

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Base Closure and Realignment Actions at Defense Supply Center Columbus, Ohio

This Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) addresses actions that are fully documented in the *Environmental Assessment of Base Closure and Realignment Actions at Defense Supply Center Columbus, Ohio*. The Environmental Assessment (EA) is hereby incorporated by reference in this FNSI. Therefore, information in this FNSI will be limited to an overview of key elements of the EA, and conclusions regarding the type and degree of environmental impacts that may occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is that the Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission directed actions would be implemented at DSCC.

ALTERNATIVES ANALYZED

Implementation of the Proposed Action would require the reallocation of some existing facilities and the construction of new facilities to accommodate the increase in personnel assigned to DSCC. Alternatives to implement the Proposed Action were developed and are analyzed in the EA. The alternatives are as follows:

Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

Inclusion of the No Action Alternative is prescribed by the Council on Environmental Quality regulations and serves as a benchmark against which Federal actions can be evaluated. No Action assumes that the Army would continue its mission at DSCC as it existed in the fall of 2005, with no new organizations coming. Because the BRAC Commission's recommendations now have the force of law, continuation of the fall 2005 DSCC mission is not possible. Although the No Action Alternative is not possible to implement without further Congressional action, it serves as a baseline alternative against which other alternatives can be evaluated.

Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

Alternative 2 would place realigned units and their associated functions into available existing and renovated facilities as well as newly constructed facilities. Once located in those facilities, the organizations would conduct their varied ongoing mission activities.

This alternative would include the construction of three BRAC projects. An approximately 169,000-square-foot (SF) Armed Forces Reserve Center (Project Number {PN} 64726) would be constructed at a cost of approximately \$29 million, an approximately 400,000-SF Regional Training Institute/Combined Support Maintenance Shop Warehouse (PN 66363) would be constructed at a cost of approximately \$65 million, and all available space in building numbers 10, 11, 17, 20, and 21 will be

renovated. These new facilities would be located in an area near the center of the installation.

Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

Alternative 3 would place realigned units and their associated functions into available existing and renovated facilities as well as newly constructed facilities. BRAC projects for Alternative 3 are similar to those described for Alternative 2. The proposed construction sites for the new facilities would be located near the northeast corner of the installation.

Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

Alternative 4 would place realigned units and their associated functions into available existing and renovated facilities as well as newly constructed facilities. BRAC projects for Alternative 4 are similar to those described for Alternative 2. The proposed construction sites for the new facilities would be located near the northern boundary of the installation, just to the west of the potential Alternative 3 development site.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The EA analyzed 11 resource areas for each alternative: aesthetics and visual resources, air quality, biological resources (flora, fauna, threatened and endangered species and unique and critical habitats) hazardous and toxic substances, land use, noise, cultural resources, socioeconomics, soils, transportation, utilities, and water resources. The analyses in the EA concluded that there would be no significant adverse or significant beneficial environmental impacts resulting from the Proposed Action.

MITIGATION SUMMARY

As discussed in the EA, no significant adverse or significant beneficial impacts have been identified or are anticipated as a result of implementing any of the proposed Implementation Alternatives or the No Action Alternative. Consequently, no mitigation measures are required as part of this EA to reduce impacts to non-significant levels.

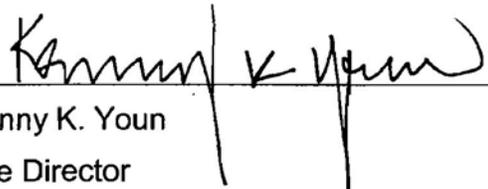
CONCLUSION

On the basis of the findings of the EA, conducted in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the *Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA* (40 CFR 1500), and *Environmental Analysis Of Army Actions* (32 CFR 651), and after careful review of the potential impacts, I conclude that implementation of any of the alternatives would not result in a significant impact on the quality of the human or natural environment. I also affirm that DSCC is committed to implementing the Best Management Practices described in the EA. Therefore, issuance of a FNSI is warranted, and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

I have also concluded that the No Action Alternative would not support Congressional requirements under the BRAC law (Public Laws 101-510 and 107-107); consequently, it has not been selected for implementation. Alternative 2 offers the greatest flexibility in implementation and the best mix of renovation and construction activities to meet mission requirements; therefore Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation is recommended for implementation.

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

The EA and Draft FNSI have undergone an appropriate 30-day public comment period. This was in accordance with requirements specified in 32 CFR Part 651.

 Date 19 June 2007

Kenny K. Youn
Site Director
DLA Enterprise Support, Columbus

Page Intentionally Left Blank

PUBLIC NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

The Environmental Assessment (EA) and Draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) associated with Base Closure and Realignment Actions at Defense Supply Center Columbus, Ohio (DSCC) are available for review.

Pursuant to the *Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act* (40 CFR 1500), and *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions* (32 CFR 651), DSCC conducted an Environmental Assessment of the potential environmental and socioeconomic effects associated with implementing the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (commonly referred to as BRAC) Commission recommendations for actions to occur at DSCC.

Public Availability: The EA and Draft FNSI will undergo a 30-day public comment period after publication of this Notice of Availability. This is in accordance with requirements specified in *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions* (32 CFR Part 651.14(2)). Individuals who have questions about this action should contact the Parsons Project Manager, Mr. Darrel Sisk, by telephone at 314-434-2900. All comments on the Proposed Action, the EA, and draft FNSI should be mailed to the following:

Mr. Darrel Sisk
Parsons
400 Woods Mill Road, Suite 330
Chesterfield, Missouri 63017

The EA and the Draft FNSI are available for review at the following libraries:

- Columbus Metropolitan Library, Whitehall Branch, 4371 E. Broad Street, Whitehall, OH 43213.
- Columbus Metropolitan Library, Livingston Branch, 3434 Livingston Avenue, Columbus, OH 43227.
- Columbus Metropolitan Library, Driving Park Branch, 1566 E. Livingston Avenue, Columbus, OH 43205.

Additional information on the hours of operation and maps to these locations is located at <http://www.columbuslibrary.org/index.cfm> or is available by calling the Columbus Metropolitan Library at telephone number 614-645-2275.

Comments on the EA and Draft FNSI should be submitted no later than 30 days after the date of this publication.

Page Intentionally Left Blank



ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACTIONS AT DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTER COLUMBUS, OHIO

Prepared for:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile District

May 2007

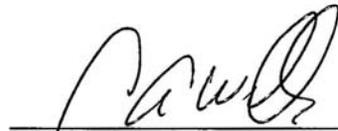


ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

**BASE CLOSURE AND REALIGNMENT ACTIONS
AT
DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTER COLUMBUS, OHIO**

Prepared by:

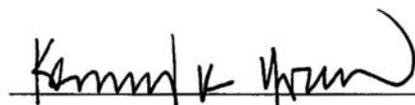
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MOBILE DISTRICT



CRAIG A. WELLS
LTC, Corps of Engineers
Deputy Commander

Approved by:

DEFENSE SUPPLY CENTER COLUMBUS



KENNY K. YOYN
Site Director
DLA Enterprise Support, Columbus

Page Intentionally Left Blank

SECTION	TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
---------	-------------------	------

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1	Introduction.....	ES-1
ES.2	Proposed Action	ES-1
	ES.2.1 Force Structure and Population Changes at DSCC.....	ES-1
	ES.2.2 Construction and Renovation.....	ES-1
ES.3	Alternatives.....	ES-1
	ES.3.1 Alternative 1–No Action Alternative	ES-1
	ES.3.2 Alternative 2–New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation	ES-2
	ES.3.3 Alternative 3–New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation.....	ES-2
	ES.3.4 Alternative 4–New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation	ES-2
ES.4	Environmental Consequences.....	ES-3
ES.5	Conclusions.....	ES-3

SECTION 1 PURPOSE, NEED, AND SCOPE

1.1	Introduction.....	1-1
1.2	Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action	1-1
1.3	Scope	1-4
1.4	Public Involvement	1-4
1.5	Regulatory Framework	1-5

SECTION 2 PROPOSED ACTION

2.1	Introduction.....	2-1
2.2	Force Structure and DSCC Population Changes.....	2-5
	2.2.1 Existing DSCC Structure and Population.....	2-6
	2.2.2 BRAC Related Force Structure and Population Changes at DSCC.....	2-6
	2.2.3 General Business Practices.....	2-7
2.3	Proposed BRAC and BRAC Related Construction at DSCC to Achieve the Proposed Action	2-8
	2.3.1 DSCC Facilities.....	2-8
	2.3.2 DSCC Construction Summary	2-8
2.4	Schedule	2-9

SECTION 3 ALTERNATIVES

3.1	Introduction.....	3-1
3.2	Development of Alternatives.....	3-1
	3.2.1 Means to Accommodate Realigned or Relocated Personnel.....	3-1
	3.2.2 Siting of New Construction.....	3-2
	3.2.3 Schedule.....	3-2
3.3	BRAC Directed Alternatives to the Proposed Action	3-2
	3.3.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative	3-2
	3.3.2 Implementation Alternatives for BRAC Directed Realignments and Relocations	3-3
3.4	Description of Alternatives to the Proposed Action.....	3-4
	3.4.1 Introduction	3-4
	3.4.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation.....	3-4
	3.4.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation.....	3-7
	3.4.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation.....	3-8
	3.4.5 Alternative 5-Lease of Property and Facilities in Surrounding Community.....	3-9

SECTION 4 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES

4.1	Introduction.....	4-1
	4.1.1 Initial Resource Category Screening.....	4-2
	4.1.2 Definition of Key Terms.....	4-3
	4.1.2.1 Environmental Baseline	4-3
	4.1.2.2 Impact.....	4-3
	4.1.2.3 Direct Versus Indirect Impacts.....	4-3
	4.1.2.4 Impact Characterization	4-4
	4.1.2.5 Significance	4-4
4.2	Aesthetics and Visual Resources	4-5
	4.2.1 Affected Environment.....	4-5
	4.2.2 Consequences.....	4-6
	4.2.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative	4-6
	4.2.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of Installation.....	4-6
	4.2.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation	4-7
	4.2.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation	4-7

4.3	Air Quality	4-8
4.3.1	Affected Environment.....	4-8
4.3.1.1	Ambient Air Quality Conditions	4-8
4.3.1.2	Air Pollutant Emissions at Installation	4-10
4.3.1.3	Regional Air Pollutant Emissions Summary.....	4-10
4.3.2	Consequences.....	4-12
4.3.2.1	Alternative 1-No Action Alternative	4-12
4.3.2.2	Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation.....	4-12
4.3.2.3	Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation	4-13
4.3.2.4	Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation	4-13
4.4	Biological Resources	4-14
4.4.1	Affected Environment.....	4-14
4.4.1.1	Vegetation	4-14
4.4.1.2	Wildlife	4-14
4.4.2	Consequences.....	4-15
4.4.2.1	Alternative 1-No Action Alternative	4-15
4.4.2.2	Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation.....	4-15
4.4.2.3	Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation	4-15
4.4.2.4	Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation	4-16
4.5	Hazardous and Toxic Substances	4-16
4.5.1	Affected Environment.....	4-16
4.5.1.1	Uses of Hazardous Materials.....	4-16
4.5.1.2	Storage and Handling Areas.....	4-17
4.5.1.3	Hazardous Waste Disposal.....	4-17
4.5.1.4	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POLs)	4-17
4.5.2	Consequences.....	4-18
4.5.2.1	Alternative 1-No Action Alternative	4-18
4.5.2.2	Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation.....	4-18
4.5.2.3	Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation	4-19
4.5.2.4	Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation	4-19
4.6	Land Use	4-19
4.6.1	Affected Environment.....	4-19

- 4.6.1.1 Regional Setting and Location 4-19
- 4.6.1.2 Installation Land Use 4-19
- 4.6.1.3 Surrounding Land/Airspace Use 4-20
- 4.6.1.4 Current and Future Development in the Region
of Influence 4-20
- 4.6.2 Consequences 4-20
 - 4.6.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative 4-20
 - 4.6.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center
of the Installation..... 4-21
 - 4.6.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the
Northeast Corner of the Installation 4-21
 - 4.6.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the
Northern Boundary of the Installation 4-21
- 4.7 Noise 4-21
 - 4.7.1 Affected Environment..... 4-21
 - 4.7.2 Consequences 4-23
 - 4.7.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative 4-23
 - 4.7.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center
of the Installation..... 4-23
 - 4.7.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the
Northeast Corner of the Installation 4-23
 - 4.7.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the
Northern Boundary of the Installation 4-23
- 4.8 Socioeconomics 4-24
 - 4.8.1 Affected Environment..... 4-24
 - 4.8.1.1 Economic Development..... 4-24
 - 4.8.1.2 Demographics..... 4-25
 - 4.8.1.3 Housing 4-27
 - 4.8.1.4 Quality of Life..... 4-27
 - 4.8.1.5 Environmental Justice..... 4-29
 - 4.8.2 Consequences 4-31
 - 4.8.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative 4-31
 - 4.8.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center
of the Installation..... 4-32
 - 4.8.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the
Northeast Corner of the Installation 4-36
 - 4.8.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the
Northern Boundary of the Installation 4-36
- 4.9 Soils..... 4-36
 - 4.9.1 Affected Environment..... 4-36
 - 4.9.2 Consequences 4-36
 - 4.9.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative 4-36

4.9.2.2	Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation.....	4-36
4.9.2.3	Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation	4-37
4.9.2.4	Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation	4-38
4.10	Transportation	4-38
4.10.1	Affected Environment.....	4-38
4.10.1.1	Roadways and Traffic	4-38
4.10.1.2	Installation Transportation	4-38
4.10.1.3	Public Transportation.....	4-38
4.10.2	Consequences.....	4-38
4.10.2.1	Alternative 1-No Action Alternative	4-38
4.10.2.2	Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation.....	4-39
4.10.2.3	Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation	4-39
4.10.2.4	Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation	4-39
4.11	Utilities.....	4-40
4.11.1	Affected Environment.....	4-40
4.11.1.1	Potable Water Supply	4-40
4.11.1.2	Wastewater System.....	4-40
4.11.1.3	Storm Water System.....	4-40
4.11.1.4	Energy Sources	4-40
4.11.1.5	Communications	4-41
4.11.1.6	Solid Waste.....	4-41
4.11.2	Consequences.....	4-42
4.11.2.1	Alternative 1-No Action Alternative	4-42
4.11.2.2	Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation.....	4-42
4.11.2.3	Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation	4-43
4.11.2.4	Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation	4-43
4.12	Water Resources.....	4-44
4.12.1	Affected Environment.....	4-44
4.12.1.1	Surface Water.....	4-44
4.12.1.2	Groundwater	4-44
4.12.2	Consequences.....	4-45
4.12.2.1	Alternative 1-No Action Alternative	4-45

4.12.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation..... 4-45

4.12.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation 4-46

4.12.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation 4-46

4.13 Cumulative Effects Summary 4-46

 4.13.1 Introduction 4-46

 4.13.2 Potential Cumulative Impacts 4-48

 4.13.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative 4-48

 4.13.2.2 Implementation Alternatives 4-48

4.14 Mitigation Summary 4-50

4.15 Conclusions, Findings and Recommendations..... 4-57

SECTION 5 ACRONYMS

SECTION 6 REFERENCES

SECTION 7 LIST OF PREPARERS

SECTION 8 DISTRIBUTION LIST

SECTION 9 PERSONS CONSULTED

APPENDICES

A Public Involvement.....A-1

B EIFS Report.....B-1

Tables

2-1	Population Changes to Occur at DSCC as a Result of BRAC and BRAC Related Actions.....	2-7
2-2	Proposed BRAC and BRAC related Construction Projects at DSCC.....	2-9
3-1	Proposed Construction and Renovation Activities at DSCC	3-3
3-2	Personnel Realignment Activities under Alternatives 2, 3, and 4.....	3-5
4-1	National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).....	4-9
4-2	Estimated Air Emissions Impacts from Construction Activities at DSCC-Alternative 2	4-13
4-3	Annual Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, DSCC Region of Influence, 2005	4-24
4-4	Regional and Local Population Trends, DSCC Region of Influence 1990-2015.....	4-26
4-5	Minority and Low-Income Populations, DSCC Region of Influence	4-31
4-6	Estimated Annual Economic Impacts, DSCC: Alternative 2.....	4-33
4-7	Best Management Practices Summary for Implementation of BRAC Recommendations at DSCC, Ohio	4-52
4-8	Summary of Environmental Consequences at DSCC.....	4-58

Figures

1.1	DSCC Location Map	1-2
3.1	Alternative Locations DSCC BRAC EA.....	3-6

Photos

3.1	Building 11. Existing warehouse building previously converted to administrative use.....	3-10
3.2	Building 17. Existing warehouse building available for conversion to administrative use.....	3-10
3.3	Building 44. Existing building available for conversion to AFRC/RTI/CSMS/Warehouse	3-11
3.4	Alternative 2 Development Site.....	3-11
3.5	Alternative 2 Development Site.....	3-12
3.6	Alternative 2 Development Site.....	3-12
3.7	Alternative 3 Development Site.....	3-13
3.8	Alternative 3 Development Site.....	3-13
3.9	Alternative 3 or 4 Development Site, shared parking.....	3-14

3.10 Alternative 3 or 4 Development Site, shared parking with Alternative 3
development site in distance..... 3-14

3.11 Alternative 4 Development Site, shared parking area..... 3-15

3.12 Mason Run south of Alternative 3 and 4 Development Site..... 3-15

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 INTRODUCTION

On September 8, 2005, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission recommended that certain BRAC actions occur at Defense Supply Center Columbus (DSCC). These recommendations were approved by the President and forwarded to Congress. The BRAC Commission recommendations must now be implemented as provided for in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended.

ES.2 PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action for this EA is that the BRAC Commission directed actions will be implemented at DSCC.

ES.2.1 Force Structure and Population Changes at DSCC

As a result of the force structure changes described in the EA, there would be an addition of approximately 1,500 full-time equivalent personnel.

ES.2.2 Construction and Renovation

Implementation of the Proposed Action would require expansion of existing facilities and construction of facilities to accommodate logistical issues and the increase in personnel assigned to DSCC. The alternatives presented in this Environmental Assessment (EA) correspond to the options associated with the location of construction. In support of implementing the Proposed Action at DSCC, construction activities would include 1) Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC); 2) Regional Training Institute (RTI)/Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) Warehouse; and 3) renovation of all available space (approximately 500,000 square feet [SF]) in building numbers 10, 11, 17, 20, and 21. This construction directly supports DoD's BRAC and transformation goals and would include approximately 1,069,000 SF as discussed in the EA.

ES.3 ALTERNATIVES

ES.3.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

Inclusion of the No Action Alternative is prescribed by the Council on Environmental Quality regulations and serves as a benchmark against which Federal actions can be evaluated. No Action assumes that the Army would continue its mission at DSCC as it existed in the fall of 2005, with no new organizations coming. Because the BRAC Commission's recommendations now have the force of law, continuation of the fall 2005 DSCC mission is not possible. Although the No Action Alternative is not possible to implement without further Congressional action, it serves as a baseline alternative against which other alternatives can be evaluated.

ES.3.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

Alternative 2 would place realigned units and their associated functions into available existing and renovated facilities as well as newly constructed facilities. Once located in those proposed facilities, the organizations would conduct their varied ongoing mission activities.

This alternative would include the construction of three BRAC military construction (MILCON) projects. An approximately 169,000-SF Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) (Project Number {PN} 64726) would be constructed at a cost of approximately \$29 million; an approximately 400,000-SF Regional Training Institute/Combined Support Maintenance Shop (RTI/CSMS) Warehouse (PN 66363) would be constructed at a cost of approximately \$65 million; and all available space (approximately 500,000 SF) in building numbers 10, 11, 17, 20, and 21 would be renovated. These new facilities would be located in an area near the center of the installation.

ES.3.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

Alternative 3 would place realigned units and their associated functions into available existing and renovated facilities as well as newly constructed facilities. BRAC MILCON projects for Alternative 3 are similar to those described for Alternative 2. Alternative 3 may have slightly reduced construction costs as the parking lots required to support Reserve Personnel during "drill weekends" may not need to be constructed, as existing parking lots in the area would be able to function in this role. The proposed construction sites for the new facilities would be located near the northeast corner of the installation. Additionally, development on this deteriorated parking lot would reduce the quantity of new impervious surfaces added to the installation.

This location near the northeastern corner of the installation would also offer a potential development area proximate to the parking lots for Buildings 20 and 21. This location would allow Reserve personnel that would be using the proposed facilities (primarily) on the weekends to use the existing parking lots for Buildings 20 and 21 which are used to support existing parking requirements on a Monday through Friday basis. This co-use of the existing parking lots would allow for a reduction in the additional non-organizational vehicle parking area proposed, reducing the quantity of impervious surfaces planned and the anticipated cost of additional operations and maintenance costs.

ES.3.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

Alternative 4 would place realigned units and their associated functions into available existing and renovated facilities as well as newly constructed facilities. BRAC MILCON projects for Alternative 4 are similar to those described for Alternative 3. The proposed construction sites for the new facilities would be located near the northern boundary of the installation, and west of the proposed development site that would be used under Alternative 3.

This Alternative would allow for the co-use of the Building 20 and 21 parking lots during Reserve Drill weekends; thereby reducing initial construction costs and the amount of impervious surface being added to the installation (relative to Alternative 2). However, this alternative would not include development of the existing deteriorated parking lot (as proposed in Alternative 3), thereby providing slightly more impervious surface than Alternative 3.

ES.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Under the No Action Alternative, construction of the AFRC and RTI/CSMS Warehouse projects would not be implemented, and DSCC would continue to use its current inventory of facilities to support current and realigned missions. The No Action Alternative would not result in any significant impacts on land use; aesthetics and visual resources; air quality; noise; topography and soils; water resources; biological resources; cultural resources; socioeconomics; transportation; utilities; or hazardous and toxic substances in the project areas.

As analyzed and discussed in the EA, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of each of the Implementation Alternatives have been considered and no significant impacts (either beneficial or adverse) have been identified.

ES.5 CONCLUSIONS

As analyzed and discussed in the EA, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of each of the Implementation Alternatives and the No Action Alternative have been considered and no significant impacts (either beneficial or adverse) have been identified. Therefore, issuance of a FNSI is warranted, and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Any of the alternatives considered could be implemented; however, the No Action Alternative would not support Congressional requirements under the BRAC law (Public Laws 101-510 and 107-107); consequently, it has not been selected for implementation.

Alternative 2 offers the greatest flexibility in implementation and the best mix of renovation and construction activities to meet mission requirements; therefore Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation is recommended for implementation.

Page Intentionally Left Blank

SECTION 1

PURPOSE, NEED, AND SCOPE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Defense Supply Center Columbus (DSCC) is located in Franklin County, Ohio and within the cities of Whitehall and Columbus, six miles east of the geographic center of Columbus as shown on Figure 1-1. Presently, DSCC's primary mission is to provide the Department of Defense (DoD) with worldwide-integrated supply chain solutions for land, air, and maritime weapon systems.

On September 8, 2005, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (commonly referred to as BRAC) Commission recommended that certain realignment actions occur at DSCC. These recommendations were approved by the President on September 15, 2005, and forwarded to Congress. Congress did not alter any of the BRAC Commission's recommendations, and on November 9, 2005, the recommendations became law. The BRAC Commission's recommendations must now be implemented as provided for in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended.

The BRAC Commission made a number of recommendations for realignment affecting DSCC. The major recommendations are discussed in detail in Section 2. To enable implementation of these recommendations, the DoD proposes to provide necessary facilities to support the changes in force structure. This environmental assessment (EA) analyzes and documents environmental effects associated with the DoD's Proposed Action at DSCC.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to implement the BRAC Commission's recommendation pertaining to DSCC.

The need for the Proposed Action is to improve the ability of the Nation to respond rapidly to challenges of the 21st Century. The Army is legally bound to defend the United States (US) and its territories, support national policies and objectives, and defeat nations responsible for aggression that endangers the peace and security of the US. To carry out these tasks, the DoD must adapt to changing world conditions and must improve its capabilities to respond to a variety of circumstances across the full spectrum of military operations. The following discusses three major initiatives that contribute to the DoD's need for the Proposed Action.

- **Base Closure and Realignment.** In previous rounds of BRAC, the explicit goal was to save money and downsize the military. In the 2005 BRAC round, the DoD sought to reorganize its installation infrastructure to most efficiently support its forces, increase operational readiness, and facilitate new ways of doing business. Thus, BRAC represents more than cost savings. It supports

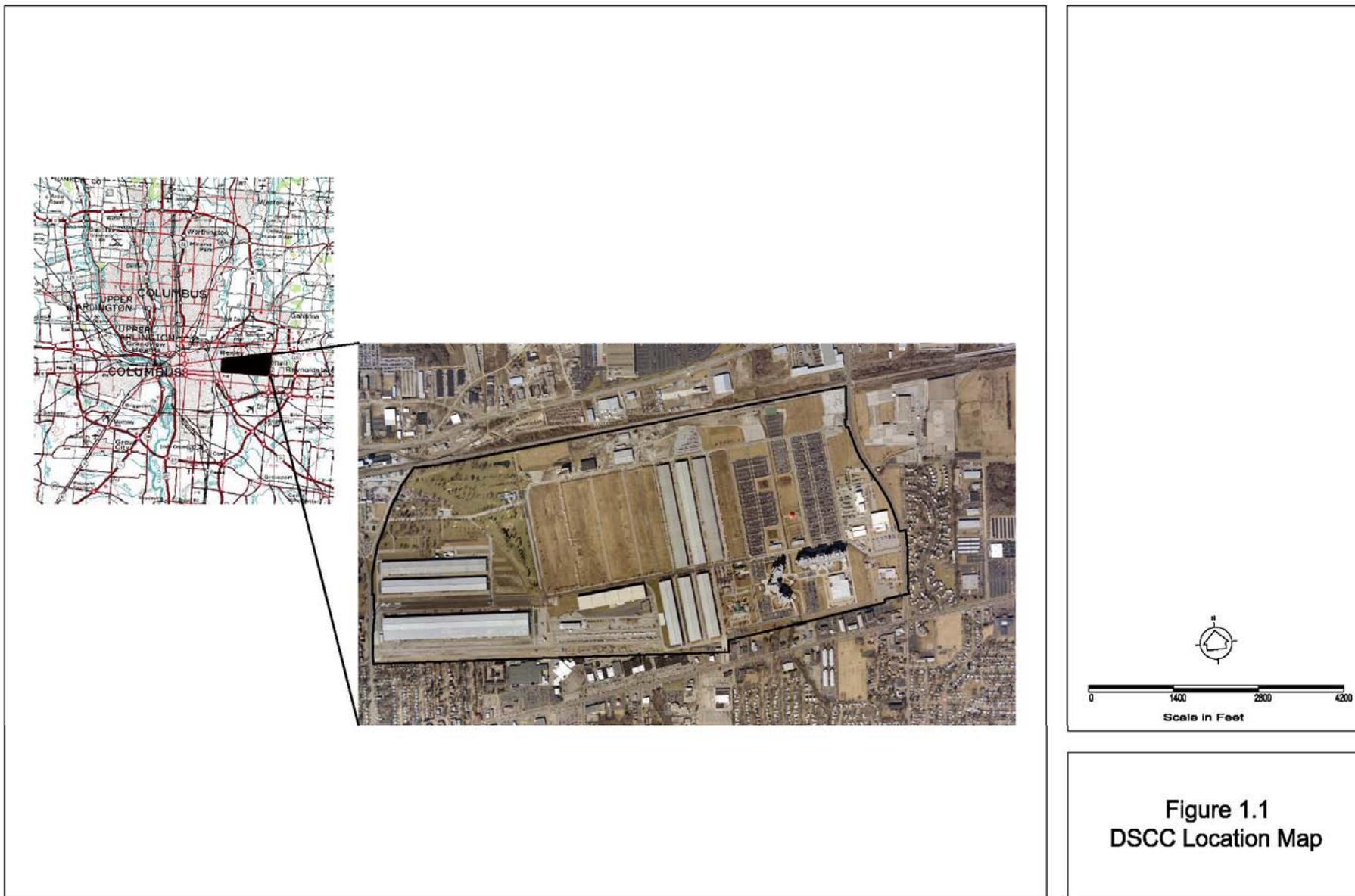


Figure 1.1
DSCC Location Map

advancing the goals of transformation, improving military capabilities, and enhancing military value. The DoD needs to carry out the BRAC recommendations at DSCC to achieve the objectives for which Congress established the BRAC process.

- **Army Transformation and the Army Modular Force.** On October 12, 1999, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff articulated a vision about people, readiness, and transformation of the Army to meet challenges emerging in the 21st Century and the need to be able to respond more rapidly to different types of operations requiring military action. The strategic significance of land forces continues to lie in their ability to fight and win the Nation's wars and in their providing options to shape the global environment to the benefit of the US and its allies. Transformation responds to the DoD's need to become more strategically responsive and dominant at every point on the spectrum of operations. In March 2002, the Army published its *Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for Army Transformation* for its proposal to conduct a multiyear, phased, and synchronized program of transformation. Over a 30-year period, the Army would conduct a series of transformation activities affecting virtually all aspects of Army doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership, education, personnel, and facilities. On April 11, 2002, the Army issued a Record of Decision reflecting its intent to transform the Army. This EA evaluates a Proposed Action that comports with the transformation process, which is designed to provide the Nation with combat forces that are more responsive, deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable, and sustainable.

Consistent with guidance contained in the Army Campaign Plan, by 2007 the Army proposes to convert the force structure and equipment of its existing 33 combat brigades (and 10 new combat brigades) to "modular" Brigade Combat Team units of action. The Army would reorganize its division and corps headquarters to create modular units of employment to provide command and control of organic, assigned, and attached forces. The Army's combat service and combat service support personnel and equipment would be reorganized into various types of support units of action.

Restructuring Army organizations is needed to create forces that are more stand-alone and alike ("modular") while retaining their broad-spectrum capability. The Army needs to change its forces to: create a larger pool of units to fulfill strategic commitments; standardize combat unit designs; make units more adaptable to the range of missions-from peacekeeping to war; move from division-level (larger) to brigade-level (smaller) stand-alone units; make units capable of deploying more rapidly; and improve the Army's ability to tailor units and integrate them among components and with other Services and nations.

- **Installation Sustainability.** On October 1, 2004, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff issued *The Army Strategy for the Environment*. The strategy focuses on the interrelationships of mission, environment, and community. A sustainable installation simultaneously meets current and future mission requirements, safeguards human health, improves quality of life, and enhances the natural

environment. A sustained natural environment is necessary to allow the DoD to train and maintain military readiness.

1.3 SCOPE

This EA has been developed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and implementing regulations issued by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (*Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA*, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 1500–1508, and *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*, 32 CFR Part 651.14). Its purpose is to inform decision makers and the public of the likely environmental consequences of the Proposed Action and alternatives.

This EA identifies, documents, and evaluates environmental effects of realignments and closures at DSCC. An interdisciplinary team of environmental scientists, biologists, planners, economists, engineers, archaeologists, historians, and military technicians has analyzed the Proposed Action and alternatives in light of existing conditions and has identified conditions for any relevant beneficial and adverse effects associated with the action. The Proposed Action is described in Section 2, and alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, are described in Section 3. Conditions existing as of November 2005, considered to be the environmental “baseline” conditions, are described in Section 4, Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences. The expected effects of the Proposed Action, also described in Section 4, are presented immediately following the description of baseline conditions for each environmental resource addressed in the EA. Section 4 also addresses the potential for cumulative effects, and mitigation measures are identified where appropriate.

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 specifies that NEPA does not apply to actions of the President, the Commission, or the DoD, except “(i) during the process of property disposal, and (ii) during the process of relocating functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation after the receiving installation has been selected but before the functions are relocated (Sec. 2905(c)(2)(A), Public Law 101-510, as amended). The law further specifies that in applying the provisions of NEPA to the process, the Secretary of Defense and the secretaries of the military departments concerned do not have to consider “(i) the need for closing or realigning the military installation which has been recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission, (ii) the need for transferring functions to any military installation which has been selected as the receiving installation, or (iii) military installations alternative to those recommended or selected (Sec. 2905(c)(2)(B)). The Commission’s deliberation and decision, as well as the need for closing or realigning a military installation, are exempt from NEPA. Accordingly, this EA does not address the need for realignment.

1.4 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The DoD invites public participation in the NEPA process. Consideration of the views and information of all interested persons promotes open communication and enables

better decision-making. All agencies, organizations, Native American groups, and members of the public having a potential interest in the Proposed Action, including minority, low-income, and disadvantaged persons and groups, are urged to participate in the decision making process.

Public participation opportunities with respect to this EA and decision making on the Proposed Action are guided by *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*, 32 CFR Part 651. Upon completion, the EA will be made available to the public for 30 days, along with a draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI). At the end of the 30-day public review period, the DoD will consider any comments submitted by individuals, agencies, or organizations on the Proposed Action, the EA, or draft FNSI. As appropriate, the DoD may then execute the FNSI and proceed with implementation of the Proposed Action. If it is determined prior to issuance of a final FNSI that implementation of the Proposed Action would result in significant impacts, the DoD will publish in the *Federal Register* a notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement, commit to mitigation actions sufficient to reduce impacts below significance levels, or not take the action.

Throughout this process, the public may obtain information on the status and progress of the Proposed Action and the EA through Parsons by calling Mr. Darrel Sisk at 314-434-2900. Comments on the EA and Draft FNSI should be provided to the following address:

Mr. Darrel Sisk
Parsons
400 Woods Mill Road South, Suite 330
Chesterfield, MO 63017

1.5 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

A decision on how to proceed with the Proposed Action rests on numerous factors such as mission requirements, schedule, availability of funding, and environmental considerations. In addressing environmental considerations, DSCC is guided by relevant statutes (and their implementing regulations) and Executive Orders (EOs) that establish standards and provide guidance on environmental and natural resources management and planning. These include the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Noise Control Act, Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and Toxic Substances Control Act. EOs bearing on the Proposed Action include:

- EO 11988 (Floodplain Management),
- EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands),
- EO 12088 (Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards),
- EO 12580 (Superfund Implementation),
- EO 12873 (Federal Acquisition, Recycling and Waste Prevention),

- EO 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations),
- EO 13045 (Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks),
- EO 13101 (Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition),
- EO 13123 (Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management),
- EO 13148 (Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management),
- EO 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments), and
- EO 13186 (Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds).

These authorities are addressed in various sections throughout this EA when relevant to particular environmental resources and conditions. The full text of the laws, regulations, and EOs is available on the Defense Environmental Network & Information Exchange Web site at <http://www.denix.osd.mil>.

SECTION 2

PROPOSED ACTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the DoD's Proposed Action for carrying out the BRAC Commission's recommendations. The Proposed Action includes: implementation of the Commission's recommendations as mandated by the BRAC legislation, Public Law 101-510 and 107-107; and implementation of BRAC discretionary moves to occur at DSCC prior to the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 (September 30, 2011). The following text was taken from BRAC legislative language.¹

BRAC Directed Actions:

Reserve Component Actions

- *“Close Fort Hayes US Army Reserve Center, Columbus, OH and Whitehall US Army Reserve Center, Whitehall, OH and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on DSCC. The new AFRC“ (Armed Forces Reserve Center) “shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facilities: Ohio ARNG Armories Howey (Columbus), Sullivant (Columbus), Newark, Westerville and Oxford, OH, Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Building #943 if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.”*

Defense Finance and Accounting Service

- *“Close the Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) sites at Rock Island, IL; Pensacola Saufley Field, FL; Norfolk Naval Station, VA; Lawton, OK; Pensacola Naval Air Station, FL; Omaha, NE; Dayton, OH; St. Louis, MO; San Antonio, TX; San Diego, CA; Pacific Ford Island, HI; Patuxent River, MD; Limestone, ME; Charleston, SC; Orlando, FL; Rome, NY; Lexington, KY; Kansas City, MO; Seaside, CA; San Bernardino, CA; and Oakland, CA. Relocate and consolidate business, corporate and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN.”*
- *“Realign DFAS Arlington, VA, by relocating and consolidating business, corporate, and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN. Retain a minimum essential DFAS liaison staff to support the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)/Chief Financial Officer, Military Service Chief Financial Officers, and Congressional requirements.”*
- *“Realign DFAS Cleveland, OH, by relocating and consolidating business, corporate, and administrative functions to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the*

¹ BRAC Legislative Language from Public Law 101-510 – Text of 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Final And Approved Recommendations, A Bill To Make Recommendations To The President Under The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN. Retain an enclave for the Military Retired and Annuitant Pay Services contract function and government oversight.”

Commodity Management Privatization

- *“Realign Detroit Arsenal, MI, by relocating the supply contracting function for tires to the Inventory Control Point at Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and disestablishing all other supply functions for tires.”*
- *“Realign Hill Air Force Base, UT, as follows: relocate the supply contracting function for tires to the Inventory Control Point at Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH; disestablish all other supply functions for tires; and disestablish the storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases.”*
- *“Realign Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA, Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, PA, Naval Station Norfolk, VA, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point, NC, Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, GA, Robins Air Force Base, GA, Anniston Army Depot, AL, Naval Air Station Jacksonville, FL, Tinker Air Force Base, OK, Corpus Christi Army Depot, TX, Naval Station Bremerton, WA, Naval Station San Diego, CA, Defense Distribution Depot Barstow, CA, Defense Distribution Depot San Joaquin, CA, and Naval Station Pearl Harbor, HI, by disestablishing storage and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants, and compressed gases at each location.”*

Depot Level Repairable Procurement Management Consolidation

- *“Realign Detroit Arsenal, MI, by relocating the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablishing them as Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Inventory Control Point functions, and by disestablishing the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables and designating them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions.”*
- *“Realign Rock Island Arsenal, IL, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables to Detroit Arsenal, MI, and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Detroit Arsenal, MI.”*

- *“Realign Ft. Huachuca, AZ, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and designate them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.”*
- *“Realign Naval Support Activity Mechanicsburg, PA, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items, except those Navy items associated with Nuclear Propulsion Support, Level 1/Subsafe and Deep Submergence System Program (DSSP) Management, Strategic Weapon Systems Management, Design Unstable/Preproduction Test, Special Waivers, Major End Items and Fabricated or Reclaimed items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; disestablish the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate the oversight of Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items and the oversight of procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables to the Defense Logistics Agency, Fort Belvoir, VA.”*
- *“Realign Marine Corps Base, Albany, GA, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for any residual Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; disestablish the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate the oversight of Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable*

Items and the oversight of procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables to the Defense Logistics Agency, Fort Belvoir, VA.”

- *“Realign Redstone Arsenal, AL, as follows: relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Aviation Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Aviation Inventory Control Point functions; disestablish the procurement management and related support functions for Aviation Depot Level Repairables and designate them as Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA, Aviation Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Missile Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH; reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Missile Inventory Control Point functions; disestablish the procurement management and related support functions for Missile Depot Level Repairables and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Missile Inventory Control Point”*
- *“Close Fort Monmouth, NJ. Relocate the Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; relocate the procurement management and related support functions for Depot Level Repairables to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, and designate them as Inventory Control Point functions, detachment of Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.”*

Supply, Storage, and Distribution Management Reconfiguration

- *“Realign Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, by disestablishing the Defense Distribution Depot Columbus, OH. Relocate the storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna, PA, hereby designated the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform.”*

Consolidate Civilian Personnel Office

- *“Realign 2521 Jefferson Davis Hwy, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the transactional function of the Defense Commissary Agency Human Resource Division and the Washington Headquarters Services Civilian Personnel Office (CPO) to Defense Logistics Agency, 3990 East Broad Street, Columbus OH, and consolidating them with the Customer Support Office of the Defense Logistics Agency. Realign the DoD Education Activity, 4040 North Fairfax Drive, a leased installation in Arlington, VA, by relocating the transactional functions of the Civilian Personnel Office to the Defense Logistics Agency 3990 East Broad Street, Columbus, OH, and consolidating them with the Customer Support Office of the Defense Logistics Agency. Realign the Defense Information Systems Agency, 701 S. Courthouse Road, Arlington, VA, by relocating the transactional functions of the CPO to the DFAS, 8899 E. 56th Street, Indianapolis, IN, and consolidating them with the CPO of the DFAS at Indianapolis, IN.”*

BRAC Discretionary Actions:

Department of Defense Inspector General (Audit)

- *“Consolidate DoD Auditors from Columbus, Ohio and Denver Colorado to DSCC.”*

The Proposed Action analyzed in this document consists of force structure/population changes and the proposed facility assignment and renovation and construction requirements. The Proposed Action will be implemented over time. Each of the components is discussed separately below.

2.2 FORCE STRUCTURE AND DSCC POPULATION CHANGES

Force structure refers to the numbers, size, and composition of units comprising DoD forces. BRAC recommendations eliminate force structure through inactivation of units assigned to the post and add force structure through realignment of existing units and creation of new units. Realignment of DSCC would involve realigning approximately 1,500 full-time equivalent (FTE) personnel to the post’s present workforce. Actual amounts of personnel would exceed 1,500; however, a “full-time equivalent” has been calculated to enable accurate assessment of the potential socioeconomic impacts associated with the payrole of Reserve personnel. The FTE was calculated by multiplying the number of Reserve personnel by approximately 0.27. This equivalent calculation accounts for the 48 paid “drills” per year and 14 days annual training per year.

2.2.1 Existing DSCC Structure and Population

DSCC is located in Columbus, Ohio, an urban setting. DSCC encompasses approximately 530 acres with approximately 53 buildings supporting its operations. DSCC has a population of approximately 7,750 personnel. The vast majority of the DSCC complex is associated with providing the DoD with worldwide-integrated supply chain solutions for land, air, and maritime weapon systems.

2.2.2 BRAC Related Force Structure and Population Changes at DSCC

The BRAC Actions would result in modifications to the missions at DSCC. These BRAC mission related modifications would include the addition of administrative personnel associated with activities mentioned in the Proposed Action (Section 2.1) and the addition of U.S. Army Reserve activities. As a result of these force structure changes, there would be an addition of approximately 1,500 FTE personnel at DSCC. Table 2-1 shows the changes to installation personnel associated with the proposed BRAC actions.

Table 2-1 Population Changes to occur at DSCC as a Result of BRAC and BRAC Related Actions					
BRAC Directed Action	Permanent Party Personnel Military	Permanent Party Personnel Civilian Mission	Reserve Personnel	Reserve Personnel Full-Time Equivalent	Total
Army Reserve Component Transformation in Ohio	42		790	2131	255
Defense Finance and Accounting Service		900			900
Commodity Management Privatization		4			4
Depot Level Reparable Procurement Management Consolidation (Transfer in Place 236 personnel) ²		0			0
Consumable Item Transfer		50			50
Supply, Storage, and Distribution Management Reconfiguration		(21) ³			(21) ³
Consolidate Civilian Personnel Office		237			237
Base Operations Support		39			39
BRAC DISCRETIONARY ACTION					
Department of Defense Inspector General (Audit)		70			70
Net change (Decrease) to DSCC	42	1,279		213	1,5344
<p><i>Note: 1 The planned BRAC Action includes the relocation of approximately 790 Reserve Personnel. As these personnel will not be working at DSCC "full-time" a Reserve Personnel Full-Time Equivalent factor has been established based upon 4 days pay per month plus 14 days annual training per year. This results in 62 days pay per year versus 222 normal working days per year (790 multiplied by a factor of 0.27). Use of this Reserve Personnel Full-Time Equivalent factor allows for the consideration of the reduced anticipated impacts associated with these personnel when compared against the addition of a similar number of full time personnel.</i></p> <p><i>2 236 Personnel will transfer in place and not reduce the population strength at DSCC.</i></p> <p><i>3 (21) represents a negative number</i></p> <p><i>4 The estimated change in population has been derived from the best data currently available. This figure has been rounded to approximately 1,500 personnel throughout the remainder of this analysis.</i></p> <p><i>Source: DSCC, 2006</i></p>					

2.2.3 General Business Practices (GBP)

Personnel working at DSCC typically accomplish the following mission activities in support of DoD GBP.

- Budget/ Funding;
- Contracting;
- Cataloging;

- Requisition Processing;
- Customer Services;
- Item Management;
- Stock Control;
- Weapon System Secondary Item Support;
- Requirements Determination; and
- Integrated Material Management Technical Inventory Control Point

2.3 PROPOSED BRAC AND BRAC RELATED CONSTRUCTION AT DSCC TO ACHIEVE THE PROPOSED ACTION

Implementation of the Proposed Action would require renovation of existing facilities and construction of new facilities to accommodate mission changes and the increase of personnel at DSCC.

2.3.1 DSCC Facilities

To support the Proposed Action at DSCC, construction of new facilities and reallocation and renovation of existing facilities would be required to accommodate the increase in personnel assigned to DSCC.

The various DSCC Facilities required to support the Proposed Action are:

- PN 64726 Armed Forces Reserve Center (169,221-square feet {SF}) \$29M (FY08);
- PN 66363, Regional Training Institute/Combined Support Maintenance Shop (RTI/CSMS) Warehouse (400,352 SF) \$65.2M; and
- Renovate available space (approximately 500,000 SF) in building numbers 10, 11, 17, 20, and 21.

2.3.2 DSCC Construction Summary

Table 2-2 identifies proposed DSCC Facilities projects required to support the Proposed Action. For each construction project, the table shows project number, type of facility and facility's estimated size in SF.

Table 2-2 Proposed BRAC and BRAC related Construction Projects at DSCC		
Project No.	Facility	Square Feet (Approximate)
FACILITIES		
64726	Armed Forces Reserve Center	169,000
66363	RTI/CSMS/Warehouse	400,000
Various installation projects	Renovate available space in building numbers 10, 11, 17, 20, and 21	500,000
<i>Source: DoD, 2006.</i>		

2.4 SCHEDULE

Under the BRAC law, the DoD must initiate all realignments not later than September 15, 2007, and complete all realignments not later than September 15, 2011.

Implementation of the Proposed Action would occur over approximately 6 years. Implementation of the non-BRAC portions of the Proposed Action are also currently scheduled to occur within FY05-11. Facilities construction would be synchronized to meet the needs, on a priority basis, of units being relocated.

The schedule for implementation of the Proposed Action must balance facilities construction timeframes and planned arrival dates of inbound personnel within the 6-year limitation of the BRAC law.

Page Intentionally Left Blank

SECTION 3 ALTERNATIVES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

A basic principle of NEPA is that an agency should consider reasonable alternatives to a Proposed Action. Considering alternatives helps to avoid unnecessary impacts and allows analysis of acceptable ways to achieve the stated purpose. To warrant detailed evaluation, an alternative must be reasonable. To be considered reasonable, an alternative must be ready for decision-making (any necessary preceding events having taken place), affordable, capable of implementation, and satisfactory with respect to meeting the purpose of and need for the action. The following discussion identifies alternatives considered by the DoD and identifies whether they are reasonable and, hence, subject to detailed evaluation in this EA.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action have been examined according to three variables: 1) means to physically accommodate realigned personnel, 2) siting of new construction, and 3) schedule. This section presents the DoD's development of alternatives and addresses alternatives available for the Proposed Action. The section also describes the No Action Alternative.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

3.2.1 Means to Accommodate Realigned or Relocated Personnel

Relocation of units involves ensuring that the installation has adequate physical accommodations for personnel and their operational requirements. The DoD considers four means of meeting increased space requirements, as follows:

- Use of existing facilities;
- Modernization or renovation of existing facilities;
- Leasing of off-post facilities; and/or
- Construction of new facilities.

Army Regulation 210-20, *Master Planning for Army Installations*, establishes Army policy to maximize use of existing facilities. The regulation directs that new construction would not be authorized to meet a mission that can be supported by existing underutilized adequate facilities, provided that the use of such facilities does not degrade operational efficiency. Under this policy, selection and use of facilities to support mission requirements adheres to the foregoing four choices in the order in which they are listed. That is, if there are adequate existing facilities to accommodate requirements, and absent other overriding considerations, further examination of renovation, leasing, or construction alternatives is not required. Similarly, if a combination of use of existing facilities and renovation satisfies the DoD's needs, leasing or new construction need not be addressed. New construction may proceed

only when use of existing facilities, renovation, leasing, or a combination of such measures are inadequate to meet mission requirements.

3.2.2 Siting of New Construction

The DoD considers both general and specific siting criteria for construction of new facilities.

General siting criteria include the following:

- Consideration of compatibility between the functions to be performed and the installation land use designation for the site;
- Adequacy of the site for the function required;
- Availability and capacity of roads;
- Efficient use of property;
- Development density;
- Potential future mission requirements; and
- Special site characteristics, including environmental incompatibilities.

Specific siting criteria include consideration of location of the workforce and efficient, streamlined management of functions. Consolidation and/or collocation of similar types of functions, as opposed to dispersion, permit more efficient use of personnel, equipment, vehicle, and other assets.

3.2.3 Schedule

Alternatives for scheduling of proposed realignment actions are principally affected by three factors: 1) the availability of facilities to house realigned personnel and functions, 2) efforts to minimize potential disruption of mission activities based on the number of personnel involved in the relocation or the amount of work to be performed, and 3) the early realization of benefits to be gained by completion of the realignments. In most cases, minor shifts in schedule would not produce different environmental results.

3.3 BRAC DIRECTED ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

The realignment and relocation actions are mandated by BRAC law. The following alternatives will be evaluated in this NEPA document.

3.3.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

Inclusion of the No Action Alternative is prescribed by the Council on Environmental Quality regulations and serves as a benchmark against which Federal actions can be evaluated. No Action assumes that the Army would continue its mission at DSCC as it existed in the fall of 2005, with no new organizations coming. Because the BRAC Commission's recommendations now have the force of law, continuation of the Fall 2005 DSCC mission is not possible. Although the No Action Alternative is not possible to implement without further Congressional action, it serves as a baseline alternative against which other alternatives can be evaluated.

3.3.2 Implementation Alternatives for BRAC Directed Realignments and Relocations

The Proposed Action included BRAC directed, BRAC discretionary, and other Army transformation actions. Table 3-1 lists the proposed construction and renovation activities at DSCC.

Table 3-1 Proposed Construction and Renovation Activities at DSCC	
Project	Approximate Square Footage
United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO) Warehouse Footprint	73,526
Regional Training Institute Footprint	57,686
CSMS Footprint	117,362
Renovation of Existing Buildings (10, 11, 17, 20, & 21) Parking Area	500,000 (estimated)
<i>Source: DSCC, 2006</i>	

- **BRAC Directed Actions:** Although Public Law 101-51 eliminates the need to decide whether to realign a unit or activity to another location, it does not eliminate the requirement for an environmental analysis of how the realignment or relocation is conducted at the designated installation. Alternatives of how the units or activities could be realigned might include: phasing the move, relocating to interim facilities at the gaining installation, use of renovated facilities versus new construction, or alternative siting of construction at the gaining installation.
- **Discretionary Actions and Other Army Transformation Actions:** Discretionary relocation or realignment actions are not exempted from consideration of all alternatives that would be considered for any typical NEPA analysis. Other installations considered for placement of the unit or activity must be identified in the alternatives section and reasons why placement of the unit or activity at these installations was not appropriate or feasible should be discussed. Discretionary actions might also include: phasing the move, relocating to interim facilities at the gaining installation, use of renovated facilities versus new construction, or alternative siting of construction at the installation.

The Proposed Action

The Proposed Action as discussed in subsection 2.1 includes the following elements:

BRAC Directed Actions:

- Reserve Component Actions in Ohio.
- Defense Finance and Accounting Service.
- Commodity Management Privatization.

- Depot Level Repairable Procurement Management Consolidation.
- Consumable Item Transfer.
- Supply, Storage, and Distribution Management Reconfiguration.
- Consolidate Civilian Personnel Office.

BRAC Discretionary Actions:

- Department of Defense Inspector General (Audit).

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

3.4.1 Introduction

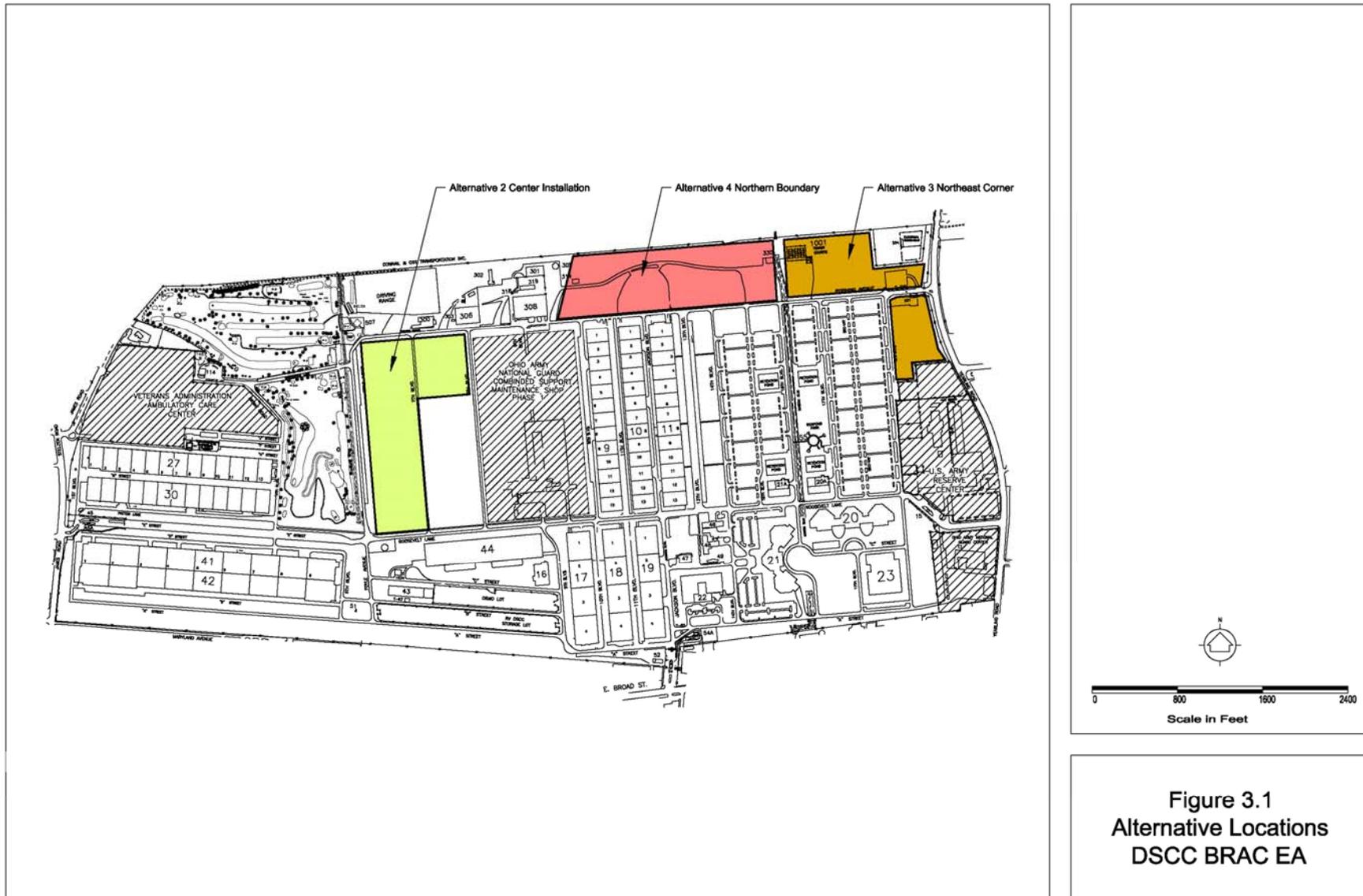
Three action alternatives (Alternatives 2, 3 and 4) were identified for analysis in this EA. These are described below and the locations of actions associated with each alternative are shown on Figure 3.1. An additional Alternative 5 was reviewed but eliminated from detailed consideration in this EA as it was not a reasonable method of supporting the Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action. Additional information on these alternatives is presented in the following subparagraphs.

The schedule for implementation of the Proposed Action must balance facilities construction timeframes and planned arrival dates of inbound units all within the 6-year limitation of the BRAC law (see subsection 2.4).

3.4.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

Alternative 2 would place realigned units and their associated functions into existing and renovated available facilities as well as newly constructed facilities. Once located in those proposed facilities, the organizations would conduct their varied ongoing mission activities. Table 3-2 lists the approximate number of personnel to be realigned, the building number where those personnel would be placed, and the activities needed to take place to accommodate those personnel.

Table 3-2 Personnel Realignment Activities under Alternatives 2, 3 and 4			
Approximate Number of Personnel	Building Number where Personnel would be realigned	Personnel Capacity of Building	Activity Needed
300	10	1,752	Interior Renovations ¹
200	17	1,079	Interior Renovations ²
250	11 (Sections 10 and 11)	292	Interior Renovations ¹
-	11 (Sections 12 and 13)	292	Interior Renovations ¹
1000	AFRC	N/A	None needed
-	308	316	None Needed
50	20	4,323	None Needed
500	21	3,642	None Needed
<p><i>Notes 1 Interior renovation projects include minor cosmetic enhancements, removing and replacing interior partitions, mechanical system upgrades and replacement, lighting system upgrades and replacement, and construction of interior offices for supervisors.</i></p> <p><i>Building 17 interior renovations would allow for relocation of personnel from building 10 (Sections 1 through 6)</i></p> <p><i>Source: DSCC, 2006</i></p>			



Photos 3.1 through 3.2, located at the end of this section illustrate typical building exteriors for the buildings that could be renovated and reassigned under this alternative.

This alternative would include the construction of three BRAC projects. An approximately 169,000-SF Armed Forces Reserve Center (PN 64726) would be constructed at a cost of approximately \$29 million, an approximately 400,000-SF Regional Training Institute/Combined Support Maintenance Shop Warehouse (PN 66363) would be constructed at a cost of approximately \$65 million, and any available space (approximately 500,000 SF) in building numbers 10, 11, 17, 20, and 21 will be renovated. These new facilities would be located in an area near the center of the installation. Photos 3.4 through 3.6 illustrate the existing site conditions at the potential construction site that would be used under Alternative 2 to construct the AFRC (PN 64726) and RTI/CSMS (PN 66363).

As illustrated on the photos and Figure 3.1, the proposed construction would be located in an area that had been previously been occupied by World War (WW) I era warehouses. The WWI era warehouses have already been removed; however, during their removal earthwork and grading that had been performed to support the buildings was left in place. Since the buildings were removed, vegetation in the area has been allowed to grow, and is currently typified as an old field.

3.4.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

Alternative 3 would place realigned units and their associated functions into existing and renovated available facilities as well as newly constructed facilities. The assignment of existing, available facilities would be similar to those discussed in Alternative 2, but the proposed construction sites for the new facilities would be located near the northeast corner of the installation. Table 3-1 lists the approximate number of personnel to be realigned, the building number where those personnel would be placed, and the activities needed to take place to accommodate those personnel.

Figure 3.1 shows the approximate development areas that would be used under this implementation alternative.

As for Alternatives 2 and 3, photos 3.1 and 3.2, located at the end of this section illustrate typical building exteriors for the buildings that would be renovated under this alternative.

This alternative would include the construction of three BRAC MILCON projects of the same approximate size and cost as those discussed in Alternative 2. Photos 3.7 through 3.10 illustrate the existing site conditions at the potential construction site that would be used under Alternative 3 to construct the AFRC (PN 64726) and RTI/CSMS (PN 66363). As illustrated on these photos and Figure 3.1, the area has been previously cleared and is located near the northeast corner of the installation.

The proposed construction site is typified by cool seasons grasses that are generally maintained to a height of less than six inches, a few relatively recently planted landscape trees, and a currently underutilized parking lot.

Building development on the parking lot, adjacent to the existing electrical substation, would result in negligible construction cost savings when compared to Alternative 2, as site development costs would be reduced. Additionally, development on this deteriorated parking lot would reduce the quantity of new impervious surfaces added to the installation.

This location near the northeastern corner of the installation would also offer a potential development area proximate to the parking lots for buildings 20 and 21. This location would allow Reserve personnel that would be using the proposed facilities (primarily) on the weekends to use the existing parking lots for buildings 20 and 21 which are used to support existing parking requirements on a Monday through Friday basis. This co-use of the existing parking lots would allow for a reduction in the additional non-organizational vehicle parking area proposed, reducing the quantity of impervious surfaces planned and the anticipated cost of additional operations and maintenance costs.

3.4.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

Alternative 4 would place realigned units and their associated functions into existing and renovated available facilities as well as newly constructed facilities. The assignment of existing, available facilities would be similar to those discussed in Alternative 2, but the proposed construction sites for the new facilities would be located near the northern boundary of the installation, west of the potential development site for Alternative 3. Table 3-1 lists the approximate number of personnel to be realigned, the building number where those personnel would be placed, and the activities needed to take place to accommodate those personnel.

This Alternative would allow for the co-use of the building 20 and 21 parking lots during Reserve Drill weekends; thereby reducing initial construction costs and the amount of impervious surface being added to the installation (relative to Alternative 2). However, this alternative would not include development of the existing deteriorated parking lot (as proposed in Alternative 3), thereby providing slightly more impervious surface than Alternative 3.

Figure 3.1 shows the approximate development areas that would be used under this implementation alternative.

As with Alternatives 2 and 3, photos 3.1 and 3.2, located at the end of this section illustrate typical building exteriors for the buildings that would be renovated under this alternative.

This alternative would include the construction of two BRAC MILCON projects of the same approximate size and cost as those discussed in Alternative 2. Photos 3.9 through 3.12 illustrate the existing site conditions at the potential construction site that would be used under Alternative 4 to construct the AFRC (PN 64726) and RTI/CSMS (PN 66363). As illustrated on these photos and Figure 3.1, the area has been previously cleared and is located near the northern boundary of the installation. The area is typified by cool season grasses that are generally maintained to a height of less

than 12 inches. Building development on this site would result in minimal construction cost savings when compared to Alternative 2. Additionally, the location of this potential development area proximate to the parking lots for buildings 20 and 21 would allow for a reduction in the additional non-organizational vehicle parking area, under this alternative, personnel using the AFRC could use the existing available parking lots.

3.4.5 Alternative 5-Lease of Property and Facilities in the Surrounding Community

Use of off-post leased space to meet DSCC's requirements would involve the leasing of facilities to support the surrounding community to support the relocated missions. Initial review of this alternative identified several major drawbacks.

- Force protection policies specify certain facilities characteristics, such as physical security features, setbacks from roadways, and "hardened" construction.
- Use of leased space in the private sector utilizing personnel and equipment both on-post and off-post would adversely affect command and control functions, resulting in higher operational costs, and impairing efficient use of resources.

For these reasons, use of leased space is neither feasible nor reasonable, and therefore, has not been further evaluated in this EA.

Photo 3.1, Building 11. Existing warehouse building previously converted to administrative use.



Photo 3.2, Building 17. Existing warehouse building available for conversion to administrative use.



Photo 3.3, Building 44. Existing building available for conversion to AFRC/RTI/ CSMS/Warehouse



Photo 3.4, Alternative 2 Development Site



Photo 3.5, Alternative 2 Development Site



Photo 3.6, Alternative 2 Development Site



Photo 3.7, Alternative 3 Development Site



Photo 3.8, Alternative 3 Development Site



Photo 3.9, Alternative 3 or 4 Development Site, shared parking



Photo 3.10, Alternative 3 or 4 Development Site, shared parking with Alternative 3 development site in distance.



Photo 3.11, Alternative 4 Development Site, shared parking area



Photo 3.12, Mason Run south of Alternative 3 and 4 Development Site



Page Intentionally Left Blank

SECTION 4

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The following discussion describes the affected environment within all of the DSCC locales that are being considered in this analysis. Following a description of the affected environment, the discussion addresses the potential environmental consequences or impacts of each of the potential implementation alternatives evaluated. The discussion focuses on aspects of the environment that could be impacted by the proposed construction projects, maintenance and operation of the proposed facilities and support elements, and implementation of new activities associated with the presence of the new activities at DSCC.

The discussion is structured using the following general environmental resource categories:

- Aesthetics and Visual Resources;
- Air Quality;
- Biological Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Geology;
- Hazardous and Toxic Substances
- Land Use;
- Noise;
- Socioeconomics;
- Soils;
- Transportation;
- Utilities; and
- Water Resources.

As discussed in Section 3, the alternatives being evaluated for environmental consequences in this EA include the following:

- Alternative 1-No Action Alternative;
- Alternative 2–New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation;
- Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation; and

- Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation.

4.1.1 Initial Resource Category Screening

Based upon an initial screening of potential affects of implementing each of the viable implementation alternatives, the following resource categories have been eliminated from detailed consideration in the analysis. Elimination of these resources was based on the exceptionally limited potential for either beneficial or adverse impacts associated with the identified alternatives.

- **Geology.** The initial screening with respect to Geology considered the following:
 - Topographic features;
 - Geologic features;
 - Caves; and
 - Seismicity.

Implementation of the Proposed Action would not result in any change to these geologic elements; consequently, detailed consideration of potential geological resource impacts has not been included in this analysis.

The EA will include an analysis of potential impacts on soils. The affected environment and impacts analysis for soils is located in subsection 4.9.

- **Biological Resources.** The initial screening with respect to Biological Resources considered the following:
 - The proposed development sites have no known sensitive, threatened or endangered species. (DLA, 1999a)

Consequently, detailed consideration of potential sensitive, threatened or endangered species impacts has not been included in this analysis.

The EA will include an analysis of potential impacts on non-Federally listed species as threatened or endangered vegetation and wildlife. The affected environment and impacts analysis for vegetation and wildlife is located in subsection 4.4.

- **Cultural Resources.** The initial screening with respect to Cultural Resources considered the following:
 - Proposed development sites are not located within any known historic properties or Native American sites;
 - The proposed development sites are not within the viewshed for established or potentially eligible historic districts; and
 - The potential development sites have no known or identified pre-historic or historic resources that are potentially eligible for

listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or that require additional analysis (Ohio HPO, 1999 and DLA, 2000).

Consequently, detailed consideration of potential cultural resource impacts has not been included in this analysis.

4.1.2 Definition of Key Terms

4.1.2.1 Environmental Baseline

The existing environmental baseline conditions have been established based upon conditions at the installation as of November 2005.

4.1.2.2 Impact

An environmental consequence or impact (hereinafter referred to in this document as an impact) is defined as a noticeable change in a resource from the existing environmental baseline conditions caused by or resulting from by the Proposed Action. The terms “impact” and “effect” are synonymous as used in this EA. Impacts may be determined to be beneficial or adverse, and may apply to the full range of natural, aesthetic, cultural, and economic resources of the installation and its surrounding environment.

4.1.2.3 Direct Versus Indirect Impacts

Where applicable, analysis of impacts associated with each course of action has been further divided into direct and indirect impacts. Definitions and examples of direct and indirect impacts as used in this document are as follows:

- **Direct Impacts.** A direct impact is caused by the Proposed Action and occurs at the same time and place. Both short-term and long-term direct impacts can be applicable.
- **Indirect Impacts.** An indirect impact is caused by the Proposed Action and occurs later in time or is farther removed in distance, but is still reasonably foreseeable.
- **Application of Direct Versus Indirect Impacts.** For direct impacts to occur, a resource must be present in a particular area. For example, if highly erodible soils were disturbed due to construction, there would be a direct impact to soils from erosion at the development site. Sediment-laden runoff might indirectly affect surface water quality in adjacent areas downstream from the development site.

4.1.2.4 Impact Characterization

Impacts are characterized by their relative magnitude. Adverse or beneficial impacts that are significant are the highest level of impacts. Conversely, negligible impacts are the lowest level of impacts. In this document, five descriptors are used to characterize the level of impacts. In order of degree of impact, the descriptors are as follows:

- No Impact,
- Negligible Impact,
- Minor Impact,
- Moderate Impact, and
- Significant Impact.

The following figure graphically represents this hierarchy of impacts.



4.1.2.5 Significance

The term “significant,” as defined in Section 1508.27 of the Regulations for Implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500), requires consideration of both the context and intensity of the impact evaluated. Significance can vary in relation to the context of the Proposed Action. Thus, the significance of an action must be evaluated in several contexts that vary with the setting of the Proposed Action. For example, context may include consideration of effects on a national, regional, and/or local basis depending upon the action proposed. Both short-term and long-term effects may be relevant.

In accordance with the CEQ implementing guidance, impacts are also evaluated in terms of their intensity or severity. Factors contributing to the evaluation of the intensity of an impact include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Because an impact may be both beneficial and adverse, a significant impact may exist even if, on balance, the impact is considered beneficial.
- The degree to which the action affects public health or safety.
- Unique characteristics of the geographic area where the action is proposed such as proximity to parklands, historic or cultural

resources, wetlands, prime farmlands, wild and scenic rivers or ecologically critical areas, and rare flora and fauna species.

- The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be controversial.
- The degree to which the effects of the action on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.
- The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.
- Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect any endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the (Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973).
- Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, State, or Local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment (i.e., Clean Water Act (CWA) and ESA, etc.).
- As noted in the following analysis, none of the potential impacts identified in this EA are considered significant.

4.2 AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

4.2.1 Affected Environment

DSCC encompasses approximately 530 acres of land and is located 6 miles east of the geographic center of the City of Columbus. The area surrounding the installation is dense residential, light industrial and commercial properties. The Port of Columbus airport is located north of the installation.

The original 281-acre site was purchased in 1918 and named the Columbus Quartermaster Reserve Depot. The historic operations were to ship material overseas. In 1942, preceding WWII, an additional 295 acres were purchased. Architecturally, DSCC has transitioned from the WWII-era distribution and supply buildings of the original depot to a modern administrative installation.

Much of the new construction, such as the DFAS operations center (590,000 SF) and the DSCC operations center (700,000 SF), reflects the transition to administrative activity. Following the new operations center construction in the late 1990s, Warehouse Buildings 1-8 were demolished. Construction and design of new buildings are in accordance with the Landscape Management Plan (LMP) and Installation Design Guidelines (IDG). The LMP addresses multiple design elements including plant materials, roadways, parking areas, walkways, signage, lighting, and fencing. The LMP was developed in accordance with the principles identified in the document Guidance for Presidential Memorandum on Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Landscape Practices on Federal Landscaped Grounds. The result has been buildings that are aesthetically pleasing and areas that complement the surrounding natural and man-made environment.

Executive Order 12873 and Executive Order 13123, as implemented by Department of the Army through Technical Letter No. 1110-3-491, Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (USACE, 2001 cited in DSCC, 2004) requires that new buildings and their sites harvest energy, water and materials, and reduce building impacts on human health and the environment. This practice is commonly referred to as "Green Building".

Providing aesthetically pleasing areas that do not adversely impact human health and the environment is one of the goals of planning and development at DSCC. This goal is based on the concept that personnel that work in attractive, environmentally sensitive and ergonomically correct environments are more productive.

4.2.2 Consequences

4.2.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative, DSCC personnel would continue to use the existing facilities to support mission requirements. No changes in baseline environmental conditions would be anticipated.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Under this alternative, no changes in baseline environmental conditions would be anticipated.

4.2.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Under Alternative 2, minor adverse impacts to the aesthetics of the surrounding areas would be anticipated. There would be visual impacts from construction equipment and activities. However, the impacts would be short-term and minor. Facility renovations and new construction would be accomplished in accordance with the installation's LMP and IDG, helping to ensure that newly renovated and constructed facilities would be consistent and compatible with their surroundings.

- **Indirect Impacts.** Under this alternative, there would be minor adverse and beneficial indirect impacts. The proposed development site would be in the center of the installation. The current space is a 70-acre vacant lot resulting from the demolition of Warehouse Buildings 1 through 8 in FY '03. The land use plan indicates this area has the highest potential for future developments.

The Proposed Action would result in the construction of a 57,686-SF RTI, an 117,362-SF CSMS, and 73,526 SF for the USPFO. IDG indicate that new construction must consider environmental concerns, safety, minimizing visual impacts, and establishing a naturally pleasing landscape around the new building. DSCC would use National Codes (e.g., National Fire Protection Association {NFPA} and Building Officials and Code administrators) to ensure the safety and function of new construction. The installation would also use the LMP and IDG to make appropriate landscaping choices, exterior appearance, and interior design for the new buildings and surrounding area, which would promote sustainability, energy efficiency, and attractive morale enhancing working areas.

4.2.2.3 **Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation**

- **Direct Impacts.** Under Alternative 3, impacts would be similar to Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Under Alternative 3, there would be beneficial indirect impacts. The potential proposed site would be located proximate to the Reserves and National Guard Facilities located along the eastern side of the installation. Consequently, the Northeast corner would provide for co-use of facilities such as parking, administrative, and classroom facilities. The prospect of dual use would encourage compatible design and layout with the existing buildings, and would provide enhanced long-term efficiencies and reduced maintenance costs particularly with respect to the parking areas.

4.2.2.4 **Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation**

- **Direct Impacts.** Under Alternative 4, impacts would be similar to Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Under Alternative 4, indirect impacts would be similar to Alternative 3; however, this site is not as close to the existing Reserve Facilities as potential development under Alternative 3. Consequently, the level of co-use of facilities may be slightly decreased.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

4.3.1 Affected Environment

4.3.1.1 Ambient Air Quality Conditions

The status of the air quality in a given area is determined by the concentrations of various pollutants in the atmosphere. The Federal Clean Air Act (42 United States Code {USC} §§ 7401-7671q) required the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish a series of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for air quality throughout the United States, along with several regulatory programs and provisions applicable to various classes of emissions sources, to ensure that the standards are met. Ambient air is defined as the outside air to which the general public is exposed. NAAQS represent maximum levels of pollution in the ambient air that are considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety, for protecting public health and welfare.

Currently, NAAQS exist for the following air pollutants, collectively referred to as “criteria pollutants” that have been identified by USEPA as being of concern to protect human health and welfare from any adverse effects of air pollution:

- Ozone (O₃);
- Carbon monoxide (CO);
- Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂);
- Sulfur dioxide (SO₂);
- Particulate matter, including particles sized 10 microns or less (PM₁₀), also called respirable particulates or suspended particulates, and fine particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in size (PM_{2.5}); and
- Lead (Pb).

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are also regulated as criteria pollutants. There are no ambient standards for VOCs, but along with nitrogen oxide (NO_x), they are considered as precursor emissions largely responsible for the formation of ozone in the atmosphere.

Individual states can adopt the NAAQS or establish state ambient air quality standards, which must be equally or more stringent than the NAAQS. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has adopted the NAAQS.

Table 4-1 lists the primary and secondary NAAQS for the above listed criteria pollutants, along with the averaging periods to which each standard applies.

Table 4-1			
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)			
Criteria Air Pollutant	Averaging Time	Primary Standard	Secondary Standard
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-hour ^a	35 ppm b (40 mg/m ^{3c})	None
	8-hour ^a	9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	None
Lead (Pb)	Quarterly Average	1.5 ug/m ^{3d}	Same as Primary Standard
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.053 ppm (100 ug/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard
Ozone (O ₃)	1-hour average ^h	0.12 ppm (235 ug/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard
	8-hour average ^e	0.08 ppm (157 ug/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	50 ug/m ³	Same as Primary Standard
	24-hour average ^a	150 ug/m ³	Same as Primary Standard
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Annual Arithmetic Mean ^f	15 ug/m ³	Same as Primary Standard
	24-hour average ^g	65 ug/m ³	Same as Primary Standard
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	24-hour ^a	0.14 ppm (365 ug/m ³)	None
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm (80 ug/m ³)	None
	3-hour Maximum ^a	None	0.5 ppm (1300 ug/m ³)

Source: Ohio Department of Environmental Quality, 2006

a Not to be exceeded more than once a year
b ppm = parts per million
c mg/m³ = milligrams per cubic meter
d ug/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter
e Established for a 3-year average of the fourth highest daily maximum concentration
f Established for a 3-year average
g Established for a 3-year average of the 98th percentile of data
h (a) The standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above 0.12 ppm is <= 1.
(b) The 1-hour NAAQS will no longer apply to an area 1 year after the effective date of the designation of that area for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS. The effective designation date for most areas is June 15, 2004 (40 CFR 50.9; 69 FR 23996).

The primary NAAQS are intended to protect public health, while the secondary NAAQS are intended to protect the environment (e.g., crops, wildlife, buildings). Areas where ambient concentrations of a given pollutant are below the applicable ambient standards are designated as being in "attainment" for that pollutant. An area that does not meet the NAAQS for a given pollutant is classified as a "non-attainment" area for the pollutant. Non-attainment areas are under strict regulatory restriction in an effort to lower pollutant concentrations to regulatory standards. For three of the criteria pollutants (ozone, CO, and PM₁₀), non-attainment areas are classified according to severity.

Compliance with the Clean Air Act NAAQS provisions is delegated primarily to the individual states. The USEPA requires each state to prepare a State

Implementation Plan (SIP) to ensure these goals are met. A SIP is a compilation of goals, strategies, source emission limitations and control requirements, schedules, and enforcement actions that would lead the state to compliance with all NAAQS. Any changes to the compliance schedule or plan must be approved by USEPA and officially incorporated into the SIP. Areas not in compliance with a standard can be declared "non-attainment areas" by the USEPA or the appropriate State or Local agency. To reach attainment, NAAQS for certain pollutants and short-term averaging periods (i.e., for 1-, 3-, 8-, and/or 24-hour periods) generally may not be exceeded more than once per year; standards for annual averaging periods are generally not to be exceeded. Areas that the USEPA has re-designated to attainment status for specific pollutants are known as "maintenance areas," and the SIP must include measures to maintain air quality standards in maintenance areas.

4.3.1.2 Air Pollutant Emissions at Installation

The central Ohio Region (City of Columbus area) where DSCC is located is currently designated as non-attainment for PM_{2.5} and the 8-hour Ozone standard for ambient air quality. DSCC's emission sources include stationary, mobile, and fugitive categorizations. Stationary sources include such operations as boilers, fuel dispensing station, degreasers, emergency generators, paint booth, and woodworking shop. Mobile sources would include both private and government owned vehicles and generators. Fugitive sources would include dust generated from construction activities and roadway traffic.

4.3.1.3 Regional Air Pollutant Emissions Summary

Air quality is determined within regional boundaries and by pollutant concentration guidelines as defined and enforced by the USEPA and State agencies as authorized under the Clean Air Act (CAA). Pursuant to the CAA, USEPA has established NAAQS, ambient air concentrations of the criteria air pollutants (sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen oxides, lead, and respirable particulate matter) intended to protect the public health and welfare with an acceptable margin of error. Air quality at DSCC is regulated by the Ohio EPA. The major source of air pollution was coal-fired boilers. In 2000, the boilers were replaced by natural gas, and the result was significant reductions in emissions and eliminated storm water discharge with coal pile runoff. The DSCC's "Potential to Emit" was well under the Title V threshold levels. DSCC and Columbus, Ohio are currently classified as non-attainment areas for PM_{2.5} and Ozone. While the installation falls under the regional non-attainment status for PM_{2.5}, the three PM_{2.5} monitoring stations located in Franklin County are below the allowable USEPA standard (USEPA, 2006).

The 1990 amendments to the Federal Clean Air Act, Section 176 required the USEPA to promulgate rules to ensure that Federal actions that produce emissions of any criteria air pollutants for which an area is not in attainment

with standards conform to the appropriate SIP. These resulting rules, known together as the General Conformity Rule (40 CFR 51.850-860 and 40 CFR 93.150-160), require any Federal agency responsible for an action in a non-attainment area to determine that the action is either exempt from the General Conformity Rule's requirements or positively determine that the action conforms to the provisions and objectives of the applicable SIP. Any mitigation that is deemed necessary as a result of the conclusions reached in the conformity analysis would be implemented and would be integrated into the SIP.

The General Conformity Rule requires an assessment of the potential magnitude of potential total direct and indirect emissions of criteria pollutants, including precursors, associated with a proposed Federal action when determining conformity of the Proposed Action. The rule does not apply to certain "exempt" actions or to actions where the total direct and indirect emissions of criteria pollutants are at or below specified *de minimis* (threshold) levels. In addition, ongoing activities currently being conducted are exempt from the rule as long as there is no net increase in emissions above the specified *de minimis* levels. If the proposed emissions exceed the *de minimis* levels, a formal air conformity analysis is necessary. If the *de minimis* levels are not exceeded, and if the predicted emissions do not exceed 10% of a non-attainment area's total emission budget for a given pollutant, a record of non-applicability must be prepared.

If an action is not exempt, the Federal agency must demonstrate that the total of direct and indirect emissions from the Proposed Action could be presumed to conform to the SIP provisions as long as the action would not:

- Cause or contribute to any new violation of any standard in any area;
- Interfere with provisions in the applicable SIP for maintenance of any standard;
- Increase the frequency or severity of any existing violation of any standard in any area; or
- Delay timely attainment of any standard or any required interim emission reductions or other milestones in any area including, where applicable, emission levels specified in applicable SIP for purposes of demonstrating reasonable further progress, demonstrating attainment, or a maintenance plan.

For purposes of determining a project's emissions, "direct emissions" are those directly associated with project activities at the time and location of the project. For the DSCC action, direct emissions include those from routine operational activities and operation of permitted emission sources, as well as actual construction activities, construction vehicles and equipment, and any ancillary emissions sources. "Indirect emissions" are those that may be

related to the project, but occur in a different place or at a different time; e.g., continue after project completion.

A General Conformity Analysis, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 93 Subpart B, is required prior to this project being initiated. Any mitigation that is deemed necessary as a result of the conclusions reached in the conformity analysis would be implemented and integrated into the SIP.

4.3.2 Consequences

4.3.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative no new construction and renovation projects would be accomplished, and existing on-going mission activities would continue at their current level. Current trends in local air quality would remain relatively unchanged.
- **Indirect Impacts.** No indirect impacts are anticipated for this area under this alternative.

4.3.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Construction and renovation activities would result in a temporary negligible increase in criteria pollutants. Based on USEPA AP-42 emission factor guidelines, emissions from construction projects can be estimated. Construction activities could require air construction permits. Newly constructed facilities and buildings would generate additional heating and cooling emissions proportional to their increase in building design and dimensions. The incorporation of energy efficient heating and cooling systems with construction projects would help to minimize this impact.

Table 4-2 highlights the calculated criteria pollutant emissions for the respective building projects based on square footage estimates and associated equipment operating hours for construction and renovation projects of such scale.

Project	Approximate Square Footage	CO	VOC	NOX	SOX	PM 10
USPFO Warehouse Footprint	73,526	2.77	0.56	6.81	0.74	0.45
Regional Training Institute Footprint	57,686	2.17	0.44	5.34	0.58	0.35
CSMS Footprint	117,362	4.42	0.89	10.87	1.18	0.72
Renovation of Existing Buildings (10, 11, 17, 20, & 21) Parking Area	500,000 (estimated)	1.55	0.31	3.78	0.41	0.25
Total Emissions (Tons)	NA	10.91	2.2	26.8	2.91	1.77

*Source: Parsons
AP-42 Volume 2 Mobile Sources
Square Footages provided by DSCC (Renovations for Buildings 10, 11, 17, 20, & 21 & Parking Area estimated to be 500,000 square feet)*

- **Indirect Impacts.** The Proposed Action would require a temporary influx of contractor construction, repair and maintenance personnel. This would result in a negligible temporary increase in emissions due to the influx of contractors' privately owned vehicles (POVs) traveling on the installation to perform the work.

This alternative would also likely result in negligible increased indirect air quality impacts associated with increased business stimulus off-post and an associated increase in construction and operational emissions. Increased vehicle traffic associated with the approximately 1,500 additional personnel would result in a negligible increase in vehicle emissions.

4.3.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Construction, repair and maintenance activities, and the associated air emission calculations and evaluation, would be slightly less than Alternative 2 as this alternative would not require the construction and renovation of additional non-organizational vehicle parking.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Impacts from this alternative would be similar to those in Alternative 2.

4.3.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Construction, repair and maintenance activities, and the associated air emission calculations and evaluation, would be slightly less than Alternative 2 as this alternative would not require the construction and renovation of additional non-organizational vehicle parking.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Impacts from this alternative would be similar to those in Alternative 2.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.4.1 Affected Environment

4.4.1.1 Vegetation

DSCC is largely covered with pavement, gravel, and mowed lawn. A 1999 Natural Resources Assessment identified plant species on DSCC and concluded that none were listed as rare, threatened or endangered, and that DSCC does not have suitable habitat to support rare, threatened, or endangered plant species that may occur in Ohio (USDA, 1999a cited in DSCC, 2004).

- As illustrated on photos 3.1 through 3.3 (located at the end of Section 3) the areas proximate to the existing administrative and warehouse buildings at DSCC that might be reused are typified by highly maintained cool season grasses, with occasional ornamental tree and shrub plantings.
- As illustrated on photos 3.4 through 3.6 vegetative cover on the potential development site that would be used under Alternative 2 is typically old field vegetation.
- Photos 3.7 through 3.12 illustrate that the potential development areas that might be used under either Alternative 3 or 4, are also typified by highly maintained cool season grasses, with occasional ornamental tree and shrub plantings.
- No rare, threatened, or endangered plant species are known to occur on DSCC.

4.4.1.2 Wildlife

The 1999 Natural Resource Assessment described common wildlife (e.g., birds, rabbits, minnows) observed at DSCC. The assessment concluded that no rare, threatened, or endangered wildlife species inhabit DSCC and no suitable habitat for them exists on DSCC.

Two small tributaries exist on DSCC. Mason Run provides habitat for small fish, amphibians, reptiles, insects and a water source for small mammals. Turkey Run provides little wildlife habitat opportunities, because of past impacts to the stream.

Overall, DSCC provides minimal wildlife habitat, based upon the industrialized nature of the site. Wildlife corridors are non-existent around the installation. Because the installation is fenced, there is little opportunity for the movement of some species. 80% of DSCC does not provide any suitable wildlife habitat and the habitat that exists is common to the surrounding landscape (USDA, 1999a cited in DSCC, 2004).

4.4.2 Consequences

4.4.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative, no new construction or renovation would occur on DSCC, and ongoing missions would continue at the installation. Therefore, no changes in the existing baseline conditions are expected.
- **Indirect Impacts.** There would be no anticipated changes in the existing baseline conditions reflected in the affected environment discussion.

4.4.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Existing vegetation removed under this alternative would result in negligible displacement of wildlife and minor adverse impacts to old field wildlife habitat. Soils disturbed by construction activities such as grading, vegetative clearing, and excavating have a potential to result in erosion and increases in total sediment loads in storm water runoff, resulting in minor adverse impacts to aquatic habitat in Turkey Run Creek.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Soil disturbance under this Alternative may result in erosion and increases in total sediment loads in storm water runoff draining into Turkey Run which has the potential to have a minor adverse indirect impact on aquatic habitat downstream. Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be employed during construction activities to help control surface water runoff and the associated sediment issues.

Sediment loading in streams may increase turbidity and affect other water quality parameters such as dissolved oxygen, pH, conductivity, and heavy metal concentrations, which in turn could affect fish and wildlife.

4.4.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Direct impacts associated with Alternative 3 would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2. However, since the site consists of maintained grass, there would be less potential habitat loss and wildlife displacement. Soils disturbed by construction activities such as grading, vegetative clearing, and excavating have a potential to result in erosion and increases in total sediment loads in storm water runoff, resulting in minor adverse impacts to aquatic habitat in Mason Run Creek.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Soil disturbance under this Alternative may result in erosion and increases in total sediment loads in storm water runoff draining into Mason Run which has the potential to have a minor adverse indirect impact on aquatic habitat downstream. These indirect impacts from Alternative 3 would be similar to those under Alternative 2. BMPs would be employed during construction activities to help control surface water runoff and the associated sediment issues.

4.4.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Direct impacts associated with Alternative 4 would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2. Since the site consists of maintained grass, however, there would be less potential habitat loss and wildlife displacement when compared to Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect impacts from Alternative 4 would be similar to those under Alternative 3.

4.5 HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

4.5.1 Affected Environment

Specific environmental statutes and regulations govern hazardous material and hazardous waste management activities at DSCC. For the purpose of this analysis, the terms *hazardous waste*, *hazardous materials*, and *toxic substances* include those substances defined as hazardous by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Army Regulation 200-1 (AR 200-1), and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). In general, they include substances that, because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or toxic characteristics, may present moderate danger to public health or welfare or the environment upon being released.

The following information highlights programs at DSCC. The current Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 do not have any buildings present nor do they have storage and handling areas, hazardous waste materials, or petroleum, oil, and lubricants. Since the implementation of these Alternatives would use these substances, the information is provided for background understanding of the elements involved.

4.5.1.1 Uses of Hazardous Materials

Typical hazardous wastes at the installation include pesticides, antifreeze, sulfuric acid, and water treatment and boiler chemicals. Additionally, the installation has numerous special wastes such as asbestos and lead which were previously used in support of prior activities. DSCC has site specific plans that address the proper removal and disposal of these waste streams at the installation.

- All regulated polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) transformers and large-scale capacitors have been removed from the installation.
- Pesticides are used in small quantities throughout the installation and are applied by DoD and/or State of Ohio-certified applicators.
- Based on historical surveys conducted at DSCC, there are no known elevated radon concentrations present at any of the facility buildings.

4.5.1.2 Storage and Handling Areas

There are six buildings and one other area located at DSCC used for the storage of oil compounds and hazardous substances. These hazardous waste storage areas are maintained and checked for malfunctions, operator errors, leaks, damage, or discharges on a regular basis. Inspections for these areas would be conducted in accordance with applicable DoD and regulatory requirements.

4.5.1.3 Hazardous Waste Disposal

The Hazardous Waste Accumulation facility was specifically designed and constructed for the purpose of hazardous waste accumulation. The building layout includes individual bays to allow for the segregation of toxic and corrosive wastes. Features of the building include heat, telephone, alarm system, explosion-proof lighting and electrical fixtures, secondary spill containment, personal protective equipment, spill response materials, and impervious epoxy coating on the floor.

DSCC contracts through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) for the reuse, recycling, treatment, or disposal of hazardous wastes. Disposal is considered the last option for hazardous waste. Pick-up is currently arranged by DRMO. The contractor is obligated to pick up the hazardous wastes from the accumulation site within 30 days of receiving a contract delivery order from DRMO. A representative from DRMO accompanies the contractor at the accumulation site to verify that contracted hazardous wastes have been transferred to the contractor's possession. A manifest is initiated that tracks the wastes until its final destination is reached. The hazardous wastes are transferred from the installation at permitted hazardous waste management facilities in accordance with all Federal, State, and Local laws and regulations, and the terms and conditions of the contract. A list of pre-approved Treatment Storage & Disposal (TSD) facilities across the continental US is contained in the contract. Within 1 year of disposal, the contractor is required to provide DSCC with a certificate of disposal that identifies the final fate of each hazardous waste.

4.5.1.4 Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POLs)

Oil and petroleum products at the installation include diesel fuel, hydraulic oil, lubricant oil, and transmission fluids. These materials are utilized in applications such as emergency power generation, vacuum pumps, hydraulic elevators and lifts, and compressors. POLs are stored in two 3,000 gallon aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and smaller containers, where feasible. ASTs and underground storage tanks (USTs) are inspected at least monthly as part of routine operation and preventative maintenance programs. All USTs are regulated by the Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR) within the State of Ohio Fire Marshal's Office.

4.5.2 Consequences

4.5.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative, no new construction or renovation would occur on DSCC, and ongoing missions would continue at the installation. Therefore, no changes in the existing baseline conditions are expected.
- **Indirect Impacts.** There would be no anticipated changes in the existing baseline conditions reflected in the affected environment discussion.

4.5.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** An increase in personnel and maintenance activities would result in an increase in the amounts of hazardous wastes generated and used (e.g., oil, solvents, paints, POL products, and pesticides). A long-term negligible impact is anticipated from such an increase.

Construction of new facilities under this alternative would entail the use of various paints, lacquers, adhesives, sealants, fuel, and other hazardous substances. Generation of small quantities of toxic and hazardous wastes during construction is likely. The potential would exist for small spills or leaks of hazardous substances, which would potentially generate small quantities of contaminated media requiring disposal. DSCC has a documented Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan designed to minimize the impact of accidental spills of POL products, hazardous media, pollutants, or contaminants. A short-term negligible impact is anticipated from construction activities utilizing such substances.

Due to the inclusion of the maintenance shop and increased use of hazardous and toxic substances as part of the Proposed Action, BMPs would be incorporated to address the potential for spills and leaks. Typical design features such as secondary containment and oil/water separators would be used as BMP measures. Additionally, as part of the DSCC Pollution Prevention program, solvent use reduction and recycling would be incorporated to reduce the impact on the influx of hazardous and toxic substances.

- **Indirect Impacts.** The slight increase in hazardous materials usage associated with the increased number of personnel and the increase in equipment maintenance activities would result in a negligible increase in the total quantity of hazardous waste and POL projects that would be disposed of by the installation. The existing hazardous waste collection facilities and procedures are adequate to support this increase in material quantity.

4.5.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Impacts from this alternative would be similar to those identified in Alternative 2; however, there is a slight increase in the risk of impact due to the proximity of this location to existing waterways, in the event a spill occurred. The proper function and use of BMP measures would reduce these potential impacts.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Impacts from this alternative would be similar to those identified in Alternative 2.

4.5.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Impacts from this alternative would be similar to those identified in Alternative 2; however, there is a slight increase in the risk of impact due to the proximity of this location to existing waterways, in the event a spill occurred. The proper function and use of BMP measures would however, reduce these potential impacts.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Impacts from this alternative would be similar to those identified in Alternative 2.

4.6 LAND USE

4.6.1 Affected Environment

DSCC is a Primary Level Field Activity of the DLA, providing supply support, contract management, and technical and logistical services to all military services. The primary mission of the DSCC activity is to provide DoD with worldwide-integrated supply chain solutions for land, air, and maritime weapon systems.

4.6.1.1 Regional Setting and Location

DSCC is located in Franklin County, Ohio and within the cities of Whitehall and Columbus, 6 miles east of the geographic center of Columbus as shown on Figure 1-1. DSCC occupies approximately 530 acres with very little topographical relief and is bounded by Broad Street (State Route 16) to the south, James Road to the west, Yearling Road on the east, and by the Conrail railroad tracks to the north.

4.6.1.2 Installation Land Use

Presently, DSCC has separated the land uses needed to support its mission into five categories (DA, 2004). These land use categories are:

- **Offices/Administration** - The Office/Administration zone was created when the office tower complex (Buildings 20, 21, and 23) was constructed and is now the center of employee population on DSCC.

- Support Facilities - The Support Facilities zone includes facilities with functions such as fire protection, child care, and physical security.
- Warehouse/Storage - The Warehouse/Storage zone includes the existing warehouses and open storage areas.
- Support/ Industrial - The Support Industrial zone includes features necessary to support the Warehouse/Storage zone, such as the Central Heating Plant, Facilities Engineering and Installation Services Building, and the Salt Storage Facility.
- Recreation - The Recreation zones include the golf course and clubhouse, driving range, and recreation pavilion.

4.6.1.3 Surrounding Land/Airspace Use

DSCC is located in an area with a mix of commercial, industrial, and residential uses. To the north, DSCC is bordered by a Conrail railroad line, a concrete plant, an electrical transformer station, industrial Fifth Avenue, and the Columbus International Gateway Airport. To the south, DSCC is bordered by heavy commercial development and East Broad Street. Commercial and residential properties are located on the east and west sides of DSCC. James Road/Stelzer Avenue borders DSCC to the west and Yearling Road to the east.

4.6.1.4 Current and Future Development in the Region of Influence

Woodland Meadows is a 52-acre complex containing 122 vacant buildings. This complex is located just west of DSCC. In December 2005, The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was informed by the City of Columbus of various code violations that led the cancellation of Federal subsidies and the relocation of over 300 families. Presently, the City has set aside \$2-million for potential demolition of all buildings in the complex; however, demolition has not yet been scheduled. Once these buildings are demolished, it is likely that this 52-acre site would be redeveloped for residential use.

4.6.2 Consequences

4.6.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative, no new construction or renovation would occur on DSCC, and ongoing missions would continue at the installation. Therefore, no changes in the existing baseline conditions are expected.
- **Indirect Impacts.** No indirect impacts on land use are anticipated under this alternative.

4.6.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Negligible direct impacts to land use from Alternative 2 would be associated with the construction of an Armed Forces Reserve Center and a RTI/CSMS warehouse, and adaptive use of existing facilities. However, the new Army Reserve Center would be compatible with existing uses as they would represent expansion of existing functional land use areas through infill development.
- **Indirect Impacts.** No indirect impacts on land use are anticipated under this alternative.

4.6.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Negligible direct impacts to land use from Alternative 3 would be associated with the construction of an AFRC and RTI/CSMS warehouse, and adaptive use of existing facilities. However, the new AFRC and RTI/CSMS is sited in an area currently set aside for Administrative use. Located proximate to the existing Army Reserve Center this change in land use would be compatible with existing uses. Adaptive reuse of existing warehouse facilities for administrative infill development represents a compatible reuse of the areas.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect impacts to land use at DSCC under this alternative would be similar to those mentioned for Alternative 2.

4.6.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Direct impacts to land use at DSCC under this alternative would be similar to those mentioned for Alternative 3.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect impacts to land use at DSCC under this alternative would be similar to those mentioned for Alternative 2.

4.7 NOISE

4.7.1 Affected Environment

The Noise Control Act of 1972 directs Federal agencies to comply with Federal, State, and Local noise control regulations. The Act also exempts noise generated by weapons and equipment in military training areas from noise regulation. AR 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, incorporates Federal laws on environmental noise for Army activities through the use of the Army's Environmental Noise Management Program (Chapter 7 of AR 200-1). Studies prepared to comply with AR 200-1 are intended to protect an installation's mission and the public by identifying areas adversely affected by noise associated with the installation's facilities and aircraft operations.

Noise is defined as unwanted sound, indicating that perceived noise impacts are inherently subjective. Measured in terms of air pressure, sound intensity spans several orders of magnitude. As a result, the response of the human ear to sound is best represented by a logarithmic scale rather than a linear scale. The basic unit of measure on this logarithmic scale is the decibel (dB), and various weighted decibel scales (i.e., A, B, C) are used to approximate how people perceive different types of sounds. USEPA has found that widespread community complaints occur when an intrusive sound is 5 dB or more above the background noise level.

To account for these fluctuations in noise levels across installations, USEPA defined a long-term average noise descriptor, the “equivalent” noise level, or Leq. Finding that the Leq did not adequately account for individuals’ increased sensitivity to sound at night, USEPA defined the Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL), which consists of the Leq with a 10-dB penalty for night-time noise. USEPA has endorsed the DNL as the accepted noise descriptor for assessing community noise impacts.

The Army recognizes three noise impact zones for its installations, the definitions of which are based on A-weighted noise levels (dBA) for transportation and small-arms noise, and C-weighted noise levels (dBC) for blast noise. dBA is used interchangeably with the term A-weighted day-night level (ADNL) and dBC is used interchangeably with the term C-weighted day-night level (CDNL). These Noise Zones (NZ) are as follows:

- Zone III (Unacceptable (for noise-sensitive activities)) is the area where the DNL is greater than 75 dBA for aircraft, vehicle, and small arms range noise, and greater than 70 dBC for noise from weapon systems larger than 20 mm. This zone is considered an area of severe noise exposure and is unacceptable for noise-sensitive activities.
- Zone II (Normally Unacceptable (for noise-sensitive activities)) is the area where the DNL is between 65 and 75 dBA or between 62 and 70 dBC. This area is considered to have a significant noise exposure and is, therefore, normally only acceptable for activities such as industrial, manufacturing, transportation, and resource production. However, if the community determines that these land areas must be used for residential purposes, then noise level reduction features should be incorporated into the design and construction of the buildings.
- Zone I (Acceptable (for noise-sensitive activities)) is the area where the DNL is less than 65 dBA or less than 62 dBC. This area, considered to have moderate to minimal noise exposure from aircraft operations, weapons firing and other noise sources, is acceptable for noise-sensitive land uses including housing, schools, and medical facilities.

The latest reported DSCC noise survey determined that installation activities do not have an adverse impact on adjacent areas (DLA, 1996). In fact, the noise survey determined that vehicle traffic (automobiles and trucks) was the most prevalent noise source on the installation. The remaining installation activities (administration, training, and maintenance repair type actions, typical GBP, do not generate significant noise to result in impacts on the surrounding community or adjacent on-installation activities.

4.7.2 Consequences

4.7.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative, no new construction or renovation would occur on DSCC, and ongoing missions would continue at the installation. Therefore, no changes in the existing baseline conditions are expected.
- **Indirect Impacts.** There would be no anticipated changes in the existing baseline conditions reflected in the affected environment discussion.

4.7.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Negligible short- and long-term noise impacts would occur at DSCC due to increased noise levels associated with the increased vehicle traffic as a result of the approximately 1,500 additional personnel working at the installation and as a result of the proposed construction activities. The additional personnel would result in an approximate 25% increase in vehicle use and other daily operational activities and the associated long-term noise impacts associated with these activities. Negligible short-term noise impacts would occur at DSCC due to increased noise levels associated with the proposed construction activities. Although construction may result in highly intrusive sounds of 87 to 96 dBA the short-term impact upon the surrounding residential communities would be negligible (Suter, 2002).
- **Indirect Impacts.** Traffic noise levels along East Broad Street south of the installation and along James Road and Stelzer Avenue west of the installation would increase slightly as a result of increased traffic as personnel enter and exit DSCC. Given the nature of the anticipated traffic patterns into and off of the installation this noise would be limited to a short period prior to the start of the normal working day, during lunch, and at the end of the workday. These increased noise levels will be long-term and minor.

4.7.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Direct impacts to noise levels at DSCC under this alternative would be similar to those mentioned for Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect impacts to noise levels at DSCC under this alternative would be similar to those mentioned for Alternative 2.

4.7.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Direct impacts to noise levels at DSCC under this alternative would be similar to those mentioned for Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect impacts to noise levels at DSCC under this alternative would be similar to those mentioned for Alternative 2.

4.8 SOCIOECONOMICS

DSCC is located in both the cities of Columbus and Whitehall, Ohio. Columbus is the State Capital and also the county seat of Franklin County. Franklin County is one of eight counties comprising the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which is considered DSCC's Region of Influence (ROI) for this socioeconomic analysis. Other counties within the ROI include Delaware, Fairfield, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Pickaway, and Union. The Columbus MSA realizes the greatest social and economic impacts from operations at the DSCC. These impacts include, but are not limited to, population, employment, personal income, business sales, housing and education.

4.8.1 Affected Environment

The following sections discuss the existing economic and social conditions of the DSCC ROI with respect to labor force, employment, population, housing, and quality of life. Existing social and economic characteristics of the DSCC are also discussed.

4.8.1.1 Economic Development

Regional Economic Activity

The annual civilian labor force within the Columbus, Ohio MSA was approximately 923,000 workers in 2005 (BLS, 2005), with total employment of the labor force estimated at 874,400 (BLS, 2005). As illustrated on Table 4-3 approximately 65% of the labor force is located in Franklin County. The MSA's 2005 average annual labor force represented almost a 4% increase from 2000, while the Franklin County labor force increased almost 2% since 2000. The average annual unemployment rate in the MSA in 2005 was 5.3%, lower than the statewide average of 5.9%.

Jurisdiction	%Increase, 2000-2005	2005 Labor Force	Unemployment Rate (%)
Columbus MSA	3.7	923,018	5.3
Franklin County	1.7	604,384	5.3
Ohio	1.6	5,900,354	5.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2005.

Employment by "place of work" reflects workers commuting to work outside their county of residence and, thus, results in the recipient county's employment exceeding the county labor force. Total employment within the Columbus MSA was approximately 1,140,000 workers in 2004, a 1% increase from 2001. Local and regional employment trends reflect national trends with the services, government, and retail trade sectors accounting for the majority of the employment. Since Columbus is the State Capital and also home to the Ohio State University, public sector and non-profit jobs provide the largest

single source of employment within the City of Columbus. Services and government account for almost 60% of the employment in the Columbus MSA. Health care and social assistance comprise the predominant employment groups within the service sector. Employment distribution among the various industry sectors in Franklin County reflects that of the Columbus MSA.

Franklin County has experienced modest sustained employment and population growth since 1990.

DSCC Contribution to Regional Economic Activity

DSCC is a major contributor to the local and regional economy, including the cities of Columbus and Whitehall in which DSCC is located; Franklin County; and the Columbus MSA. DSCC is central Ohio's 11th largest employer, with its workforce drawn from 40 Ohio counties. The current workforce at DSCC approximates 6,160 personnel with a \$474 million payroll. The Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce estimates that DSCC's total annual economic impact on the region exceeds \$600 million (CCC, 2004).

4.8.1.2 Demographics

Regional Population

Table 4-4 portrays the population trends and projections for the Columbus MSA, Franklin County, and the cities of Columbus and Whitehall since 1990. The population of the Columbus MSA increased from 1,377,419 in 1990 to 1,612,694 in 2000. This represented an approximate 12% increase compared to a statewide increase of less than 5% during the same time period. However, a portion of the population increase in the MSA was due to the addition of two counties to the Columbus MSA. Population growth in Franklin County and the City of Columbus during this period was approximately the same as the MSA's relative population increase. Conversely, the City of Whitehall experienced an estimated 7% decrease in population during this period, a continuation of the trend of population loss during the previous decade.

The current population estimate of 1,708,625 for the Columbus MSA represents a 6% increase since 2000, considerably higher than the statewide increase of less than 1%. The respective estimated 2005 population for Franklin County and the City of Columbus represents only a 2% increase since 2000. The City of Whitehall continued to experience a population decline, with the city's estimated 2005 population representing a 6% decrease since 2000. Population projections for 2015 indicate a continuation of current and recent population trends for the Columbus MSA and its individual component counties.

Jurisdiction	2015 Projected Population¹	2005 Population Estimates²	Percent Change 1990-2000	2000 Population	1990 Population
Columbus MSA	1,901,640	1,708,625	11.8	1,612,694	1,377,419
Franklin County	1,195,310	1,090,771	11.2	1,068,978	961,437
City of Columbus	NA	730,657	12.4	711,470	632,910
City of Whitehall	NA	18,052	(6.6)	19,201	20,572
State of Ohio	11,816,170	11,464,042	4.6	11,353,140	10,847,115

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 U.S. Census.

Notes

¹ *Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research, July, 2003.*

² *US Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program.*

³ *Morrow and Union counties were added to the Columbus MSA in the 2000 U.S. Census, accounting for an additional 72,537 people in the population count of 1,540,157 for the original MSA's 6 counties.*

⁴ *A portion of the increase in population for the City of Columbus is due to annexations.*

(NA) Data not available at this geographic level.

Parentheses denote decrease.

The dynamics of population change responsible for population growth or decline are natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration. Net migration is the difference between people moving in (in-migration) and people moving out (out-migration) of the area.

In-migration has been a positive factor in population growth in the Columbus MSA, accounting for 33% of the population increase during the 2000-2004 period. Net in-migration has been responsible for the majority of the recent population growth in Delaware, Fairfield, Licking and Morrow counties, while out-migration has greatly exceeded in-migration in Franklin County. This pattern reflects national trends in the migration of people from urban core areas to the exurban or semi-rural areas of an MSA. On a statewide level, immigration has been a negative factor in population growth as the State of Ohio had a net out-migration of almost 70,000 people during the 2000-2004 timeframe.

4.8.1.3 Housing

Regional Housing and Household Characteristics

In 1999 there were a total of 680,416 housing units in the Columbus MSA according to the 2000 US Census. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, single-family residential is the dominant housing type, comprising over 60% of the total housing units within the Columbus MSA. Residential building permits issued within the MSA since 2000 reflect a continuation of the popularity of this housing type. Over 12,000 building permits were issued for residential units in the Columbus MSA during 2005, with 60% of the authorized units in Franklin County.

The owner-occupancy rate approximates 60% for the Columbus MSA and Franklin County, while the cities of Columbus and Whitehall have owner-occupancy rates below 50%. The median value of \$120,115 for owner-occupied housing in the Columbus MSA was considerably higher than the statewide median value. The cities of Columbus and Whitehall have median values considerably below the Columbus MSA median value. Approximately 6% of the housing units within the Columbus MSA were vacant in 2000, with slightly higher vacancy rates in Franklin County, and the cities of Columbus and Whitehall.

The median household income in the Columbus MSA in 2000 was \$44,870 compared to a statewide median of approximately \$41,000. The median household incomes in Franklin County and the cities of Columbus and Whitehall are below the Columbus MSA median income.

The November 2006, Columbus and Central Ohio Multiple Listing Service (MLS) contained over 9,000 single-family homes listed for sale in Franklin County. The median listed price ranged between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

4.8.1.4 Quality of Life

Education

There are 16 public school districts in Franklin County with a total enrollment exceeding 165,000 students in the fall of 2006. Facilities include 195 elementary schools; 59 middle schools; 43 high schools; and a number of special schools and career centers. The Columbus City Public Schools is the largest district with an enrollment exceeding 58,000, and consists of over 120 elementary, middle, and high schools. The Whitehall City School District has a total enrollment approximating 2,700 students, and has three elementary schools, a middle school, and a high school.

In 1997 the Ohio School Facilities Commission was established to provide funding, management, oversight and technical assistance to local school districts for construction and renovation of school facilities. Recognizing the magnitude of need in the urban districts, the Accelerated Urban Program was established by the State Legislature. In this regard, a Master Facilities Plan

was developed for the Columbus City Public School District. This plan represents one of the largest school improvement programs among urban school districts in the State of Ohio. Many of the existing schools within the district are cramped and have aging infrastructure. The Long Range Master Facilities Plan proposes the construction of approximately 50 new elementary schools and renovations to 25 elementary schools; construction of 11 new middle schools and renovations to 16 middle schools; and construction of a new high school and renovations/additions to 17 high schools. Almost all of the proposed new construction would involve the replacement and renovation of existing schools. Several elementary schools have been newly constructed or renovated since the Facilities Plan was implemented, with 38 improvement projects planned for completion by December, 2005.

In addition to the above public school systems, Franklin County and the City of Columbus are also served by a number of non-public schools. The City of Columbus is served by more than 13 charter schools and 12 private and parochial schools.

Columbus is home to The Ohio State University, which is one of the largest college campuses in the United States. Other institutions of higher learning in the Columbus MSA include Columbus State Community College; Franklin University; Ohio Dominican University; the Columbus College of Art and Design; Ohio Wesleyan University; Capital University; Denison University; Otterbein College; and DeVry University.

Health

The Columbus MSA and Franklin County are served by 15 hospitals and three nationally recognized medical research facilities, including The Ohio State University's Arthur G. James Cancer Center and Research Institute. Major hospitals within the region include Children's Hospital; Columbus Community Hospital; Riverside Methodist Hospital; Grant Medical Center; and Doctors Hospital. Hospitals and health centers in Whitehall include Mt. Carmel East and Park Medical Center.

Law Enforcement

Local law enforcement within the Columbus MSA is provided by the respective County Sheriff's Office and individual municipalities. Each of the eight counties comprising the Columbus MSA has a County Sheriff's Office. The Franklin County Sheriff's Office is located in Columbus, and is staffed by a Patrol Division with 100 deputies and officers; an Investigations Division with 30 officers and deputies; a Patrol K-9 Unit with seven officers; a Patrol Division Marine Emergency Rescue Team; and Traffic Bureau. The City of Columbus Department of Public Safety includes the Division of Police, which is the region's largest law enforcement agency with almost 1,800 sworn personnel and over 300 civilian personnel. The City of Whitehall Police Division has an authorized strength of 45 sworn officers and 35 auxiliary

officers, and is staffed by a patrol division, traffic division, investigations division, and detective bureau.

In addition to these regional law enforcement organizations, DSCC has a police department and security staff tasked with information and physical security for the center.

Fire Protection

Fire protection and emergency medical services (EMS) are provided by each of the 18 townships, and by most of the 13 municipalities within Franklin County. The City of Columbus Department of Public Safety includes the Division of Fire which has 31 stations, 34 engine companies, and 33 EMS Life Support Transport Units. The City's Division of Fire has mutual aid agreements with adjoining township and municipal fire divisions. The City of Whitehall Division of Fire provides fire, rescue and EMS services for both the City of Whitehall and automatic response with the City of Columbus and all of its suburbs.

DSCC's fire department services are provided by the Fire Services Branch of the Public Safety Office. The branch has mutual aid agreements with the surrounding community should the need arise.

Recreation

The City of Columbus Department of Recreation and Parks oversees the operation and maintenance of over 300 active and passive city parks; 30 neighborhood recreational centers with a variety of programs; 49 neighborhood playgrounds; seven golf courses; an indoor/outdoor aquatic facilities; and a variety of seasonal recreational programs for all age groups. The Department of Recreation and Parks also sponsors and participates in a variety of annual festivals, concerts and special events.

The Columbus and Franklin County Metropolitan Park District "Metro Parks" features 14 natural area parks and protects more than 23,000 acres of land and water in the Columbus MSA. Metro Parks is a separate political subdivision of the State of Ohio organized to conserve natural resources and provide natural parks for the enjoyment of the public. The City of Whitehall Parks and Recreation Department is responsible for recreational facilities and events in the City of Whitehall. There are five city parks within the city containing a variety of passive and active recreational facilities and activities.

DSCC has limited recreational facilities including a golf course, swimming pool, gymnasium, picnic area, and fitness center that include changing/shower areas, a gymnasium, aerobics and weight training areas.

4.8.1.5 Environmental Justice

The following discussion of environmental justice issues has been developed to address two EOs.

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations.

On February 11, 1994, President Clinton issued EO 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations. The purpose of this EO is to avoid the disproportionate placement of adverse environmental, economic, social, or health impacts from Federal actions and policies on minority and low-income populations or communities.

It is Army policy to fully comply with EO 12898 by incorporating environmental justice concerns in decision-making processes supporting Army policies, programs, projects, and activities. In this regard, the Army ensures that it would identify, disclose, and respond to potential adverse social and environmental impacts on minority and/or low-income populations within the area affected by a proposed Army action.

The initial step in the environmental justice analysis process is the identification of minority populations and low income populations that might be affected by implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives. For environmental justice considerations, these populations are defined as individuals or groups of individuals, which are subject to an actual or potential health, economic, or environmental threat arising from existing or proposed Federal actions and policies. Low-income, or the poverty threshold, is defined as the aggregate annual mean income for a family of four correlating to \$18,600 in 2003, and \$19,806 in 2005.

As indicated in Table 4-5, according to the 2000 US Census, the percent of the population being minority was 18% for the Columbus MSA compared to 15% for the State of Ohio. However, the proportion of minority population was almost 25% for Franklin County, and 32% for the City of Columbus. African-American is the dominant minority population in all jurisdictions.

According to the US Census Bureau estimates, almost 11% of the population in the Columbus MSA was below the poverty level in 2003, comparable to the statewide poverty rate. Franklin County has the highest poverty rate (12%) while Delaware County has the lowest rate (5%). The poverty rate within the cities of Columbus and Whitehall approaches 15%.

Jurisdiction	Total Population (2000)	Percent Minority Population (2000)	Median Household Income in Dollars (2003)	Estimate of Persons Below Poverty (2003)¹	Estimate of Percent Persons Below Poverty (2003)¹
Columbus MSA	1,612,694	18.0	\$47,100	171,000	10.6
Franklin County	1,068,978	24.5	\$44,967	129,000	12.0
City of Columbus	711,470	32.1	NA	103,000	14.8
City of Whitehall	19,201	25.5	NA	2,900	14.9
State of Ohio	11,353,140	15.1	\$43,120	1,197,000	10.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 U.S. Census; Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, Ohio Counties, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.

Notes 1 Numbers represent estimates calculated by the U.S. Census Small Area Income and Poverty Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, 2003.

NA Information not available at this geographic level.

Executive Order 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks. On April 21, 1997, President Clinton issued EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*. This EO recognizes that a growing body of scientific knowledge demonstrates that children may suffer disproportionately from environmental health risks and safety risks. These risks arise because children's bodily systems are not fully developed; because they eat, drink, and breathe more in proportion to their body weight; because their size and weight can diminish protection from standard safety features; and because their behavior patterns can make them more susceptible to accidents. Based on these factors, President Clinton directed each Federal agency to make it a high priority to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that might disproportionately affect children. President Clinton also directed each Federal agency to ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks.

It is Army policy to fully comply with EO 13045 by incorporating these concerns in decision-making processes supporting Army policies, programs, projects, and activities. In this regard, the Army ensures that it would identify, disclose, and respond to potential adverse social and environmental impacts on children within the area affected by a proposed Army action.

4.8.2 Consequences

4.8.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative, no new construction or renovation would occur on DSCC, and ongoing missions would continue at

the installation. Therefore, no changes in the existing baseline conditions are expected.

- **Indirect Impacts.** No indirect impacts on socioeconomics are anticipated under this alternative.

4.8.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Under Alternative 2 the BRAC-Proposed Action would include both the realignment of personnel and the implementation of several construction projects to support these personnel on-base.

Economic Development. Direct long-term beneficial economic impacts would be realized by the regional and local economy from increased operations at the DSCC as a result of the BRAC proposed realignment. Employment generated by increased personnel and operations would result in wages paid; an increase in sales (business) volume; and expenditures for local and regional services, materials, and supplies.

The Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) model, developed by the USACE, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), was used to assess the impacts of each alternative on the economy. The EIFS model was used to project both the short-term temporary regional economic impacts of project construction, and long-term economic impacts of the increase in DSCC operations. The EIFS model provides a systematic method for evaluating the regional socioeconomic effects of government actions, particularly military actions.

The EIFS model also includes a Rational Threshold Value (RTV) profile that is used in conjunction with the forecast models to assess the degree of the impacts of an activity for a specific geographic area. For each variable (business volume, employment, income, and population), the current time-series data available from the United States Department of Congress Bureau of Economic Analysis are calculated along with the annual change, deviation from the average annual change, and the percent deviation for each of these variables, which then defines a threshold for significant annual regional economic impacts for a variable. Within the EIFS model the RTV is calculated for each of these variables when assessing the regional economic impacts of a specific project. If the RTV for a particular variable associated with the impacts of a specific project exceeds the maximum annual historic deviation for that variable, then the economic impacts are considered to be significant. If the RTV for a variable is less than the maximum annual historic deviation for that variable, then the regional economic impacts are not considered significant.

Table 4-6 provides the RTV associated with each of the economic impacts resulting from the BRAC-related increased operations. The RTV for each of the variables was found to be considerably less than the respective regional

RTV. For this reason, economic impacts of increased BRAC-related operations under this alternative would be negligible on a regional basis.

Table 4-6 Estimated Annual Economic Impacts, DSCC: Alternative 2				
Variable	Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts	Total	RTV¹
Annual Construction Impacts²				
Sales (Business) Volume	\$39,343,440	\$149,898,500	\$189,241,940	0.19%
Income	\$18,717,270	\$25,819,060	\$44,536,330	0.11%
Employment	513	583	1,096	0.11%
Annual Operations Impacts²				
Sales (Business) Volume	\$83,908,320	\$319,690,700	\$403,599,020	0.41%
Income	\$105,680,000	\$55,064,680	\$160,744,700	0.39%
Employment	1,647	1,243	2,890	0.28%
Local Population			3,289	0.21%
<i>Source: Economic Impact Forecast System, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory.</i>				
Notes	¹	<i>Rational Threshold Value.</i>		
	²	<i>2006 Dollars.</i>		

As a result of the increase in personnel, there would be a direct increase in the government, retail trade, services, and industrial sectors employment sector, which would increase the regional economy. Employment and income of the 1,300 permanent party military and civilian personnel are included in the direct employment and direct income. This does not include the approximately 200 full time equivalent (FTE) reserve personnel. The direct income represents the earnings of employees in the government, retail, wholesale, and service establishments that would be initially or directly affected by the net gain of military and civilian employees. The increase in business volume reflects increases in the sales of goods, services, and supplies to the military and civilian personnel, and other employment directly associated with project operations. Appendix B contains the EIFS reports on impacts of BRAC-related operations at DSCC, and BRAC-related construction activities.

Employment generated by construction activities would result in wages paid; an increase in sales (business) volume; and expenditures for local and regional services, materials, and supplies. The estimated total construction cost of the BRAC Military Construction projects under Alternative 2 is approximately \$94 million (2006 dollars). The EIFS model requires an adjustment when estimating construction impacts versus operations impacts. Generally, materials and supplies represent approximately 60% of total construction costs. Thus, the adjustment for construction impacts entails multiplying the total construction cost by 0.60 (\$94 million X 0.60 = \$56.4

million) in order to estimate the value of materials and supplies. To estimate "annual" impacts, this \$56.4 million is divided by 2 (length of construction period in years), which results in an EIFS input value of \$28.2 million to estimate annual impacts from construction. This amount was used as the EIFS input for change in capital costs. The estimated construction period for the new facilities is two years. The EIFS employment and income multiplier for the ROI is 4.81.

Table 4-6 provides the estimated direct, indirect, and total annual economic impacts of construction activities on business volume, income, and employment. As a result of construction expenditures for materials, supplies, and services, in addition to construction labor wages, the EIFS model estimates there would be a \$39.3 million increase in direct annual business volume; \$18.7 million increase in direct annual personal income; and an increase of 513 direct jobs created in the construction, retail trade, service, and industrial sectors. These impacts would be realized annually over the length of the construction period. The increase in business volume, income, and employment includes capital expenditures, income, and labor directly associated with the construction activity.

Demographics. Negligible direct long-term regional impacts are anticipated with respect to population as a result of personnel relocation to the DSCC region. On-post daytime population would increase by approximately 1,500 personnel, or an approximate 25% increase over the current day-time population of 6,160 personnel. The increase in daytime on-post population includes the approximate 200 FTE Reserve personnel. Assuming that 75% of the relocating personnel are married with an average of 1.5 children per family, off-post population would increase by approximately 3,800. The EIFS Model estimates an increase of approximately 3,300 people, which is based on a lower percentage of married personnel and with fewer children per family. This population increase represents only an approximately 0.03% of Franklin County's current estimated population, and a miniscule percent of the Columbus MSA population. Thus, there would be negligible impacts on off-post population and population services.

Housing. The analysis with respect to impacts on housing, educational facilities, and public services assumes the "maximum case" scenario in which only the proposed approximate 1,300 realigned permanent party military and civilian personnel would relocate to the DSCC area. This does not include the approximate 200 FTE Reserve personnel. Assuming the "maximum case" scenario, there could be an additional demand for approximately 1,300 housing units as a result of the relocation of the realigned permanent party personnel. There are almost 700,000 housing units in the Columbus MSA, and over 475,000 housing units in Franklin County. There are currently over 9,000 single-family housing units listed for sale in Franklin County. In addition, there were over 30,000 vacant housing units in Franklin County in 2000. Thus, the existing housing supply is more than adequate to

accommodate this additional potential housing demand. However, some new housing construction could potentially occur to satisfy the housing choices for some of the relocating personnel. Thus, there would be negligible impacts of the Proposed Action on existing housing within the Columbus MSA, and Franklin County in particular.

Quality of Life. There would be negligible to minor impacts on the local school systems as a result of the BRAC Proposed Action. Anticipated increased school enrollment resulting from the Proposed Action could range between 1,350-1,500 students. This represents less than 1% of the current enrollment in the Franklin County school districts, and less than 3% of the annual enrollment in the City of Columbus Public Schools. However, depending upon choice of residency of the relocated personnel, some school facilities could require expansion or other improvements to accommodate the increased enrollment.

Local and regional medical/health facilities, law enforcement, fire protection and other public services are more than adequate to accommodate the relocation of personnel under the BRAC Proposed Action. Therefore, any anticipated impacts on these services would be expected to be negligible on a county-wide or regional basis. However, as with housing and education facilities, such impacts could be greater if they become more localized in nature.

Environmental Justice. There are no anticipated adverse or disproportionate socioeconomic impacts of the Proposed Action related to environmental justice.

- **Indirect Impacts.** Also provided in Table 4-6 are the annual indirect impacts of the proposed operations on business volume, income, and employment.

Economic Development. As a result of construction expenditures for materials, supplies, and services, in addition to construction labor wages, the EIFS model estimates there would be approximately a \$149.9 million increase in indirect annual business volume; \$25.8 million increase in indirect or induced annual personal income; and an increase of 583 indirect jobs created in the construction, retail trade, service, and industrial sectors. These impacts would be realized on an annual basis during the length of the construction period, but would have negligible impacts on the regional economy.

Demographics. There are no anticipated indirect impacts to demographics under this Alternative.

Housing. There are no anticipated indirect impacts to housing under this Alternative.

Quality of Life. There are no anticipated indirect impacts to quality of life under this Alternative.

Environmental Justice. There are no anticipated adverse or disproportionate socioeconomic indirect impacts of Alternative 2 related to environmental justice.

4.8.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Direct socioeconomic impacts would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect socioeconomic impacts would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.

4.8.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Direct socioeconomic impacts would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect socioeconomic impacts would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.

4.9 SOILS

4.9.1 Affected Environment

A soil survey of Franklin County was completed in 1976. The soil profile at DSCC is identified as “urban class”, within the Bennington Series. Construction and industrialization have disturbed the original soil profile on DSCC, resulting in variable soil conditions. The Bennington soils are predominantly clay, are poorly drained, have slow permeability, and slopes range from 0 to 6% (USDA-NRCS, 2006). Glacial deposits at the DSCC are approximately 100 feet thick.

4.9.2 Consequences

4.9.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative no new construction or renovation would occur at DSCC and existing on-going mission activities would continue at their current level of intensity and frequency. Therefore there would be no anticipated changes in existing baseline conditions.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative no new construction or renovation would occur at DSCC and existing on-going mission activities would continue at their current level of intensity and frequency. Therefore there would be no anticipated changes in existing baseline conditions.

4.9.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Alternative 2 would have minor adverse direct impacts to soils. Vehicles and equipment for construction would increase the potential of the site to incur a spill that could affect soil quality. Soils would be disturbed

by construction activities such as grading, vegetative clearing, and excavating during construction of the AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse. Soil disturbance has a potential to result in erosion and increases in total sediment loads in storm water runoff. The DSCC's stormwater discharges into Mason Run and Turkey Run, which combine south of DSCC and drain into Big Walnut Creek.

An Erosion Prevention & Sediment Control Plan (EPSCP) is required under the Ohio EPA's National Pollution Discharge Elimination Permit (NPDES) for all land disturbing activities greater than 1 acre in Franklin County.

Ohio standards and specifications for storm water practices implemented during land development can be found in the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Rainwater and Development Handbook: Ohio's Standards for Storm Water Management and Land Development and Urban Stream Protection. This handbook recommends BMPs prior to construction including barriers, tree protection, and buffer/filter strips. Recommendations during and following construction include silt fences, sediment traps, temporary cover crops, and other erosion control BMPs to reduce soil erosion at the site. Although BMPs are not 100% effective in preventing sediment run off, the proponent would ensure that the construction contractor complies with established permit requirements. Even with implementation of controls, minor short-term soil erosion is anticipated.

- **Indirect Impacts.** The implementation of this alternative would have minor adverse indirect impacts to local watersheds. The construction results in nearly 600,000 SF increase in impermeable surface. The design of the structure determines the impact level. If the structure utilizes the IDG sustainability standards and causes no change in the velocity of flow into the creeks, the result would be a negligible adverse impact. Poor building design could lead to a higher flow velocity causing increased erosion and sediment loads in storm water runoff. However, the use of erosion controls detailed in Rainwater and Development Handbook for Ohio or requirements issued on the County Soil Erosion Control Permit would decrease the indirect impacts to soils located in the vicinity of the area of proposed development. Additionally, the anticipated increase of approximately 1,500 FTE personnel at DSCC and their POVs, would result in a slight increase in oil and grit from the increased vehicle numbers.

4.9.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Direct impacts associated with Alternative 3 would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect impacts associated with Alternative 3 would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.

4.9.2.4 **Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation**

- **Direct Impacts.** Direct impacts associated with Alternative 4 would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect impacts associated with Alternative 4 would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.

4.10 **TRANSPORTATION**

4.10.1 **Affected Environment**

4.10.1.1 **Roadways and Traffic**

DSCC has access to the same transportation network as Columbus including Interstate Highways 670, 270, 70, and 71 and State Routes 16 and 317. Two adjacent arterials (North James Road and East 5th Avenue) and a major collector (Yearling Road) provide access to the installation. The majority of the railroad tracks and road crossings within DSCC have been removed and pavement repaired. However, DSCC maintains the track and necessary switches for the CSX rail system along the Northern perimeter, which enters the installation from the East.

The installation traffic is controlled by gates and access points. The main gate is on the South side off of E. Broad Street. Total traffic volume is approximately 3,827 plus vehicles daily (Burgess & Niple, 2004 cited in DSCC, 2004). Two Yearling Road gates and One James Road gate provide additional access. During the day, truck access is through the James Road Gate, and after hours, trucks use the main gate.

4.10.1.2 **Installation Transportation**

DSCC has 16 miles of paved roadways. All parts of the installation have adequate accessibility and parking.

4.10.1.3 **Public Transportation**

The DSCC area is served primarily by the Port Columbus International Airport, which is located immediately north of the installation. The area is also served by two civil airports, Rickenbacker International Airport and Bolton Field. Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA) provides bus service along most major roads.

4.10.2 **Consequences**

4.10.2.1 **Alternative 1-No Action Alternative**

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative no new construction or renovation would occur at DSCC. Existing ongoing transportation resources would continue to be used and maintained to support installation traffic requirements. The installation has adequate parking, roadways and gate to support current requirements; although some parking shortages may occur

proximate to some reassigned facilities. No changes in these baseline conditions are anticipated under the No Action Alternative.

- **Indirect Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no anticipated indirect impacts on nearby airfields, roadways, rail or COTA service.

4.10.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** There would be negligible adverse impacts to traffic as a result of additional construction vehicles and equipment. Construction vehicles normally have a slower acceleration and wider turning radius; thereby potentially impacting normal traffic flow. These effects would be short-term, localized and negligible with respect to overall operations. The increase in construction traffic may result in minor degradation of the existing roadways, shoulders, and parking areas as construction equipment can be heavier than traditional vehicle loading, and vehicle can damage the paving surface.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Under this alternative, there would be minor adverse indirect impacts. The installation would add surface parking adjacent to the proposed construction sites to accommodate accessible and safe parking. The new parking lots creates potential for increased runoff causing soil erosion and higher pollutant loads carrying car oils and gasoline. Increased pollutant and sediment loads would discharge into nearby water resources affecting water quality.

4.10.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Under this alternative, the direct impacts would be similar to those in Alternative 2; however, the impacts would be slightly less as the AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse would not require the construction of non-organizational vehicle parking areas. The proposed site could use existing parking areas.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect impacts associated with Alternative 3 would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.

4.10.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Direct impacts associated with Alternative 4 would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect impacts associated with Alternative 4 would be similar to those associated with Alternative 2.

4.11 UTILITIES

4.11.1 Affected Environment

4.11.1.1 Potable Water Supply

Potable water at DSCC is provided by the City of Columbus. DSCC's water system is comprised of 83,900 ft of water piping, 208 fire hydrants, 175 isolation valves, and 76 post indicator valves. The base uses three locations to connect to the city water system: a 42-inch main, an 8-inch main, and a 12-inch main. Historically, the 42-inch main has provided approximately 70% of the potable water to DSCC.

The older water lines at DSCC are cast iron using lead oakum to seal joints. The original portion of the system was built in 1918 with an expansion in 1942 required during WWII to deal with operation increase. The most recent addition to the water system was to accommodate the DSCC operations center and the DFAS building in the 1990s.

4.11.1.2 Wastewater System

The City of Columbus Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) treats wastewater generated from the DSCC. Before an expansion in FY 1996-1997, the DSCC system contained 42,277 Linear Feet (LF) of main piping, 119 manholes, and two lift stations. The main elements of the system were constructed in 1918 with expansions occurring during WWII and the 1990s. All of the wastewater discharges into either a 24-inch or 30-inch line.

4.11.1.3 Storm Water System

The installation's permit coverage is through the Ohio General Storm Water Permit, which handles discharges associated with industrial operations. Since DSCC is located in Franklin County, the base is subject to Phase II NPDES storm water regulations that pertain to small municipal separate storm water systems (MS4s). As part of the permit, the installation must apply for general coverage and submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP indicates BMPs for controlling pollution discharges during precipitation events.

DSCC's storm water system includes approximately 25 miles of sewer line piping and more than 1,000 manholes, catch basins, and inlets. The base also has various sized drainage trenches, two open drainage ditches, and four storm water retention basins. The storm water system flows into the City of Columbus's system. Some storm water enters the Mason Run and Turkey Run channels and exiting south into the City of Whitehall.

4.11.1.4 Energy Sources

Electricity is supplied to DSCC by American Electric Power (AEP) through a 138 kilovolt (KV) supply from a tie line between two substations. Both substations are government owned and have regular transformers,

capacitors, and switchgear. The two substations are both capable of supplying adequate power to DSCC.

Green building is required by Executive Order 12873 and Executive Order 13123, and is implemented by DA through Technical Letter No. 1110-3-491, *Sustainable Design for Military Facilities* (USACE, 2001 cited in DSCC, 2004). The construction and design of any new building considers how to create energy efficient structures.

Natural gas lines installed in 1991 enter the installation from the South and East, providing service to the Equipment Maintenance Facility, Bulk Storage Warehouse, and Automated Data Processing Center. The construction of the DSCC operations center, DFAS operations center, child development center, and the fire station required the extension of the East line. The South line was also extended from Building 44 to provide service to Building 16.

The DSCC belongs to the Defense Energy Support Center (DESC) Source Purchase Natural Gas Program. The gas is purchased from the Defense Energy Supply Center from Energy USA and Columbia Gas of Ohio Inc. transports the gas from City Gate. The gas distribution at DSCC is by 17,177 LF or polyethylene and black iron pipes from three locations: the North gas line; the Southeast line; and the East line.

4.11.1.5 Communications

Telephone. The installation is served by both governmental and commercial telephone systems.

Radio Communications. A high-frequency radio station provides on-post service and connection with other Army installations through the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS). Several operational mission activities at DSCC also operate and maintain high frequency radio systems at DSCC.

Cable Television. Cable television service is provided to subscribers by a commercial vender, and established utility easements to provide cable service connectivity for DSCC.

4.11.1.6 Solid Waste

DSCC contracts for storage, collection, and transportation of solid waste. Because waste is trucked to municipal solid waste landfills in the Central Ohio Region, there is no disposal on-site.

The recycling program at DSCC collects cardboard, ledger paper, toner cartridges, aluminum cans, scrap metal, and other possible recyclables. The program provides collection, marketing, limited processing, and sale of the recycled products. Previous demolition of buildings resulted in a large percentage of waste diversion due to the program requirements to report all waste and recycling amounts.

4.11.2 Consequences

4.11.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative no new construction or renovation would occur at DSCC and existing mission activities would continue at their current level of intensity and frequency. Therefore there would be no anticipated changes in existing baseline conditions.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no anticipated indirect impacts on utility systems.

4.11.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Negligible direct infrastructure impacts anticipated under this alternative would include those outlined below. These impacts would be the result of the potential increase in population, the revised missions, and the potential construction and renovation projects.

Potable Water. An increase in the average daily water demand from the additional 1,500 FTE personnel is estimated at 0.16 million gallons per day (mgd). Under current conditions, the water treatment facilities have sufficient capacity to accommodate the increase in population. The proposed AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse would require the construction service lines from the primary water distribution system to the proposed facilities. Additional fire protection infrastructure would be required in the area proximate to the proposed AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse. Service mains have the capacity to support these extensions.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment. An increase in the average daily domestic sewage production under this alternative is estimated at 0.1125 mgd (based on an assumed domestic sewage production of 75 gallons per day per person). The facility can easily accommodate the increase in domestic sewage production as a result of this alternative. The proposed AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse would require the construction service collection lines from the proposed facilities to the primary waste water collection system. Collection mains have the capacity to support these extensions.

Energy Sources. The current energy delivery systems on the installation are adequate to support anticipated requirements, and would be able to accommodate the anticipated increase of personnel. The proposed AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse would require the construction service lines from the primary electrical distribution system to the proposed facilities. Service mains at the electrical substation have the capacity to support these extensions; however replacement service mains may be required.

Communications. The current communications delivery systems on the installation are adequate to support anticipated requirements, and would be

able to accommodate the anticipated increase of personnel. However, the building service drops to several of the facilities that would be reassigned under this alternative are not adequate to support the increased demand for voice and data communication. The proposed AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse would require the construction service lines from the voice and data communications systems to the proposed facilities. Additional fire protection alarm reporting infrastructure would be required from the AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse to the central monitoring station.

The realigned mission should not present any interference with any current communications system on the installation.

Proposed mission realignments may choose to obtain cable television services, if this service is desired, additional service drops would need to be installed.

Solid Waste. The anticipate mission realignments at DSCC are primarily administrative in nature. These missions would generate wastes similar in nature that that currently produced at the installation. Consequently the quantity of solid waste generated at DSCC, as well as the quantities of materials captured for recycling at the installation would increase by approximately 25% in direct relation to the increased number of personnel.

- **Indirect Impacts.** There would be minor indirect impacts on utilities under Alternative 2. The utility systems would require construction activities to extend the current lines. The activity would disturb the soil, and the exposed soil would potentially increase erosion that may increase sediment loads in runoff.

4.11.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Impacts from this alternative would be similar to those identified for Alternative 2. The location of the potential development site for the proposed AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse would reduce the length and cost of the electrical service line installation effort.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Impacts from this alternative would be the same as the alternatives identified for Alternative 2.

4.11.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Impacts from this alternative would be similar to those identified for Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Impacts from this alternative would be the same as those identified for Alternative 2.

4.12 WATER RESOURCES

4.12.1 Affected Environment

4.12.1.1 Surface Water

Two small channeled perennial streams and a small man-made pond are located on DSCC. Mason Run and Turkey Run traverse DSCC from north and drain south. Each run flows approximately 3,600 feet on the site. The runs combine south of DSCC and drain into Big Walnut Creek. The Mason Run bottom is covered with stone and its banks are vegetated with grasses. The Turkey Run bottom and banks are lined with concrete and it is entirely fenced. A small (<1/3 acre) pond is located within the north area of the golf course (USDA, 1999a cited in DSCC, 2004).

- The Alternative 2 proposed AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse construction location is adjacent to Turkey Run.
- Mason Run is adjacent and between the proposed AFRC and the RTI/CSMS/Warehouse construction locations that would be used under Alternatives 3 and 4.
- DSCC has an extensive underground storm water system which collects water and discharges it at the southern end of the site (USDA, 1999a cited in DSCC, 2004). The majority of DSCC's storm sewers discharge into the City of Columbus storm sewer system. Storm water entering Mason and Turkey Runs flows south and exits the southern boundary into the City of Whitehall (Parsons 2003).

The installation has a permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities under the Ohio General Storm Water Permit. The installation SWPPP identifies BMPs for controlling discharges of pollutants during precipitation events.

Because the installation is located in Franklin County, a Bureau of Census "urbanized area," the installation is subject to the Phase II NPDES storm water regulations governing MS4s. The installation must apply for general permit coverage and submit a Storm Water Management Plan.

The existing surface water management system is capable of supporting existing surface water flow at DSCC.

4.12.1.2 Groundwater

Depth to static groundwater in the vicinity of DSCC is approximately 35 to 55 feet (Ohio DNR, 2006). DSCC does not use groundwater as a drinking water source. An active well on DSCC is used to water the golf course.

4.12.2 Consequences

4.12.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

- **Direct Impacts.** Under the No Action Alternative no new construction or renovation would occur at DSCC. Thus, there would be no adverse direct impacts to water resources with implementation of the No Action Alternative. The existing surface water system and flow rates would continue, unchanged from the current baseline conditions.

No impacts to ground water use or quality are anticipated.

- **Indirect Impacts.** There would be no anticipated indirect impacts to water resources with implementation of the No Action Alternative. Stormwater and sediment loads would continue to discharge at their current level.

4.12.2.2 Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** The existing surface water system and flow rates would continue and no impacts to ground water use or quality are anticipated.

Implementation of Alternative 2 would have short-term minor direct adverse impacts to surface water resources. There would be soil disturbance from the construction of the buildings on the currently undeveloped area resulting in potential for increased soil erosion that would potentially increase sediment loads and affect Mason Run. New construction activities would require the implementation of appropriate BMPs including but not limited to silt fences, seeding and reestablishment of vegetation, and use of water and sediment retention basins.

No impacts to ground water use or quality are anticipated.

- **Indirect Impacts.** Indirect impacts to surface water are anticipated under Alternative 2 due to increasing the amount of impervious surfaces on DSCC. Loss of green space would result in a loss of those areas to act as a filter or buffer, affecting the pollutant and sediment load of the stormwater discharges. The use of temporary and permanent erosion control measures and BMPs would decrease the indirect impacts to water resources near the proposed development. Although BMPs are not 100% effective in preventing sediment run off, the installation would ensure that the construction contractor complies with established permit requirements. Even with implementation of controls, short-term negligible impacts to water resources are anticipated.

With the addition of approximately 1,500 FTE personnel at DSCC and their POVs, there would be a slight increase in oil and grit from the increased vehicle numbers.

Sediment loading in streams may increase turbidity and affect other water quality parameters such as dissolved oxygen, pH, conductivity, and heavy metal concentrations, which in turn could affect fish and wildlife.

Furthermore, the addition of vehicles would increase potential of pollutants and spills to contaminate water sources. Alternative 2 would have negligible indirect impacts to water resources.

4.12.2.3 Alternative 3-New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Implementation of Alternative 3 would have negligible direct impacts to water resources. These impacts would be similar to those discussed in Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Implementation of Alternative 3 would have similar indirect impacts to water resources as Alternative 2.

4.12.2.4 Alternative 4-New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation

- **Direct Impacts.** Implementation of Alternative 4 would have negligible direct impacts to water resources. These impacts would be similar to those discussed in Alternative 2.
- **Indirect Impacts.** Implementation of Alternative 4 would have similar indirect impacts to water resources as Alternative 2.

4.13 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS SUMMARY

4.13.1 Introduction

The cumulative impact analysis evaluates the incremental effects of implementing any of the alternatives when added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future DoD actions at DSCC and the actions of other parties in the surrounding area, where applicable. The cumulative impact analysis has been prepared at a level of detail that is reasonable and appropriate to support an informed decision by the DoD in selecting a preferred alternative. The cumulative impact discussion is presented according to each of the implementation alternatives listed.

The key components of the cumulative impact analysis include the cumulative impact analysis area, past and present actions, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

Cumulative Impact Analysis Area. The cumulative impact analysis area includes the area that has the potential to be affected by implementation of the Proposed Action at DSCC. This includes the installation and the area immediately proximate to the installation boundary and varies by resource category being considered:

- **Aesthetics.** The cumulative impact analysis area for aesthetics, including topography is defined by the installation boundary and the area proximate to installation boundary.
- **Air Quality.** The cumulative impact analysis area for air quality includes all areas within the boundaries of the installation and within the regional air quality region.

- **Biological Resources.** The cumulative impact analysis area for biological resources includes the installation and areas immediately surrounding the installation. The analysis includes fish and wildlife, vegetation resources, wetlands, and Federal threatened and endangered species as well as other species of concern.
- **Hazardous and Toxic Substances.** The cumulative impact analysis area for hazardous and toxic substances includes all areas within the installation boundaries.
- **Land Use.** The cumulative impact analysis area for land use is defined by the installation boundary and the area proximate to installation boundary.
- **Noise.** The cumulative impact analysis area for noise is defined by the installation boundary and the area proximate to installation boundary.
- **Socioeconomics.** The cumulative impact analysis area for socioeconomic environment is the ROI. The analysis includes consideration of the regional economy and demographics; DSCC's population and economic impact; Native American and other ethnic concerns; environmental justice; homeless programs, impacts to children and other special programs; and community services (i.e., police protection, fire protection, and emergency services).
- **Soils.** The cumulative impact analysis area for soils, including topography is defined by the installation boundary.
- **Transportation.** The cumulative impact analysis area for transportation is defined by the installation boundary and the area immediately proximate to installation boundary.
- **Utilities.** The cumulative impact analysis area for utilities is defined by the installation boundary and the area immediately proximate to installation boundary. The analysis includes consideration of potable water supply, wastewater collection and treatment, energy systems, communications systems, and solid waste disposal and landfills.
- **Water Resources.** The cumulative impact analysis area for water resources, including physiography and surface drainage, surface water, surface water quality, groundwater, floodplains, and storm water is defined as the installation boundary and the tributaries of Mason Run and Turkey Run.

Past and Present Actions. Past actions are defined as actions within the cumulative analysis area under consideration that occurred before November 2005 (the environmental baseline for this EA). These include past actions at DSCC and past demographic, land use, and development trends in the areas that surround the installation.

In most cases, the characteristics and results of these past and present actions are described in the Affected Environment sections under each of the resource categories covered in this EA. Past and present actions that have been identified and considered

in the analysis of cumulative impacts are listed below. These actions are grouped to indicate those that are anticipated on-post and those that are anticipated off-post.

Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions. Reasonably foreseeable future actions are mainly limited to those that have been approved and that can be identified and defined with respect to timeframe and location. Reasonably foreseeable future actions that have been identified and considered in the analysis of cumulative impacts, both on- and off-post, are listed below.

- Redevelopment of the 52-acre Woodland Meadows complex, located just west of DSCC.
- Continued expansion of housing and commercial development in the area surrounding DSCC.
- Continued operation and expansion of the Port Columbus International Airport to the north of DSCC.
- Continuation of present management actions within the surrounding civilian community and the continuation of existing civilian development trends.
- Continued development along the Interstate system in the Columbus area.

4.13.2 Potential Cumulative Impacts

4.13.2.1 Alternative 1-No Action Alternative

Under Alternative 1, No Action Alternative, it is anticipated that past and present development trends on the installation and the surrounding civilian community would continue. However, for realignment actions directed by the BRAC Commission, it should be noted that for the No Action Alternative, maintenance of current conditions is not feasible, since the BRAC actions are congressionally mandated actions.

4.13.2.2 Implementation Alternatives

- **Aesthetics.** DSCC would continue current ongoing maintenance and repair programs in accordance with their LMP and IDG. Implementation of these plans has enhanced the general appearance of the installation. Increased economic activity associated with the approximately 25% increase in personnel at DSCC would likely result in minor enhancements in the appearance of commercial development along Broad Street (State Route 16) to the south, James Road to the west, and Yearling Road on the east as commercial establishments in those areas vie for increased business.
- **Air Quality.** There would be a negligible increase in the potential for short-term adverse cumulative impacts to air quality associated with the present construction project and associated activities. Increases in fugitive dust from construction projects on- and off-post could combine with particulate matter generated through other previously approved construction projects at the installation and within the surrounding community. These emissions could accumulate with other pollutants from adjacent and regional

activities. Increased traffic emissions from the increase in vehicle and equipment use would also occur and negligibly increase regional emissions.

- **Biological Resources.** Under implementation of the Proposed Action it is anticipated that there would be long-term negligible adverse cumulative impacts to biological resources. The proposed construction sites are undeveloped; however, the sites are previously disturbed areas. BRAC and non-BRAC construction projects occurring on the installation in combination with surrounding community development projects, would result in adverse cumulative impacts to biological resources with the removal of flora and the displacement of fauna.
- **Hazardous and Toxic Substances.** Under implementation of the Proposed Action it is anticipated that there would be potential minor short-term adverse cumulative impacts from hazardous and toxic substances. Construction of the new classrooms and maintenance facilities, in combination with training activities and other previously approved construction projects at the installation, would result in increased potential for adverse impacts from hazardous and toxic substances. Additionally, fuel transport and storage associated, combined with other fuel transport and use in training activities, would result in a minor, long-term cumulative increase in potential spills on the installation.

There would be a slight increase in the quantity of hazardous waste generated, requiring recycling or disposal.

- **Land Use.** There would be a reduction in open space at and near DSCC due to current and proposed construction projects on DSCC, and potential development projects in the surrounding community.
- **Noise.** Increases in personnel due to current and Proposed Actions would increase traffic noise. While increased noise levels are long-term, these impacts would be negligible.
- **Socioeconomics.** Under implementation of the Proposed Action it is anticipated that there would be minor direct and indirect short-term beneficial cumulative economic impacts to the regional and local economy during the construction phase. Beneficial long-term cumulative impacts would be realized by the increased operations of the BRAC action in combination with non-BRAC on-post actions and construction projects. As a result of construction expenditures for materials, supplies, and services, in addition to construction labor wages, there would be an annual increase in total business volume, an annual increase in total personal income, and an increase in the number of jobs created in the construction, retail trade, service, and industrial sectors. These impacts would be realized on an annual basis during the length of the construction period, but would have negligible to minor impacts on the regional economy.

In addition, the increased operations associated with the Proposed Action results in increased military and civilian payrolls, and an increase in on-post expenditures for services and supplies. Despite the loss/gain tables showing a loss of military personnel overall, the increase in on-post employment of incoming civilians associated with the Proposed Action results in additional off-post business volume, income, and employment. This is due to an assumption that civilians living off-post purchase more goods and services than military living on post. Off-post demand for additional housing and supportive services in the surrounding communities when combined with on-installation development would result in long-term cumulative economic impacts. Other cumulative socioeconomic impacts include an increase in school enrollment, increased demand on public services, an enhanced tax base, and increased tax revenues resulting from the increase in population.

- **Soils.** Under this alternative there is the potential for cumulative adverse impacts to soils due to erosion, removal, and compaction through the implementation of construction projects under the Proposed Action. Erosion impacts would be short-term, and removal and compaction impacts would be long-term. Because construction would take place on previously disturbed or developed areas, the impacts would be negligible.
- **Transportation.** The increased population associated with the realignment of personnel at DSCC is likely to result in a minor increase in demand for COTA services in the timeframe prior to and immediately after the traditional work shifts at DSCC. The impacts on other transportation systems will be negligible.
- **Utilities.** Implementation of present and proposed construction projects, which includes updates and continued expansion of the utilities, would have a long-term cumulative beneficial impact on the installation when combined with updates to utilities for the Proposed Action projects and off-post utility improvements, especially involving energy use.
- **Water Resources.** Runoff from the Proposed Action combined with soil disturbance from current construction projects could have cumulative adverse effects on downstream water resources.

4.14 MITIGATION SUMMARY

As discussed in Sections 4.2 through 4.13 above, no significant adverse or significant beneficial impacts have been identified or are anticipated as a result of implementing any of the proposed Implementation Alternatives or the No Action Alternative. Consequently, no mitigation measures are required as part of this EA to reduce impacts to non-significant levels.

In accordance with definitions provided in 40 CFR 1508.20 (a–e) and 32 CFR Part 651.13, measures can be taken to diminish adverse impacts in the following ways:

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

In association with the Proposed Action, DSCC has identified a number of BMPs that would be implemented with the proposed construction activities, regardless of the alternative selected. These measures are designed to avoid, rectify, or reduce adverse impacts. DSCC would work with governmental agencies to comply with the respective regulations and avoid adverse impacts wherever possible.

For those adverse impacts that cannot be avoided, the BMPs have been developed to include features designed to: protect, maintain, restore, or enhance environmental conditions. These BMPs are summarized in Table 4-7.

Table 4-7 Best Management Practice Summary for Implementation of BRAC Recommendations at DSCC, Ohio.																						
Resource Category																						
	Aesthetics and Visual Resources		Air Quality		Biological Resources		Hazardous and Toxic Substances		Land Use		Noise		Socio-economics		Soils		Transportation		Utilities		Water Resources	
Best Management Practice	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I
Facilities renovations and new construction would be accomplished in accordance with the installation's LMP and IDG.	●	●																				
Silt fences															●							●
Diversion ditches															●							●
Re-seeding and re-establishment of vegetation	●	●													●							●
Use a variety of landscape plantings to enhance habitat for small animals					●	●																
Use of surface water and sediment retention basins																						●
Use of erosion and sediment control structures															●							●
Preparation of a Sediment and Erosion Plan Approved by DSCC and the State of Ohio															●	●					●	●

Table 4-7 Best Management Practice Summary for Implementation of BRAC Recommendations at DSCC, Ohio.																						
Resource Category																						
	Aesthetics and Visual Resources		Air Quality		Biological Resources		Hazardous and Toxic Substances		Land Use		Noise		Socio-economics		Soils		Transportation		Utilities		Water Resources	
Best Management Practice	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I
Secondary containment and oil/water separators would be used. As part of the Pollution Prevention program, solvent use reduction and recycling would be incorporated.							●	●														
Maintaining areas clean of pollutants							●	●														
Preventative maintenance, e.g. drip pans, changing auto fluids in designated areas							●	●														
Use of erosion controls detailed in Rainwater and Development Handbook for Ohio or requirements issued on the County Soil Erosion Control Permit.															●	●						
Retention of vegetation			●	●																		
Dust suppression			●	●																		

Table 4-7 Best Management Practice Summary for Implementation of BRAC Recommendations at DSCC, Ohio.																						
Resource Category																						
	Aesthetics and Visual Resources		Air Quality		Biological Resources		Hazardous and Toxic Substances		Land Use		Noise		Socio-economics		Soils		Transportation		Utilities		Water Resources	
Best Management Practice	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I
If necessary, acquire construction and operation permit from Ohio EPA and USEPA for construction of heating and A/C systems			●	●																		
Hazardous waste inspections for satellite accumulation areas							●	●														
Contain and control solid wastes generated from hazardous substances used in renovation and construction activities							●	●														
Utilize Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan in the event of releases to the environment of POLs, hazardous materials, or other pollutants					●	●	●	●							●	●					●	●

Table 4-7 Best Management Practice Summary for Implementation of BRAC Recommendations at DSCC, Ohio.																						
Resource Category																						
	Aesthetics and Visual Resources		Air Quality		Biological Resources		Hazardous and Toxic Substances		Land Use		Noise		Socio-economics		Soils		Transportation		Utilities		Water Resources	
Best Management Practice	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I
If asbestos containing materials are found in buildings being renovated, they would be abated in accordance with Army, Federal, and State of Ohio standards							●	●														
Barriers and “no trespassing” signs would be placed around construction areas to reduce the potential for injuries													●	●								
All required Clean Water Act Section 404(b) (1) permits would be acquired					●	●															●	●
Section 401(a) water quality certification would be acquired in conjunction with a Section 404 permit					●	●															●	●
Streamside Management Zones					●	●															●	●
Oil and grit filters					●	●															●	●
Infiltration Trenches					●	●															●	●

Table 4-7 Best Management Practice Summary for Implementation of BRAC Recommendations at DSCC, Ohio.																						
Resource Category																						
Best Management Practice	Aesthetics and Visual Resources		Air Quality		Biological Resources		Hazardous and Toxic Substances		Land Use		Noise		Socio-economics		Soils		Transportation		Utilities		Water Resources	
	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I	D	I
Incorporation of energy efficient heating and cooling systems with construction			●	●																		
D – Direct impact lessened I – Indirect impact lessened Source: Parsons, 2006																						

4.15 CONCLUSIONS, FINDINGS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As analyzed and discussed in the EA, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of each of the Implementation Alternatives and the No Action Alternative have been considered and no significant impacts (either beneficial or adverse) have been identified.

Therefore, issuance of a FNSI is warranted, and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. Table 4-8 provides a summary of the impacts identified in this analysis. Therefore, any of the alternatives considered, could be implemented. However, the No Action Alternative would not support Congressional requirements under the BRAC law (Public Laws 101-510 and 107-107); consequently, it has not been selected for implementation.

Under Alternative 2 the new facilities would be located in an area near the center of the installation. This would not allow Reserve personnel that would be using the proposed facilities (primarily) on the weekends to use the existing parking lots for Buildings 20 and 21 which are used to support existing parking requirements on a Monday through Friday basis. This would increase the additional non-organizational vehicle parking area needed, increasing the quantity of impervious surfaces planned and the anticipated cost of additional operations and maintenance costs.

Under Alternative 3 building development on the parking lot, adjacent to the existing electrical substation, would result in negligible construction cost savings when compared to Alternative 2, as site development costs would be reduced. Additionally, development on this deteriorated parking lot would reduce the quantity of new impervious surfaces added to the installation. The location near the northeastern corner of the installation would also offer a potential development area proximate to the parking lots for Buildings 20 and 21. This location would allow Reserve personnel that would be using the proposed facilities (primarily) on the weekends to use the existing parking lots for Buildings 20 and 21 which are used to support existing parking requirements on a Monday through Friday basis. This co-use of the existing parking lots would allow for a reduction in the additional non-organizational vehicle parking area proposed, reducing the quantity of impervious surfaces planned and the anticipated cost of additional operations and maintenance costs.

Alternative 4 would also allow for the co-use of the Building 20 and 21 parking lots during Reserve Drill weekends; thereby reducing initial construction costs and the amount of impervious surface being added to the installation (relative to Alternative 2). However, this alternative would not include development of the existing deteriorated parking lot (as proposed in Alternative 3), thereby providing slightly more impervious surface than Alternative 3.

Alternative 2, however, offers the greatest flexibility in implementation and the best mix of renovation and construction activities to meet mission requirements; therefore Alternative 2-New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation is recommended for implementation.

Table 4-8 Summary of Environmental Consequences at DSCC, Ohio.						
Resource Category		Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Discussion
Aesthetics and Visual Resources	Direct Impacts					There would be minor direct adverse visual impacts from construction equipment and activities. However, the impacts would be short-term and minor. Under Alternative 2 there would be minor indirect adverse impacts as the land use plan indicates this area has the highest potential for future developments.
	Indirect Impacts					
	Cumulative Impacts					Under Alternative 3 and 4 there would be minor indirect beneficial impacts as the Northeast corner would provide for co-use of facilities such as parking, administrative, and classroom facilities. The prospect of dual use would encourage compatible design and layout with the existing buildings, and would provide enhanced long-term efficiencies and reduced maintenance costs particularly with respect to the parking areas.
Air Quality	Direct Impacts					Construction and renovations activities would result in a temporary negligible increase in criteria pollutants. Newly constructed facilities would generate additional heating and cooling emissions proportional to their increase in building design and dimensions. The Proposed Action would require a temporary influx of contractor construction, repair and maintenance personnel. This would result in a temporary increase in emissions due to the influx of POVs. Increased vehicle traffic from approximately 1,500 additional personnel would result in a negligible increase in vehicle emissions.
	Indirect Impacts					
	Cumulative Impacts					
Biological Resources	Direct Impacts					Under the construction alternatives, vegetation removal would result in negligible displacement of wildlife and minor adverse impacts to old field wildlife habitat. Soils disturbed by construction activities have a potential to result in erosion and increases in total sediment loads in storm water runoff. Construction projects occurring on the installation in combination with surrounding community development projects would result in adverse cumulative impacts to biological resources with the removal of flora and the displacement of fauna.
	Indirect Impacts					
	Cumulative Impacts					

Table 4-8 Summary of Environmental Consequences at DSCC, Ohio.						
Resource Category		Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Discussion
Hazardous and Toxic Substances	Direct Impacts		●	●	●	<p>Equipment maintenance activities might be more likely to have inadvertent spills of POLs and hazardous materials. Under the Proposed Action alternatives, the increase in personnel and maintenance activities would result in an increase in the amounts of hazardous wastes generated and used with a long-term negligible impact anticipated. The potential would exist for small spills or leaks of hazardous substances that would potentially generate small quantities of contaminated media requiring disposal.</p> <p>Construction, in combination with training activities and other construction projects at the installation, would result in increased potential for adverse impacts from hazardous and toxic substances. Fuel transport and storage associated with the generator training facility, combined with other fuel transport and use in training activities, would result in a negligible, long-term cumulative increase in potential spills on the installation.</p>
	Indirect Impacts		●	●	●	
	Cumulative Impacts		●	●	●	
Land Use	Direct Impacts		●	●	●	<p>Negligible direct impacts to land use would be associated with the construction of an AFRC and RTI/CSMS warehouse and adaptive use of existing facilities.</p> <p>There would be a cumulative reduction in open space at and near DSCC due to current and proposed construction projects, and potential redevelopment and development projects in the surrounding community.</p>
	Indirect Impacts		●	●	●	
	Cumulative Impacts		●	●	●	
Noise	Direct Impacts		●	●	●	<p>Negligible long-term noise impacts would occur due to increased noise levels associated with increased vehicle traffic. Under the construction alternatives, negligible short-term noise impacts would occur due to increased noise levels associated with the proposed construction activities.</p> <p>Noise on the installation would increase slightly as a result of increased traffic as personnel enter and exit DSCC. These increased noise levels will be long-term and minor.</p> <p>Cumulative Increases in personnel due to current and Proposed Actions would increase traffic noise. The increased noise levels are long-term and minor.</p>
	Indirect Impacts		◐	◐	◐	
	Cumulative Impacts		◐	◐	◐	

Table 4-8 Summary of Environmental Consequences at DSCC, Ohio.						
Resource Category		Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Discussion
Socioeconomics	Direct Impacts		◐	◐	◐	Direct long-term beneficial economic impacts would be realized by the regional and local economy from increased operations. Some indirect adverse negligible impacts with respect to educational facilities could occur regarding staff, services, supplies and transportation. Indirect beneficial impacts on business volume, income, and employment would result in a negligible impact. Beneficial long-term cumulative impacts would be realized by the increased operations of the Proposed Action in combination with other on-post actions and construction projects.
	Indirect Impacts		●+	●+	●+	
	Cumulative Impacts		◐	◐	◐	
Soils	Direct Impacts		◑	◑	◑	Vehicles and equipment for construction would increase the potential of the site to incur a spill that could affect soil quality. Soils would be disturbed by construction activities.
	Indirect Impacts		◑	◑	◑	
	Cumulative Impacts		●	●	●	
Transportation	Direct Impacts		●	●	●	There would be negligible adverse impacts to traffic as a result of additional construction vehicles and equipment. These effects would be short-term, localized and negligible. The increased population at DSCC is likely to result in a minor increase in demand for COTA services prior to and immediately after work shifts at DSCC.
	Indirect Impacts		◑	◑	◑	
	Cumulative Impacts		◑	◑	◑	

Table 4-8 Summary of Environmental Consequences at DSCC, Ohio.						
Resource Category		Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Discussion
Utilities	Direct Impacts		●+	●+	●+	<p>Water service/collection and communication lines would be required from the primary water distribution system to the proposed facilities.</p> <p>The utility systems would require construction activities to extend the current lines. The activity would disturb the soil, and the exposed soil would potentially increase erosion that may increase sediment loads in runoff.</p> <p>Implementation of other construction projects that include updates and continued expansion of the utilities would have a long-term cumulative beneficial impact on the installation when combined with updates to utilities for the Proposed Action and off-post utility improvements.</p>
	Indirect Impacts		◐	◐	◐	
	Cumulative Impacts		◑	◑	◑	
Water Resources	Direct Impacts		◐	◐	◐	<p>There would be a slight increase in oil and grit from the increased vehicle numbers. There would be soil disturbance from the construction of buildings resulting in potential for increased soil erosion that would potentially increase sediment loads. Loss of green space would result in a loss of areas that filter runoff, affecting the pollutant and sediment load of the storm water discharges.</p> <p>Runoff from the Proposed Action projects combined with soil disturbance from current construction projects could have cumulative adverse effects on downstream water resources.</p>
	Indirect Impacts		●	●	●	
	Cumulative Impacts		●	●	●	
<p>◐ = Moderate Adverse Impact ◑ = Minor Adverse Impact ● = Negligible Adverse Impact ●+ = Negligible Beneficial Impact ◑ = Minor Beneficial Impact ◑ = Moderate Beneficial Impact</p>						
Source: Parsons, 2006						

Page Intentionally Left Blank

SECTION 5 ACRONYMS

A

ADNL	A-weighted Day-Night Level
AEP	American Electric Power
AFRC	Armed Forces Reserve Center
AR	Army Regulation
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank

B

BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BMP	Best Management Practice
BRAC	Base Closure and Realignment
BUSTR	Bureau of Underground Storage Tank

C

CAA	Clean Air Act
CDNL	C-Weighted Day-Night Level
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Carbon monoxide
COTA	Central Ohio Transit Authority

CPO	Civilian Personnel Office
CSMS	Combined Support Maintenance Shop
CWA	Clean Water Act

D

dB	Decibel
dBA	A-Weighted Noise Levels
dBC	C-Weighted Noise Levels
DESC	Defense Energy Support Center
DFAS	Defense Finance and Accounting Service
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DNL	Day-Night Average Sound Level
DoD	Department of Defense
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
DSCC	Defense Supply Center Columbus
DSSP	Deep Submergence System Program

E

EA	Environmental Assessment
EIFS	Economic Impact Forecast System
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EO	Executive Order
EPSCP	Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan
ESA	Endangered Species Act

F

FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent

FY	Fiscal Year	NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
G		NO ²	Nitrogen dioxide
GBP	General Business Practices	NOx	nitrogen oxide
H		NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
I		NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
IDG	Installation Design Guidelines	NZ	Noise Zones
J		O	
		O ₃	Ozone
K		P	
KV	Kilovolt	Pb	Lead
L		PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
LF	Linear Feet	POVs	Privately Owned Vehicles
LMP	Landscape Management Plan	PM _{2.5}	particulate matter equal to or less than 2.5 microns in size
M		PM ₁₀	particulate matter equal to or less than 10 microns in size
MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System	PN	Project Number
MILCON	Military Construction	POLS	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
mgd	million gallons per day		
MLS	Multiple Listing Service		
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area	Q	
MS4s	Small Municipal Separate Storm Water Systems	R	
		RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
N		ROI	Region of Influence
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards	RTI	Regional Training Institute
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	RTV	Rational Threshold Value

S

SF	square foot or square feet
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO ²	Sulfur dioxide
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Z**T**

TSD	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

U

US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USPFO	United States Property and Fiscal Office
UST	Underground Storage Tank

V

VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
------	----------------------------

W

WW	World War
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

X**Y**

Page Intentionally Left Blank

SECTION 6 REFERENCES

References that were used during the development of this EA include the following:

Reference	Description
BEA, 2004	United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, <i>Employment by Industry by Place of Work</i> , 2004.
BLS, 2005	United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, <i>Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment Rates</i> , 2005.
CCC, 2004	Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce, 2004.
DA, 2004	Defense Supply Center Columbus, Ohio Land Use Environmental Assessment: <i>Prepared by U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine Surface Water and Wastewater Program Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.</i>
DLA, 1996	Programmatic Environmental Assessment of the Realignment of the DLA Late BRAC Actions, May 1996
DLA, 1999 (a)	Defense Logistics Agency, United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, <i>Natural Resources Assessment for the Defense Logistics Agency Prepared by the USDA Forest Service</i> , July 1999.
DLA, 1999 (b)	Defense Logistics Agency, <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment of the DLA-DSCC Prepared by USDA Forest Service</i> , June 1999.
DLA, 2000	Defense Logistics Agency, <i>Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan Prepared by USDA Forest Service</i> , April 2000.
MACTEC, 2005	Integrated Installation Spill Contingency (ISC) Plan and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan. Defense Supply Center, Columbus, Ohio. May, 2005.
MLS, 2006	Columbus and Central Ohio Multiple Listing Service, <i>Homes For Sale</i> , November, 2006.
ODD	Ohio Department of Development, Office of Strategic Research, <i>Population Projections</i> , 2003.
ODE, 2006	Ohio Department of Education, <i>School District Profiles</i> , 2006.

Reference	Description
Ohio DEQ, 2006	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, http://www.epa.state.oh.us .
Ohio HPO, 1999	Ohio Historic Preservation Office, <i>Appendix E: Ohio State Historic Preservation Office Comments – Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Defense Logistics Agency</i> , April 19, 1999.
Parsons, 2003	<i>Summary Development Plan for DSCC</i> , Parsons, March 2003. Ohio DNR, 2006. Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Water Division web page (http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/water/).
Suter, 2002	Construction Noise: Exposure, Effects, and the Potential for Remediation; a Review and Analysis. American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal (63: 768-789). November/December 2002.
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, <i>Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS)</i> .
USACE, 2004	United States Army Corps of Engineers – Louisville District, <i>Environmental Baseline Survey Prepared by MACTEC</i> , September 2004.
USACE, 2006	United States Army Corps of Engineers, <i>Phase II Archaeological Survey of the East Lawn Triangle and Building 103 Loci Archaeological Site 33FR2304 Fort Hayes, Franklin County, Ohio</i> . Prepared by: Brockington and Associates, Inc.
USACHPPM, 2002	<i>External Environmental Compliance Assessment Report (ECAR) for DSCC</i> , Report No. 37-EF-5222-02, USACHPPM, September 2002.
USCB, 1990, 2000, 2005	United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, <i>1990 and 2000 U.S. Census; Population and Housing Characteristics; Population Estimates and Projections; Components of Population Change</i> .
USCB, 2003	United States Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, <i>Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates</i> , 2003.
USDA, NRCS, 2006	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006. "Web Soil Survey." http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/
USDA-NRCS, 2006	The National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) Web Soil Survey. http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/ . Accessed October 31, 2006.

Reference	Description
USEPA, 2006	United States Environmental Protection Agency. http://www.epa.gov/air/basic .

Page Intentionally Left Blank

SECTION 7

LIST OF PREPARERS

Personnel involved in the development of this EA include the following:

Name	Education and Experience	Primary Responsibilities
Darrel B. Sisk, Jr.	B.E.D. Environmental Design; M.S. Architectural Engineering; 17 years experience in base civil engineering, military planning and environmental planning and impact assessment.	Project Manager/Senior Project Planner; data collection and key participant in description of Proposed Action, alternatives formulation, and related environmental analyses.
Donald Beisel	B.S. Geography; M.A. Geography; 28 years of experience in community/urban planning, environmental planning, and socioeconomic studies.	Senior Project Planner; data collection and preparation of socioeconomic analysis and related text sections.
Doug Bice	A.S. Environmental Studies; B.S. Occupational Safety; M.S. Environmental/Occupational Health. 20 years experience in environmental and occupational health.	Senior Planner; data collection, analysis and key participant in preparation of EA text and supporting sections.
Amanda Bowman	B.A. Geography; M.S. Environmental Science and Policy. 5 years experience in conservation design, environmental planning, and socioeconomic analysis.	Environmental Scientist, data collection, analysis, and key participant in preparation of EA text and supporting sections.
Luke Eggering	B.S., Fish and Wildlife Management; M.S., Biology; 15 years experience in wetland management; wildlife, fisheries and endangered species management; 12 years experience preparation of NEPA/environmental documents.	Project Scientist, technical review, editing, and quality assurance of EA.

Name	Education and Experience	Primary Responsibilities
Virginia Flynn	B.S. Horticulture; M.S. Plant Ecology; 10 years experience in biological surveys, natural resource management, ecological restoration, and environmental impact assessment.	Senior Environmental Scientist; data collection, analysis and key participant in preparation of the environmental assessment text and supporting sections.
Lee Gorday	B.A., Geology; M.A. Geology; 18 years of experience in hydrogeologic systems and groundwater contamination.	Senior Hydrogeologist; data collection and preparation of groundwater, geology, and soils elements.
Richard Hall	B.S. Environmental Biology, M.S. Zoology, 24 years of experience in environmental assessment and impact studies, biological community investigations and ecosystem restoration.	Principal Environmental Scientist, technical review, editing, and quality assurance of PEA.
Randy Norris	B.S. Plant and Soil Science; Master of Urban Planning/Environmental Planning; 16 years experience in environmental impact assessment, environmental management and planning.	Senior Environmental Scientist; data collection, alternatives development, and natural resources impact analysis.
Rebecca Porath	B.S. Fisheries and Wildlife Management; M.S. Zoology; 9 years experience in plant and wildlife surveys and management, ecological restoration, and environmental impact assessment.	Environmental Scientist; data collection, analysis and key participant in preparation of EA text and supporting sections relating to biological resources.
Tom Shillito	B.S. Aerospace Engineering; M.C.E Environmental Engineering. 16 years experience in environmental science, regulatory compliance of DoD facilities.	Environmental Scientist, analysis and key participant in preparation of EA text and supporting sections.

SECTION 8 DISTRIBUTION LIST

Persons and Organizations Contacted as part of the initial coordination effort:

Mr. Sam Speck
Director
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Columbus, OH 43229

Mr. Gordon Proctor
Director
Ohio Department of Transportation
1980 W. Broad St.
Columbus, OH 43223

Mr. David Hanselmann
Chief
Division of Soil and Water Conservation
2045 Morse Road
Building B-3
Columbus, OH 43229

Mr. Terry J. Cosby
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
3900 Campus Drive
Suite A
Lima, OH 45804

Mr. Mark Barbash
Director of Development
City of Columbus
50 W. Gay Street
Columbus, OH 43215

Mr. Fred L. Dailey
Director
Ohio Department of Agriculture

8995 E. Main Street
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

Mr. Steve Gray
Director
Ohio Department of Natural Resources – Division of Wildlife
2045 Morse Road – Building G
Columbus, OH 43229-6693

Ms. Rachel Tooker
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, OH 43211-1030

SECTION 9 PERSONS CONSULTED

All information solicited and collected in preparation of this document was done so with DoD personnel.

Page Intentionally Left Blank

APPENDIX A

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

As noted in Section 1.4, public participation includes public comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment. All agencies and organizations having a potential interest in the Proposed Action are provided the opportunity to participate in the decision making process.

A sample of the public notification and request letter submitted to applicable organizations and agencies is listed below. Additionally, the contact information associated with these organizations and agencies is also provided.

Date To Be Determined

Re: Request for Information and Notification of the Preparation of an *Environmental Assessment for Base Closure and Realignment 2006 Activities at the Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH*

Parsons Project No. 745367

Dear _____,

Parsons Infrastructure and Technology, Inc. (Parsons) is currently under contract with the Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to assist in preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) associated with Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) actions. As identified by the BRAC legislation, the Proposed Action would relocate approximately 1,500 government personnel and their associated contractors to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus (DSCC). In support of this effort, DSCC has identified several new facilities that would need to be constructed, several facilities repaired, and that minor changes in current operations would be necessary to support the realigned missions.

The following table summarizes the various elements required to support the BRAC realignments. This EA will provide an analysis of the potential direct and indirect impacts of these project elements; as well as review the potential cumulative impacts of the Proposed Action.

Proposed BRAC Military Construction and Renovation Projects.

Priority	Project Number	Project Description	Proposed Project Completion Year
1	64726	Armed Forces Reserve Center	2011
2	66363	RTI/CSMS/Warehouse	2011

Source: DSCC - 2006

We are informing you of the study effort and requesting:

- any information your agency may have on file that might be pertinent to our analysis,
- areas of interest that you feel should be considered in the EA process, and
- additional persons, organizations, or agencies that we should consider contacting.

A list of the other persons and organizations that are being contacted as part of this initial coordination effort is attached to this letter.

The purpose of this EA is to identify and evaluate the environmental impacts (including physical, biological, historical, archaeological, and socioeconomic) associated with potential activities at DSCC. As part of the EA, we identify and describe the Proposed Action, alternatives to these actions, and related environmental effects as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the President's Council on Environmental Quality, and 32 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 651.

The EA reviews the potential impacts of a No Action Alternative and several potential implementation alternatives. The alternatives identified to date include:

Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative. Inclusion of the No Action Alternative is prescribed by the Council on Environmental Quality regulations and serves as a benchmark against which Federal actions can be evaluated. No Action assumes that the Army would continue its mission at DSCC as it existed in the fall of 2005, with no new organizations coming. Because the BRAC Commission's recommendations now have the force of law, continuation of the fall 2005 DSCC mission is not possible. Although the No Action Alternative is not possible to implement without further Congressional action, it serves as a baseline alternative against which other alternatives can be evaluated.

Alternative 2 - New Construction Activities at the Center of the Installation. To accommodate the additional personnel, this alternative would require the construction, operation, and maintenance of both BRAC and ongoing mission military construction projects. These projects include construction of a 169,000 square foot Armed Forces Reserve Center building (PN 64726) and a 400,000 square foot RTI/CSMS/Warehouse building (PN 66363). Additionally, renovation of Buildings 10, 11, and 17 would be necessary to accommodate the realignment.

Alternative 3 - New Construction Activities near the Northeast Corner of the Installation. The proposed BRAC action would also relocate approximately 1,500 government personnel and support operations from other military institutions to the DSCC through construction of new and renovation of existing facilities. The assignment of existing available facilities would be similar to Alternative 2, however, the proposed construction sites would be located near the northeast corner of the installation.

Alternative 4 - New Construction Activities near the Northern Boundary of the Installation. This alternative would place realigned units and their associated functions into existing and renovated available facilities as well as newly constructed facilities.

The assignment of existing, available facilities would be similar to those discussed in Alternative 2. The proposed construction sites, however, for the new facilities would be located near the northern boundary of the installation.

The approximate areas potentially impacted by the Proposed Action are illustrated on the attached map. Should you, or someone on your staff, have any questions concerning this request; please contact us for clarification or discussion. Your assistance and effort in this matter are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

PARSONS

Darrel Sisk, Jr.

Project Manager

Enclosure

Persons and Organizations to be contacted as part of the public participation effort:

Mr. Sam Speck
Director
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
2045 Morse Road
Columbus, OH 43229

Mr. Mark Barbash
Director of Development
City of Columbus
50 W. Gay Street
Columbus, OH 43215

Mr. Gordon Proctor
Director
Ohio Department of Transportation
1980 W. Broad St.
Columbus, OH 43223

Mr. Fred L. Dailey
Director
Ohio Department of Agriculture
8995 E. Main Street
Reynoldsburg, OH 43068

Mr. David Hanselmann
Chief
Division of Soil and Water Conservation
2045 Morse Road
Building B-3
Columbus, OH 43229

Mr. Steve Gray
Director
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
– Division of Wildlife
2045 Morse Road – Building G
Columbus, OH 43229-6693

Mr. Terry J. Cosby
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation
Service
3900 Campus Drive
Suite A
Lima, OH 45804

Ms. Rachel Tooker
State Historic Preservation Officer
Ohio Historic Preservation Office
567 East Hudson Street
Columbus, OH 43211-1030

APPENDIX E: OHIO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE COMMENTS

Ohio Historic Preservation Office

567 East Hudson Street,
Columbus, Ohio 43211-1030
614/297-2470 Fax: 614/297-2496

Visit us at www.ohiohistory.org/resource/histpres/



OHIO
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
SINCE 1885

April 19, 1999

Jan B. Reitman
Defense Logistics Agency, Headquarters
8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 2533
Ft. Belvoir, Virginia 22060-6221

Dear Mr. Reitman:

This is in response to the receipt on March 10, 1999 of the report "A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Defense Logistics Agency, Defense Supply Center-Columbus, Whitehall Township, Franklin County, Ohio" by Jennifer Eberlien and Robert C. Whetsell. Our comments are submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800).

Although most of the project area has been subject to previous ground disturbance, subsurface testing of a small area resulted in the identification of two archaeological sites. These sites contained a small amount of lithic debitage and 20th century historic artifacts. The numerous buildings at the military supply facility were also evaluated. Based on the information presented in the report it is our opinion that the sites and buildings at the Defense Supply Center do not meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. It is our opinion that the project will have no effect on any properties listed or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further investigation of the facility is recommended.

Although the report contained sufficient information to concur with the author's recommendations we request that the Ohio Archaeological Inventory forms be revised. The numbers, FRA-6342-20 and FRA-6343-20, are Ohio Historic Inventory numbers not Ohio Archaeological Inventory designations. Dr. Joni Manson, the Ohio Archaeological Inventory manager, has assigned the numbers 33-FR-1533 and 33-FR-1534 to be used for these sites. Enclosed are two blank forms. Both sites should be recorded on acid free paper (FRA-6343-20 is a photocopy). The UTM coordinates and the curation location must be completed.

Mr. Reitman
April 19, 1999
page 2

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Julie Quinlan at (614) 298-2043 or through e-mail, jquinlan@freenet.columbus.oh.us. Her hours are from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Mark J. Epstein, Department Head
Resource Protection and Review

enclosures: Ohio Archaeological Inventory forms

Page Intentionally Left Blank

APPENDIX B

EIFS REPORT

The Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) model, developed by the USACE, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), was used to assess the impacts of each alternative on the economy. The EIFS model was used to project both the short-term temporary regional economic impacts of project construction, and long-term economic impacts of the increase in DSCC operations. The EIFS model provides a systematic method for evaluating the regional socioeconomic effects of government actions, particularly military actions.

The EIFS model also includes a Rational Threshold Value (RTV) profile that is used in conjunction with the forecast models to assess the degree of the impacts of an activity for a specific geographic area. For each variable (business volume, employment, income, and population), the current time-series data available from the United States Department of Congress Bureau of Economic Analysis are calculated along with the annual change, deviation from the average annual change, and the percent deviation for each of these variables, which then defines a threshold for significant annual regional economic impacts for a variable. Within the EIFS model the RTV is calculated for each of these variables when assessing the regional economic impacts of a specific project. If the RTV for a particular variable associated with the impacts of a specific project exceeds the maximum annual historic deviation for that variable, then the economic impacts are considered to be significant. If the RTV for a variable is less than the maximum annual historic deviation for that variable, then the regional economic impacts are not considered significant.

EIFS REPORT

PROJECT NAME

DSCC, Operations: Alternative 2, Alternative 3, and Alternative 4

STUDY AREA

39041 Delaware, OH
 39045 Fairfield, OH
 39049 Franklin, OH
 39089 Licking, OH
 39097 Madison, OH
 39117 Morrow, OH
 39129 Pickaway, OH
 39159 Union, OH

FORECAST INPUT

Change In Local Expenditures	\$0
Change In Civilian Employment	1279
Average Income of Affected Civilian	\$80,000
Percent Expected to Relocate	100
Change In Military Employment	42
Average Income of Affected Military	\$80,000
Percent of Military Living On-post	0

FORECAST OUTPUT

Employment Multiplier	4.81
Income Multiplier	4.81
Sales Volume – Direct	\$83,908,320
Sales Volume – Induced	\$319,690,700
Sales Volume – Total	\$403,599,000 0.41%
Income – Direct	\$105,680,000
Income - Induced)	\$55,064,680
Income - Total(place of work)	\$160,744,700 0.39%
Employment – Direct	1647
Employment – Induced	1243
Employment – Total	2890 0.28%

Local Population	3289
Local Off-base Population	3289 0.21%

RTV SUMMARY

	Sales Volume	Income	Employment	Population
Positive RTV	10.25 %	9.45 %	2.37 %	1.02 %
Negative RTV	-6.48 %	-4.99 %	-3.36 %	-0.64 %

PROJECT NAME

DSCC, Construction: Alternative 2, Alternative 3, and Alternative 4

STUDY AREA

39041 Delaware, OH
 39045 Fairfield, OH
 39049 Franklin, OH
 39089 Licking, OH
 39097 Madison, OH
 39117 Morrow, OH
 39129 Pickaway, OH
 39159 Union, OH

FORECAST INPUT

Change In Local Expenditures	\$28,200,000
Change In Civilian Employment	360
Average Income of Affected Civilian	\$38,500
Percent Expected to Relocate	0
Change In Military Employment	0
Average Income of Affected Military	\$0
Percent of Military Living On-post	0

FORECAST OUTPUT

Employment Multiplier	4.81
Income Multiplier	4.81
Sales Volume - Direct	\$39,343,440
Sales Volume - Induced	\$149,898,500
Sales Volume - Total	\$189,242,000 0.19%
Income - Direct	\$18,717,270
Income - Induced)	\$25,819,060
Income - Total(place of work)	\$44,536,330 0.11%
Employment - Direct	513
Employment - Induced	583
Employment - Total	1096 0.11%
Local Population	0
Local Off-base Population	0 0%

RTV SUMMARY

	Sales Volume	Income	Employment	Population
Positive RTV	10.25 %	9.45 %	2.37 %	1.02 %
Negative RTV	-6.48 %	-4.99 %	-3.36 %	-0.64 %

Page Intentionally Left Blank