Draft-Final Programmatic Environmental Assessment

U.S. Army Reserve
Ogden Local Training Area
Ogden, Utah

Prepared for:

88th Regional Support Command
60 South O Street
Fort McCoy, Wisconsin 54656

Prepared by:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Louisville District
600 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Place
Louisville, Kentucky 40202-2232

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PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SIGNATURE SHEET

OGDEN LOCAL TRAINING AREA, OGDEN, UTAH

Approved by:

KURT F. WAGNER — Date
Colonel, U.S. Army
Director, Public Works
88th Regional Support Command

Recommended by:

DAVID L. MOORE — Date
Chief, Public Works – Environmental Division
88th Regional Support Command

Reviewed by:

LISA GULBRANSON — Date
Environmental Protection Specialist
VersarContractor
88th Regional Support Command

Prepared by:

Christi L Mitchell — 18 Jun 15

CRISTIE MITCHELL, P.E. — Date
Project Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District

Executive Summary

This Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) has been prepared for the 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) of the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) to evaluate the effects of construction, training, and natural resource management activities at the Ogden Local Training Area (LTA) in Ogden, Weber County, Utah. The purpose of this PEA is to identify, assess, and evaluate the expected environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Action and its alternatives, including the No Action Alternative. This PEA has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) *Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA* (CEQ, 1978), 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500 through 1508; and *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*, 32 CFR Part 651.

The objective of conducting this PEA was to determine the magnitude of the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the Proposed Action and its alternatives.

Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to develop the Ogden LTA as a USAR Training Facility to support the 88th RSC's mission to provide adequate training facilities to meet the current and projected demand for training. The 88th RSC has multiple Programs that it must implement in order to manage and utilize the Property sustainably, efficiently, and economically as a Local Training Area. The impacts associated with three separate Programs are assessed in this PEA: Training, Construction, and Natural Resource Management.

Besides the overall purpose and need of the Proposed Action from a programmatic perspective, each of the Programs has individual purposes and goals. Although the Programs may be independent of each other, this PEA considers these Programs as interdependent and evaluates the impact as such. In order for each Program to be successful, the Program and its needs must be incorporated into the other Programs. It is essential that programmatic coordination be constant to ensure the overall needs of the 88th RSC are being met.

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action will provide adequate training facilities to meet the current and projected demand for training at the Ogden LTA. Table 2-1 lists and describes the Training, Construction, and Natural Resources Management activities proposed at the Ogden LTA. Approximate proposed locations for each training activity are shown on Figure 2-3.

Alternatives

Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative involves implementing the proposed Training, Construction, and Natural Resources Management activities at the locations specified in Table 2-1. The Preferred Alternative would allow for the Ogden LTA to conduct ongoing and additional training activities. Not all types of training activities would be conducted on each training weekend. Although all training activities would occur at the Ogden LTA, it is not possible to conduct all types of training simultaneously.

The Preferred Alternative is the only alternative that meets the needs of the proposed action, enabling the Ogden LTA to continue as a modern training facility for the 88th RSC. If this Alternative were not implemented, Ogden LTA management and operation could not continue to be compliant with training requirements, laws and regulations.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the USAR would not be able to provide adequate facilities to properly support the training of USAR units. The lack of adequate facilities would negatively affect training and operations, resulting in a reduced ability to achieve the USAR mission requirements, which could potentially compromise readiness and security. As such, the No Action Alternative does not fulfill the project's purpose and need. It is included in this analysis because it provides a baseline against which the beneficial and adverse impacts of the other alternative can be compared.

Summary of Environmental Consequences and Mitigation Measures

This PEA contains a comprehensive evaluation of the existing conditions and environmental consequences of implementing the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative, as required by NEPA. Table ES-1 summarizes the impacts of the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative. Based on the findings of this PEA, implementation of the Preferred Alternative or No Action Alternative would not have significant adverse, direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on the quality on any aspect of the human or natural environment.

TABLE ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts for the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative

Impact Category	Preferred Alternative Degree of Impact			No Action Alternative Degree of Impact			PEA Section Where Impacts are Assessed	Activities to Avoid or Minimize Impacts
	Significant	Not Significant	No Impact	Significant	Not Significant	No Impact		
Land Use		X				X	Section 3.3.1	None.
Surface Waters and Groundwater		X			X		Section 3.3.2	Best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to reduce potential soil erosion during construction and some training activities to avoid impacts to surface waters. If construction activities disturb more than one acre, a Construction General Permit will be obtained to comply with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Isolated wetlands have been identified on-site. If the wetlands will be impacted by implementation of the different programs assessed in this PEA, coordination with the local USACE regulatory office should occur.
Utility Infrastructure		X				X	Section 3.3.3	Utility connections will be performed in accordance with the requirements of the respective utility companies and local building codes.
Air Quality		X			X		Section 3.3.4	Under the Preferred Alternative, vehicle emissions and fugitive dust would increase during construction. These temporary impacts would be minimized by keeping construction equipment properly maintained and implementing fugitive dust control measures.

TABLE ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts for the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative

Impact Category	Preferred Alternative Degree of Impact			No Action Alternative Degree of Impact			PEA Section Where Impacts are Assessed	Activities to Avoid or Minimize Impacts
	Significant	Not Significant	No Impact	Significant	Not Significant	No Impact		
Cultural Resources		X			X		Section 3.3.5	If unanticipated archaeological deposits or human remains are encountered during construction, activities would be halted in that location, and appropriate authorities and specialists would be contacted.
Noise		X			X		Section 3.3.6	To minimize the potential for impacts, construction activities would be limited to typical working hours, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., to the extent possible, and the contractor would be required to maintain construction equipment in accordance with manufacturer's specifications to keep unnecessary noise to a minimum. Training activities would be limited to typical working hours.
Traffic and Transportation		X				X	Section 3.3.7	Buses and carpooling will be utilized to the maximum extent practicable to transport Soldiers to the training area for weekend and annual training.
Farmland Soils			X			X	Section 3.2.1	None.
Geology and Topography		X				X	Section 3.2.2	None.

TABLE ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts for the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative

Impact Category	Preferred Alternative Degree of Impact			No Action Alternative Degree of Impact			PEA Section Where Impacts are Assessed	Activities to Avoid or Minimize Impacts
	Significant	Not Significant	No Impact	Significant	Not Significant	No Impact		
Natural and Biological Resources		X			X		Section 3.2.3	If clearing of vegetation during the migratory bird nesting season (early March to late August) is unavoidable, the USAR will conduct a Migratory Bird Preconstruction Survey. Those areas of the site containing nesting birds would not be disturbed or cleared until the young have naturally vacated the nest. Migratory Bird Preconstruction Surveys are not required for areas that are regularly maintained (i.e., mowed lawn).
Floodplains			X			X	Section 3.2.4	None.
Coastal Zone Resources			X			X	Section 3.2.5	None.
Visual Resources		X			X		Section 3.2.6	None.
Public Services		X				X	Section 3.2.7	None.
Socioeconomic and Environmental Justice		X				X	Section 3.2.8	None.

TABLE ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts for the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative

Impact Category	Preferred Alternative Degree of Impact			No Action Alternative Degree of Impact			PEA Section Where Impacts are Assessed	Activities to Avoid or Minimize Impacts
	Significant	Not Significant	No Impact	Significant	Not Significant	No Impact		
Hazardous Materials		X				X	Section 3.2.9	Hazardous materials will be handled in accordance with appropriate federal and Army regulations and personnel will be trained in the proper use and disposal of hazardous materials. If impacted soil or groundwater is encountered during construction activities, it will be handled in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. If a waste water connection is not available in the vicinity of the Mobile Kitchen Trailer (MKT) area, best management practices will be implemented to collect and dispose of grey water.

Conclusion/Recommendation

Based on the findings of this PEA, there would be no significant impact resulting from the Preferred Alternative or No Action Alternative. A draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) has been prepared to accompany this PEA, which concludes that preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement will not be required for this Proposed Action.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMPs	best management practices
CAA	Clean Air Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH_4	methane
CK	Containerized Kitchen
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalents
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DOL	Directorate of Logistics
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
IED	improvised explosive device
L_{dn}	day-night average sound level
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LTA	Local Training Area
LZ/PZ	Landing Zone/Pickup Zone
MKT	Mobile Kitchen Trailer
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MOUT	military operations on urban terrain
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

1	NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
2	NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
3	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
4	NSR	New Source Review
5	OU4	Operable Unit 4
6	pCi/L	picoCuries per liter
7	PFC	perfluorocarbon
8	PM_{10}	respirable particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micrometers in diameter
9	$PM_{2.5}$	respirable particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter
10	ppb	parts per billion
11	PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
12	PSD	prevention of significant deterioration
13	RSC	Regional Support Command
14	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
15	SO_2	sulfur dioxide
16	UDEQ	Utah Department of Environmental Quality
17	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
18	USAR	U.S. Army Reserve
19	USARC	U.S. Army Reserve Center
20	USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
21	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
22	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
23	VOC	volatile organic compoun

SECTION 1

Introduction

This Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) has been prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for the 88th Regional Support Command (RSC) of the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) to evaluate the effects of construction and training activities at the Ogden Local Training Area (LTA) in Ogden, Weber County, Utah. The purpose of this PEA is to identify, assess, and evaluate the expected environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Action and its alternatives. This PEA has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500 through 1508, and 32 CFR Part 651, "Environmental Analysis of Army Actions."

The objective of conducting this PEA was to determine the magnitude of the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative.

1.1 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to develop the Ogden LTA as a USAR Facility to support the 88th RSC's mission to provide adequate training facilities to meet the current and projected demand for training. The 88th RSC has multiple Programs that it must implement in order to manage and utilize the Property sustainably, efficiently, and economically as a Local Training Area. Three Programs are assessed in this PEA: Training, Construction, and Natural Resources.

Besides the overall purpose and need of the Proposed Action from a programmatic perspective, each of the Programs has individual purposes and goals. Although the Programs may be independent of each other, this PEA considers these Programs as interdependent and evaluates the impact as such. In order for each Program to be successful, the Program and its needs must be incorporated into the other Programs. It is essential that programmatic coordination be constant to ensure the overall needs of the 88th RSC are being met.

1.2 Public Involvement

The NEPA process is designed to inform the public of the potential environmental consequences of the Preferred Alternative and involve them in the federal decision-making process. The Army recognizes public involvement and intergovernmental coordination and consultation as essential elements in developing a PEA. Formal notification and opportunities for public participation, as well as informal coordination with government agencies and planners, are incorporated into the PEA process.

Agencies, organizations, and members of the public having a potential interest in the Proposed Action were invited to participate in the early scoping process. Coordination letters, as well as the responses received, are provided in Appendix A.

The draft PEA and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) will be available to the public for comment for a period of 30 days and will be available at the Weber County-North Branch Library, located at 475 E 2600 N, Ogden, Utah 84414, and on the internet at http://www.lrl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Engineering/DesignGuide/MilitaryPrograms/ArmyReserveCustomers.aspx. A copy of the Public Notice is provided in Appendix B. The notice of availability will be published in the Ogden Standard-Examiner newspaper. Written comments should be directed to: 88th Regional Support Command, ATTN: Ms. Lisa Gulbranson, 506 Roeder Circle, Ft. Snelling, Minnesota 55111, or via electronic mail to Lisa.R.Gulbranson.ctr@mail.mil.

At the end of the 30-day period, the USAR will consider all comments submitted by individuals, agencies, and organizations. As appropriate, the USAR may then execute the FNSI and proceed with implementing the Preferred Alternative. If it is concluded that implementing the Preferred Alternative would result in significant impacts that cannot be mitigated, the USAR would publish a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement in the Federal Register, or choose not to proceed with the Proposed Action.

SECTION 2

Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.1 Overview

The USAR proposes to improve the current use and plan for future development of the activities at the existing Ogden LTA. The Proposed Action is the implementation of several activities as part of three Programs: Training, Construction, and Natural Resource Management. The proposed activities and their associated Programs can be found in Table 2-1.

The 108.41-acre Ogden LTA is located approximately 5 miles northwest of the city of Ogden, and approximately 1 mile east of Interstates 15 and 84 (Figure 2-1). The Ogden LTA is bounded on the west by 1200 West Street (Tomlinson Road), on the south by Bill Bailey Boulevard and the former Defense Distribution Depot Ogden, on the north by the Frank M. Browning U.S. Army Reserve Center and private residences, and on the east by 750 West Street (Depot Drive) and the Weber County Fairgrounds. An Area Site Layout is provided in Figure 2-2. The Frank M. Browning U.S. Army Reserve Center is also referred to as UT007 in the Army Reserve facility tracking system.

2.2 Description of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to provide adequate training facilities to meet the current and projected demand for training at the Ogden LTA. Table 2-1 lists and describes the Training, Construction, and Natural Resources Management activities proposed at the Ogden LTA. Approximate proposed locations for each training activity are shown on Figure 2-3.

2.3 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative involves implementing the proposed Training, Construction, and Natural Resources Management activities at the locations specified in Table 2-1. The Preferred Alternative would allow for the Ogden LTA to conduct ongoing and additional training activities. Not all types of training activities would be conducted on each training weekend. Although all training activities would occur at the Ogden LTA, it is not possible to conduct all types of training simultaneously.

The Preferred Alternative is the only alternative that meets the needs of the proposed action, enabling the Ogden LTA to continue as a modern training facility for the 88th RSC. If this Alternative were not implemented, Ogden LTA management and operation could not continue to be compliant with training requirements, laws and regulations.

2.4 No Action Alternative

If the No Action Alternative were implemented, the USAR would not be able to provide adequate facilities to properly support the training of USAR units. The lack of adequate facilities would negatively affect training and operations, resulting in a reduced ability to achieve the USAR mission requirements, which could potentially compromise readiness and security. As such, the No Action Alternative does not fulfill the project's purpose and need. It is included in this analysis because it provides a baseline against which the beneficial and adverse impacts of the other alternative can be compared.

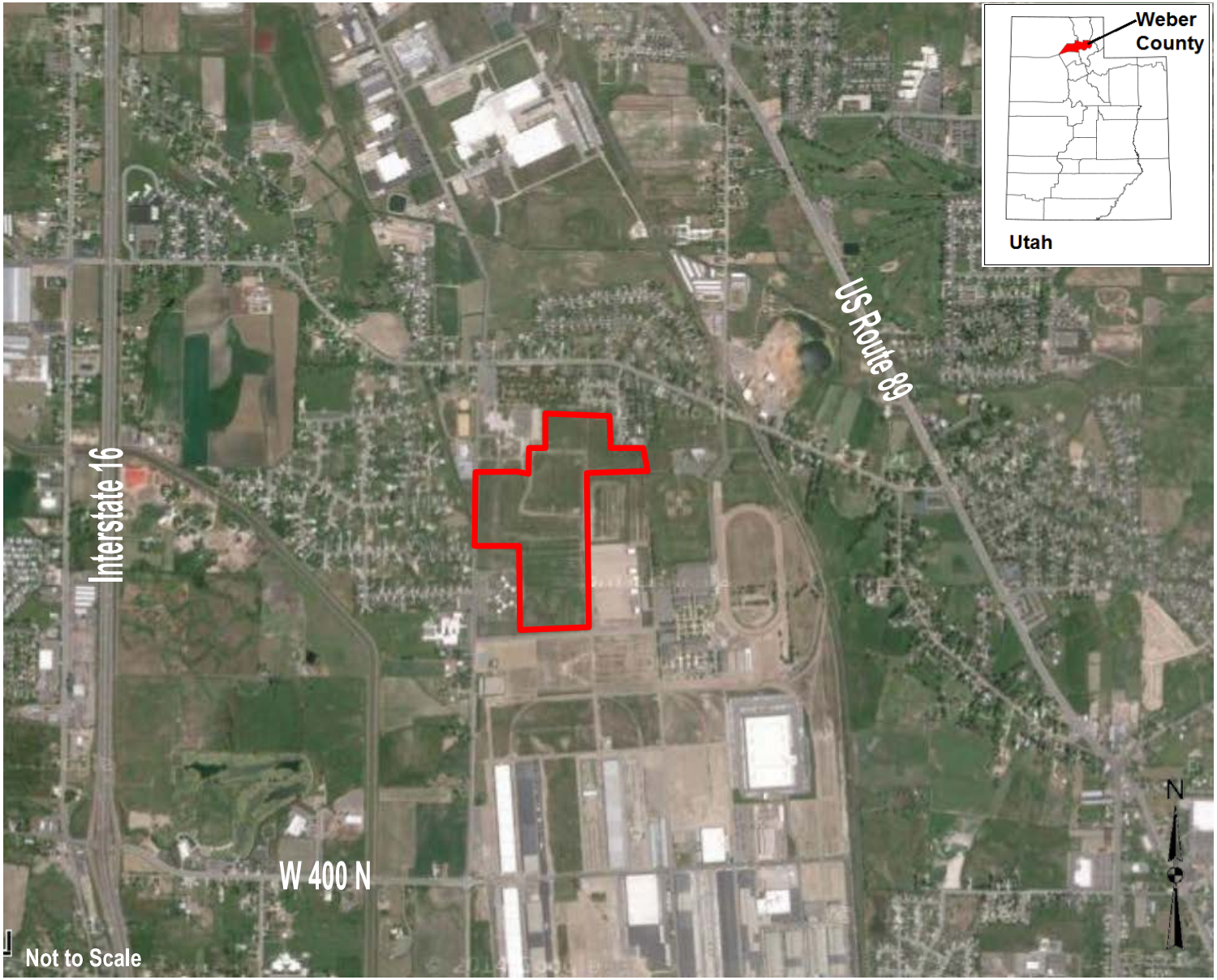


FIGURE 2-1. General Site Location of the Ogden Local Training Area, Ogden, Weber County, Utah

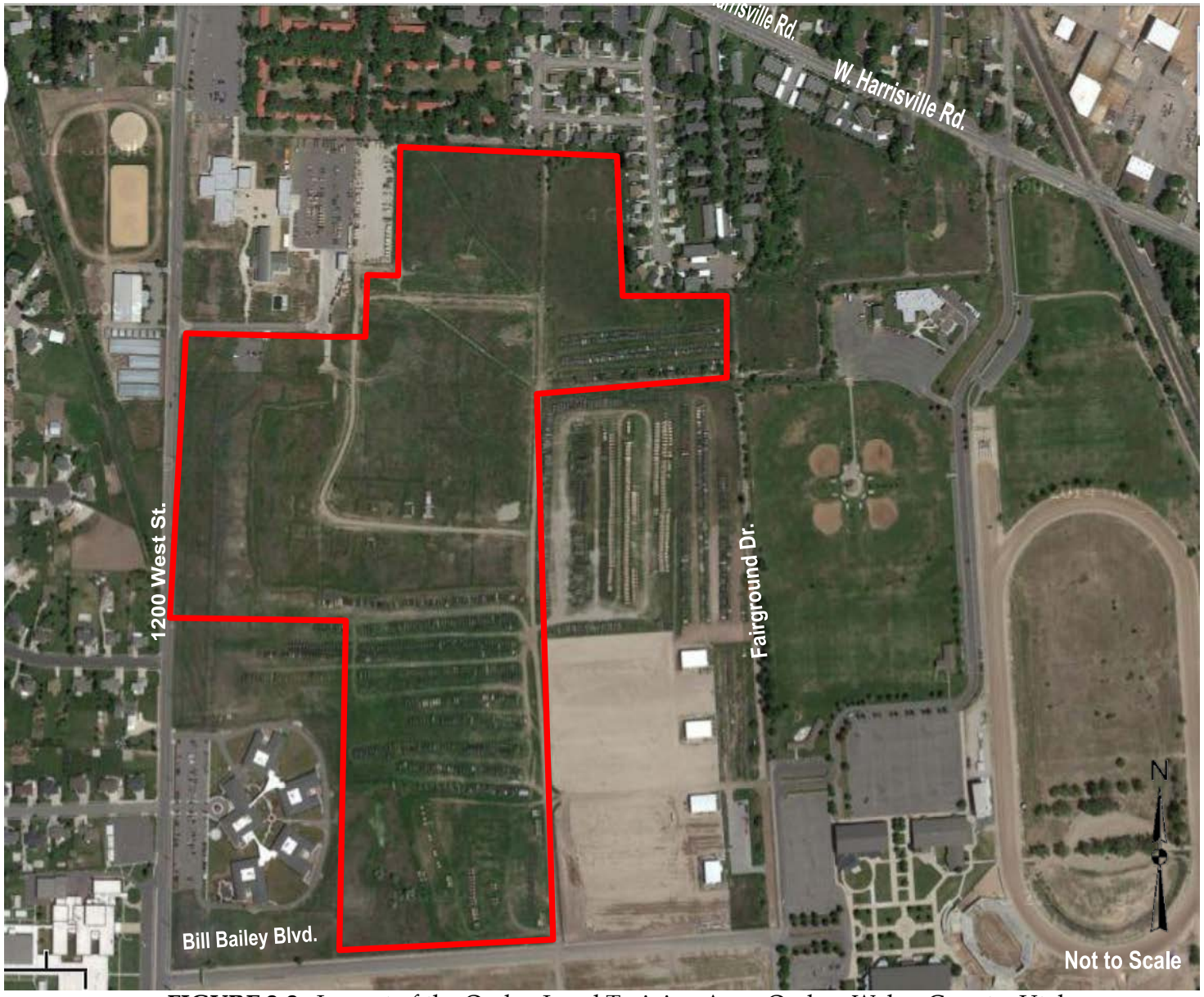
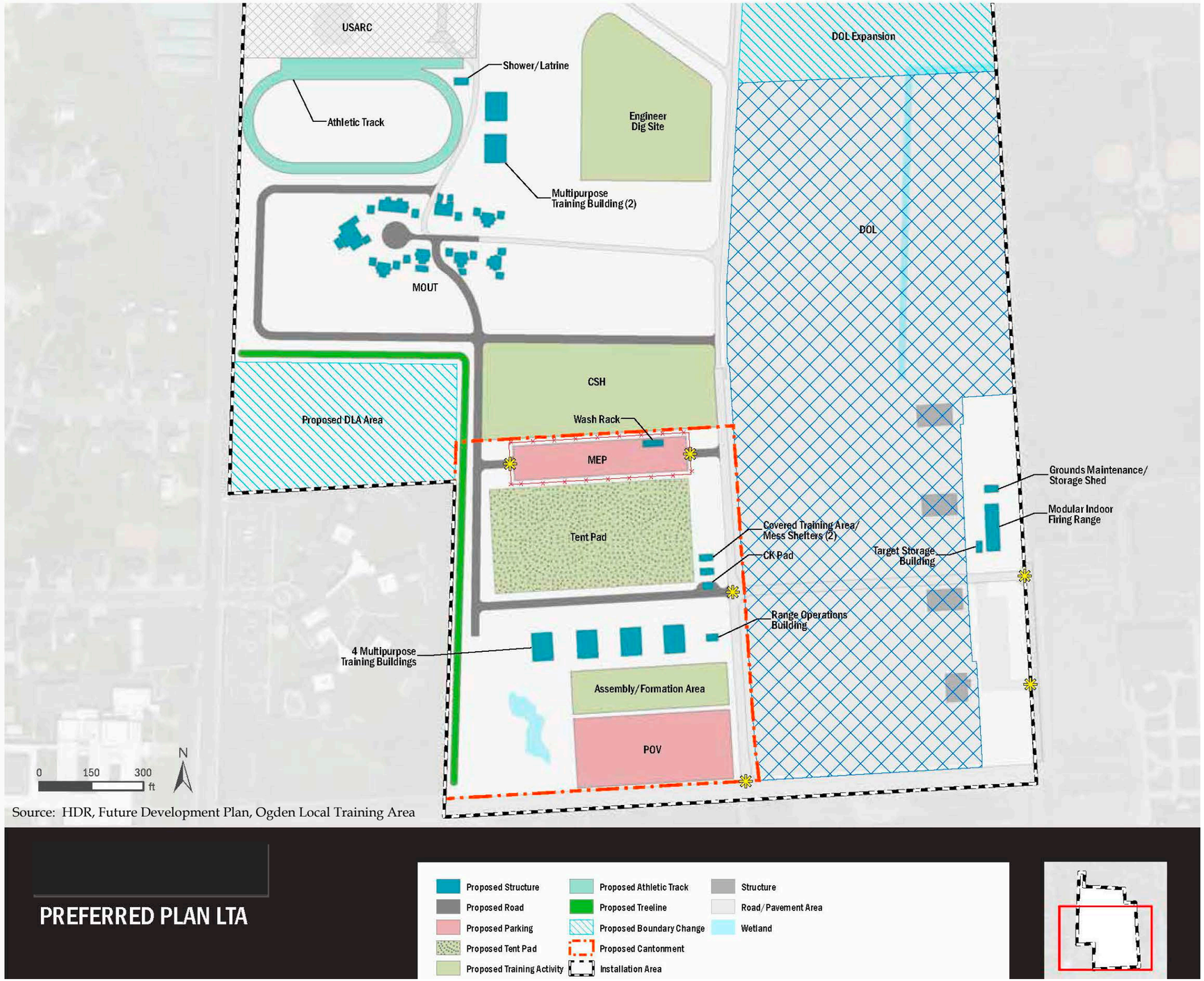


FIGURE 2-2. Layout of the Ogden Local Training Area, Ogden, Weber County, Utah



Source: HDR, Future Development Plan, Ogden Local Training Area

FIGURE 2-3. Proposed Locations for Training Facilities at the Ogden Local Training Area

TABLE 2-1. Training, Construction, and Natural Resources Activities Proposed at the Ogden Local Training Area

Proposed Training/Construction Activity	Description	Training Area Location	Primary/Secondary Program Type
Multi-Purpose Training Buildings/Classroom Building/Range Operations Support	Construct up to 6 training/classroom/office buildings for use by Soldiers training at the LTA and range support. Approximately 6 buildings may be constructed ranging in size from 20 feet by 40 feet to 60 feet by 80 feet. Some may include latrine/showers. May be connected to vehicle maintenance area/bay or may be a separate building. Construct additional smaller buildings for grounds maintenance operations and range operations and storage.	Cantonment Area or Site-wide	Primary Program - Construction Secondary Program - Training
Combat Support Hospital/Deployable Medical System /Medical Bivouac	Construct a gravel pad with access to electricity and potable water. Allow units to train in setting up and taking down medical tents and equipment.	Cantonment Area outlined on Figure 2-3	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction
Electronic Training Aid Station	Layout a concrete pad with access to electricity for placement of virtual training aids. These could include Virtual X Trainers (Virtual Route Clearance Trainer), Heat Trainers (HMMWV Rollover), Range in a box (CAN), and other virtual training simulators.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training
Combative Pit	Create a pit to allow units to practice combative fighting. The pit can have sawdust or mulched rubber in it.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training
Containerized Kitchen (CK)/Mobile Kitchen Trailer (MKT), Mess Area and Shelter, Tent Pads	Construct an area which has a concrete pad to place a MKT or CK. MKT/CK may have electric and water provided OR would simulate field conditions. Area would function to feed and shelter Soldiers.	Cantonment Area	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction
Laundry and Bath Training	Construct a site capable of accommodating laundry and bath training. Requires water supply and gray water disposal to municipal sewage treatment, or may be treated onsite with portable filtration system.	Cantonment Area or Near UT007	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction

Proposed Training/Construction Activity	Description	Training Area Location	Primary/Secondary Program Type
Bridge Training	Construct a dry gap to allow units to construct military bridging.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction
Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU)	Designate a site capable of accommodating portable ROWPU training vehicles. The site will occur within the vicinity of existing water supply and requires an area for disposing filtered backwash. The treatment involves reverse osmosis; no chemicals are used in the process.	Cantonment Area or Near UT007	Primary Program – Training
Road Construction and Road Improvement Training	Construct new roads and practice using equipment. Improve existing roads (i.e. widen, grade). Use supplied gravel/rock materials to practice spreading gravel over unpaved roads to smooth ruts and potholes.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Construction Primary Program - Training
Land Navigation	Install points across the LTA to allow units to practice land navigation skills which would include use of a compass or GPS system and creation of maps to support the course. This could be expanded to develop mounted course that involves off-site destinations.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training
After Action Review/Outdoor Classroom/Covered Break Area	Construct covered bleachers (at least 12 feet tall) to allow instructors to brief units before and after training activities, and to provide a shaded area for breaks.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction
Storm Shelter	Provide concrete block building to provide protection from severe weather for units to use during training.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Construction

Proposed Training/Construction Activity	Description	Training Area Location	Primary/Secondary Program Type
Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Training	Layout an area where units can conduct awareness and reaction training to simulated IEDs while mounted or dismounted. No live explosives will be used at the Property.	Roads on LTA	Primary Program - Training
Convoy Operations and Reaction Course	Layout a road for conducting convoy training operations which allows for scenarios for reaction to applied situations (simulated IEDs, enemy contact, etc.)	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training
Mine Awareness	Construct a training site where units can train on landmine awareness and immediate actions. The site would be approximately an acre in size, excavated several inches and refilled with sand, resulting in a large sandbox with simulated mines where Soldiers can practice extracting themselves and vehicles.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction
Cantonment Area Development	Construct/develop a designated area for use as a base camp/bivouac site to allow company-sized units to occupy and live in an area similar to conditions in theater. The area will be improved by clearing some vegetation, constructing a graveled area for tents to be erected, approximately 2 acres of gravel parking for military vehicles, an access road through the site, an area for laundry and bath units and water purification units to operate and discharge gray water, an entrance and exit control point, living and personal hygiene areas, fighting/defensive positions, operations center, and mission rehearsal area.	Area outlined on Figure 2-3	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction

Proposed Training/Construction Activity	Description	Training Area Location	Primary/Secondary Program Type
Military Operations on Urban Terrain (MOUT)	Construct urban-type area for practicing military operations in urban terrain. The MOUT site would simulate villages and an urban terrain environment. The area would be approximately 2 acres in size. Simulated buildings, and/or building facades would be constructed out of wood, masonry block, or metal shipping containers. A simulated underground sewer system consisting of buried culvert may be installed. Soldiers would practice moving through and/or clearing these courses once constructed.	Area outlined on Figure 2-3	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction
Obstacle/Confidence Course	Construct an obstacle course for tactical movement, physical training, teamwork building, and problem solving skill evaluation. Typical courses include obstacles that participants would climb over, crawl under, balance, hang, jump, etc. Areas of muddy water, ropes/nets, and no touch restrictions can be used to make the course more difficult.	Area outlined on Figure 2-3	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction
Physical Training (PT) Track	Construct/select an area to allow tenant and visiting units to conduct physical training and a standard Army Physical Fitness Test. Requires an area for climbing bars, push-ups, sit-ups, and a measured 2-mile track.	Area outlined on Figure 2-3	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction
Tactical Concealment/Bivouac Area	Layout tactical concealment areas and bivouac sites to allow units to practice occupying field sites and operations in a concealed environment.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training

Proposed Training/Construction Activity	Description	Training Area Location	Primary/Secondary Program Type
Assault Course/Defensive Position Lanes	Design defensive positions (trench and bunker style) and establish lanes for both assault on the positions and defense of the positions. No live fire or explosives would be used. Allow units to practice being ambushed.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training
Driver Training	Provide for driver training of military vehicles on a variety of surfaces (i.e., dirt, gravel, paved). Train and negotiate in serpentine paths and narrow passages, straight line and serpentine backing, operation during day and night situations.	Area outlined on Figure 2-3	Primary Program - Training
Vehicle Maintenance Area (Light Maintenance – Level 1)	Designate a space to allow units to conduct light vehicle maintenance; i.e. change light bulbs, belts, and tires, small repairs (no petroleum products would be used). The area would include a fenced enclosure around a shelter/tent large enough to accommodate several vehicles and a fenced area large enough to accommodate additional vehicle storage.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training
Warrior Task Training	Layout an area where units can set up multiple stations out of sight and sound from each other to conduct critical individual task training. These tasks are found in the Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks, Warrior Skills Level 1-4.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Training
Engineer Equipment Training (Engineer Dig Site)	Construct an area to allow units to practice operation of heavy engineer equipment. This area will include sites for heavy construction equipment track and wheeled operation (bulldozers, backhoes, etc.) and accommodate operator training activities. Training would involve rotating lanes on an annual or biannual basis to allow some sites to recover while others are used. Units would be required to restore the area prior to departing the LTA.	Area outlined on Figure 2-3	Primary Program - Training Secondary Program - Construction

Proposed Training/Construction Activity	Description	Training Area Location	Primary/Secondary Program Type
Vehicle Recovery Training	Designate an area where units can practice vehicle recovery. Vehicles would become mired in appropriate substrate (mud, sand, etc.) and units would practice recovery techniques. The site would be excavated several inches and refilled with sand or dirt, resulting in a large pit where Soldiers can partially bury vehicles and practice extracting them.	Would be located near or in the Engineer Dig Site outlined on Figure 2 3	Primary Program - Training
Screening Trees	Plant trees to create living screens, minimize erosion potential, minimize noise levels at adjacent properties, and create wind breaks around the LTA.	Area outlined on Figure 2-3	Primary Program - Natural Resources
Invasive Species Management	Invasive species will be managed primarily through mechanical means (e.g., mowing). If pesticides are used, they will be applied in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations as well as policies established by the 88th RSC.	Non-developed areas	Primary Program – Natural Resources
Wash Rack Facility	Construct a washing facility capable of cleaning vehicles used during training prior to departing home station. May or may not be part of existing facilities.	Cantonment Area or Near UT007	Primary Program - Construction
Parking Areas: Military Equipment Parking and Personally-owned Vehicles	Construct parking areas for equipment and vehicles. Likely gravel/permeable surface.	Area outlined on Figure 2-3	Primary Program - Construction
Helicopter Landing Zone/Pickup Zone (LZ/PZ)	Designate a helicopter LZ/PZ.	Area outlined on Figure 2-3	Primary Program - Training
Latrines	Construct LTA vault latrines.	Site-wide	Primary Program - Construction

Proposed Training/Construction Activity	Description	Training Area Location	Primary/Secondary Program Type
Modular Indoor Firing Range – contained within a building.	Obtain, erect and utilize modular indoor firing range to provide weapons qualification capability to units with limited or no access to live fire ranges. All operations are contained within the building.	Along the eastern property boundary	Primary Program – Training Secondary Program - Construction

SECTION 3

Existing Environment, Environmental Consequences, and Mitigation

Information was gathered from site visits, interviews, existing documentation, and correspondence with federal, state, and local agencies and the public was used to characterize the existing environment. This section also identifies the potential environmental consequences of the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative to land use, geology and topography, water resources, air quality, natural and biological resources, cultural resources, noise, visual resources, transportation and traffic, utility infrastructure, hazardous materials, public services, and socioeconomics and environmental justice.

Three categories of potential impacts were evaluated: direct, indirect, and cumulative. A direct impact is the result of a proposed action and occurs at the same time and place. An indirect impact is caused by a proposed action and "are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable" (40 CFR Part 1508). Cumulative effects are the result of incremental impacts of a proposed action, when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of which agency, person, or private entity undertakes such actions.

In the following sections, the duration of each impact is described either as short-term, such as construction-related impacts, or long-term, such as impacts related to the operation of military training operations. The intensity of a potential impact refers to its severity and takes into account beneficial and adverse impacts, the level of controversy associated with impacts on human health, whether the action establishes a precedent for further actions with significant effects, the level of uncertainty about projected impacts, and the extent to which the action threatens to violate federal, state, or local environmental protection laws or constrain future activities. Intensities that are classified as "negligible" to "moderate" were considered less than significant in the analysis. Significant adverse impacts are those categorized as "major." Potential beneficial impacts are discussed separately from potential adverse impacts. The thresholds of change for the intensity of impacts are defined as follows:

- Negligible: When the impact is localized and not measureable at the lowest level of detection.
- Minor: When the impact is localized and slight, but detectable.
- Moderate: When the impact is readily apparent and appreciable.
- Major: When the impact is severely adverse, major, and highly noticeable.
- Beneficial: When the impact would benefit the resource/issue.

Measures that would be implemented to avoid or minimize potential impacts to the environment, including those that would otherwise be significant, are also presented.

3.1 Cumulative Effects

Historical aerial photographs show steady development has occurred in the vicinity of the Property since 1993. Since the 1997 aerial, the residential areas to the north and west of the Property have shown steady growth. The 2009 aerial shows several improvements made to the Frank M. Browning U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) north of the Ogden LTA as well as the new construction of the Wahlen Veteran's Home to the west.

Although changes with regard to land use, soils, topography, cultural resources, natural and biological resources, water resources, air quality, hazardous materials, traffic, utility infrastructure, public services, socioeconomic and environmental justice, noise, cultural resources, and visual resources are expected with the implementation of the Proposed Action, no significant cumulative or secondary impacts to the quality of the environment, either human or natural, in the area of potential effect for this action have been identified. The changes to land use, soil (stormwater runoff characteristics) and biological resources would be long-term but would be minimal since they would be part of the overall management strategy for the facility. Negligible increases in traffic on area roads could occur as a result of increased traffic to the Site and increased training using military vehicles on Ogden LTA.

Overall the cumulative effects of the Proposed Action with other projects would not result in any significant adverse impacts to area resources. Unless the 88th RSC decides to undertake major actions not assessed in this PEA, no cumulative impacts are expected.

3.2 Resources Eliminated from Further Consideration

Army NEPA Regulations (32 CFR § 651.14) state the NEPA analysis should reduce or eliminate discussion of minor issues to help focus analysis. This approach minimizes unnecessary analysis and discussion during the NEPA process. CEQ Regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR § 1500.4(g)) emphasizes the use of the scoping process - not only to identify significant environmental issues deserving of study, but also to deemphasize insignificant issues, narrowing the scope of the environmental assessment process. The following resources have been examined and were found not to warrant further consideration because of their lack of relevance to the alternatives. This section describes the resources that were not considered further and provides the rationale for this determination.

3.2.1 Farmland Soils

None of the soils identified on the Property meet the requirements of prime farmland soils. The United States Department of Agriculture does not classify the soils on the Property as prime farmland (NRCS, 2014). The Property is not currently used for farming activities.

3.2.2 Geology and Topography

There are no predominant geological resources in the Project Area. The Property is located in the Great Basin section of the Basin and Range Province within the Intermontane Plateaus (United States Geological Survey [USGS], 2013). The Basin and Range Province consists of xeric basins, scattered mountains, and salt flats.

The topography of Weber County consists of mountains to the east (Wasatch Range [western edge of the Greater Rocky Mountains]) and the Great Salt Lake to the west. The land surface in

Weber County generally slopes to the west. The ground elevation in Weber County ranges from approximately 4,200 feet above sea level along the Great Salt Lake to 8,500 feet above sea level along the mountain range to the east. According to historic topographic maps, elevations at the Property range from 4,285 feet above mean sea level to 4,250 above mean sea level from north to south (CH2MHILL, 2010).

The Project Area slopes moderately from the northeast to the southwest at an average gradient of approximately 7.5 percent, and portions have been previously developed. Site preparation would only require minimal grading. There would be no impacts to geology or topography.

3.2.3 Natural and Biological Resources

The Department of the Army conducted a threatened and endangered species survey in 2014. The document concludes that no federally-listed threatened and endangered species (T&E) or their habitats exist in the project area. No impacts are anticipated through the implementation of the Proposed Action. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) concurred with this determination.

Implementing the Preferred Alternative would have insignificant impacts to vegetation and wildlife because unique habitat is not present on the Property and the site does not provide suitable habitat for large populations of wildlife. If clearing of vegetation during the migratory bird nesting season (early March to late August) is unavoidable, the USAR will conduct a Migratory Bird Preconstruction Survey. Those areas of the site containing nesting birds would not be disturbed or cleared until the young have naturally vacated the nest. Migratory Bird Preconstruction Surveys are not required for areas that are regularly maintained (i.e., mowed lawn). Migratory birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

Invasive species management will be done primarily through mechanical means (e.g., mowing). If pesticides are used, they would be applied in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations as well as policies established by the 88th RSC.

3.2.4 Floodplains

A review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map for Weber County, Utah indicates that the Project Area is not within a 100-year floodplain (FEMA, 2005). Therefore, there would be no impacts to this resource.

3.2.5 Coastal Zone Resources

The Preferred Alternative would not impact coastal barriers or coastal zones because the Property in not located within or in the vicinity of these resources.

3.2.6 Visual Resources

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant impacts to visual resources. Although some of the proposed construction activities would replace the existing undeveloped grass area, the visual appearance of these areas would be consistent with the visual character of the industrial buildings to the south, Veterans Affairs development to the southwest, and the Frank M. Browning USARC to the northwest of the Property. The Property does not contain, and is not adjacent to, any lands or waters that are classified as having scenic value. Negligible, adverse, direct impacts to visual resources during construction would be

temporary. Any perceived long-term change in visual resources would likely be considered negligible as the site would remain a LTA.

3.2.7 Public Services

The Preferred Alternative would not significantly change the level of service for the police, fire protection, or local hospitals because the number of additional personnel using the Ogden LTA would be local and the Ogden LTA is currently served by local public services. Any impact to local public services would be negligible.

3.2.8 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

Impacts would not be significant because there would not be a substantial increase in population or employment. Any new reservists training at the LTA primarily would be from the local community already in the service area; therefore, there would not be an appreciable relocation from other areas. There would not be a substantial change in population or employment and there would be no displacement of people or housing.

Disproportionate impacts to minority or low-income populations are not anticipated because of the comparable proportions of populations in the area of the Property to Weber County and Utah. Likewise, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would not result in housing relocations, changes in employment opportunities, significant health or safety hazards, significant increase in air emissions, significant noise impacts, or a significant increase in traffic. Therefore, the Preferred Alternative would have no impacts to minority and low-income populations.

The Preferred Alternative would not result in environmental health or safety risks that may affect children. No dependent children under the age of 18 would reside onsite. Access to construction areas would be controlled, thereby limiting unauthorized access by any person, including children. All members of the public would be prohibited from accessing the Property without authorization.

3.2.9 Hazardous Materials

The term "hazardous materials" refers to any item or agent (biological, chemical, or physical) which has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors. Units training at the Ogden LTA use gasoline, diesel, and other petroleum products related to vehicle maintenance. Hazardous materials are handled in accordance with appropriate federal and Army regulations and personnel are trained in the proper use and disposal of hazardous materials. During construction activities, no hazardous wastes are expected to be generated. No long-term storage of onsite disposal of these materials would occur. If impacted soil or groundwater is encountered during construction activities, it will be handled in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would have an insignificant impact due to the small increase in the use of petroleum, oil, and grease for routine vehicle maintenance and construction equipment associated with the proposed action.

In September 1995, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended closure of the Defense Depot Ogden, which officially occurred in September 1997. Per the conditions of the closure, contaminated areas on the Defense Depot Ogden needed to be remediated. One of the contaminated areas was Operable Unit 4 (OU4). OU4 is located approximately 300 feet

southeast of the Ogden LTA and consists of areas formerly used as open burning trenches, pits, and fire-training areas; a used oil disposal pit; fluorescent tube burial areas; a sanitary landfill; and a methyl bromide cylinder burial area.

Soils at OU4 have been remediated, while there is an operating network of groundwater recovery (pump and treat) and air sparging wells located at the OU4 complex.

Part of the Training Program includes the use of Mobile Kitchen Trailers (MKT) or Containerized Kitchens (CK). The MKT/CK is a complete kitchen unit mounted on a trailer chassis that can be towed by a standard 2½-ton truck, Light Medium Tactical Vehicle, 5-ton truck, or Medium Tactical Vehicle. Depending on the supporting utilities that are available in the vicinity of the MKT/CK area, a wastewater connection may or not be available for grey water generated during MKT/CK use.

Similarly, laundry training operations will also need a wastewater connection for grey water generated during use.

If no wastewater connection is available to service the MKTs, CKs, or laundry operations, best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act. Grey water associated with the MKTs, CKs, or laundry operations will be collected and disposed of into a sanitary sewer or at a sewage treatment facility. Options for collecting grey water on the LTA include, but are not limited to, a lined pit, drums, or a grey water bladder. Units have the option to transport the water back to the Reserve Center to be disposed of in an appropriate drain, or hire a local vendor (such as a portable latrine service truck) to pump the grey water out and transport it to a local sewage treatment facility. Grey water from MKT/CK/laundry operations must not be disposed of through any drain that leads to an Oil Water Separator or into an open manhole.

If wastewater connections are available for use, then the requirements discussed above are not applicable since grey water will discharge to the municipal wastewater treatment plant.

3.3 Resources Considered in Detail

The following resource areas are considered in detail because they could be affected by implementation of the Proposed Action's alternatives.

3.3.1 Land Use

Definition of Resource

Land use classifications characterize the natural and/or human activities that occur at, or are planned for, a given location. Natural land uses include open grassland, forest, open water, or other undeveloped areas. Developed land uses generally are classified as residential, commercial, industrial, airfield, or other types of development. Comprehensive plans, policies, and zoning ordinances regulate the type and extent of land uses allowable in specific areas and often protect sensitive resources.

Existing Environment

Preferred Alternative

The Property consists of approximately 108 acres of primarily undeveloped land. The Property generally consists of grassy and graveled areas and graveled parking areas. The Property is in the central part of Weber County. The Frank M. Browning USARC is located immediately northwest of the Property and the George E. Wahlen Ogden Veterans Home is located immediately west of the Property. The Property is bordered by industrial development to the south, recreational areas and fairgrounds to the east, and residential land use to the north and west. The Property is zoned M-2, Manufacturing and Industrial (City of Ogden, Zoning and Land Use, 2014).

Environmental Consequences

The threshold level for significant impacts to land use is defined as actions that negatively affect or displace an existing use, or alter the suitability of an area for its current, designated, or formally planned use.

Preferred Alternative

Proposed construction, natural resource management, and training activities would take place entirely within the boundaries of the Ogden LTA, which currently serves as a military training facility. Although the Proposed Action will alter the training mission, the Property will continue to serve as a military training facility. There would be no significant impacts to land use as a result of the Proposed Action.

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in impacts to land use because conditions would remain the same and there would be no change in land use. The No Action Alternative would not contribute to cumulative effects to land use.

3.3.2 Surface Waters and Groundwater

Definition of Resource

Surface waters include lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, and natural ponds; and can be important to economic, ecological, recreational, and human health resources.

The USACE and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), for purposes of the Clean Water Act, jointly define wetlands as, "Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions" (Environmental Laboratory, 1987).

Groundwater includes the subsurface hydrologic resources of the physical environment. Groundwater properties are often described in terms of depth to aquifer or water table, water quality, and surrounding geologic composition.

Existing Environment

Surface Waters

A review of the USFWS National Wetland Inventory map did not indicate the presence of wetlands on the Property (USFWS, 2013). Additionally, a wetland delineation was performed at the training area in 2011. The delineation identified three isolated wetlands on the property. Figure 3-1 shows the location of these areas. The delineation report indicates that these

wetlands would likely be considered non-jurisdictional by the local USACE Regulatory office based on isolation and lack connectivity to traditional Navigable Waters (CH2M HILL, 2011). The February 2013 site visit did not identify any surface water features on the Property.

The Property is located in the Lower Weber Watershed, and the nearest open water feature in Fourmile Creek located approximately 800 feet south of the Property. Fourmile Creek flows west to the North Fork Weber River which is located approximately four miles west of the Property. Stormwater at the Property infiltrates into the soils. The impervious surfaces under the Proposed Action would represent a small fraction of total impervious surfaces near the Property and would not have any significant impact on stormwater runoff or surface water resources.

Source: CH2M HILL, 2011. Final Report Ogden Local Training Area Wetland Delineation for UT035

FIGURE 3-1. Preliminary Wetland Locations at the Ogden Local Training Area

Groundwater

The Property lies above the Basin and Range aquifer system, which is the principal aquifer type for western Utah. Structure and lithology are the principal geologic factors that affect the occurrence and movement of groundwater in the Basin and range Aquifers. The principal aquifers are in thick deposits of basin fill in valleys bounded by mountain ranges formed mostly of relatively impermeable bedrock (USGS, 2013).

Groundwater in the basin-fill aquifers generally is of suitable chemical quality for most uses; most groundwater has a dissolved solids concentration of less than 1,000 milligrams per liter (USGS, 2013).

Under natural, undisturbed conditions, shallow groundwater flow generally follows the topography of the land surface, and on this basis, the topography suggests that groundwater flows across the Property to the south, toward Fourmile Creek. However, localized conditions can alter flow direction; therefore, the actual groundwater flow may not coincide with the topography. The estimated depth to the water table of the area surrounding the Property was approximately 3 feet below ground surface (96th RRC, 2008).

As part of an Environmental Baseline Survey prepared in March 2006 for a real property transfer, a contaminated groundwater plume was identified as being located on a portion of the adjacent Defense Depot Ogden (south of the Property). The following is a summary of the information contained within the Environmental Baseline Survey detailing the groundwater plume and history of origin (96th RRC, 2007).

In September 1995, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission recommended closure of the Defense Depot Ogden, which officially occurred in September 1997. Per the conditions of the closure, contaminated areas on the Defense Depot Ogden needed to be remediated. One of the contaminated areas was OU4. OU4 is located approximately 300 feet southeast of the Ogden LTA and consists of areas formerly used as open burning trenches, pits, and fire training areas; a used oil disposal pit; fluorescent tube burial areas; a sanitary landfill; and a methyl bromide cylinder burial area.

Soils at OU4 have been remediated, while there is an operating network of groundwater recovery (pump and treat) and air sparging wells located at the OU4 complex. The depth to the uppermost groundwater (i.e., the unconfined water table) beneath the general OU4 area is between 6 and 11 feet below grade. Groundwater flow direction in this area is toward the southwest. Groundwater contains elevated concentrations of numerous volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including cis-1, 2-dichloroethylene, trichloroethylene, benzene, and vinyl chloride. Treated groundwater is disposed within the local sanitary sewer network. Quantified concentrations of cis-1, 2-dichlorethylene (1.4 parts per billion-ppb) were detected in monitoring well "JMM-44," which is one of two groundwater quality monitoring wells located on the Ogden LTA property. By comparison, the drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level for cis-1, 2-dichloroethylene is 70 ppb.

A "Certificate of Remedy Completion" was issued on March 16, 2001. The Defense Depot Ogden was remediated such that much of the former Defense Depot Ogden was transferred to the City of Ogden, Utah's Ogden Redevelopment Agency in 2002. Remedial actions and monitoring efforts indicate that although groundwater is still undergoing treatment, there are no unacceptable risks posed to human health or the environment – based on existing land use.

Environmental Consequences

The threshold level of significance for surface water would be a violation of state water quality criteria, violation of federal or state discharge permits, and/or placing unpermitted fill material or structures inside regulated waters.

The threshold level of significance for groundwater would be a release of contamination that creates concentrations that exceed Utah Department of Environmental Quality standards or result in drinking water demand that exceeds aquifer capacity and could deplete groundwater resources.

Preferred Alternative

No direct impacts to surface waters are anticipated from implementing the Preferred Alternative. Soil disturbance during construction and training activities would temporarily increase the potential for soil erosion and indirect wetland impacts. BMPs would be implemented to reduce the potential for these impacts. The National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulates construction activities that disturb one or more acres. If during construction activities more than one acre of land is disturbed a NPDES permit shall be obtained.

If the wetlands identified on-site will be impacted by implementation of the different programs assessed in this PEA, coordination with the local USACE regulatory office should occur.

The Preferred Alternative would not result in direct or indirect impacts to groundwater. Currently, there is no groundwater use on the Property. The groundwater plume described above is not considered to have negatively impacted the Ogden LTA property; therefore, no impacts to human health or the environment from the existence of the adjacent groundwater plume are anticipated through the implementation of the Preferred Alternative. Wells will not be installed under the Preferred Alternative.

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not result in a change in current conditions, so no impacts to water resources would occur.

3.3.3 Utility Infrastructure

Definition of Resource

Utility infrastructure refers to the system of public works that provides the underlying framework for a community. Utilities include electric, gas, telephone, sanitary sewer, and domestic water.

Existing Environment

Preferred Alternative

Utilities and associated infrastructure are in place and serve the needs of the Ogden LTA. The Property contains all municipal utilities in close proximity to the site and includes: electrical service provided by Rocky Mountain Power; natural gas provided by Questar Gas; water

provided by Bona Vista Water District; sanitary sewer service provided by Central Weber Sewer; and telephone service provided by Comcast and Qwest (CH2MHILL, 2010).

Environmental Consequences

The threshold level of significance for impacts to utilities and infrastructure would be an exceedance of the existing capacity of utilities or infrastructure.

Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would have minor-intensity, direct, long-term adverse impacts to utilities because of the new development, specifically the Construction program which includes construction of several new buildings. These impacts would not be significant because there would be adequate capacity to support operation of the LTA. Utility connections would be performed in accordance with the requirements of the respective utility companies and local building codes.

The additional utility demands needed for implementing the Preferred Alternative would result in moderate-intensity, adverse cumulative impacts. These impacts would not be significant to utilities because there has not been a large amount of recent development in the area. Redevelopment of the former Depot property is occurring, but existing utility infrastructure was previously in place to support the redevelopment.

New buildings will incorporate Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) criteria to the maximum extent practicable. Examples may include installing energy efficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, orienting the buildings for optimal energy efficiency, and using daylighting principles to reduce energy consumption.

No Action Alternative

No new construction or development activities are proposed under the No Action Alternative; therefore, no impacts to utilities would occur. The No Action Alternative would not contribute to cumulative impacts to utility infrastructure.

3.3.4 Air Quality

Definition of Resource

Under the authority of the Clean Air Act (CAA), the EPA has established nationwide air quality standards to protect public health and welfare, with an adequate margin of safety. These federal standards, known as National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), represent the maximum allowable atmospheric concentrations and were developed for six criteria pollutants: ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), lead, and particulate matter which includes respirable particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micrometers in diameter (PM_{10}) and respirable particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$). NAAQS include both primary and secondary standards for each criteria pollutant (Table 3-1). Primary standards protect against adverse health effects, and secondary standards protect against welfare effects such as damage to crops, vegetation, and buildings.

Table 3-1
National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Air Pollutant	Averaging Time	NAAQS	
		Primary	Secondary
CO	8-hour	9 ppm	---
	1-hour	35 ppm	---
Nitrogen Dioxide	AAM	53 ppb	Same as primary
	1-hour	100 ppb	---
SO_2[a]	1-hour	75 ppb	0.5 ppm (3-hr average)
	AAM	0.03 ppm	---
	24-hour	0.14 ppm	0.5 ppm (3-hr average)
PM_{10}	24-hour	150 μg/m^3	Same as primary
$PM_{2.5}$	AAM[b]	12 μg/m^3	Same as primary
	24-hour	35 μg/m^3	Same as primary
Ozone	8-hour	0.075 ppm (2008 standard)	Same as primary
	8-hour [c]	0.08 ppm (1997 standard)	Same as primary
	1-hour [d]	0.12 ppm	Same as primary
Lead and Lead Compounds	Quarterly[e]	1.5 μg/m^3	Same as Primary
	Rolling 3-month	0.15μg/m^3	Same as primary

Source: EPA: http://epa.gov/air/criteria.html and
http://www.deq.utah.gov/Topics/FactSheets/docs/handouts/NatAmbAirQualStand.pdf

Notes:

[a] Final rule signed June 2, 2010, which revoked the 1971 annual and 24-hr SO_2 standards. However, these standards remain in effect until 1 year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, where the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standard are approved.

[b] December 14, 2012 – EPA lowered the annual NAAQS for fine particles ($PM_{2.5}$) to 12.0 μg/m^3.

[c] The 1997 standard—and the implementation rules for that standard—will remain in place for implementation purposes as EPA undertakes rulemaking to address the transition from the 1997 ozone standard to the 2008 ozone standard.

[d] As of June 15, 2005, EPA revoked the 1-hour ozone standard in all areas except the 8-hour ozone non-attainment Early Action Compact areas.

[e] As of October 15, 2008, the 1978 lead standard (1.5 μg/m^3 as a quarterly average) remains in effect until 1 year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard. The 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.

AAM = annual arithmetic mean; ppm = parts per million; μg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter; mg/m^3 = milligrams per cubic meter; ppb = parts per billion.

The criterion provided under the CAA classifies the country into attainment and nonattainment areas, usually by county or metropolitan statistical area. Areas not meeting NAAQS are designated as nonattainment for the specific pollutant. Section 107(d) of the CAA defines a nonattainment area as "any area that does not meet (or that contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet) the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standards for the pollutant." The nonattainment status for ozone is further classified as marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme, with extreme having the highest level of NAAQS exceedances. Each state is required to demonstrate how nonattainment areas will be

brought into compliance with NAAQS and other components of the CAA through a State Implementation Plan.

EPA's prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program is designed to keep an attainment area in continued compliance with the NAAQS. PSD approval seeks to limit the amount of air pollutants released by a new or modified facility in an area that meets the NAAQS. PSD approval would be required for the site if the proposed project was a new source having the potential to emit 250 tons per year or more of an attainment criteria pollutant or was an existing major source of emissions making a major modification in an attainment area, resulting in a net emissions increase above specified levels.

CAA regulations require that any owner/operator proposing a new major stationary source or modification to a major stationary source with potential to emit nonattainment pollutants in excess of New Source Review (NSR) thresholds in an ozone nonattainment area must obtain NSR approval before starting construction. This system ensures that new major sources will not degrade existing nonattainment pollutant levels or hinder the state's efforts to achieve compliance with federal standards.

The CAA General Conformity Rule (40 CFR Parts 6, 51, and 93) requires federal agencies to make written conformity determinations for federal actions in or affecting nonattainment or maintenance areas. Proposals for federal actions must include evaluations of potential changes in direct and indirect air emissions caused by the actions and must evaluate whether the actions conform to applicable state and federal implementation plans.

Climate change refers to any significant change in measures of climate such as temperature, precipitation, or wind that last for an extended period (decades or longer). Climate change may result from any of the following conditions (EPA, 2010):

- Natural factors, such as changes in the sun's intensity or slow changes in the Earth's orbit around the sun
- Natural processes within the climate system, including changes in ocean circulation
- Human activities that change the atmosphere's composition (such as through burning fossil fuels) and the land surface (for example, deforestation, reforestation, urbanization, and desertification).

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are compounds that may contribute to accelerated climate change by altering the thermodynamic properties of the earth's atmosphere. GHGs include the following compounds (EPA, 2010):

- Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is a naturally occurring gas produced by natural fires, geothermal events, and aerobic respiration. CO_2 also is a byproduct of fossil fuel and biomass combustion and other industrial processes. It is the principal anthropogenic GHG that affects the Earth's radiative balance.
- Methane (CH_4) is a naturally occurring gas with a climate change potential approximately 20 times that of CO_2 with regard to climatic warming. CH_4 is produced through anaerobic (without oxygen) decomposition of waste in landfills, animal digestion, decomposition of animal wastes, production and distribution of natural gas and petroleum, coal production, and incomplete fossil fuel combustion.

- Nitrous oxide (N_2O) is a naturally occurring gas with a climate change potential approximately 300 times that of CO_2 with regard to climatic warming. Major sources of N_2O include soil cultivation practices, especially the use of commercial and organic fertilizers, fossil fuel combustion, nitric acid production, and biomass burning.

- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are manmade compounds containing only hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon. HFCs were introduced as a replacement for chlorofluorocarbons that were identified as ozone-depleting substances. The climate change potential of HFCs ranges from approximately 100 to 10,000 times that of CO_2.

- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) are manmade compounds containing only fluorine and carbon. Similar to HFCs, PFCs have been introduced as a replacement for chlorofluorocarbons. PFCs also are used in manufacturing and are emitted as byproducts of industrial processes. PFCs are powerful GHGs, with a climate change potential approximately 5,000 to 10,000 times that of CO_2.

- Sulfur hexafluoride is a colorless gas that is soluble in alcohol and ether, and slightly soluble in water. This compound is a very powerful GHG, with a climate change potential more than 20,000 times that of CO_2, which is used primarily in electrical transmission and distribution systems, as well as dielectrics in electronics.

The EPA Mandatory Reporting Rule became effective on December 29, 2009. Suppliers of fossil fuels or industrial GHGs, manufacturers of vehicles and engines, and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more per year of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions must submit annual reports to EPA. In addition, the Supreme Court decision in *Massachusetts et al. v. Environmental Protection Agency et al.* (Supreme Court Case 05-1120) found that EPA has the authority to list GHGs as pollutants and to regulate emissions of GHGs under the CAA. On April 17, 2009, EPA found that CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, and sulfur hexafluoride may contribute to air pollution and may endanger public health and welfare.

The CEQ has issued draft guidance on considering the effects of GHG emissions in NEPA documentation (CEQ, 2010). This guidance establishes an annual total of 25,000 metric tons of CO_2 as a screening level for conducting a quantitative and qualitative assessment of GHG emissions in NEPA analyis (CEQ, 2010).

Existing Environment

The Ogden LTA is located in Ogden City, Weber County, Utah, which is classified as an attainment area for all criteria pollutants (Utah Division of Air Quality, 2014). The site is under the jurisdiction of Utah Division of Air Quality. The State of Utah maintains an air quality monitoring network throughout the state and retains records of the state's air quality data.

The Utah Department of Environmental Quality's radon map shows Weber County having radon levels greater than 4 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L). The EPA recommends action be taken if indoor radon levels are 4 pCi/L or higher. Construction of new buildings will assess the risk to building occupants and will install necessary measures to mitigate radon concerns as needed. Site specific radon levels are not available for the Ogden LTA.

The property is predominantly undeveloped, open space. There are no stationary sources of pollutant air emissions at the Property. Sources of air emissions in the vicinity of the Property

would primarily consist of fuel combustion emissions from vehicle traffic on the surrounding roadways and from neighboring institutional, industrial, and commercial properties.

Environmental Consequences

The Construction Program and a part of the Training Program (construction of multi-purpose training buildings, engineer dig site training, etc.) may require heavy equipment to complete some of the activities. Emissions from construction vehicles would be minimized by requirements in the construction specifications that the contractor keep equipment properly maintained. Construction dust and particles would be reduced by implementation of fugitive dust control measures, such as the application of water to exposed ground. Construction activities are not expected to result in emissions that would violate applicable air quality control regulations.

Components of the Training Program may introduce fugitive dust and exhaust from vehicles and heavy equipment, and other activities. It is likely that minor impacts may occur but these impacts are not expected to be significant or long term. Certain activities of the Training Program may potentially reduce air quality but these impacts would be minor and only occur when training activities are being conducted.

The standard operating procedures developed for training by the 88th RSC routinely include environmental requirements that would help reduce fugitive dust emissions and other chemical emissions. If future training activities are expected to significantly impact air quality, additional investigation and NEPA analysis may be required.

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would not have a significant impact on overall air quality at the Ogden LTA. Some of the activities associated with the Programs included in this PEA may cause minor temporary impacts to air quality if implemented.

Operation of the proposed facilities would introduce additional emissions associated with building operations such as HVAC systems. With the exception of new stationary sources associated with the proposed construction of new buildings identified in Table 2-1, no other new stationary sources of emissions are anticipated from the Preferred Alternative. Mobile source emissions would be generated from the operation of vehicles and buses commuting to the LTA for training activities. Approximately 80 percent of the Soldiers training at the Ogden LTA will utilize government provided buses. The remaining 20 percent of Soldiers would use personal vehicles to commute to the LTA. Completing routine upgrades to the road may cause fugitive dusts and other chemicals to be released in the atmosphere. These types of impacts are expected to be minor and short term.

Table 3-2 summarizes the projected total air emissions from stationary sources, construction equipment, and vehicles. The projected emissions have been estimated using typical equipment selection for similar construction. Actual specifications of fuel usages, construction equipment, and vehicle mileage have been estimated based on other similar projects. A copy of the calculations used to develop these estimates is provided in Appendix C.

Table 3-2
Summary of Proposed Action Emissions

Activities	Annual Emissions (tons per year)						
	SO_2	NO_x	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	VOCs	HAPs
Operational Sources							
Stationary Sources	0.029	4.72	3.48	0.365	0.365	0.264	0.092
Mobile Sources	0.001	0.18	2.81	0.006	0.004	0.13	0.006
Operational Sources Total	**0.030**	**4.905**	**6.290**	**0.371**	**0.368**	**0.389**	**0.098**
Construction Sources							
Construction Sources Total	**0.022**	**5.564**	**3.696**	**0.741**	**0.301**	**1.075**	**0.081**
Prevention of Significant Deterioration Thresholds	250	250	250	250	250	250	25

Activities	GHG Emissions		
	CO_2 (CO_2e)	CH_4 (CO_2e)	N_2O (CO_2e)
Operational Sources	**5,388**	**2.157**	**3.262**
Construction Sources	**1,717**	**0.419**	**2.321**

Notes:

GHG emissions are in metric tons per year.
VOC= volatile organic compound; HAPs=hazardous air pollutants; NO_x=nitrogen oxides

Based on the estimated emissions listed in Table 3-2, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant impacts to air quality because the estimated emissions from the Proposed Action are well below regulatory thresholds. The LTA is in an attainment area for all criteria pollutants.

The maximum increase in air emissions that is exempt from a detailed air quality analysis is called the *de minimis* level. As defined by the General Conformity Rule, if the emissions of a criteria pollutant (or its precursors) do not exceed the *de minimis* level, the federal action has minimal air quality impact, and therefore, the action is deemed to conform for the pollutant under study and no further analysis is necessary. Conversely, if the total direct and indirect emissions of a pollutant are above the *de minimis* level, a formal general conformity determination is required for that pollutant. The *de minimis* levels for each pollutant are defined in the General Conformity Rule and vary depending on the pollutant and the severity of the nonattainment/maintenance status. The Property is in attainment for all criteria pollutants and therefore is not subject to the General Conformity Rule.

PSD approval would not be required because the Preferred Alternative is not a new source having the potential to emit 250 tons per year or more of an attainment criteria pollutant. Nonattainment NSR approval would not be required because the proposed project is located in an attainment area for all criteria pollutants. Appendix C contains a General Conformity Record of Non-Applicability for the Preferred Alternative and detailed emission estimates.

The Preferred Alternative would not have a significant impact on GHG emissions because the activities assessed under this PEA are not expected to cause direct emissions of 25,000 metric tons CO_2e or more per year, which is the proposed CEQ screening level for including a quantitative and qualitative assessment of GHG emissions in the NEPA analysis (CEQ, 2010).

No Action Alternative

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not result in a change in current conditions, and therefore, no impacts to air quality would occur.

3.3.5 Cultural Resources

Definition of Resource

Cultural resources are defined as prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects considered important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other purposes. They include archaeological resources, historic architectural or engineering resources, and other traditional resources. A historic property is defined as a cultural resource that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), is eligible for listing in the NRHP, or has been identified by a federally recognized Native American tribe as a traditional cultural property, such as a sacred site.

The NRHP is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act, the NRHP is managed by the National Park Service and is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archaeological resources. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires that federal agencies identify whether historic properties that are listed, or potentially eligible for listing, in the NRHP could be affected by a Proposed Action.

Existing Environment

The Ogden LTA property and surrounding properties were originally used for farming and ranching. During World War II the Ogden LTA property was part of the larger parcel obtained by the Department of the Army for the construction of the Defense Distribution Depot Ogden. Housing and support facilities for a prisoner-of-war camp were previously located on the Ogden LTA property. Previous subsurface archaeological testing within the Ogden LTA facility has confirmed that the land disturbance has substantially impacted all sediments to a depth in excess of 3 feet. Subsurface testing in September 2004 identified the structural and infrastructural components of the former prisoner-of-war camp. Two archaeological sites were identified within the boundaries of the Property, but were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of integrity (Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan 96th RRC/88th RSC - Utah, 2010). There are no historical structures listed in the Utah State or National Historical registries. Subsequent use has been solely for mission training of USAR personnel and units. No impacts to cultural resources or historic properties are anticipated by implementing the proposed action.

Environmental Consequences

The threshold level for a significant impact to cultural resources is when the Proposed Action would have a non-mitigated adverse effect to any cultural resources.

Preferred Alternative

There is a possibility that during construction, training, or other construction activities including earth-moving, installation of water lines, sewer lines, streets, etc., buried sites related to the prisoner-of-war camp or other historical activity on the Ogden LTA may be discovered. If during these activities, historic or archaeological remains are discovered, work shall stop and the 88th RSC will be notified. The 88th RSC will lead coordination and notification of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) time with details of the discovery.

No Action Alternative

No effects would be expected. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would not alter the existing cultural resources at the Ogden LTA.

3.3.6 Noise

Definition of Resource

Noise, often defined as unwanted sound, is one of the most common environmental issues associated with human activities. The evaluation of noise generated by construction and operation and associated impacts are discussed in this section. The actual impact of noise is not a function of loudness alone. The frequency, content, time of day during which noise occurs, and the duration of the noise also are important factors in assessing impacts. The effects of noise on people can be listed in three general categories:

- Subjective effects of annoyance, nuisance, or dissatisfaction
- Interference with activities such as speech, sleep, or learning
- Physiological effects such as startling and hearing loss

The unit used to measure the intensity of sound is the decibel.

Noise-sensitive receptors can be defined as lands on which serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance and serve an important public need, and where the preservation of those qualities is essential if the area is to continue to serve its intended purpose. Noise-sensitive receptors may include residences, hotels, public meeting rooms, schools, churches, libraries, hospitals, and auditoriums.

Based on numerous sociological surveys and recommendations of federal interagency councils, the most common noise benchmark referred to is a day-night average sound level (L_{dn}) of 65 A-weighted decibels (dBA). This threshold is often used to evaluate residential land use compatibility around airports, highways, or other transportation corridors.

Existing Environment

The existing noise environment in the vicinity of the Property is dominated by vehicle and truck noise from the adjacent S&S yard and Fairgrounds (during fairground events) to the east, the distribution and manufacturing facilities located within the Business Depot Ogden to the south, and the USAR operations at the Frank M. Browning USARC to the northwest.

During weekend training assemblies, noise levels of up to approximately 90 dbA are present in the immediate vicinity of the vehicles during the training operations. Residential areas are located to the north, west, northeast, and northwest of the Ogden LTA, and Wahlquist Junior High School is located to the southwest. The nearest noise-sensitive receptor is the George E. Wahlen Veterans Home located west of the Property.

The City of Ogden has a noise ordinance which prohibits the operation of construction equipment or the performance of construction activity, except as required for emergency work, outside of the hours of seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and ten o'clock (10:00) P.M. on weekdays or between the hours of eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. and six o'clock (6:00) P.M. on weekends (Saturday and Sunday). The City of Ogden also defines the maximum allowable sound level for residential property during the hours of 7:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. as 55 dBA (City of Ogden, 2014).

Environmental Consequences

The threshold level of significance for noise is defined as exceeding the L_{dn} of 65 dBA at a noise-sensitive receptor for a prolonged period of time or a violation of local noise regulations.

Preferred Alternative

The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) provides methodology for estimating potential noise levels in *Highway Construction Noise: Measurement, Prediction, and Mitigation* (USDOT, 1977). As shown in Table 3-3, activities typically involved in construction would generate noise levels ranging from 82 to 86 dBA at a distance of 100 feet.

Table 3-3.
Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Construction Activity	Loudest Equipment	Maximum Noise Level at 100 Feet (dBA)
Clearing and grubbing	Bulldozer, backhoe	83
Earthwork	Scraper, bulldozer	85
Foundation	Backhoe, loader	82
Superstructure	Crane, loader	83
Base preparation	Truck, bulldozer	85
Paving	Paver, truck	86

Source: USDOT, 1977

Noise levels listed in Table 3-3 were used to estimate anticipated construction noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors to the Property. Typically, as sound waves travel through air, geometric spreading of noise with distance from a point source results in decreases at a rate of 6 dBA per each doubling of distance; therefore, at a distance of 200 feet from a point source, the noise from construction equipment would be reduced from a range of 82 to 86 dBA to an approximate range of 76 to 80 dBA.

There would be moderate-intensity, direct, short-term adverse impacts to local noise-sensitive receptors from construction noise.

Construction noise would have the greatest impact to the nearest sensitive receptor, the Wahlen Veterans Home, located approximately 520 feet to the west of the Property. At this distance, the maximum noise levels from construction activities are expected to be between 70 and 74 dBA. Construction noise would be greatest early in the construction project during clearing, grading, foundation work, and paving. Persons outdoors at nearby properties could experience annoyance from a difficulty in conducting conversations. Residential structures typically provide an attenuation of 15 to 25 dBA relative to outdoor noise levels (EPA, 1974). With the additional attenuation provided by the structures, the noise levels experienced by residents of the Whalen Veterans Home from construction noise would be conservatively reduced to 59 dBA (74 dBA – 15 dBA = 59 dBA) . Impacts to indoor activities would not be significant.

To further minimize the potential for impacts, construction activities would be limited to typical working hours, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., to the extent possible, and the contractor would be required to maintain construction equipment in accordance with manufacturer's specifications

to keep unnecessary noise to a minimum. Temporary construction-related noise impacts would end once construction is complete.

Because construction would be temporary and limited to normal working hours, this would not be a significant impact. Vehicular noise from 1200 West Street and nearby activities at the Ogden Depot would mask some of the noise from the proposed construction. Construction activities would not occur at night.

Residents to the north and west of the Property could also be temporarily affected by occasional and intermittent noise during construction activities. Impacts to indoor activities at these residences would not be significant.

There would be moderate-intensity, direct, long-term adverse impacts to local noise-sensitive receptors during training activities. Impacts would not be significant because the L_{dn} of 65 dBA would not be exceeded at a noise-sensitive receptor. Noise associated with future training activities would increase compared to the existing conditions at the Property. The loudest vehicles anticipated onsite would be the construction equipment used for training activities at the Engineer Dig Site located on the northern portion of the LTA. The Engineer Dig Site is located approximately 300 feet from the nearest residences located along West Farr Avenue.

The noise levels associated with the construction equipment training would be similar to the levels listed in Table 3-3. Additionally, trucks used to transport semitrailers may be used to transport equipment or vehicles to and from the LTA. The trucks associated with semitrailer transport are typically 3-axle, 10-wheel drive vehicles equipped with a 430-horsepower diesel engine (U.S. Army, 2001). Noise levels at 50 feet from this vehicle vary with vehicle speed. The noise levels for the 3-axle semitrailer trucks at 50 feet are 73.5 dBA at 12 miles per hour (U.S. Army, 2004). Although noise generated by these vehicles is estimated as pass-by noise, the noise receptor would interpret the noise as a stationary source. Therefore, with the geometric spreading of noise of 6 dBA per each doubling of distance for stationary sources, the noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors, the residences 300 feet away, would be 58.5 dBA. These impacts are not anticipated to be significant because the noise associated with the activities and operations proposed at the Property would be consistent with existing noise in the area and operational noise associated with the Browning USARC which is located adjacent to West Farr Avenue. Residential structures would also provide an attenuation of 15 to 25 dBA relative to outdoor noise levels (EPA, 1974). With the additional attenuation provided by the structures, impacts to indoor activities near the Property from operational noise would not be significant. To further minimize the potential for impacts, training activities would be limited to typical working hours.

The proposed action includes the construction of a tree line along the northeast property boundary to help reduce the noise heard by residential receptors. The proposed action also includes constructing a row of screening trees between the LTA and the George E. Wahlen Ogden Veterans Home. The presence of the tree line will help to minimize the noise impact of on-site activity.

Adverse cumulative impacts to local noise are not anticipated.

No Action Alternative

No new construction or development activities are proposed under the No Action Alternative; therefore, no new significant noise impacts would occur. Noise would continue at the current operational level. The No Action Alternative would not contribute to cumulative effects to noise.

3.3.7 Transportation and Traffic

Definition of Resource

Transportation and traffic resources generally include the roadway and street systems surrounding the affected environment. This section also discusses the movement of vehicles, pedestrian and bicycle traffic, and mass transit.

Existing Environment

Preferred Alternative

Several non-paved roads bisect the Property. These roads are primarily gravel or dirt.

The Property is bounded on the west by 1200 West Street (Tomlinson Road) and on the south by Bill Bailey Boulevard. West Harrisville Road is located north of the facility and Fairgrounds Drive is the nearest roadway to the east.

Interstate 15 is located 1.2 miles west of the Property. Pioneer Road (W 400 N) is a two-lane roadway that provides access from I-15 to N 1200 W and Fairgrounds Drive, which are the main north/south routes to the LTA. Fairgrounds Drive to Bill Bailey Boulevard provides access to the Property from the east. Access to the Property from the west would be from N 1200 W to Bill Bailey Boulevard. In 2011, W 400 N Road between I-15 and N 1200 W had an average annual daily traffic count of 12,155 (UDOT, 2011). In 2011, N 1200 W between Pioneer Road (W 400 N) and the entrance to the Depot had an average annual daily traffic count of 5,820 (UDOT, 2011).

Fixed-bus routes are located near the Property on N 1200 W Depot Drive (Utah Transit Authority, 2013). No dedicated pedestrian or bicycle lanes exist on roads near the Property.

Environmental Consequences

The threshold level for significant impacts to traffic and transportation would be a disruption in traffic flow on adjacent roadways or other surrounding roads. Factors considered in determining whether a significant traffic-related impact could occur include the extent to which the considered alternatives would result in (1) an increase in vehicle trips that would disrupt or alter local circulation patterns; (2) lane closures or other impediments to traffic; (3) activities that would create potential traffic safety hazards; (4) increased conflict with pedestrian and bicycle routes or fixed-route transit, if applicable; and (5) parking demand that exceeds the supply. Additionally, two types of impact were considered, short-term impacts caused by construction activities and long-term impacts caused by operation of the LTA.

Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would result in minor-intensity, direct, short and long-term adverse traffic impacts during construction activities and training activities. New roads will be developed on the Ogden LTA. Training will become more involved once the Ogden LTA is updated and training facilities are fully established. An increased number of trips by military

vehicles and personal vehicles would occur on Ogden LTA as training activities increase. On training weekends, approximately 150 Soldiers would commute to Ogden LTA. Additionally, the LTA would also be used for two week intervals during the summer months for annual training. While multiple units could utilize the LTA for annual training, no more than approximately 150 Soldiers would be present at one time. Approximately 80% of solders would travel in buses to the LTA for weekend and annual training, while the remaining 20% would commute in personal vehicles. Approximately five military vehicles also would travel to the site for weekend training and ten military vehicles would travel to the site during the annual training event in the summer. These training numbers do not represent an increase to the number of Soldiers already using the training area.

The preferred alternative would result in only minor impacts to traffic at peak training times because surrounding roadways have the capacity to accommodate increased traffic. None of the impacts are expected to be significant. Most of the impacts to traffic would be temporary and would only occur during the times when substantial training activity is occurring. The use of buses to transport Soldiers minimizes the impacts to surrounding traffic conditions.

Concerns raised by the Weber County Commissioners (see Section 5.2.1 and Appendix A) regarding the traffic and transportation impacts associated with the planned activities at the Ogden LTA were considered. Since there will be no change in the number of Soldiers training at the facility during any one training weekend or two week annual training event, the project is not expected to have significant impacts.

No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would result in no change from current traffic conditions. The No Action Alternative would result in no cumulative impacts to traffic.

SECTION 4

Conclusions

This PEA describes the comprehensive evaluation of the existing conditions and environmental consequences of the Proposed Action. Three categories of potential impacts were evaluated: direct, indirect, and cumulative.

Based on the findings of this PEA, there would be no significant impact to any environmental resources resulting from the Preferred Alternative or No Action Alternative. A draft FNSI has been prepared to accompany this PEA, which concludes that preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required for this proposed action.

SECTION 5

List of Preparers, Agencies Contacted, and Distribution

5.1 Preparers

Name	Education & Experience	Primary Responsibility
Cristie Mitchell, P.E.	Master of Engineering in Civil and Environmental Engineering; University of Louisville, 2003; 10 years of experience in NEPA projects.	Project Manager, technical reviewer.
Michelle Waters, P.E.	Bachelor of Science in Engineering, Lehigh University, 2007; 5 years of experience in NEPA projects.	Data collection, analysis, and preparation of PEA text.
Corey White, E.I.T.	Master of Engineering in Civil and Environmental Engineering; University of Louisville, 2013; 3 years of experience (through co-op positions and his current permanent position).	Technical Review and Air Emissions Calculations.

5.2 Persons and Agencies Contacted

The following agencies and groups were contacted regarding the project. Copies of agency coordination documentation are in Appendix A.

- Utah State Historic Preservation Officer
- Utah Department of Environmental Quality
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Ecological Field Office
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Weber County Planning Commission
- Weber County Fairgrounds
- State of Utah Division of Air Quality
- Weber County Commission

The following Native American tribal agencies were contacted regarding the project:

- Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation
- Ute Indian Tribe
- Navajo Nation
- Shoshone-Bannock Tribe
- Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians
- Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah
- Northwester Band of Shoshone Nation

5.2.1 Responses

Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ)

In a response letter dated June 10, 2014, the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation reviewed their interactive map and the only site located within a mile of the Ogden LTA is the Ogden Defense Depot, a National Priorities List site for which the Department of the Army is the Lead Agency. The investigation at the Depot has been completed, as well as major construction activities for all of the Operable Units at the site. Ground water at the Ogden Defense Depot continues to be managed.

The UDEQ recommended coordination with other UDEQ divisions regarding the planned programs that are being assessed in this PEA to ensure compliance with environmental standards which they regulatory authority.

Weber County Commission

In a response letter dated June 12, 2014, the Weber County Commission on behalf of the Weber County Corporation provided input on the future use and development of the Ogden LTA. The Commission specifically expressed concern about Bill Bailey Blvd. being used as the primary entrance to the Ogden LTA. The Commission indicated that Bill Bailey Blvd. is not a public road, and the additional traffic, particularly large vehicles, increases the cost of maintenance. The Commission states that the increased traffic on this roadway, particularly on weekends, would impede traffic flow for the event center/fairgrounds and the recreation department that operates programs year round at the facility. The Commission requested the 88th RSC consider moving the primary access to 1200 West Street.

The 88th RSC plans to utilize Bill Bailey Blvd. as the primary access point to the LTA; however, the level of activities proposed at this time should not significantly impact events at the fairground.

The Commission also expressed concern with noise and dust that could be generated during activities at the LTA that could disrupt planned activities at the Fairgrounds including ball games and horse/livestock events.

The Commission indicated that the LTA is in the jurisdiction of Ogden City, and that permitting requirements would need to be addressed with Ogden City staff.

Utah Division of State History Preservation Office

In a response letter dated January 10, 2014, the Utah State Historical Preservation Office concurred with the 88th RSC's determination of eligibility and effect for the project assessed within this PEA. The 88th RSC determined in a December 19, 2013 submittal to the Utah State Historical Preservation Office that no adverse effects will result from the proposed undertakings and no historic properties will be affected.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Utah Field Office

In a response letter dated January 22, 2014, USFWS, Utah Field Office indicated that based on information provided, they did not identify any issues that give cause for concern relative to species or critical habitat. The letter also recommends that the project be reviewed relative to responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

5.3 Distribution List

- Utah Department of Environmental Quality

  Mr. Alan Matheson
  Utah Department of Environmental Quality
  Executive Director Office
  195 North 1950 West
  4th Floor
  PO Box 144810
  Salt Lake City, UT 84116
  Phone: (801) 536-4402

- US Environmental Protection Agency

  Mr. Shaun McGrath
  Regional Administrator
  USEPA Region 8
  8OC-EISC
  1595 Wynkoop Street
  Denver, CO 80202-1129
  Phone: (303) 312-6312

- Weber County Planning Commission

  Mr. Sean Wilkinson
  Planning Director
  Weber County Planning Commission
  2380 Washington Blvd, Suite 240
  Ogden, UT 84401
  Phone: (801) 399-8765

- Weber County Fairgrounds
  Ms. Jennifer Graham
  Weber County Fairgrounds
  1000 North 1200 West
  Ogden, UT 84404
  Phone: (801) 399-8258

SECTION 6

References

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Utah Division of Air Quality. 2014. Utah Division of Air Quality 2013 Annual Report. http://www.airquality.utah.gov/docs/2013AnnualReport_FINAL.pdf

Utah Transit Authority. 2013. Fixed Bus Routes in Ogden, Utah. http://www.rideuta.com.

Appendix A
Coordination Letters

AGENCY COORDINATION LETTERS

AGENCY RESPONSE LETTERS

Appendix B

Notice of 30-Day Period for Public Comment

NOTICE OF 30-DAY PERIOD
FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

US Army Reserve

Training Area Upgrades at the Existing Ogden Local Training Area

Ogden, Weber County, Utah

The 88th RSC, U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) proposes to upgrade the existing Ogden Local Training Area (LTA) in Ogden, Weber County, Utah to provide training facilities to meet the current and projected demand for Army Reserve training at the Ogden LTA. Construction, training, and natural resource management activities are required to support training needs.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the USAR has prepared a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) for the proposed action.

The PEA and draft FNSI will be available to the public for comment for a period of 30 days and will be available at the Weber County-North Branch Library, located at 475 E 2600 N, Ogden, Utah 84414, and on the internet at http://www.lrl.usace.army.mil/Missions/Engineering/DesignGuide/MilitaryPrograms/ArmyReserveCustomers.aspx. Federal, state, and local agencies have been coordinated with during preparation of the PEA and draft FNSI. Written comments will be received and considered up to 30 days from the publication of this notice, and should be directed to 88th Regional Support Command, ATTN: Ms. Lisa Gulbranson, 506 Roeder Circle, Ft. Snelling, Minnesota 55111, or via electronic mail to Lisa.R.Gulbranson.ctr@mail.mil.

Appendix C

Air Quality Emission Estimates and Record of Non-Applicability