeast of the building, where it is stored until the next stage. The wastewater holding tanks will be provided with PVC overflow connection to the D.C. combined sewer system. From the holding tank, the sewage is sent through a solids screen, while solids are removed by a dry cake, then completely sealed and removed with the trash. Remaining liquid waste will be sent to the equalization tank and then through the stage 1 and 2 tidal flow wetland and then treated with UV light and chlorine before reuse for irrigation and to supplement toilet flush valves and cooling tower make-up.

After construction, the improvements are expected to reduce the amount of wastewater entering the DC combined sewage system from this building.

3.10 Impact on Ground Water

Based on the following topographic map, groundwater is expected to flow southeast of the Subject Site (outlined in white). If not picked up by storm water drain, water would likely continue to flow towards the Tidal Basin.

Figure 3-7 Topographic Map of Proposed Action Site



In the Coastal Plain portion of the District of Columbia, the topography and drainage pattern have been significantly affected by urbanization. At the time of the earliest settlement, the topography of the downtown Washington area was marked by the drainage systems of Tiber Creek, which discharged into the Potomac River, and St. James Creek, which discharged into the Anacostia.

These streams circled the southwestern portion of Washington on the lines of the Mall, Canal Street and Delaware Avenue. Small tributaries to this system cut across near Judiciary Square and along the line of 10th Street, and a larger tributary flowed southwest from Union Station. Another creek called Slash Run flowed south from the vicinity of Wyoming Avenue and 18th Street NW it turned west, crossing Connecticut Avenue and then turned north again to discharge into Rock Creek.

Affected Areas

Scientists at the USGS have measured stream flow and ground water levels in wells to assess water resources for over 125 years. In addition to providing the most extensive set of historical stream flow and ground water data available to the public, precipitation and reservoir data are also presented to give a complete picture of the region's water resource. In March, 2013, 65% of the ground water levels in the DC area were in the normal range and 85% of the stream flow levels were in the normal range in the proposed site. The normal range is considered between the 25th to 75th percentiles.

Potential Consequences

The proposed action should not affect the ground water in District of Columbia area.

3.11 Wetlands

Affected Areas

The nearest wetlands to the subject site are on Theodore Roosevelt Island, over a mile to the west of the subject site. Groundwater flow from the subject site does not flow towards these wetlands or any other existing wetlands in DC.

Potential Consequences

No impact is expected to the wetlands on Theodore Roosevelt Island due to their distance from the site and flow of ground water.

3.12 Floodplains

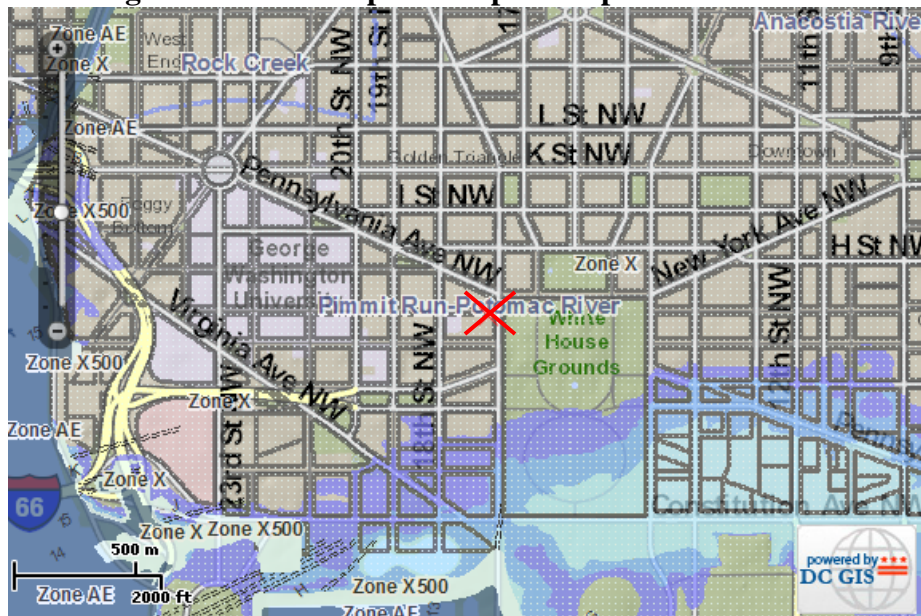
Flooding is a frequent and costly hazard in the District of Columbia. Flood risks vary from property to property, even in the same neighborhood. Additionally, flood risks can change over time due to erosion, land use and other factors. In the face of mounting flood losses and escalating costs of disaster relief to the general taxpayers, the U.S. Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on August 1, 1968.

The District of Columbia has enacted and implemented the floodplain regulations required for participation in NFIP. NFIP is based on a mutual agreement between the Federal Government and District of Columbia. The D.C. Construction Codes 2008 (DCMR 12) adopted all flood resistant provisions in the International Codes. The revised Flood Hazard Rules (DCMR 20 Chapter 31), dated 2010, provided details and technical provisions for floodplain development requirements and permitting process.

Affected Areas

According to the District of Columbia's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), the proposed action site (the red X on the map below) is not located on known historical floodplains.

Figure 3-8 Floodplain Map of Proposed Action Site



Potential Consequences

The Subject Site is not located near any local flood plains and the construction project will not expand the site to include land that is on a flood plain. Risk of flooding is likely minimal.

3.13 Risk to Threatened and Endangered Species

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides a program for the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found. The lead federal agencies for implementing ESA are the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service. The FWS maintains a worldwide list of endangered species. Species include birds, insects, fish, reptiles, mammals, crustaceans, flowers, grasses, and trees.

The law requires federal agencies, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the NOAA Fisheries Service, to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat of such species. The law also prohibits any action that causes a "taking" of any listed species of endangered fish or wildlife. Likewise, import, export, interstate, and foreign commerce of listed species are all generally prohibited.

Affected Areas

No known endangered plant species exist in Washington DC. One endangered animal species lives in the Washington DC area: Hay's Spring (*Stygobromus hayi*). This shrimp-like creature is endemic to Washington DC, where it occurs only in Rock Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River. This species is listed as "Critically Imperiled" and is threatened by the degradation of its habitat. However, the subject site is over 1.5 miles from Rock Creek and the proposed renovation will not influence the stream. In addition, surface water at the site flows to the southeast, away from Rock Creek.

Potential Consequences

No impact to Rock Creek, and thus the habitat of the Hay's Spring, is anticipated to occur from proposed renovation activities.

3.14 Historic and Archeological Preservation

Before the current building at 1700 G Street, NW was constructed, that city block contained four distinct buildings: Nichols Café built in 1830, the Winder Building built in 1854, Winder Annex built in 1882, and a building constructed by the Washington Loan and Trust Company built in 1924 which later became Riggs National Bank in 1954 (later vacated and used as a warehouse in 1965). In 1949, the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) took control of the Winder Building and has maintained it ever since. This management control by GSA included the adjacent buildings occupying the site near the Winder Building.

GSA proposed to demolish the four buildings at 1700 G Street, NW in 1974 to construct a new office building. By that time, the Winder Building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reviewed and reported (see appendix A2) these actions to determine if the buildings and demolition were a voluntary example of the preservation and mixed use promoted by the act, or alternatively was the failure to reuse existing historic structures. GAO found that GSA interpreted the act as a way to acquire and preserve

historic structures, whereas GAO believes the intent of the act is to acquire land and buildings for additional federal office space.

The building currently used by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) at 1700 G Street, NW resembles neighboring buildings with elements of brutalism in the architecture. The building did apply to be listed as a historically significant property through a DOE, but was rejected mainly due to the age of the building being under 50 years.

Affected Areas

The Historic Preservation Office of Washington DC does not list the building used by the CFPB as a historically significant building or having archeological findings (Appendix A). Some buildings nearby, such as the Winder and Executive Office buildings, are registered by the Historic Preservation Office.

Potential Consequences

No impact is expected. With proper care, the proposed action would not affect nearby buildings which are registered by the Historic Preservation Office as being historically significant.

An application for historical significance is currently under review as of this writing.

3.15 Hazardous Waste Potential

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) was enacted by Congress in 1976. RCRA's primary goals are to protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal, to conserve energy and natural resources, to reduce the amount of waste generated, and to ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner. RCRA is the public law that creates the framework for the proper management of hazardous and nonhazardous solid waste.

Affected Areas

Very little hazardous waste is currently generated by the CFPB, as it is mostly an administrative facility. Current hazardous wastes on-site include: fluorescent light bulbs and tubes, and oil/grease from equipment operations. The current materials on-site are not present in large amounts, nor do the materials pose any current concerns.

Renovation can potentially generate (i.e., produce or have present on site) wastes that are:

- Ignitable wastes: paint thinners, paints, paint and varnish strippers, epoxy resins, adhesives, degreasers, and spent cleaning solvents
- Corrosive wastes: rust removers, cleaning fluids, and battery acids
- Reactive wastes: plating waste, bleaches, and waste oxidizers
- Toxic wastes: materials containing metals (mercury, cadmium, or lead) or solvents
- Resins, roofing cement, adhesives, machinery lubricants, and caulk
- Cleanup materials (such as rags) contaminated with the items listed above
- Drums and containers that once contained the items listed above
- Computer monitors and televisions with cathode ray tubes
- Gypsum drywall (due to dust and sulfate)

During the renovations, there will be a designated, covered hazardous waste storage area.

Potential Consequences

There would be temporary impact and risk due to the temporary storage of hazardous waste generated at the site during renovation. A hazardous waste plan will be in place during the renovations, instructing workers on the location of the temporary hazardous waste storage area. A contracted third party will be responsible for disposal of the materials. The hazardous waste plan should also include BMPs to reduce the risk of release during the renovation.

After the renovation, the hazardous materials present on-site are expected to be the same as those currently on-site, in similar negligible quantities.

3.16 Visual Impacts

The maximum height of a building in the DC area is generally based on the relationship of the building to the width of the adjacent streets. For the proposed action site, the maximum allowable height is 80 feet for the front of the building along 17th Street.

Affected Areas

The primary visual differences planned for the renovation are explained and pictured below by the labeled arrows:

1. The main lobby on the ground floor will be extended and encased in glass.
2. The sixth, seventh, and top floors will be set back from the exterior walls of the 5th floor to preserve the appearance of the horizontal lines of the original building, despite added height – which will help to smooth out other horizontal lines of the building's fifth floor along G Street.
3. Portions of the ceiling of the sixth floor will be replaced with a glass enclosure.

Figure 3-9 Proposed Final Appearance of Building, Southwest View



Across 17th Street from the site of the proposed action is the Eisenhower Executive Office Building. While the building height of 1700 G Street will increase, due to the set back of the additional floors the building is expected to continue to appear shorter than the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

Figure 3-10 Current Building at 1700 G Street (right) and Eisenhower Executive Office Building (left)



Potential Consequences

For the proposed action site, the front of the building along 17th Street will be at the maximum allowable height of 80 feet. During the renovation project, placement of the 6th, 7th and top levels on the building will be set far enough back that there would be no major visual impact on the overall design and appearance of the local skyline. It is anticipated the final building's appearance will not negatively impact the surrounding area or nearby buildings.

Additional consultation, in accordance with Section 106, will continue throughout the proposed action.

3.17 Energy Consumption

In October 2009, Executive Order 13514 on Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance was issued, directing all federal agencies to strengthen their sustainable practices. The E.O. expanded on the Energy Independence and Security Act, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and Executive Order 13423 by requiring federal agencies to implement strategies to measure, manage, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, water consumption, and diversion of materials. The order mandates federal agencies to meet various energy and environmental targets and defines requirements for sustainability in buildings and leases, sustainable acquisition, and electronic stewardship.

E.O. 13514 includes product efficiency and stewardship. Federal agencies must:

- Ensure 95% of new contract actions, task orders, and delivery orders for products and services (excluding weapon systems) are energy efficient (ENERGY STAR® or Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP)-designated) water efficient, bio-based,

environmentally preferable (Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) certified), non-ozone depleting, contain recycled content, or are non-toxic or less-toxic alternatives where such products and services meet agency performance requirements.

- Implement best management practices for the energy-efficient management of servers and Federal data centers.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 requires a 30% annual energy cost reduction against American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 90.1-2004. The CFPB's current headquarters is a minimally compliant building, discounting the plug loads. LEED 2009 requires that renovations to the existing building be designed to achieve at least 5% energy cost reduction as compared to an ASHRAE 90.1-2007 model.

Affected Areas

The proposed action will affect the entire building and courtyard area at 1700 G Street, NW, Washington DC.

Potential Consequences

HVAC and other mechanical systems are on site and slated for renovation, and would improve existing mechanical systems to varying degrees depending on which concept is selected.

Low-energy, long-life bulbs are to be used in overhead lighting fixtures. The proposed lighting design is expected to give a 20% reduction in lighting power density as compared to the baseline.

3.18 Impact to Pedestrians and Bicyclists

Affected Areas

Pedestrian pathways include sidewalks, breezeways and a courtyard. On the building's street facing sides are wide sidewalks and street trees. Breezeways through the ground level of the building connect the courtyard with the sidewalks. There is a shared courtyard with the neighboring Winder Building. The courtyard is included in the renovation plans.

Although there are planned bicycle lanes for the adjacent streets, these have not yet been implemented.

Potential Consequences

Construction perimeters and other barriers set up around the site of the proposed action may partially or wholly block and impede surrounding sidewalks from pedestrian traffic, making redirection necessary. After construction, pathways will be unobstructed.

3.19 Vehicle Traffic

Affected Areas

1700 G Street, NW is located in a highly developed urban portion of Washington DC. The site shares a courtyard with the Winder Building. It is bounded by G Street to the north, 17th Street on the east, the Winder Building to the south (which shares a courtyard), and a retail/office building on the west.

17th Street, a two-way street with three northbound and two southbound lanes, is moderately busy, averaging around 20,500 vehicles a day in the area adjacent to the building. G Street NW is one-way westbound with two traffic lanes and metered premium demand parking lanes on each side, averaging around 4,100 vehicles daily. The side including the parking garage entrance and a café faces onto F Street NW, which is one-way eastbound with two traffic lanes and metered premium demand parking lanes on each side, averaging around 3,400 vehicles daily.

Potential Consequences

Construction may cause increased traffic congestion especially during busy periods. For safety reasons, barriers should be constructed around work areas. There is a possibility that such safety barriers may extend into a parking or traffic lane of the road. In addition, vehicles related to the work may cause congestion or periodically impede the flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Traffic should only be adversely affected temporarily during the course of construction.

3.20 Relationship of Local Short-term Uses vs. Long-term Productivity

Council on Environmental Quality regulations that implement the procedural requirements of NEPA requires consideration of the relationship between short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity (40 CFR 1502.16).

Affected Areas

The proposed action will affect the subject site and courtyard. The proposed renovation would include improvements to employee spaces, sustainable construction, and an increase in green space. During the proposed action, workers for the CFPB will continue their work at another facility.

Potential Consequences

Due to workers relocating to a nearby building, work conducted by the CFPB is unlikely to be stalled during the course of the proposed action.

After the proposed action is complete, the larger building and increased square footage can allow the CFPB to accommodate more employees than it does currently. The building is also expected to be LEED Certified Gold, utilizing fewer resources to operate over the long-term use of the building.

3.21 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

There would be an irretrievable commitment of materials for equipment at the proposed project site. CFPB asserts that the irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources does not exceed any extraordinary amount as could be associated with any other type of major building improvement project.

4.0 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

4.1 Cumulative Impacts

Council on Environmental Quality regulations stipulate that the cumulative impacts analysis in an EA consider the potential environmental impacts resulting from the incremental impacts of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such actions (40 CFR 1508.7). Because the impacts of the proposed project generally would be minor and localized (see Section 3), the CFPB focused this evaluation of cumulative impacts on activities immediately surrounding the proposed project site and other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions on and around the CFPB building.

In this analysis of cumulative impacts, the CFPB determined that only impacts to air quality, noise and water resources from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions near the project site would be cumulative with the renovation of the building. Impacts of the proposed project to other resources would be negligible or would not occur. Therefore, based upon the context and intensity of the impacts, the building renovation project does not establish any future actions with significant effects.

4.2 Air Quality

The proposed action of redevelopment would cause emissions of particulate matter and other pollutants in the project area. However, emissions from the construction project would be temporary.

The energy efficiency improvements for the building, installation of the green roof and upgrades to the courtyard would contribute to independence from fossil fuel for energy, which would contribute to the beneficial cumulative impact on air quality by reducing air emissions from traditional power generating sources.

4.3 Noise

The proposed action would add to the cumulative noise generated in the area. The contribution of the proposed action to the noise in the area is expected to be temporary and only occur during daytime hours. Noise from these various sources may not occur at the same time, but they could all contribute to the amount of time that people in the area would be exposed to the sounds of construction.

4.3 Water Resources

The site of the proposed action is located in a highly urbanized area of Washington DC. Most storm water from onsite is directed to the municipal storm water system before entering local waterways. The site is not located near wetlands or floodplains. BMPs and other efforts to reduce storm water runoff and erosion on the site are to be in place before construction is to begin.

The proposed action will include installation of a green roof and a renovated courtyard which will increase the amount of green space at the building site. These improvements will reduce

runoff and increase water filtration, contributing to the beneficial cumulative impact on water resources.

4.4 Potential for Public Controversy

During the course of the proposed action, there is the potential for local public controversy from temporary impediment of local traffic and lack of access to retailers on the ground floor of the site of the proposed action . This will be done for the safety of workers and the public, and will be temporary in nature.

For the proposed action site, the front of the building along 17th Street will be at the maximum allowable height of 80 feet. During the renovation project, placement of the 6th, 7th and top levels on the building will be set far enough back that there would be no major visual impact on the overall design and appearance of the local skyline. It is anticipated the final building's appearance will not negatively impact the surrounding area and nearby buildings.

The improvements to perimeter security should not have a large impact due to most features consisting of keeping in place or upgrading current systems. The planned anti-ram device for the northern entrance could negatively impact visual appeal and pedestrian access. The full impact can be determined once the feature has been designed.

After the proposed action is complete, the public should be able to resume normal activities at the site.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The proposed action is to renovate the interior and courtyard space and to provide more space to the building located at 1700 G Street, NW, Washington DC, 20552, currently used by the CFPB as its headquarters.

Tetrahedron, Inc. concludes the following about the potential environmental impacts of its proposed action:

- Implementation of the proposed action would overall involve no potential for significant environmental impacts. Impacts to the environment will occur during the proposed action and steps will be taken to limit their influence. After the proposed action is complete, the improvements to the structure are anticipated to have an overall positive environmental impact.
- Normal building operations do not normally generate air emissions. There will be an increase in air pollutants during the proposed action as construction equipment is used and demolition occurs. After the proposed action is complete, the increase in green space on the site will improve local air quality.
- Current security features will either remain in place (vehicular plate barriers), or receive possible upgrades (concrete planters). An anti-ram device is planned for the main entrance to the building, but it has yet to be designed.
- After the proposed action is complete, the building will be rated LEED Gold, in part from the numerous energy efficiency improvements to be installed. Therefore, the proposed action would slightly reduce regional greenhouse gas emissions.
- Construction activities during the proposed action would cause a negligible increase in noise volumes. After the proposed action is complete, noise levels are expected to return to normal.
- The aesthetics of the area would look the same to the casual observer. The front of the building will be at the maximum allowable height for 17th Street. While the building will add two additional stories, the 6th and 7th floors will be set back from the exterior walls of the 5th floor. This will result in the final building profile still resembling the profile before the proposed action. Additional aesthetics include proposed permeable pavers, new sidewalks and curbing, and improved lighting.
- The necessary controls on runoff to ensure there would be no erosion or sedimentation issues are to be in place before the proposed action is to take place. The project location does not involve wetlands or floodplains. Positive impacts to the local watershed are expected due to decreased storm water and higher quality storm water due to filtration of the proposed green roof and other improvements.
- The proposed project would have no effect on species protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act, and there is no reason to suspect the project site has unique habitat for any protected or rare species. No impacts to wetlands are expected to occur since the closest wetlands are a mile away and do not extend to the project site.
- No work will be conducted on neighboring historic buildings.
- Relative to the cumulative changes in the environment that would be caused by the proposed project in combination with other planned activities nearby, the implementation of the proposed action would cause minor, adverse incremental changes to air quality and

noise during construction. The proposed project would result in small, beneficial, incremental impacts to aesthetics, the region's water quality by reducing storm water runoff and air quality during operation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

- Under the No-Action Alternative, there would be no site improvements to the building or courtyard at the site. For comparison purposes, it is assumed no impacts to the existing environment would occur, and any beneficial impacts of the proposed project would not be realized.

Based on the review and analysis of materials, a **Finding of No Significant Impact** for the proposed action at 1700 G Street, NW, Washington DC, 20552 is recommended. Due to the temporary nature of the project, environmental or public disturbances will be short-term. Many of the renovations, such as noise damping materials and a green roof, will prove to be beneficial to workers and the public over the long term.

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Appendix A
Historical Documents

Appendix A-1

State Historic Preservation Officer for the District of Columbia Listings
(Current as of March 2011)

Appendix A-2

Newspaper Articles Documenting Building