
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR BRAC 05 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CLOSURE, DISPOSAL, AND REUSE OF THE DONALD A. ROUSH UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE CENTER CLINTON, OKLAHOMA

On September 8, 2005, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission) recommended closure of the Roush United States Army Reserve Center (USARC) and realignment of essential missions to other installations. The deactivated USARC property is excess to Army need and will be disposed of according to applicable laws and regulations.

Pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508) for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and 32 CFR 651 (Environmental Analysis of Army Actions), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the United States Army Reserve, 63D Regional Support Command (63D RSC) of the potential environmental and socioeconomic effects associated with the closure, disposal, and reuse of the Roush USARC.

This EA analyzes the environmental impacts of the proposed action of closure, disposal, and reuse of the Donald A. Roush United States (U.S.) Army Reserve Center, Clinton, Oklahoma.

PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action is the disposal of surplus property made available by the realignment of the Roush USARC. Redevelopment and reuse of the surplus Roush USARC property (the Property) would occur as a secondary action under disposal.

Under BRAC law, the Army was required to close the Roush USARC not later than September 15, 2011. The Roush USARC was closed in May 2006 and the Army will dispose of the Property. As a part of the disposal process, the Army screened the Property for reuse with the Department of Defense and other federal agencies. No federal agency expressed an interest in reusing this property for another purpose.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Alternative 1 - No Action Alternative

The Army secured the Roush USARC after the military mission ended in September 2004 to ensure public safety and the security of remaining government property and allow completion of any required environmental remediation actions. Since the Roush USARC has been vacated for more than 7 years, the No Action Alternative consists of Army caretaker status rather than use of the Property for training by the Army Reserve. From the time of operational closure until

conveyance of the Property, the Army has provided and will continue to provide minimum sufficient maintenance to preserve and protect the site for reuse in an economical manner that facilitates redevelopment. Current caretaker activities include quarterly building checks and maintenance, and lawn mowing as needed. If the Roush USARC is not transferred, the Army will continue to provide maintenance levels at the minimum level for surplus government property as specified in 41 CFR 101-47.402, 41 CFR 101-47-4913, and Army Regulation 420-1 (Army Facilities Management). The inclusion of the No Action Alternative is prescribed by the CEQ regulations implementing NEPA and serves as a benchmark against which the environmental impacts of the action alternatives may be evaluated. The No Action Alternative allows for comparison of impacts between the current caretaker status, and the proposed reuse. Therefore, the No Action Alternative is evaluated in the EA.

Alternative 2 - Preferred Alternative: Traditional Army Disposal and Reuse of the Roush USARC by the City of Clinton

For the Preferred Alternative, the Army would transfer the Roush USARC in “as-is condition” via negotiated sale to the City of Clinton. The facility would provide a location for a range of community services potentially including adult conversational English classes; adult conversational Spanish classes; expanded adult information technology opportunities for senior citizens; a community planning center; centralized shipping and receiving; and family resource center. Renovation is planned for the reuse of the facility and would be undertaken by the City of Clinton. The Administrative and Training Building would be renovated to meet the requirements associated with the reuse of the Property (i.e. offices, storage, adult education classrooms). The Operational Maintenance Shop (OMS) would be renovated to be used as a staging area for equipment and materials. Generalized property reuse intensities were not examined in this EA due to the small size of the USARC property and because there was a final reuse plan on which to base the NEPA analysis.

FACTORS CONSIDERED IN DETERMINING THAT NO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT IS REQUIRED

The EA, which is incorporated by reference into this Finding of No Significant Impact, examined potential effects of the Preferred Alternative (Traditional Army Disposal and Reuse of the Roush USARC by the City of Clinton) and No Action Alternative on 12 resource areas and areas of environmental and socioeconomic concern: aesthetics and visual resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazardous materials and toxic substances, land use, noise, socioeconomics (including environmental justice and protection of children), transportation, utilities, and water resources.

The EA performed an analysis of 12 resource categories and areas of environmental and socioeconomic concern including a detailed analysis of three resource categories for each alternative: hazardous and toxic substances (lead-based paint), land use (installation land and current and future development in the region of influence), and socioeconomics (economic development, environmental justice, protection of children, and public services). The analyses in the EA concluded there would be no significant adverse or significant beneficial environmental impacts resulting from the Proposed Action or No Action Alternative. Therefore, issuance of a

Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) is warranted and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is not required.

The No Action Alternative would not support Congressional requirements under the BRAC law (Public Law 101-510); consequently, it has not been selected for implementation. Alternative 2 is the preferred alternative of the Army.

CONCLUSION

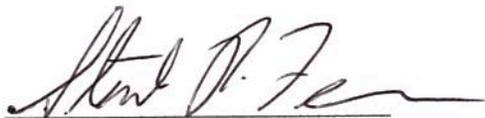
Based on the Environmental Assessment, it has been determined that implementation of either of the alternatives will have no significant direct, indirect, or cumulative impacts on the quality of the natural or human environment. Because no significant environmental impacts will result from implementation of the proposed action, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required and will not be prepared.

During the 30-day public comment period, the 63rd RSC received no comments on the Final EA and Draft FNSI. No changes in the analysis in the EA were necessary and the conclusion that there will be no significant adverse impacts or significant beneficial impacts resulting from implementing the proposed action remains unchanged.

PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

The EA and draft FNSI have undergone an appropriate 30-day public comment period (September 6, 2012 through October 9, 2012) in accordance with requirements specified in 32 CFR Part 651.

The 30-day public review period was initiated by placing a Notice of Availability of the final EA and a draft FNSI in the *Clinton Daily News* and the *Oklahoman*. The EA and draft FNSI were available at the Clinton Public Library (721 Frisco, Clinton, Oklahoma 73601), and on the Army's BRAC website at http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/brac/public_reviews.html.



FOR THE COMMANDER

Stewart R. Fearon
COL, EN
Regional Engineer