Final

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ESTABLISHMENT OF
ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER AT THE
GRAND PRAIRIE U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER, TEXAS
BRAC 2005

Prepared for:

90th Regional Readiness Command

Prepared by:

U.S Army Corps of Engineers
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May 2007

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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ESTABLISHMENT OF
ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER AT THE
GRAND PRAIRIE U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER, TEXAS
BRAC 2005

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission, in response to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended, recommended the establishment of the Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) at the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, Texas. Establishment of the AFRC will involve realigning units from the Herzog U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) in Dallas, Texas as well as the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion (CA BN) from the Grimes USARC in Abilene, Texas to the new AFRC at Grand Prairie.

Pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 1500-1508) implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S. Code Section 4321 et seq., as amended, and Army Regulations 200-2 (*Environmental Effects of Army Actions*), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI), which addresses the proposed construction and operation of the AFRC at Grand Prairie.

Proposed Action

The proposed action is to construct and operate a new 1000-member AFRC at the Grand Prairie complex to accommodate the units realigned from the Herzog and Grimes USARCs. A new 173,657 square foot (SF) building, 38,065 SF Vehicle maintenance shop, parking areas, and an Organization Storage Unit, will need to be constructed. The new facility will provide administrative, assembly, educational, storage, storage vault, weapons simulators and physical fitness training facilities to accommodate five Reserve units. The new AFRC is proposed to be constructed on eight different parcels on the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex.

Alternatives Considered

No other action alternatives were considered during the preparation of this EA. The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex contains only 77 acres, nearly all of which is currently developed. The proposed location is the only remaining area at which the AFRC could be constructed. Other schedules and leasing of off-post facilities were considered but eliminated from detailed analyses.

The No Action Alternative has also been carried forward throughout the EA to serve as a baseline for comparison to the other alternatives. No other alternatives, including scheduling, off-post leasing, and renovations of other buildings on-post, were considered viable.

Factors Considered In Determining That No Environmental Impact Statement is Required

Implementation of the Proposed Action at the preferred location would result in minor, permanent effects to vegetation, wildlife, soils aesthetics, and land use. The Proposed Action would cause the permanent conversion of up to 9 acres of disturbed and maintained grassland to hard surfaces and buildings and remove this land from further biological productivity and

other uses. Because the proposed location has been disturbed by past development, and, thus, provides limited wildlife habitat, the loss of 9 acres would be insignificant.

Temporary increases of vehicle traffic would be expected during the construction period. Traffic congestion along Jefferson Street and Camden Avenue, the main arteries into the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, would be permanently increased, especially during peak exit hours. The amount of traffic increase expected to occur on a daily basis represents less than 1 percent of the current traffic volume on local arteries, but would double the on-installation traffic. Therefore, the operation of the AFRC would result in slight long-term increases in traffic.

In addition, temporary and insignificant adverse effects to air quality, noise, soil erosion/sedimentation, and utilities would occur during the construction period. No violations of the region's air standards or the installation's stormwater permit would be expected. Emissions expected to be generated during construction are well below the de minimus thresholds for ozone and other pollutants that affect ozone. Best management practices would be implemented to ensure stormwater during and after construction is controlled and downstream sedimentation is either eliminated or is negligible.

No impacts would occur to Federal or state protected species, prime farmland soils cultural resources, water quality or supply, or hazardous waste facilities.

Slight benefits to local and regional employment and personal income would be expected during the construction period; however, since the majority of the realigned units would come from less than 15 miles away, long-term insignificant adverse impacts to the region's economy would occur.

The cumulative effects of the Proposed Action and other planned or reasonably foreseeable projects on the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex would also be considered insignificant. Current plans include additional construction adjacent to the proposed AFRC, renovations to existing buildings and the possible acquisition and development of an adjacent 17-acre parcel. Construction on the complex would occur within previously disturbed areas. However, development of the adjacent parcel would impact native grasslands and riparian habitat. These projects would also further exacerbate the traffic congestion. Local expenditures required by the AFRC and other construction projects would result in moderate beneficial impacts to the Region of Influence within the next 5 years. The Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex would easily accommodate the additional employment, sales volumes, income and taxes generated by these activities.

Conclusions

Based on information gathered and presented in the EA, it has been determined that the Proposed Action would have no significant direct, indirect or cumulative adverse impacts on the quality of the natural and human environment. Consequently, an Environmental Impact Statement is not required and will not be prepared.

Public Comment

Interested parties were invited to review and comment on the EA and draft FNSI for a period of 30 days beginning on 23 March 2007. A Notice of Availability was published in the *Dallas Morning News.* Copies of the EA were made available for review at the following public libraries and on the internet at http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/brac/env_ea_review.htm.

Grand Prairie Main Library
901 Conover Drive
Grand Prairie, Texas 75051

Betty Warmack Branch Library
760 Bardin Road
Grand Prairie, Texas 75052

No letters were received from the public or resources agencies during this 30-day comment and review period.

James R. Sholar
Major General, US Army Reserve
Commanding

22 May 2007
Date

FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ESTABLISHMENT OF
ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER AT THE
GRAND PRAIRIE U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER, TEXAS
BRAC 2005

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Commanding

LEAD AGENCY: Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION: Environmental Assessment Establishment of Armed Forces Reserve Center at the Grand Prairie U.S. Army Reserve Center, Texas BRAC 2005

AFFECTED JURISDICTION: Dallas County, Texas

PREPARED BY: Peter F. Taylor, Jr., Colonel, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, Commanding

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM: Gulf South Research Corporation

APPROVED BY: James R. Sholar, Major General, US Army Reserve, Commanding

ABSTRACT: This Environmental Assessment (EA) addresses the potential effects of the proposed construction and operation of the Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) at Grand Prairie, Texas, as proposed by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission's recommendation. The Proposed Action would result in a net increase of up to 300 military and civilian personnel at the existing Grand Prairie Reserve Complex. To accommodate the proposed AFRC, a new 173,657-square foot building is proposed to be constructed. In addition, parking, vehicle and equipment maintenance, stormwater retention ponds and storage facilities would also be constructed. The construction would permanently convert approximately 9 acres of maintained/disturbed grassland to hard surfaces. No long term or significant impacts to prime or unique farmland soils, protected species, cultural resources, water quality, or socioeconomic resources would occur as a result of the Proposed Action. Temporary or insignificant impacts to air quality, noise, and traffic patterns would occur during construction activities. No other alternatives or alternate sites were evaluated during the preparation of the EA.

REVIEW PERIOD: The EA and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) were released to the public for review and comment 30-day perod beginning 23 March 2007. The Notice of Availability was published in the *Dallas Morning News*. The EA and draft FNSI were also available for review at the Grand Prairie Main Library, 901 Conover Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas 75051 and the Betty Warmack Branch Library, 760 Bardin Road, Grand Prairie, Texas 75052, and on the internet at http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/brac/env_ea_review.htm. No letters from the public or resource agencies were received during this period.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
ESTABLISHMENT OF
ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER AT THE
GRAND PRAIRIE U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER, TEXAS
BRAC 2005

Introduction: In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the United States (U.S.) Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District has prepared this Environmental Assessment (EA) for the establishment of an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) at the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, Dallas County, Texas. This EA discusses the potential environmental effects of the proposed construction and operation of the AFRC on the human and natural environment at and surrounding the Grand Prairie Complex.

Background/Setting: The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex is located approximately 10 miles west-southwest of downtown Dallas, Texas. The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex encompasses 77 acres, which were transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve from the U.S. Navy after the Dallas Naval Air Station was closed in the 1990s. The installation has been used for military purposes since 1929. Consequently, the entire 77 acres has been completely disturbed or developed at some time. The complex provides classroom training facilities and administrative offices for the U.S. Army Reserve Center. The complex also has several tenant organizations including the Army-Air Force Exchange Services and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Proposed Action: The establishment of the AFRC at Grand Prairie is required by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990, as amended, and the recommendations made by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission. Establishment of the AFRC will involve realigning units from the Herzog U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) in Dallas, Texas and the Grimes USARC in Abilene, Texas. The existing facilities at the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex are fully occupied. Thus, a new facility is required to accommodate the AFRC.

The new AFRC would require approximately 216,000 square feet, including maintenance and storage facilities, parking lots and stormwater retention ponds. The entire facility would require approximately 9 acres and be constructed on eight different separate parcels within the cantonment area of Grand Prairie. No additional expansion to or demands on training areas or airspace would be required for the Proposed Action. No additional weapons systems would be associated with the establishment or operation of the AFRC.

Alternatives: No other alternatives relative to different sites, scheduling, using other existing facilities, or leasing space off-post are viable and, thus, were not addressed in the EA. Use of off-post leased space to meet the AFRC's requirements would involve several major drawbacks. Anti-terrorism/force protection policies specify certain facilities characteristics, such as physical security features. Use of leased space in the private sector would hinder these protection policies and would adversely affect command and control functions, result in higher operational costs, and impair efficient use of resources. No other facilities are available on the installation that could accommodate the requirements of the AFRC.

Environmental Consequences: Construction of the AFRC facility at the proposed location would permanently convert approximately 9 acres of maintained and disturbed grassland to impervious surfaces. Construction would cause temporary and insignificant increases of noise,

air emissions, traffic, and soil erosion/sedimentation. Ambient conditions would return upon completion of the construction activities, with the exception of traffic. Traffic will increase by up to 175 vehicles per day, nearly doubling the current traffic rate. Socioeconomic resources would incur beneficial, but insignificant, long-term impacts by the net increase of military and civilian personnel employed at the post and the concomitant increases in income and taxes. No impacts would occur to cultural resources, protected species, prime farmland soils, or water quality or supply. Insignificant impacts to wildlife habitat and populations, aesthetic and visual resources, and utilities would occur as a result of the establishment of the AFRC at the proposed site.

Environmental Protection Measures: All temporarily disturbed sites would be re-seeded as soon as practicable after completion of the construction activities to control erosion and sedimentation. For those areas that will not be landscaped or routinely maintained, native vegetation seeds should be used for re-seeding activities, in accordance with Section 7(c)(1) of the Endangered Species Act. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Notice of Intent will need to be prepared and submitted prior to construction. The SWPPP will identify best management practices (BMP) to be implemented for erosion and sedimentation control during construction. If straw bales are used, weed seed-free straw should be used to avoid introduction or expansion of invasive or noxious weeds.

Wetting solutions, including water, should be applied to disturbed soils within the construction site to control fugitive dust. All construction equipment and material should be properly maintained and stored to reduce air emissions and avoid potential spills of hazardous materials.

If the breeding/nesting season for migratory birds can not be avoided during the initial grubbing and clearing of the site, breeding bird pairs and nests would need to be identified and avoided, in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Conclusion: The data presented in the EA documents that the best available site for the proposed construction and operation of the AFRC is at the proposed location and that development of this site would result in insignificant adverse impacts to the area's human and natural environment.

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SECTION 1.0
PURPOSE, NEED, AND SCOPE

1.0 PURPOSE, NEED, AND SCOPE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

On September 8, 2005, the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission recommended that certain realignment actions occur at the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, Texas. These recommendations were approved by the President on September 23, 2005, and forwarded to Congress. The Congress did not alter any of the BRAC Commission's recommendations, and on November 9, 2005, the recommendations became law. 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.

The BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the Herzog United States (U.S.) Army Reserve Center (USARC) in Dallas, Texas and relocation to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) at Grand Prairie, west-southwest of Dallas. The BRAC Commission also recommended the realignment of the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion (CA BN) from Grimes USARC, Abilene, Texas to the new Grand Prairie AFRC. To enable implementation of this recommendation, the Army proposes to provide necessary facilities to support the changes in force structure. This environmental assessment (EA) analyzes and documents environmental effects associated with the Army's Proposed Action at Grand Prairie. Details on the Proposed Action are presented later in Section 2.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to implement the BRAC Commission's recommendation pertaining to the realignment of the Herzog USARC and the 490th CA BN to the new AFRC at Grand Prairie. 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 U.S. and its territories, support National policies and objectives, and defeat nations responsible for aggression that endangers the peace and security of the U.S. To carry out these tasks, the Army must adapt to changes in world conditions and must improve its capabilities to respond to a variety of circumstances across the full spectrum of military operations. The following discusses four major initiatives that contribute to the Army's need for the Proposed Action.

1.2.1 Base Realignment and Closure

In previous rounds of BRAC, the explicit goal was to save money and downsize the military to reap a "peace dividend." In the 2005 BRAC round, the Department of Defense (DoD) sought to reorganize its installation infrastructure to support its forces in the most efficient manner, and increase operational readiness. Thus, BRAC represents more than cost savings. It supports advancing the goals of transformation, improving military capabilities, and enhancing military value. The Army needs to carry out the BRAC recommendations at Grand Prairie to achieve the objectives for which Congress established the BRAC process.

1.2.2 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 the Army's ability to fight and win the Nation's wars and in providing options to shape the global

environment to the benefit of the U.S. and its allies. Transformation responds to the Army's need to become more strategically responsive and dominant at every point on the spectrum of operations. This EA evaluates a Proposed Action that complies with the transformation process, which is designed to provide the U.S. with combat forces that are more responsive, deployable, agile, versatile, lethal, survivable, and sustainable.

1.2.3 Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy (IGPBS)

At the request of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, combatant commanders submitted a series of recommendations for overseas basing plans for their respective areas of responsibility. The recommendations were part of an interagency assessment of the DoD's long-term overseas force projection and basing needs. The assessment resulted in a series of recommendations known as the IGPBS, which outlines the size, character, and location of long-term overseas forces. On the basis of the IGPBS results, the Secretary of Defense announced that some forces currently based overseas would return to the U.S. The 2005 BRAC recommendations take into account, and adopt some of the basing recommendations of the IGPBS.

1.2.4 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 Army 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, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) *Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act*, (40 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's environmental implementing regulations, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions* (32 CFR Part 651). 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 the construction and operation of the AFRC at Grand Prairie, Texas to accommodate the proposed realignments from Dallas and Abilene, Texas. Grand Prairie is located in Dallas County, 10 miles west-southwest of Dallas and encompasses approximately 77 acres, including cantonment areas and recreational areas (Figure 1-1). Although the Herzog USARC will be closed and the 490th CA BN will be realigned from Grimes USARC to Grand Prairie, those actions and the impacts at Herzog and Grimes USARCs are not addressed herein. 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 relevant beneficial and adverse effects associated with the action.

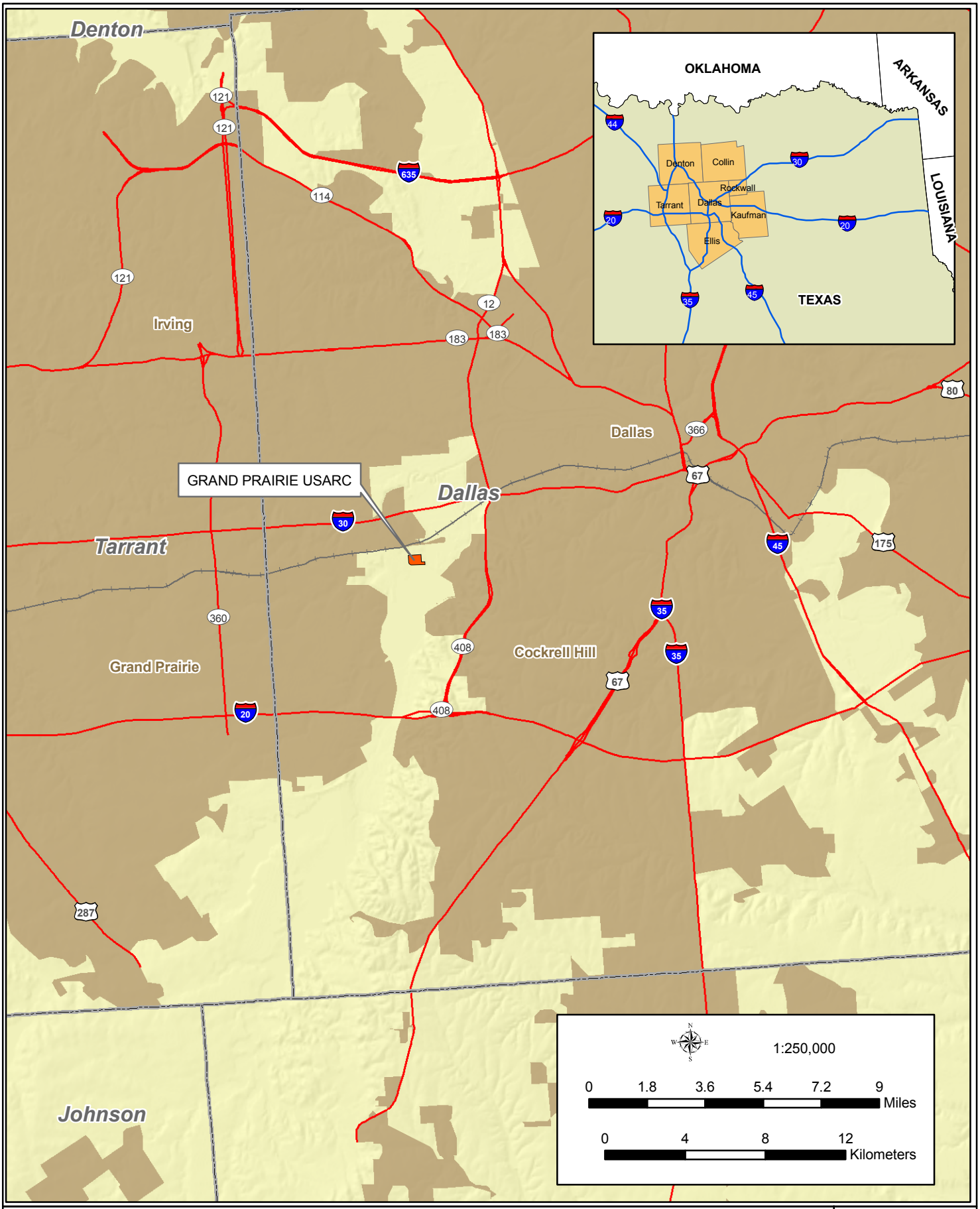

Figure 1-1: Grand Prairie USARC Vicinity Map

GSRC

July 2006

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 Army 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, and members of the public having a potential interest in the Proposed Action, including minority, low-income, disadvantaged, and Native American 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 32 CFR Part 651. The EA has been 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 Army will consider any comments submitted by individuals, agencies, or organizations on the Proposed Action, the EA, or draft FNSI. As appropriate, the Army 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 Army 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 significant 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 the 90th Regional Readiness Command's (RRC) Environmental Manager, by calling Mr. James Wheeler II at (501) 771-7992.

1.5 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

A decision on whether 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, Grand Prairie USARC and the 90th RRC are guided by relevant statutes (and their implementing regulations) and Executive Orders (EO) that establish standards and provide guidance on environmental and natural resources management and planning. Construction and operation of the AFRC at the Grand Prairie USARC requires compliance with the Federal regulations and EOs presented below in Table 1-1. The current compliance status is also presented.

Table 1-1. Summary of Relevant Regulations Including Potential Permits or Licensing Requirements

Issue	Action Requiring Permit, Approval, or Review	Agency	Permit, License, Compliance, or Review/Status	Status of Compliance with Relevant Laws and Regulations
FEDERAL				
Sound/ Noise	Noise Control Act of 1972 (42 USC 4901 et seq.), as amended by Quiet Communities of 1978 (P.L. 95-609)	United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Compliance with surface carrier noise emissions	Full compliance will be achieved upon implementation of construction activities.
Air	Clean Air Act and amendments of 1990 (42 USC 7401-7671q) 40 CFR 50, 52, 93.153(b)	EPA	Compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and emission limits and/or reduction measures	Full compliance; emissions will be below *de minimus* thresholds.
Water	Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 USC 1342) 40 CFR 122	USEPA	Section 402(b) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges for Construction Activities-Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	SWPPP and Notice of Intent will be prepared prior to construction. Full compliance will be achieved prior to implementation of construction activities
	Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management), as amended by Executive Order 12608	Water Resources Council, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), CEQ	Compliance	Full compliance.
	Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands), as amended by Executive Order 12608	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Compliance	Full compliance
	Clean Water Act of 1977 (33 USC 1341 et seq.)	USACE and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)	Section 401/404 Permit	Wetlands will be avoided; no permit required.
	Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 USC 1456[c]) Section 307	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Compliance	Seagoville is not within the coastal zone.
Soils	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC 6901-6992k), as amended by Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (P.L. 98-616; 98 Stat. 3221)	EPA	Proper management, and in some cases, permit for remediation	Full compliance will be achieved prior to implementation of construction activities

Table 1-1, continued

Issue	Action Requiring Permit, Approval, or Review	Agency	Permit, License, Compliance, or Review/Status	Status of Compliance with Relevant Laws and Regulations
Soils, cont'd	Comprehensive, Environmental Response, Compensation, Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601-9675), as amended by Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know-Act of 1986 (42 USC 11001 et seq.) Release or threatened release of a hazardous substance	EPA	Development of emergency response plans, notification, and cleanup	Full compliance.
	Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 (7 USC 4201 et seq.) 7 CFR 657-658 Prime and unique farmlands	Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)	NRCS determination via Form AD-1006	Full compliance since no prime farmland soils occur at any of the proposed sites.
Natural Resources	Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1544)	USFWS	Compliance by lead agency and/or consultation to assess impacts and, if necessary, develop mitigation measures	Full compliance since no protected species would be impacted.
	Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918	USFWS	Compliance by lead agency and/or consultation to assess impacts and, if necessary, develop mitigation measures	Full compliance will be achieved upon implementation of construction activities. Bird surveys will be required if initial grubbing and clearing can not avoid nesting season.
	Bald and Golden Eagle Act of 1940, as amended	USFWS	Compliance by lead agency and/or consultation to assess impacts and, if necessary, obtain permit	No effects to bald or golden eagles; full compliance.
Health and Safety	Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	Compliance with guidelines including Material Safety Data Sheets	Full compliance will be achieved upon implementation of construction activities.
Cultural/ Archaeo-logical	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation through State Historic Preservation Officer	Section 106 Consultation	Full compliance will be achieved upon implementation of construction activities.
	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	Affected land-managing agency	Permits to survey and excavate/ remove archaeological resources on Federal lands; Native American tribes with interests in resources must be consulted prior to issue of permits	Full compliance.

Table 1-1, continued

Issue	Action Requiring Permit, Approval, or Review	Agency	Permit, License, Compliance, or Review/Status	Status of Compliance with Relevant Laws and Regulations
Cultural/ Archaeo-logical, cont'd	EO 13175 (*Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*)	Bureau of Indian Affairs	Coordinate directly with Tribes claiming cultural affinity to project areas	Full compliance
Social/ Economic	Executive Order 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations) of 1994	EPA	Compliance	Full compliance since no minority or low income populations would be affected.
	EO 13045 (*Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*)	EPA	Compliance	Full compliance since no children would be exposed to the construction activities.
	EO 13101 (*Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition*)	EPA	Compliance	Full compliance
	EO 13123 (*Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management*)	EPA	Compliance	Full compliance
	EO 13148 (*Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management*)	EPA	Compliance	Full compliance

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.

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SECTION 2.0
PROPOSED ACTION

2.0 PROPOSED ACTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The BRAC Commission approved the following DoD recommendation concerning Grand Prairie:

> "Close the Herzog United States Army Reserve Center Dallas, TX and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the existing Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, Grand Prairie, TX. Realign the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion from the Grimes United States Army Reserve Center and relocate the unit into the new AFRC."

Therefore, the Proposed Action (i.e., Preferred Alternative) for Grand Prairie is to construct and operate a new AFRC to accommodate the closure and realignment of the Herzog USARC and the realignment of the 490th CA BN from the Grimes USARC.

2.2 PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION

To comply with the BRAC Commission's recommendations and Congress' mandate, a new 1,000-member AFRC would be required to be constructed at Grand Prairie. The new AFRC would include administrative, assembly, educational, storage, storage vault, weapons simulators and physical fitness training facilities to accommodate five Reserve units. Over 216,000 square feet (SF) of space is required to accommodate the new AFRC operations (Table 2-1). A 2-story building comprising 173,657 SF is currently envisioned as the main AFRC facility; the AFRC would also have associated parking areas, sidewalks and landscaping. A 38,065 SF vehicle and equipment maintenance facility and other support facilities would also be constructed. All other appurtenant infrastructure (e.g., plumbing; electrical systems; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning [HVAC] systems; and Anti-terrorism/Force Protection [AT/FP] systems) would also be provided. These inactivation and realignment actions, beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2007, support the Army modular force and transformation.

Table 2-1. Proposed Construction Projects

Project No.	Facility	Square Feet
64505	Armed Forces Reserve Center	173,657
64505	Field Maintenance Shop	38,065
64505	Organizational Unit Storage	4,863
	Total	**216,585**

The total area expected to be disturbed is approximately 9 acres within eight different parcels on the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex. The new AFRC would require about 1 acre, the privately owned vehicle (POV) parking lots would require 3 acres, and the Field Maintenance Shop (FMS), Military Equipment Parking (MEP), storage units, and stormwater retention ponds would require a combined area of about 5 acres (Figure 2-1).

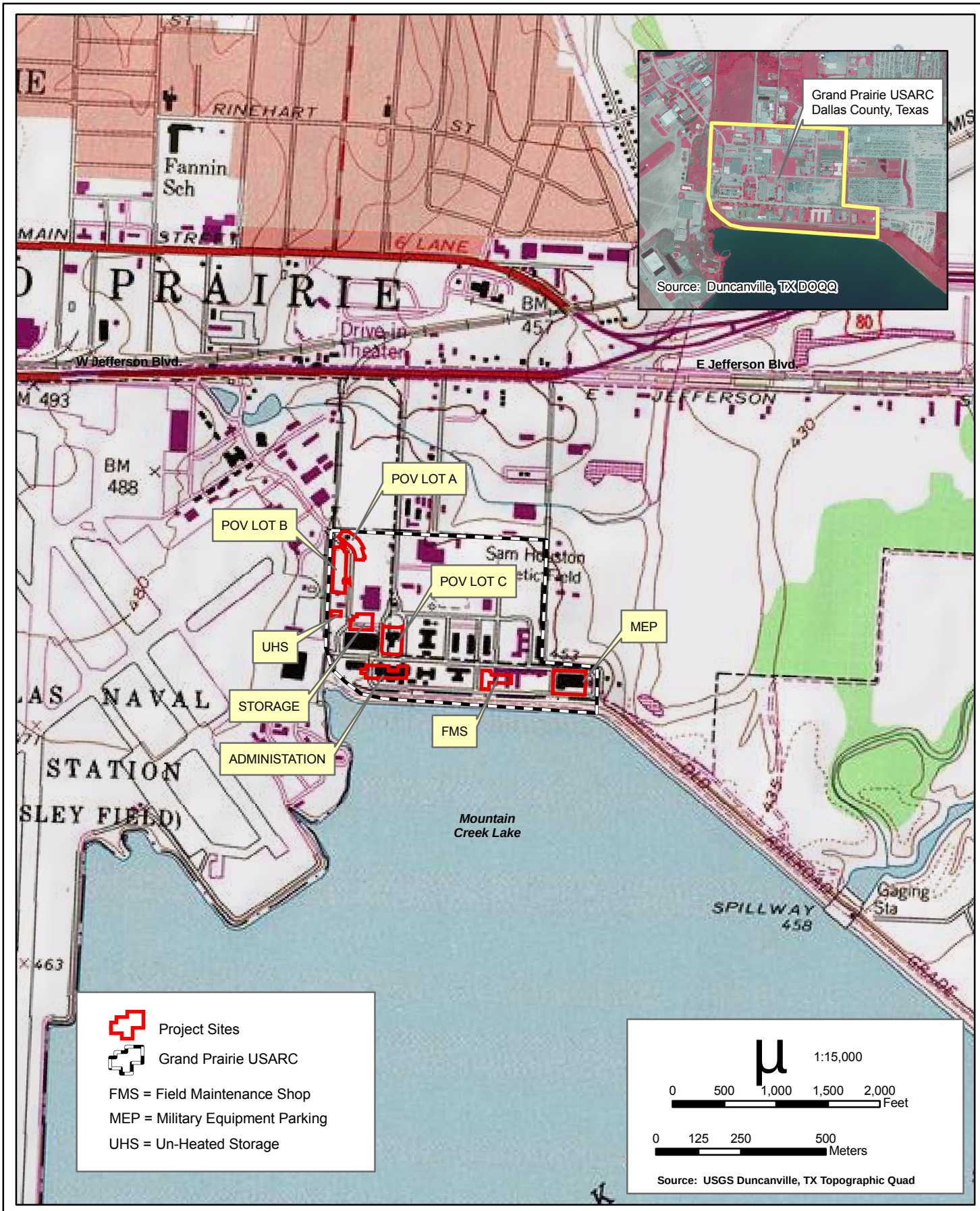

Figure 2-1: Proposed AFRC Project Sites

GSRC

February 2007

2.2.1 Force Structure

The recommendation would realign the Army Reserve units from Herzog USARC in Dallas and the 490th CA BN from Grimes USARC in Abilene to the new AFRC at Grand Prairie, Texas. As a result of this force structure change, there would be a net increase of up to 150 full time military personnel and a net addition of up to 150 civilians at Grand Prairie (Caston 2006; Manaugh 2006).

2.2.2 Garrison Facilities

No additional family housing would be required as a result of this action. The Grand Prairie Complex is situated within the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex, where existing housing could easily accommodate the realigned personnel of the 490th CA BN. The units realigned from Herzog USARC would be moving less than 15 miles away and, therefore, would not require additional or new housing.

Demolition of Building 7900 may be required as a result of the Proposed Action. Building 7900 is currently not used, but contains a bowling alley. The building was built in the late 1970s; therefore it is assumed that the building consists of some asbestos containing materials (ACM), although a Phase I Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) has not been prepared for this building.

2.2.3 Training Facilities

There would be no change to range size or operations as a result of the Proposed Action. The realigned Reserve units would continue to use the ranges and facilities that they current use, primarily at Fort Hood, Texas.

2.2.4 Weapon Systems

There would be no change to the type, number and frequency of weapon systems used at Grand Prairie as a result of the Proposed Action.

2.2.5 Schedule

Under the BRAC law, the Army must initiate all realignments no later than September 15, 2007, and complete all realignments no later than September 15, 2011. Implementation of the Proposed Action would occur over a span of approximately 2 years. Construction of the proposed facility is anticipated to begin the third quarter of FY 2007 and be completed in the third quarter of FY 2008. The realignment would be completed by the end of FY 2009.

2.2.6 Siting

The Grand Prairie Complex has limited available open space available for development. General siting criteria established by the Army include 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, proximity to related activities, distance from incompatible activities, 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. Collocation of similar types of functions, as opposed to dispersion, allows more efficient use of equipment, vehicles, and other assets. Using these

criteria and given the limited space available at Grand Prairie, only one location (comprising three project sites) is suitable for the construction of the AFRC.

The proposed sites for the new AFRC construction, shown previously in Figure 2-1, conform to Grand Prairie's real property plan, which seeks to generally collocate like uses and to separate incompatible uses. This project has been coordinated with the installation physical security plan and all AT/FP measures would be included.

SECTION 3.0
ALTERNATIVES

3.0 ALTERNATIVES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

No other action alternatives, including alternate site locations, were considered during the preparation of this EA. As indicated above, these areas are the only locations suitable for the proposed construction of the new AFRC on Grand Prairie, due to its relatively small size and current development. The No Action Alternative and other alternative approaches that were eliminated early in the planning process are discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

CEQ regulations require inclusion of the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the AFRC would not be established at Grand Prairie. However, since this realignment has been mandated by Congress and the President, the No Action Alternative will serve only as a baseline against which the impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives can be evaluated.

3.3 ALTERNATIVES ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION

3.3.1 Use of Other Facilities to Accommodate Realigned Units

Grand Prairie has considered all means of accommodating the proposed realignment using or renovating existing space as well as off-post space that is available for leasing. Use of leased space off the installation to meet Grand Prairie's requirements would involve several major drawbacks. AT/FP policies specify certain facilities characteristics, such as physical security features, set-back from roadways, and "hardened" construction. Implementation of these measures would substantially increase the cost of leasing and might be prohibited by lessors, further complicating the potential to use leased space. Consequently, use of leased space in the private sector – having personnel and equipment both on-post and off-post – would adversely affect command and control functions, result in higher operational costs, and impair efficient use of resources. For these reasons, use of leased space is not feasible and is not further evaluated in this EA. Construction of new facilities is driven by the need to ensure adequate space is available for mission requirements. Grand Prairie's existing space is, with very minor exception, fully utilized for current mission requirements. Accordingly, new construction is required and the alternative to use or renovate existing facilities is not discussed further in this EA.

3.3.2 Schedule

Alternatives for scheduling of proposed realignment actions are principally affected by three factors: the availability of facilities to house realigned personnel and functions, 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 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.

The schedule for implementation of the Proposed Action must balance facilities construction timeframes, planned arrival dates of inbound units, and stand-up dates of newly-established units. All of these actions need to be completed within the 6-year limitation of the BRAC law. Realignment earlier than that shown in the schedule discussed above is not feasible in light of the time required to build facilities. Shifting of schedules to accomplish realignment at a later

date would unnecessarily delay realization of benefits to be gained and would disrupt mission activities. Since earlier implementation is not possible, and since delay is avoidable and unnecessary, alternative schedules are not further evaluated in this EA.

SECTION 4.0
AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES

4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the EA describes the natural and human environment that exists at and surrounding Grand Prairie, and the potential effects to those resources as a result of the Proposed Action and alternatives. Only those parameters that have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Action and alternatives are described, as per CEQ guidance (40 CFR 1501.7 [3]). Therefore, resources and items, such as climate, air space, energy sources, communication systems, and solid waste are not addressed for the following reasons:

- Climate—the proposed project would not affect, nor be affected by, climate.
- Air space—the proposed project does not involve any additional aircraft training and thus air space would not be affected.
- Geology—the project would not affect regional geological features nor cause an existing geologic feature to become unstable
- Coastal zone—the project site is not located within Texas' coastal zone
- Energy sources—slight increases in energy consumption would occur during the construction of the AFRC facility. However, the majority of the energy demands at Grand Prairie would be met by the same regional grid as currently provided at Herzog USARC in Dallas.
- Communication systems—the project would have negligible additional demand or other impact on local or regional communication systems.
- Solid waste—the Proposed Action would not result in increased production of solid waste in the region, since the majority of the personnel would be realigned from the Herzog USARC.

An impact (consequence or effect) is defined as a modification to the human or natural environment that would result from the implementation of an action. The impacts can be either beneficial or adverse, and can be either directly related to the action or indirectly caused by the action (secondary, indirect, or synergistic effects). The effects can be temporary (short-term), long lasting (long-term), or permanent. For purposes of this EA, temporary effects are defined as those that would last less than 3 years after completion of the action. Long-term impacts are defined as those that would last up to 20 years. Permanent impacts would require an irretrievable commitment of resources.

Impacts can vary in degree or magnitude from a slightly noticeable change to a total change in the environment. The significance of the impacts presented in this EA are based upon existing regulatory standards, scientific and environmental knowledge, and/or best professional opinions of the authors of the EA. The significance of the impacts on each resource will be described as significant, moderate, minimal, insignificant (or negligible), or no impact. Significant impacts are those effects that would result in substantial changes to the environment and should receive the greatest attention in the decision-making process.

4.2 LAND USE

4.2.1 Affected Environment

4.2.1.1 Regional Setting

The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex is located approximately 10 miles west-southwest of downtown Dallas, Dallas County, Texas. The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex was once part of the former Dallas Naval Air Station (NAS), which was closed under BRAC 1993. The Dallas NAS is adjacent to the installation's western boundary; the runways are still used occasionally by the Texas Air National Guard and Vought Aircraft Industries. Mountain Creek Lake, which is a water supply reservoir for the Texas Utilities electrical generation plant, is located immediately to the south. To the east and north of the Grand Prairie Reserve are various salvage yards. A single 17-acre parcel of undeveloped land is situated along the installation's northwest border. Other uses in the surrounding area are light industry, commercial and private residential. Figure 4-1 illustrates the development that has occurred around the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex.

4.2.1.2 Installation Land Use

The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex encompasses approximately 77 acres and, as shown in Figure 4-2, is nearly completely developed. In addition to the 90th RRC, the installation is used by several other tenants including the Army-Air Force Exchange Services (AAFES) and the Bureau of Prisons (BOP). A total of 20 Army and Marine units, consisting of about 2,000 Reservists, use the Grand Prairie Complex for training purposes. Approximately 100 full time Reserve personnel are employed at the installation and consist of equal portions of military and civilian personnel. The BOP employs approximately 200 full time civilian personnel, all of which provide administrative services to the BOP throughout the Nation. No prisoners are located at the Grand Prairie Complex.

4.2.1.3 Current and Planned Development

The BOP has proposed to increase their staff to 300 personnel. To accommodate this increase, the BOP plans to renovate Building 345 and add 30,000 SF. In return for the use of Building 345, the BOP also plans to construct a multi-level parking facility which can be used by the BOP and other tenants (Manaugh 2006).

The U.S. Army Reserve is currently constructing a 40,000 SF, 2-story classroom facility to accommodate current and future training demands. Construction began in September 2006 and is expected to be completed within 1 year. This facility is located east of the new AFRC. The administration and classroom facilities were planned to accommodate the 95th Division. No additional space would be available for the proposed realignment (Flannery 2006). The U.S. Army Reserve is planning to purchase a strip of land along the western and southern perimeter of the Grand Prairie USARC. The corridor would be up to 200 feet wide and serve to comply with future, anticipated AF/TP requirements.

Purchase of the 17-acre undeveloped parcel, described above, is also in the early planning stages. If this acquisition comes to fruition, there is a possibility that the USACE Southwest Division (SWD) and Fort Worth District (FWD) would construct a new building and co-locate their offices on this parcel (Manaugh 2006).

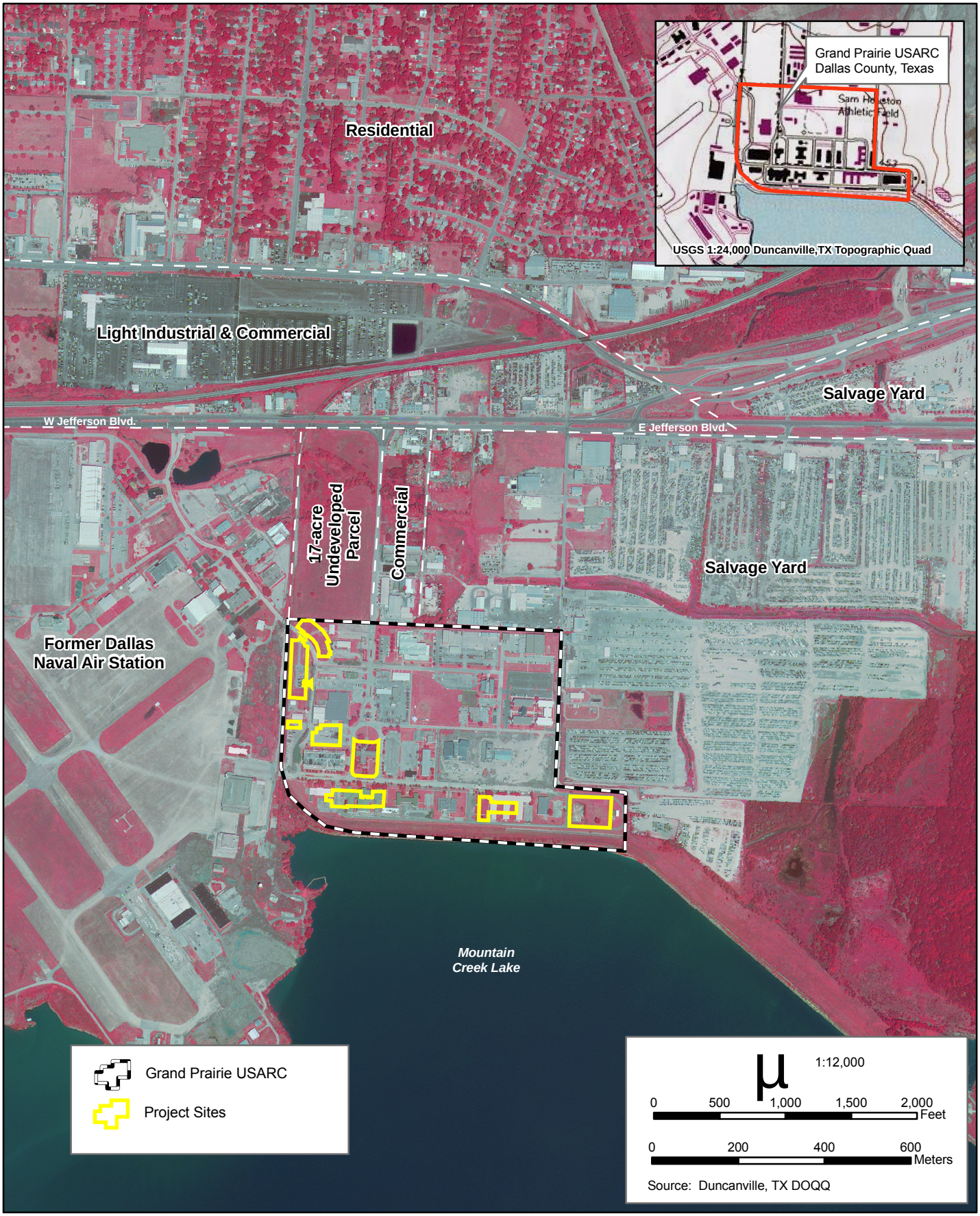

Figure 4-1: Regional Land Use

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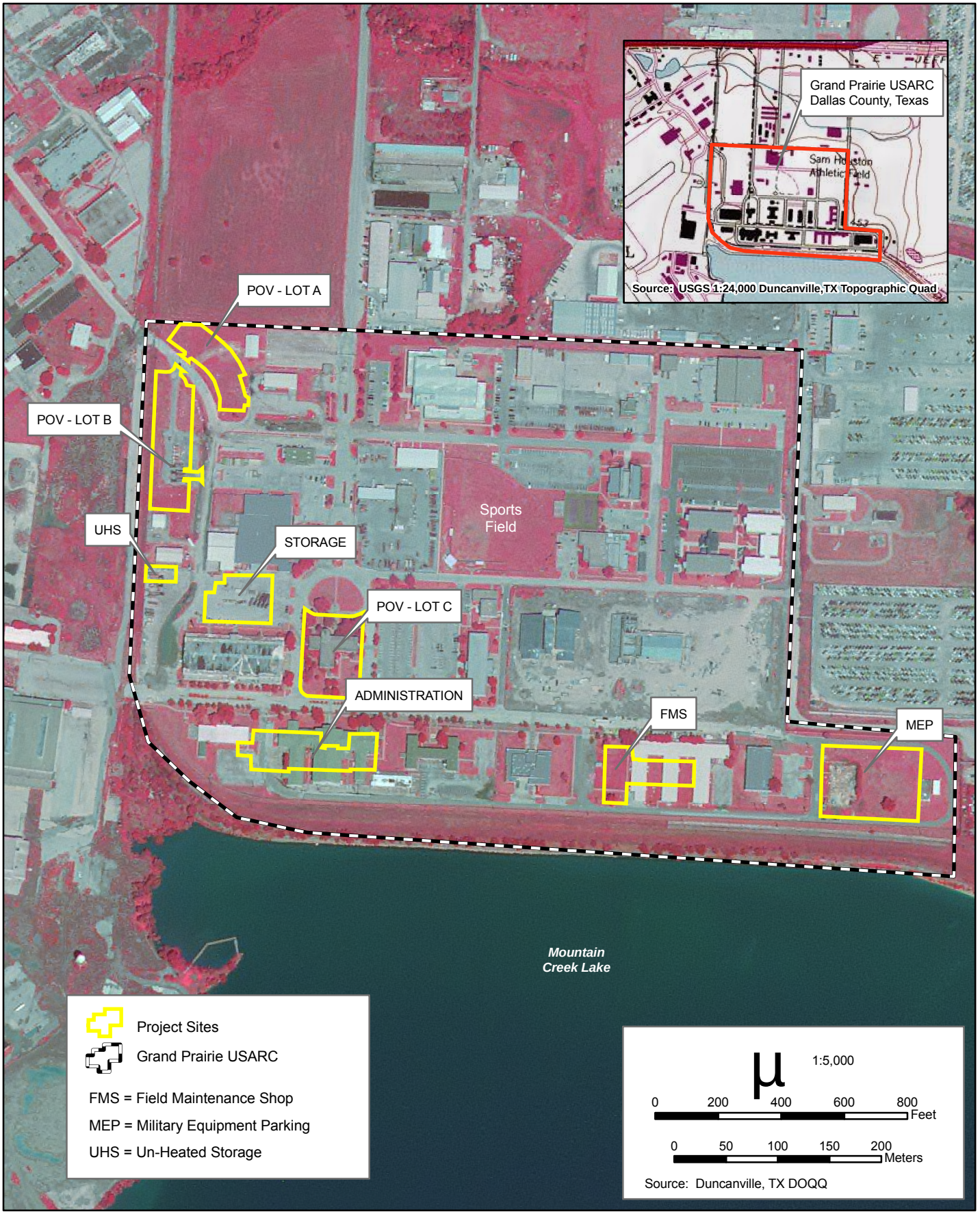

Figure 4-2: Grand Prairie Reserve Complex Development

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4.2.2 Environmental Consequences

4.2.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Implementation of the Proposed Action would permanently convert approximately 9 acres of maintained and disturbed grassland to impervious pavement and buildings. Training and administrative uses at Grand Prairie would not change as a result of the Proposed Action. The use of the proposed site location is consistent with the installation's mission, policies and plans and, thus, is considered an insignificant impact to land use.

4.2.2.2 No Action Alternative

No direct short-term changes in land use to the proposed construction sites would occur under the No Action Alternative. There is the potential that these sites would be developed in the long-term given the need for new administrative and classroom facilities and the fact that the sites are situated within a military cantonment area.

4.3 AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES

4.3.1 Affected Environment

As mentioned previously, the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex is nearly fully developed and surrounded by other industrial, commercial, and former military developments. The only feature that could provide visual qualities is Mountain Creek Lake; however, the lake is not visible from ground level due to a levee that was constructed on the north bank. Consequently, the installation has limited visual qualities.

4.3.2 Environmental Consequences

4.3.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Construction and operation of the AFRC at the proposed site would eliminate approximately 9 acres of maintained and disturbed grassland and permanently replace these acres with pavement and hard structures. Temporary construction areas would need to be immediately replanted with native vegetation to avoid additional long-term or permanent adverse effects to the area's aesthetic resources. Nonetheless, because of the small amount of acreage impacted, the land uses surrounding the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, and the historical use of the proposed site by other military construction projects, the permanent and temporary effects would not be considered significant.

4.3.2.2 No Action Alternative

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would allow the sites to remain in the current conditions, at least for the short term. The proposed sites would continue to be maintained grasslands with limited visual qualities. However, the proposed construction sites are subject to future development given that they are contained within the cantonment area of a military installation.

4.4 AIR QUALITY

4.4.1 Affected Environment

Grand Prairie and Dallas County are located within the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Region VI. Dallas County and portions or all of other surrounding counties are classified as a non-attainment area for the ground level 8-hour ozone standard. Non-attainment area

means that pollution levels for ozone (or other pollutant) exceed National and state criteria, which, in this case, occurs during the 8-hour work day while auto traffic is at its highest levels. The deadline for the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to bring this region into attainment is 2010. Dallas County is in attainment for all other criteria pollutants (EPA 2006b).

Ozone pollution near the ground is the most widespread air quality problem in the U.S. The public in nearly 100 major cities in the U.S. is periodically exposed to harmful concentrations of ozone. The biggest concern with high ozone concentrations is the damage it causes to human health and vegetation. High concentrations of ozone can cause shortness of breath, coughing, wheezing, headaches, nausea, and throat and lung irritation. People who suffer from lung diseases like bronchitis, pneumonia, emphysema, asthma, and colds have even more trouble breathing when the air is polluted. These effects can be worse for anyone who spends significant periods of time exercising or working outdoors.

4.4.1.1 Installation Air Pollutant Emissions

The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex is not required to have an air quality permit (Hartsell 2006). No emission inventories have been conducted for the minor fugitive emissions (e.g., HVAC) that could occur at the installation.

4.4.2 Environmental Consequences

4.4.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Temporary increases in air pollution would occur from the use of construction equipment in building new facilities, the demolition of Building 7900 and the clearing and leveling of land for new construction. Dust, diesel emissions, and particulate matter are expected to temporarily increase during the first 12 to 18 months of the project. Due to the short duration of the construction project, any increases or impacts on ambient air quality are expected to be short-term and minor.

Calculations were performed to estimate the total air emissions from the new construction activities. Calculations were made for standard construction equipment such as bulldozers, excavators, front end loaders, backhoes, cranes, and dump trucks. Assumptions were made regarding the type of equipment, duration of the total number of days each piece of equipment would be used, and the number of hours per day each piece of equipment would be used. The assumptions and resulting calculations are presented in Appendix A.

The total air quality emissions, as presented in Appendix A, were calculated to determine the applicability of the General Conformity Rule. The General Conformity Rule applies to areas that have been designated as a non-attainment zone for an air pollutant, such as the Dallas area. Regulations set forth in 40 CFR 51 Subpart W-Determining Conformity of the General Federal Action to State or Federal Implementation Plans determine if additional permits are needed. According to 40 CFR 51.853(b), Federal actions require a Conformity Determination for each pollutant where the total of direct and indirect emissions in a non-attainment or maintenance area caused by a Federal action would equal or exceed any of the rates in paragraphs 40 CFR 51.853(b)(1) or (2). A summary of the total emissions are presented in Table 4-1. As can be seen from this table, the proposed construction activities do not exceed thresholds and, thus, do not require a Conformity Determination.

Table 4-1. Total Air Emissions (tons/year) from Construction Activities vs. the *de minimus* Levels

Pollutant	Total	*de minimus* Thresholds
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	17.79	50
Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2)	11.10	100
Volatile Organic Carbon (VOC)	3.50	50

Source: 40 CFR 51.853 and GSRC

The proposed AFRC would not require any back-up generators, above ground tanks (AST) or underground tanks (UST) for fuel storage or other facilities or equipment that would generate emissions required to be permitted. Air emissions for the Dallas region, due to routine commuting activities, are expected to be similar before and after the proposed relocation of facilities. With the exception of the personnel realigned from the Grimes USARC, the primary difference in the commute would be that the destination will be in a different location in the county. Similarly, on site operations such as air conditioners or air compressors would not increase emissions to the region's airshed, relative to the current operations at the existing USARC.

4.4.2.2 No Action Alternative

Grand Prairie would continue to operate as it currently does and remain in compliance under the No Action Alternative. The installation would continue to investigate methods for reducing its overall emissions.

4.5 NOISE

4.5.1 Affected Environment

Noise is generally described as unwanted sound, which is identified by either objective effects (hearing loss, damage to structures, etc.) or subjective judgments (community annoyance). Sound is represented on a logarithmic scale with a unit called the decibel (dB). Sound on the decibel scale is referred to as a sound level. The threshold of human hearing is approximately 0 dB, and the threshold of discomfort or pain is around 120 dB.

Sound levels are computed over a 24-hour period and adjusted for nighttime annoyances to produce the day-night average sound level (DNL). DNL is the community noise measurement recommended by the EPA and has been adopted by most Federal agencies (EPA 1974). A-weighted decibels (dBA) are used to express the relative loudness of sounds in air as perceived by the human ear (Generac Power Systems, Inc. 2004). A-weighting is necessary to compare the effects of sounds on the human body, because the human ear is less sensitive at low frequencies than at high frequencies. Several examples of noise levels in dBA are listed in Table 4-2. A DNL of 65 dBA is most commonly used for noise planning purposes and represents a compromise between community impact and the need for activities like construction. Areas exposed to DNL above 65 dBA are generally not considered suitable for residential use. A DNL of 55 dBA was identified by EPA as a level below which there are effectively no adverse impacts (EPA 1974).

Table 4-2. A-Weighted (dBA) Sound Levels of Typical Noise Environments

dBA	Overall Level	Noise Environment
120	Uncomfortably Loud (32 times as loud as 70 dBA)	Military jet takeoff at 50 feet
100	Very loud (8 times as loud as 70 dBA)	Jet flyover at 1,000 feet
90	Very Loud	Heavy-duty truck, average traffic
80	Loud (2 times as loud as 70 dBA)	Propeller plane flyover at 1,000 feet Diesel truck 40 mph at 50 feet
70	Moderately loud	Freeway at 50 feet from pavement edge Vacuum cleaner (indoor)
65	Moderately loud	Gas powered generator
60	Relatively quiet (1/2 as loud as 70 dBA)	Air conditioning unit at 10 feet Dishwasher at 10 feet (in door)
50	Quiet (1/4 as loud as 70 dBA)	Large transformers Small private office (in door)
40	Very quiet (1/8 as loud as 70 dBA)	Bird calls Lowest limit of urban ambient sound
10	Extremely quiet (1/64 as loud as 70 dBA)	Just audible
0	Threshold of hearing	

Source: Wyle Research Corporation 1992

As discussed previously, the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex is surrounded by other commercial and light industrial facilities. As such, the installation is subjected to various noises including, but not limited to vehicle traffic, heavy equipment, and aircraft from the various airfields in the region (e.g., former Dallas NAS, Dallas Love Field Airport, and Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport). Mountain Creek Lake and its levee attenuate noises generated from areas located south of the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex.

4.5.2 Environmental Consequences

4.5.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Temporary and minimal increases in noise would occur during the construction of the AFRC. The construction activities potentially causing elevated noise levels within the project area would include diesel and gasoline powered generators, trucks, and construction equipment. As indicated in Table 4-2 above, heavy duty trucks generate a noise level of approximately 90 dBA at 50 feet. Attenuation to 65 dBA would occur at a distance of approximately 800 to 1,000 feet depending on climatic conditions, topography, vegetation, and man-made barriers (Generac Power Systems, Inc. 2004). Noise levels for other types of construction equipment range from the loudest, tractors and backhoes (70 to 95 dBA) to pumps and generators (65 to 85 dBA) (Bugliarello et al. 1976). No noise sensitive receptors are located within 2,000 feet of the proposed site and, therefore, no significant impact would occur from the construction of the proposed AFRC at the Preferred Alternative Site.

Operation of the AFRC at this site would also increase traffic noise. The Proposed Action would be expected to add about 175 vehicles to the daily commuting traffic on a given weekday. Most of the activity at the AFRC would occur during weekends, when other base traffic is substantially reduced. If all of the Reserve units are on post on the same weekend, up to 3,000 reservists and civilians could commute to the installation. Therefore, operation of the AFRC at this site

would be expected to contribute to or increase the installation's ambient noise during certain periods. These periods would occur sporadically and be only temporary; thus, the increase would be considered insignificant.

4.5.2.2 No Action Alternative

Implementation of the No Action Alternative would cause no temporary or long-term increases to the ambient noise levels.

4.6 SOILS

4.6.1 Affected Environment

Each of the proposed construction sites are comprised of Houston Black-Urban land complex on 0 to 4 percent slopes (Figure 4-3). This soil primarily consists of clays to a depth of 6 inches and clays and silty clays to a depth of 5 feet. These soils are rated as having moderate limitations for construction due to stickiness and low strength. The moderate rating implies that some difficulty can be incurred during construction and that engineering designs need to consider these limitations (Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2006).

The Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1990 defines prime farmland as "…land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, labor, and without intolerable soil erosion." Unique farmland is defined as "…land, other than prime farmland, that is used for the production of specific high-value food and fiber crops, such as, citrus, nuts, olives, cranberries, fruits, and vegetables." The Houston Black-Urban soils are not a prime farmland soil (NRCS 2006).

4.6.2 Environmental Consequences

4.6.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Construction of the AFRC would remove approximately 9 acres of Houston Black-Urban soils from future biological productivity. However, soils in these areas have been disturbed by previous development. Because the area to be disturbed is greater than 1 acre, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would need to be prepared as part of a Texas Discharge Pollution Elimination System (TPDES) General Construction Permit through the TCEQ. The SWPPP would identify Best Management Practices (BMP), which would be implemented to reduce soil erosion and sedimentation from the construction site. Wind erosion of the sites' soils would be reduced by applying water or other wetting solutions during dry periods.

Operation of the AFRC would have no effect on the installation's soils. No increases in field training exercises, which could contribute to soil disturbance and erosion, would be expected from the establishment of the AFRC. Therefore, some permanent, but insignificant impacts to soils would occur as a result of the construction and operation of the AFRC.

4.6.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no soils would be disturbed by construction activities.

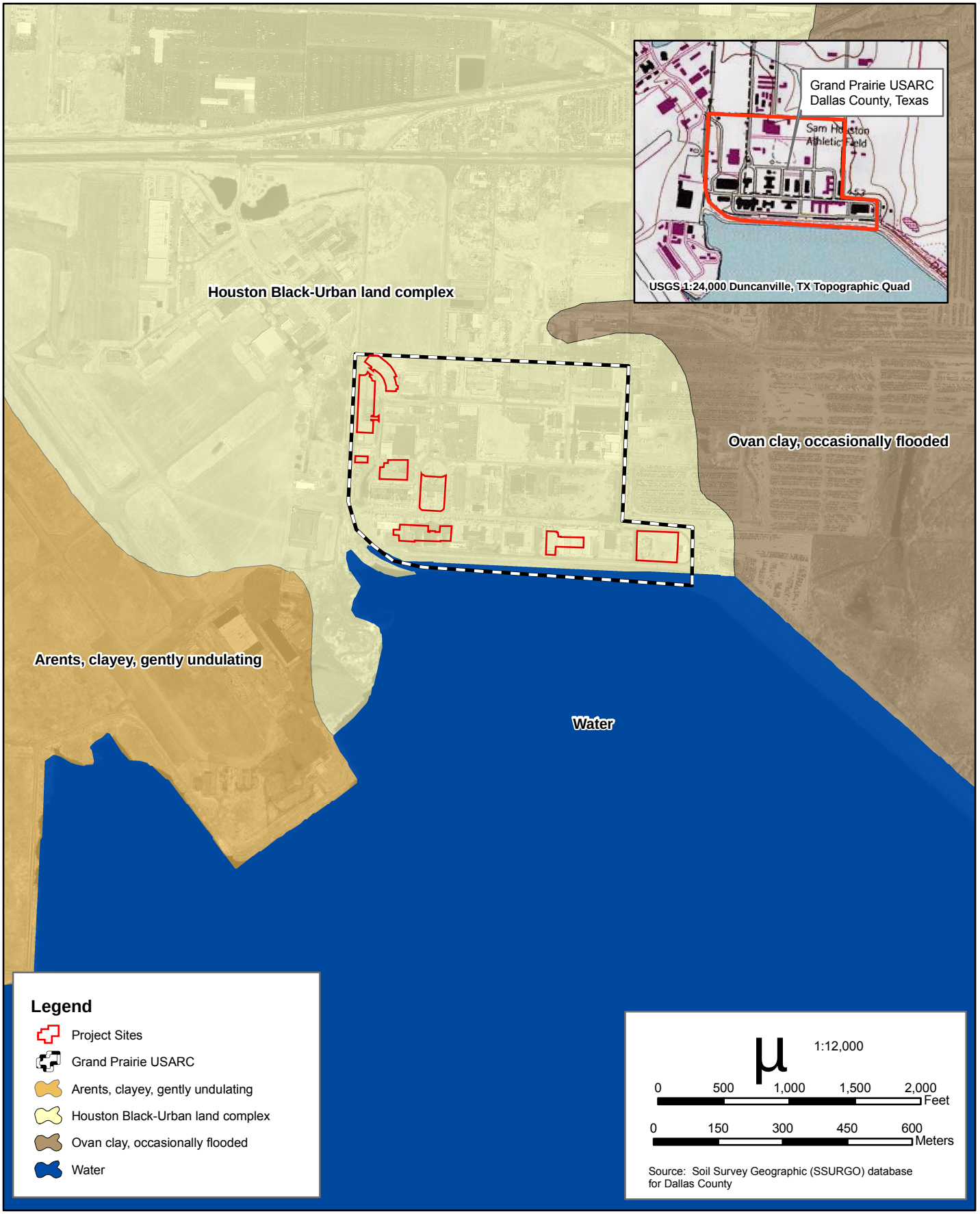

Figure 4-3: Soils within the Project Area

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4.7 WATER RESOURCES

4.7.1 Affected Environment

4.7.1.1 Surface Water

Surface waters and floodplains within the vicinity of the project sites are illustrated in Figure 4-4. The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex is located within the Lower West Fork Trinity Watershed. No surface waters are located within the facility. Grand Prairie is bordered on the south by Mountain Creek Lake, a 2,710 acre reservoir constructed in 1936 for use in conjunction with Texas Utilities' electrical generation plant.

The Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 employs a variety of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters" by protecting healthy waters and restoring impaired waters. As part of the state water management program approved under the CWA, the TCEQ has assessed and categorized waters by their ability to support designated uses. Mountain Creek Lake has designated uses for recreation, public water supply use, aquatic life harvesting and fish, shellfish, and wildlife protection and propagation. The lake was not assessed for attainment of recreation use during the most recent (2002) assessment cycle and was listed as not supporting aquatic life harvesting and fish, shellfish, and wildlife protection and propagation. The lake was listed as fully supporting public water supply use (EPA 2006a). The lake can support public water supply use; however, fish consumption is not supported because the pesticide and pesticide derivatives bioaccumulate in fish tissue. Bioaccumulation is a general term for the accumulation of substances, such as pesticides in an organism or part of an organism (i.e., fish). The accumulation process involves the biological sequestering of substances that enter the organism through respiration, food intake, epidermal (skin) contact with the substance, or other means. The sequestering results in the organism having a higher concentration of the substance than the concentration in the organism's surrounding environment (i.e., water).

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires each state to periodically submit to EPA for approval of a list of impaired waters. Impaired waters are those that are not meeting the state's water quality standards. The nearest impaired water is Mountain Creek Lake. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dichloro-diphenyl-dichloroethane (DDD), dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT), dichloro-diphenyl-dichloroethylene (DDE), dieldrin, and heptachlor epoxide have been established for Mountain Creek Lake (EPA 2006c). A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. PCBs, DDD, DDT, DDE, dieldrin, and heptachlor epoxide are pesticides and pesticide derivatives with various toxic and carcinogenic properties. Agricultural runoff is the likely source for these chemicals. The quality and quantity of impacts related to development within Grand Prairie Complex are limited and minimal; these pesticides are not utilized on the complex and are no longer manufactured in the U.S.

Texas requires the completion of a Stormwater Discharge Permit for construction site erosion control, which is issued by the TCEQ, prior to initiation of construction. Through the permitting process, the Army would develop methods to minimize erosion and control stormwater runoff both during and after construction by utilizing BMPs and meeting performance standards established by the TCEQ. The Army would develop a site specific SWPPP and Erosion Control Plan describing the BMPs that would be used on-site for erosion control. The facility design and stormwater controls would be incorporated into Grand Prairie's existing SWPPP.

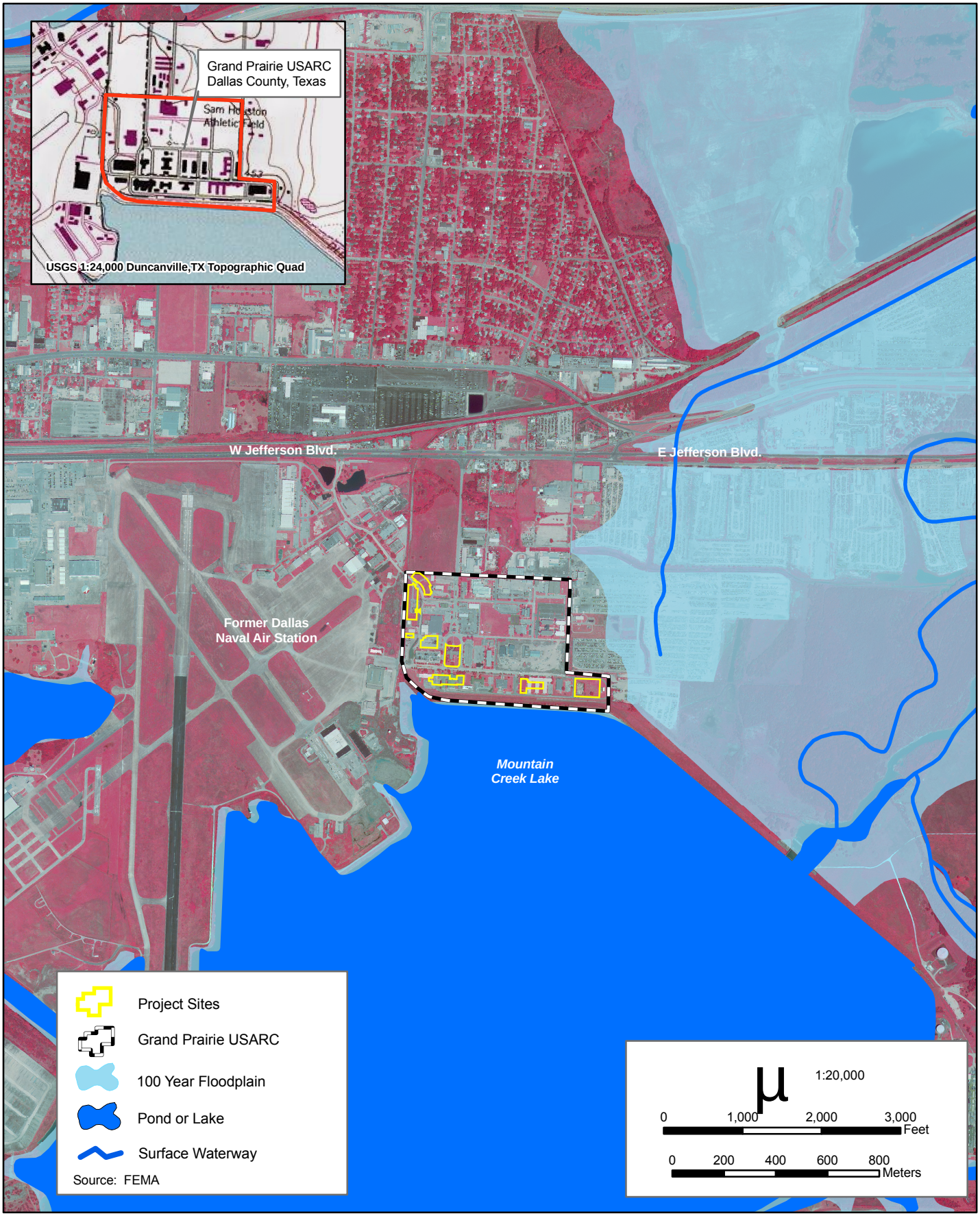

Figure 4-4: Surface Waters and 100 Year Floodplain near Grand Prairie USARC

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4.7.1.2 Hydrogeology/Groundwater

The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex overlies the Woodbine Formation within the Trinity-Woodbine Aquifer. Water quality deteriorates with depth throughout the Woodbine Formation, which contains extensive sections of slightly to moderately saline groundwater in the down-dip portions of the aquifer. Some shallow zones in and near the outcrop also contain slightly to moderately saline groundwater, although this is uncommon (Texas Water Development Board [TWDB] 2004).

TWDB (2004) recorded that nitrate and fluoride exceeded EPA's primary maximum contaminant levels in 3 percent and 7 percent, respectively, of tested wells. Several parameters, including total dissolved solids, sulfate, fluoride, iron, and manganese, are above the EPA's secondary drinking water standards in approximately 33 percent of the wells, primarily in the down-dip portions of the aquifer. Chloride exceeded the secondary standard in 10 percent of wells sampled by TWDB (2004), also in the down-dip portions of the aquifer. The action level for lead was exceeded in 10 percent of the TWDB (2004) wells.

Trinity-Woodbine Aquifer use in Dallas County was 14,581 acre-feet per year (ac-ft/yr) in 1980, but withdrawals were greatly decreased to 7,402 ac-ft/yr by 1990 and 4,869 ac-ft/yr by 2000 (TWDB 2004). This reduction in withdrawal can be attributed to a reliance on increased surface water reservoirs.

The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex has experienced basement flooding problems attributable to shallow groundwater. A shallow unconfined aquifer of unknown size underlies Grand Prairie; the most likely source of the groundwater is Mountain Creek Lake (Manaugh 2006). As previously discussed (Section 4.7.1.1), Mountain Creek Lake water does not meet EPA standards.

4.7.1.3 Floodplain

EO 11988 (Floodplain Management) directs Federal agencies to avoid developments within floodplains. Floodways are defined as lands within the 100-year floodplain and have a 1 percent chance of becoming inundated by peak flows during any given year. The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, as shown previously in Figure 4-4, is not located within a 100-year floodplain.

4.7.2 Environmental Consequences

4.7.2.1 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would not result in significant impacts to water resources. A SWPPP would be prepared and BMPs implemented to prevent impacts to downstream surface water bodies. Impacts to groundwater and hydrogeology would be minor and would be virtually eliminated if the proposed facilities were constructed without basements. Any designs that include subsurface disturbance greater than 2 feet would require consideration of the high water table. No construction would occur within a 100-year floodplain, in compliance with EO 11988.

4.7.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no new development would occur. Baseline conditions for surface and ground waters as described above would remain unchanged.

4.8 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.8.1 Affected Environment

The project site is located within the Blackland Prairie Ecoregion (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department [TPWD] 2001). Coordination letters were sent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and TPWD requesting concurrence that the proposed actions would not have a significant impact on Federal or state-protected species or other sensitive resources. Both agencies have submitted responses that they concur with this determination (see Appendix B).

4.8.1.1 Preferred Alternative Site

4.8.1.1.1 Vegetation

The project site has been disturbed and its vegetation is typical of mowed and maintained grassy urban areas. During a site visit on June 13, 2006 and January 31, 2007, Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactlyon*), crabgrass (*Digitaria* sp.), powderpuff mimosa (*Mimosa strigillosa*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), and dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) were observed. Roadways were landscaped with various tree species including live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), sweet pecan (*Carya illinoinensis*), and American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). As can be seen in Figure 4-2, nearly all of the sites proposed for construction have been previously developed.

4.8.1.1.2 Wildlife

Species common to the Blackland Prairie Ecoregion are no longer present on the project site. The project site has been disturbed and is adjacent to a reservoir and urban/industrial areas. As such, wildlife populations are limited and consist of more cosmopolitan species. During the 2006 and 2007 site visits, killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), white-winged dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), scissor-tail flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottus*), and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) were observed. No amphibians, reptiles, mammals, or fish were observed during the site visit.

4.8.1.1.3 Sensitive Species

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 was enacted to provide a program for the preservation of endangered and threatened species and to provide protection for the ecosystems upon which these species depend for their survival. All Federal agencies are required to implement protection programs for designated species and to use their authorities to further the purposes of the act. The USFWS's list of Federally protected species within Dallas County was cross-referenced with the 90th RRC's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) (U.S. Army 2004) to determine which protected species could potentially occur in the area. No Federally protected species have the potential to occur on Grand Prairie.

Similar legislation to the ESA has been passed by the State of Texas. The executive director of the TPWD has the responsibility of listing species within the state. Table 4-3 contains Federal- and state-listed species that may occur in Dallas County. The proposed project site does not contain habitat commonly utilized by the Federal- and state-listed species.

Table 4-3. Federal/State-Listed Species that Occur or May Occur in Dallas County

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus tundrius*	--	T
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	AD, T	T
Interior Least Tern	*Sterna antillarum athalassos*	E	E
Piping Plover	*Charadrius melodus*	T*	--
Whooping Crane	*Grus americana*	E	E
Wood Stork	*Mycteria americana*	E	T
Texas Horned Lizard	*Phrynosoma cornutum*	--	T
Timber Rattlesnake	*Crotalus horridus*	--	T

Source: TPWD 2006, USFWS 2006
E=Endangered
T=Threatened
AD=Proposed Delisting
*Piping Plover are listed as endangered in the Great Lakes portion of their range.

4.8.1.2 Wetlands

Wetlands are those areas inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (Environmental Laboratory 1987). No potential jurisdictional wetland sites or other waters of the U.S. were identified during the site visit conducted by GSRC biologists in June 2006 or January 2007.

4.8.2 Environmental Consequences

4.8.2.1 Preferred Alternative

The Preferred Alternative would not result in significant impacts to biological resources. A few individuals of regionally abundant wildlife species would be displaced to adjacent habitat by implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

The proposed project site is not preferred habitat for Federal- or state-listed threatened and endangered species. The Preferred Action Alternative, if implemented, would not impact Federal- or state-listed threatened and endangered species.

No wetlands or other Waters of the U.S. exist within the facility; therefore, none would be impacted by the Preferred Action.

4.8.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no new development would occur. Baseline conditions for biological resources as described above would remain unchanged or would improve slightly over time.

4.9 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.9.1 Affected Environment

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, requires Federal agencies to identify and assess the effects of their undertakings on cultural properties included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. Federal

agencies must consult with the appropriate state and local officials including the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Indian tribes, applicants for Federal assistance, and members of the public and consider their views and concerns about historic preservation issues. The ACHP is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to govern the implementation of Section 106 in its entirety. Those regulations are contained in 36 CFR Part 800, "Protection of Historic Properties".

4.9.1.1 Cultural Overview

4.9.1.1.1 Dallas County

Prehistoric occupation in the U.S. is generally divided into three major periods that vary regionally: the Paleo-Indian Period, the Archaic Period, and the Late Prehistoric Period. These periods are defined by the presence of particular diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points, certain types of pottery, and occasionally, particular site locations. Certain artifacts can also be used to recognize historic affiliations.

The primary Indians in the region were the Anadarkos, a Caddoan group, who settled in villages along the Trinity River. Probably the first European contact with the area occurred when the Moscoso expedition entered the northeastern corner of the future Dallas County in 1542. The area was an ideal place to settle because of its rich soil and ample water. The Republic of Texas built the Military Road from Austin through the site of future Dallas to the Red River. Other roads leading to Jefferson, Houston, and the Gulf Coast soon crossed at Dallas. On March 30, 1846, Dallas County was officially formed by order of the state legislature from portions of Nacogdoches and Robertson counties, and was named for George Mifflin Dallas, Vice President of the U.S. under James K. Polk (TSHA 2005).

Between 1880 and 1920, Dallas County remained primarily rural and agricultural, although manufacturing was growing. People were leaving farms in rural Dallas County and surrounding counties to move to Dallas and other Dallas County communities. The number of manufacturers in Dallas County more than tripled between 1947 and 1987. The number of employees in manufacturing grew even more rapidly. In addition to manufacturing, other businesses were burgeoning as well. Every major industry at least tripled its number of employees between 1953 and 1989. The three largest employers in 1953 were manufacturing, retail trade, and wholesale trade. This boom time lasted into the early 1980s for all types of employers. Subsequently, between 1980 and 1989, construction fell off by 33 percent and manufacturing declined. By 1950, 89.8 percent of Dallas County was considered urban. In 1950 the whole county was officially classified as the Dallas Metropolitan Statistical Area by the U.S. Census Bureau. The population tripled between 1950 and 1990.

4.9.1.1.2 Grand Prairie USARC

According to the installation's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP), past surveys have indicated there are no cultural resources sites or historic structures at or near the proposed construction sites.

4.9.2 Environmental Consequences

4.9.2.1 Preferred Alternative

The Texas Historical Commission (THC) was consulted during the preparation of this EA. Past surveys, as documented in the 90th RRC's ICRMP, indicated no historic properties were discovered at this site. Consequently, no historic properties, as defined by Section 106 of the

NHPA, would be impacted by implementation of the Preferred Alternative. The THC provided a response (see Appendix B) that they concurred with the 90th RRC's determination of no adverse impact. There is always the possibility of inadvertent discovery of deeply buried cultural materials during construction that were not identified during the archaeological field investigations. If any cultural material is uncovered, then the construction manager should halt all activities and notify the 90th RRC environmental staff, who will then alert the THC and 90th RRC staff archaeologists.

4.9.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, construction would not occur at any of the sites and, therefore, cultural resources would not be impacted.

4.10 SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES

4.10.1 Affected Environment

4.10.1.1 Population

Dallas, Tarrant and Collin counties are considered the Region of Influence (ROI) for the Proposed Action relative to socioeconomic effects. This area is part of the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The counties' 2004 population are presented in Table 4-4. As can be seen, the racial mix of the ROI consists predominantly of Caucasians and African Americans. The remainder is divided among Asians, people claiming to be two or more races, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians or other Pacific Islanders. The ROI has a significant portion of the population (24 percent) that claims Hispanic or Latino origins (U.S. Census Bureau 2004).

Table 4-4. Population and Race

Geographic Region	Total Population	Race							
		White (%)	African American (%)	Native American (%)	Asian (%)	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (%)	Some Other Race (%)	Two or more Races (%)	Hispanic or Latino Origin of any Race (%)
Texas	21,912,164	73.9	11.0	0.4	3.2	0.1	9.7	1.7	34.9
Dallas County	2,291,071	59.1	20.3	0.4	4.3	0.1	13.4	2.4	35.6
Tarrant County	1,595,072	68.0	13.4	0.5	4.2	0.2	11.6	2.1	24.1
Collin County	655,994	77.9	6.7	0.4	9.8	0	3.3	1.9	12.8

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2004 and BEA 2004

4.10.1.2 Income and Employment

As shown in Table 4-5, in 2004 Dallas County had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of $38,606. This PCPI ranked 6th in the state and was 126 percent of the state average ($30,732) and 117 percent of the National average ($33,050). The 2004 PCPI reflected an increase of 4.8 percent from 2003. The 2003-2004 state change was 4.3 percent and the National change was 5.0 percent. In 1994, the PCPI of Dallas County was $25,553 and ranked 9th in the state. The 1994-2004 average annual growth rate of PCPI was 4.2 percent. The average annual growth

rate for the state was 4.3 percent and for the Nation was 4.1 percent (BEA 2004). PCPI data for Tarrant and Collin counties for 2004 were not available.

Table 4-5. Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI)

	Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) 2004	State Rank	Percent State Average	Percent National Average	Average Annual Growth Rate 1994-2004 (%)
Nation (Average)	$33,050	NA	NA	100	4.1
Texas (Average)	$30,732	29	100	93	4.3
Dallas County	$38,606	6	126	117	4.2

NA=Not Applicable
Source: BEA 2004

Total personal income (TPI) includes net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest, and rent; and personal current transfer receipts received by the residents within the ROI. In 2004, the TPI of the 3-county area was nearly $167 billion. The TPI for these three counties ranked in the top six counties of the state. The 2004 TPI reflected an increase of over 5 percent from 2003. The 1994-2004 average annual growth rate of TPI was 5.6 percent for Dallas County and over 10 percent for Collin County. The average annual growth rate for the state was 6.3 percent and for the Nation was 5.2 percent (Table 4-6) (BEA 2004).

Table 4-6. Total Personal Income

Geographic Region	Total Personal Income		2004 State Rank	Percent State Total	Average Annual Growth Rate 1994-2004 (%)
	1994	2004			
Texas	$374,790,691,000	$690,587,968,000	NA	100	6.3
Dallas County	$51,089,360,000	$88,450,084,000	2	12.8	5.6
Tarrant County	$28,056,736,000	$51,951,087,000	3	7.5	6.4
Collin County	$9,909,936,000	$26,442,157,000	6	3.8	10.3

NA=Not Applicable
Source: BEA 2004

The total number of jobs in the ROI was over 3 million for 2004 (Table 4-7). The number of jobs is down slightly from the number of jobs in 2001 in Dallas County, but up substantially in Collin County. The largest employer classification was retail trade (172,469 jobs), followed by government and government enterprises (163,506 jobs), and professional and technical services (152,253 jobs) (BEA 2004). The unemployment rate is highest in Dallas County and lowest in Collin County, but all three counties were below the unemployment rate for the state of Texas and the Nation in 2000. However, Dallas County experienced an increase in the unemployment rate (9.3 percent) that was more than doubled from 2000 to 2004, which surpassed the unemployment rate of the state (U.S. Census Bureau 2004).

Table 4-7. Total Number of Jobs and Employment

Geographic Area	Total Number of Jobs			Unemployment Rate	
	2001	2004	% Change	2000 (%)	2004 (%)
Texas	12,356,260	12,652,267	2.34	6.1	8.1
Dallas County	1,881,500	1,801,352	- 4.26	3.8	9.3
Tarrant County	897,896	911,720	2.52	3.2	5.6
Collin County	270,423	315,678	14.34	2.2	4.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2004 and BEA 2004

In 2000, the percentage of all people in poverty in the ROI averaged 9.6 percent and 15.4 percent for the State of Texas (Table 4-8). This percentage is less than the percentage of people below the poverty level for the State of Texas (15.4 percent) and the U.S. (12.4 percent); however, the percentage of people within Dallas County (13.4 percent) who live in poverty are above the National rate. Median household income for the three counties within the ROI range from $43,444 in Dallas County to $70,835 in Collin County. All three counties reported median household incomes above that of the State of Texas ($36,043) and the U.S. ($41,994) (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). The median household income in Collin County is nearly double that of the State of Texas.

Table 4-8. 2000 Poverty and Median Income by County

Location	Number in Poverty of All Ages	Percentage in Poverty	Median Income
Nation	33,899,812	12.4	$41,994
Texas	3,117,609	15.4	$36,043
Dallas County	293,267	13.4	$43,444
Tarrant County	150,488	10.6	$46,179
Collin County	23,784	4.9	$70,835

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2004

4.10.1.3 Housing

The total number of housing units in the ROI was over 1.6 million in 2004 (Table 4-9), of which over 94 percent were occupied. The majority of these (54 percent) were owner occupied. Comparatively, the owner occupied houses for the state was estimated at 57 percent of the occupied houses (U.S. Census Bureau 2004).

Table 4-9. Housing Units

Location	Total Housing Units	Status		
		Occupied		Vacant
		Owned	Rented	
Texas	8,157,575	4,716,959	2,676,395	764,221
Dallas County	854,119	424,847	382,774	46,498
Tarrant County	565,830	324,653	209,211	31,966
Collin County	194,892	124,916	57,054	12,922

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2004

4.10.1.4 Environmental Justice

EO 12898 (*Environmental Justice*) requires all Federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse effect of their programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. As indicated previously, although the majority of the population in the ROI claims to be Caucasians, about 24 percent claim Hispanic origin and about 13 percent claim to be African American. In addition, approximately 13 percent of the ROI population is considered to live below the poverty level. Consequently, there is a potential for the BRAC actions to encounter environmental justice issues within the ROI. However, there are no private residential areas or businesses located within or near either site, since the sites are located on a military installation.

4.10.1.5 Protection of Children

EO 13045 (*Protection of Children*) requires each Federal agency "to identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children"; and "ensure that its policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks." In the ROI, about 9 percent of the population is 5 years old or less and 31 percent are younger than 18 years (U.S. Census Bureau 2000). There are no residential areas on the installation; thus, no health or safety effects to children are anticipated.

4.10.2 Environmental Consequences

4.10.2.1 Preferred Alternative

The proposed establishment of the AFRC and the realignment of the 490th CA BN would result in the net gain of about 300 full-time military and civilian personnel. To assess the impacts of the Proposed Action, the Army's Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) was used to model the effects to employment, income and population. The results are presented in Appendix C and summarized below.

The EIFS analyses indicated that the Proposed Action would produce no major socioeconomic effects in the ROI. Income and employment would be expected to see a decrease of less than 1 percent, although business sales volumes would be expected to see a slight increase. As indicated above, there is more than adequate housing available within the ROI.

4.10.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, socioeconomic conditions would remain status quo.

4.11 TRANSPORTATION

4.11.1 Affected Environment

Numerous modes of transportation are available to serve the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex including air, rail, and highway access. The Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport is located approximately 11.5 miles to the northwest and the Dallas Love Field Airport is located approximately 9 miles to the northeast. Both of these airports provide commercial and general aviation services. In addition, the former Dallas NAS is located adjacent to the complex and provides active runways for the Texas Air National Guard. The Union Pacific Railroad is located less than 0.5 mile north of the complex.

The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex is served by many state and local roads (Figure 4-5). Interstate 30 (I-30) is located approximately 1 mile north of the complex and is a main east-west thoroughfare between Dallas and Fort Worth. Jefferson Street and Main Street (U.S. Highway 80) are other major east-west routes, primarily through Grand Prairie and other cities on the west side of Dallas. These two roads are located immediately north of the Grand Prairie Complex. Camden Avenue serves as the main entrance to the complex and intersects with Jefferson Street approximately 0.25 mile north of the complex. According to 2004 traffic maps, an average of 18,300 vehicles utilize Jefferson Street near the Camden Avenue intersection in a 24-hour period (Texas Department of Transportation 2004). The complex has a dense network of paved roads that are situated mostly in north-south and east-west directions.

4.11.2 Environmental Consequences

4.11.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Construction of the AFRC would have no effect on regional air or rail service. Vehicle traffic on post would be increased during the construction period, primarily along Camden Avenue, Thunderbolt Drive, and Lightning Lane. Vehicle traffic off the installation would also increase along the major arteries, particularly Jefferson Street and Main Street, as construction crews and equipment commute to and from the construction site. Most equipment would be left on-site to alleviate on- and off-installation traffic.

Operation of the AFRC would also create temporary and moderate increases to the installation's vehicle traffic. Congestion would occur primarily along Camden Avenue, Jefferson Street, and Main Street, which are essentially the only routes into the Grand Prairie Complex. As mentioned previously, approximately 175 additional vehicles would be expected to access Grand Prairie on a daily basis as a result of the implementation of the Preferred Alternative. This relatively low number of vehicles represents less than a 1 percent addition to the traffic volume in this area. However, the on-installation traffic would nearly double. The majority of the increased traffic would primarily occur during the weekends, particularly during the times when all five Reserve units are conducting training activities. Therefore, construction and operation of the AFRC would result in moderate adverse impacts to the traffic on or off the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex.

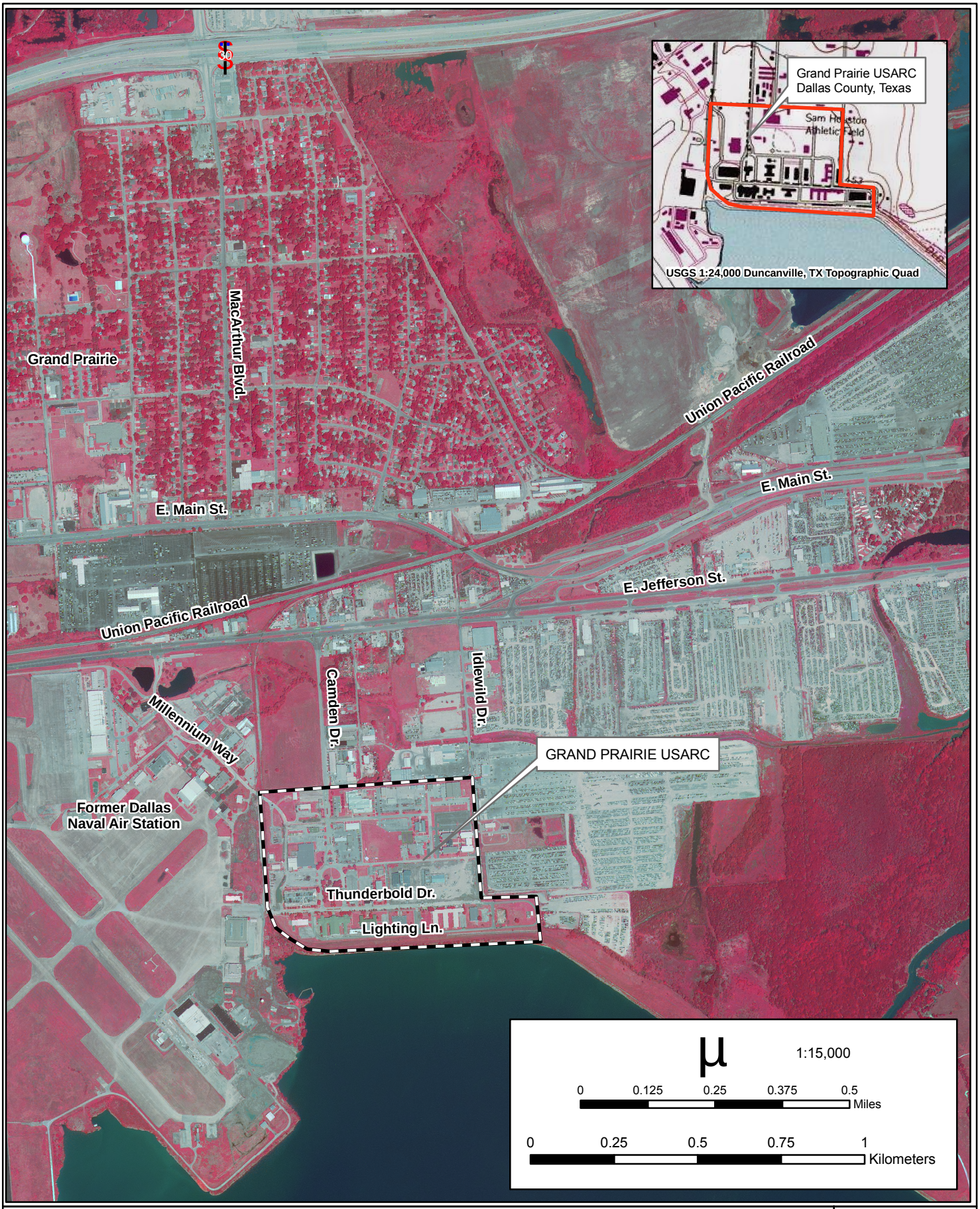

Figure 4-5: Transportation Routes near Grand Prairie USARC

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4.11.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no effect to vehicle traffic on or off the installation. Regional air and rail service would also be maintained at status quo.

4.12 UTILITIES

4.12.1 Affected Environment

4.12.1.1 Potable Water Supply

The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex receives its drinking water supply from the City of Grand Prairie. The City of Grand Prairie maintains over 648 miles of water mains and supplies an average of 27 million gallons per day (MGD) to business and private residences throughout the city's jurisdiction (City of Grand Prairie 2006).

4.12.1.2 Wastewater System

The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex discharges wastewater into the City of Grand Prairie's wastewater collection system, which is transported to the Trinity River Authority's (TRA) wastewater treatment plant. Here, it is treated and ultimately released into the Trinity River. The TRA's system has more than sufficient capacity to treat the additional wastewater required by the AFRC (Hernandez 2006).

4.12.1.3 Stormwater System

The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex is authorized for stormwater discharges from the existing vehicle maintenance shop under TCEQ Permit TXR05S187. No notices of violations have been reported in the past three years (TCEQ 2006).

4.12.2 Consequences

4.12.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Construction and operation of the proposed AFRC facility at Grand Prairie would have temporary and minimal effects on the installation's potable water supply, wastewater treatment system and stormwater discharges. Construction crews would bring water on-site for their personnel, and portable latrines would collect sanitary waste. Since the site is greater than 1 acre, a TPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit for General Construction would be required prior to construction. This permit would require that a SWPPP and Notice of Intent be prepared and filed with the EPA through the TCEQ. The SWPPP would identify BMPs that are required to be implemented to control stormwater erosion and runoff from the site and sedimentation into downstream areas. Upon completion of the construction activities, all disturbed areas that are not going to be landscaped and routinely maintained should be reseeded with native vegetation, in compliance with Section 7(c)(1) of the ESA and the 90th RRC's INRMP.

Operation of the AFRC would result in minor increases in demand on the city's drinking water supply and wastewater treatment system. As indicated above, however, there is sufficient capacity with both systems to accommodate the proposed realignment and operation of the AFRC. The complex's Industrial Stormwater Discharge Permit would need to be amended to include discharges from the new FMS. Since the complex has not had any reported violations, modifications to the permit would not be expected to be an issue.

4.12.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction of the AFRC facility would occur; thus, no effects would occur to the installation's stormwater system or existing discharges. Furthermore, no additional demands, temporary or long-term, on Grand Prairie's water supply or wastewater treatment systems would occur under this alternative.

4.13 HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

4.13.1 Affected Environment

4.13.1.1 Uses of Hazardous Materials

Hazardous waste is a waste with properties that make it dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. Hazardous wastes can be liquids, solids, contained gases, or sludges. They can be the by-products of manufacturing processes or simply discarded commercial products, like cleaning fluids or pesticides (EPA 2006d).

Hazardous materials such as petroleum, oil, lubricants, and chemicals associated with the operation of vehicle maintenance and industrial shops are generated at the Grand Prairie USARC.

4.13.1.2 Storage and Handling Areas

There are no treatment, storage, or disposal facilities on the base. An off-base Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) organizes off-site disposal of waste by outside contractors.

4.13.1.3 Hazardous Waste Disposal

There are no hazardous or toxic materials currently being used at the proposed construction sites. If a Phase I Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) revealed hazardous wastes at any of the alternative sites, in particular at Building 7900, the wastes would be disposed of in accordance with all Federal, state and local regulations, as well as existing Army regulations and procedures. AR 200-1, Section 4.3 discusses disposal of hazardous materials. Solid waste is removed to an off-base disposal site operated by licensed contractors.

4.13.1.4 Site Contamination and Cleanup

Upon completion of a Phase I EBS, if contamination is found in the area of the proposed BRAC-related construction, the Environmental Division of the U.S. Army Reserve would initiate interagency coordination with TCEQ and EPA to negotiate any clean-up requirements as needed.

A search was conducted on the EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS). CERCLIS contains information on hazardous waste sites, potential hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities, including sites that are on the National Priorities List (NPL) or being considered for the NPL.

Grand Prairie USARC does not have a NPL site; however, there are a number of monitoring wells along the western boundary of the USARC. The monitoring wells are part of the groundwater investigation and remediation related to historical operations at the former NAS Dallas. The wells are monitoring soil and groundwater contamination from historic releases at the main fuel farm and the former Base Exchange Gas Station. These two sites have been

evaluated for hydrocarbon based chemical releases to the soil and groundwater. There is a chlorinated solvent plume (600-700 parts per billion) approximately 12 feet below ground surface. The soil impacts on both of these sites have been determined to require "no further action" while the groundwater impacts are currently being remediated through monitored natural attenuation (MNA) or enhanced MNA. The monitoring wells associated with the former Gas Station are currently monitored on a quarterly basis and the site has been recommended for "no further action". The monitoring wells associated with the former Main Fuel Farm are currently monitored on a semi-annual basis and are part of an on-going enhanced MNA pilot test. This site is projected to reach "no further action" concentrations through the enhanced MNA and MNA process in approximately 2017.

HAC Corporation is an NPL site located north of the Grand Prairie gate on Camden Drive. Air releases of methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) in excess of 9,000 pounds per year from 1995 to 2001 were reported by EPA (EPA 2002). MEK is a solvent which may cause irritation to the eyes, nose, and throat after short-term exposure (EPA 2000). Limited information is available for long-term effects in humans. EPA has classified MEK as a "Group D" air toxin, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity (EPA 2000).

4.13.1.5 Special Hazards

As mentioned previously, Building 7900 appears to have been constructed in the early 1970s and, thus, could contain ACM. If this building were to be demolished, a Phase I EBS and possibly testing of suspect ACM would be conducted to confirm or refute the presence of this and other hazards.

4.13.2 Environmental Consequences

4.13.2.1 Preferred Alternative

Implementation of the construction activities associated with the Preferred Alternative could potentially result in a small and temporary increase in the volume of hazardous materials used and hazardous wastes generated; however, any such increase would be minimal and could be accommodated by current installation facilities during construction of the new facility. Construction and operation of the proposed facilities would not have a significant impact on the handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes at the installation. Any hazardous materials generated by the FMS would be recycled or disposed of by private contractors or through the DMRO. Hazardous materials and wastes associated with the Preferred Alternative would be managed in accordance with all Federal, state and local regulations, as well as existing Army regulations and procedures. Therefore, impacts to current hazardous waste management operations at Grand Prairie would not be significantly impacted by the Preferred Alternative.

Construction of the POV parking lots A and B would require closure or retrofitting of several monitoring wells. These activities would be accomplished by the design/build contractor selected to construct the AFRC; however, all such activities would be coordinated through and approved by the U.S. Navy and TCEQ. There are two monitoring wells that will need to be abandoned and seven to eight monitoring wells that will need to be flush mounted to new grades. There are also several injection wells that will need to be flush mounted. Figure 4-6 illustrates the locations of these wells.

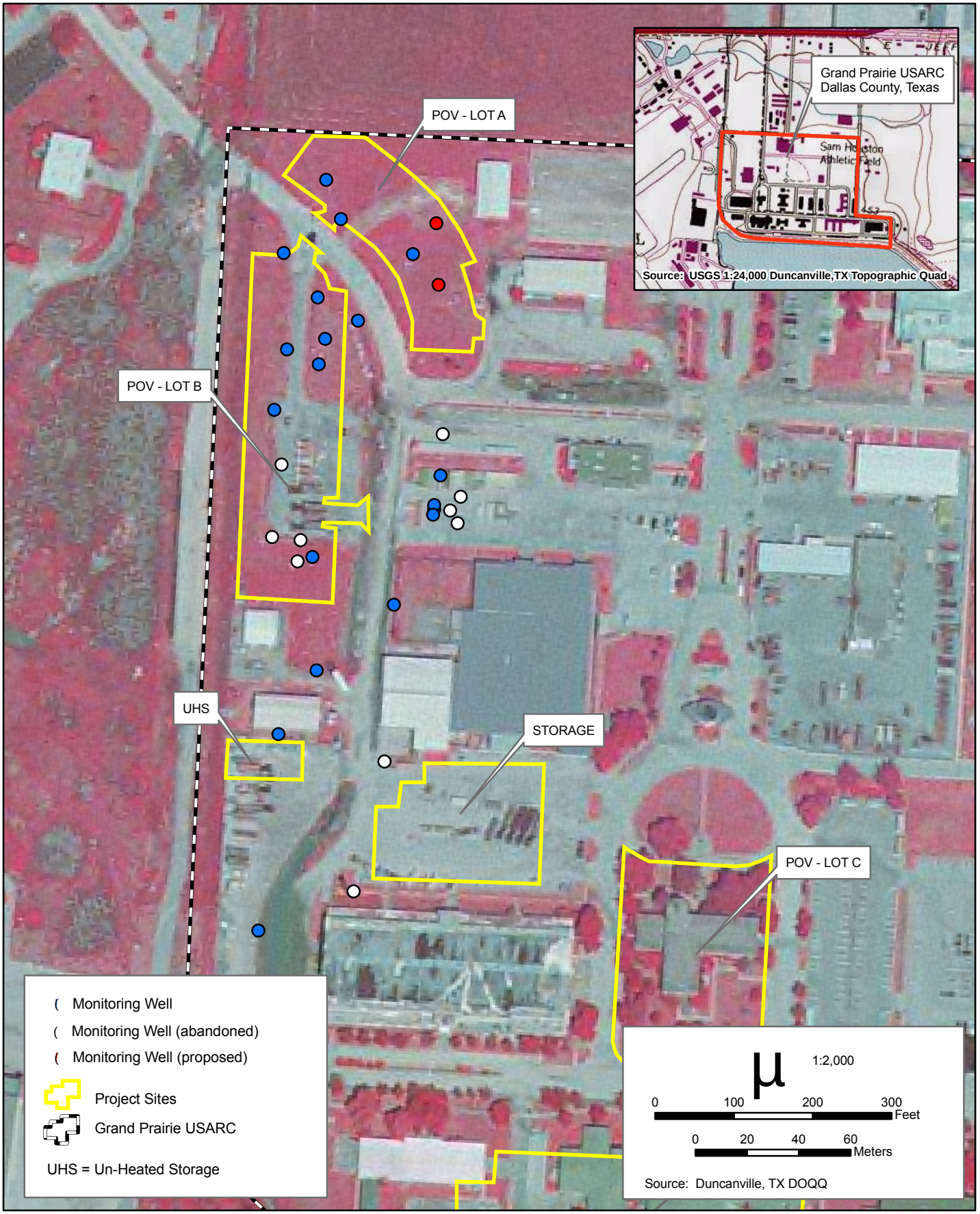

Figure 4-6: Monitoring Wells

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The demolition of Building 7900, the former bowling alley, could require that ACM be disposed by licensed contractors. Appropriate asbestos removal procedures would be followed. All hazardous materials and wastes associated with project operations would continue to be managed in accordance with all Federal, state and local regulations, as well as existing Army regulations and procedures. AR 200-1 (U.S. Army 1997) provides guidelines for the handling and management of hazardous materials to ensure compliance with Federal, state, and local laws. The other buildings that appear to be in the project footprint in the aerial photographs have been previously demolished.

4.13.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the new AFRC facility and associated buildings would not be built. There would be no impacts associated with hazardous or toxic substances.

4.14 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS SUMMARY

This section of the EA addresses the potential cumulative impacts associated with the implementation of the alternatives and other projects/programs that are planned for the region. The CEQ defines cumulative impacts as the incremental impact of multiple present and future actions with individually minor but collectively significant effects. Cumulative impacts can be concisely defined as the total effect of multiple land uses and developments, including their interrelationships, on the environment.

The Grand Prairie Reserve Complex has been a part of a military installation since 1929 and has continuously been developed as DoD missions, organizations, needs and strategies have evolved. Consequently, the entire installation has, at some time, been disturbed. As mentioned previously in Section 4.2.1.2, there are several other projects currently planned at Grand Prairie, in addition to the new AFRC. The U.S. Army Reserve has proposed to construct a new 40,000 SF building near the proposed AFRC to accommodate their current needs for classroom/training facilities. The BOP proposes to upgrade Building 345 and expand it by 30,000 SF. This expansion is needed to accommodate an additional 300 new employees. The BOP has also proposed construction of a POV parking lot in the central portion of Grand Prairie, near the existing sports field. If the 200-foot wide strip of land is purchased, it would remain undeveloped.

There is a proposed acquisition of 17 acres in the early planning stages. The parcel is located along the northern border of Grand Prairie for future development, including USACE SWD and SWF. This acquisition would also allow secure access to Grand Prairie, instead of using Camden Avenue.

The proposed construction and operation of the AFRC would increase the developed areas on Grand Prairie by 9 acres, if the Preferred Alternative site is selected. Operation of the AFRC would not result in cumulative impacts to training ranges or air space, ambient noise levels, water quality or supply or air quality. Traffic on transportation routes and demands on the transportation infrastructure would be increased, particularly on weekends. Daily volumes would be increased by up to 175 vehicles.

The other proposed projects on the complex would also add to the development; however, all of the Proposed Actions, including the new AFRC, would occur on previously disturbed sites. The addition of 200 new BOP employees combined with the realigned units would have moderate cumulative impacts on the region's traffic and air quality. Traffic congestion would occur along

Jefferson Street and Camden Avenue during peak traffic hours. This congestion would, in turn, add to the ozone problems affecting Dallas County. Additional measures, such as van pools, flexible working hours, and traffic controls, would need to be implemented to assist in compliance with the State Implementation Plan by 2010.

If the acquisition of the 17-acre parcel comes to fruition, any wildlife habitat and potential wetlands that occur on this parcel would most likely be lost. In addition, relocation of the USACE's SWD and SWF offices to this location would further exacerbate the local traffic and air quality problems.

The construction of these activities would provide cumulative beneficial effects to the ROI by increasing sales volumes, taxes, employment and personal income. These effects would be short-term and would be easily absorbed into the economy of the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex.

4.15 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

This section of the EA describes those measures that could be implemented to reduce or eliminate potential adverse impacts to the human and natural environment. The environmental protection measures are presented for each resource category that could be potentially affected. These proposed measures would be coordinated through the appropriate land managers and administrators, and regulatory agencies.

4.15.1 Vegetation and Wildlife

Native seeds or plants, which are compatible with the enhancement of protected species, would be used to the extent feasible, as required under Section 7(c)(1) of the ESA and the 90th RRC's INRMP to reseed temporarily disturbed areas once construction is complete.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) requires that private contractors obtain a construction permit if the construction activity is scheduled during the nesting season. The nesting season for this area is typically March 15 through September 15. Active nests would need to be identified and avoided to the extent practicable. Another environmental protection measure that would be considered is to schedule all construction activities outside the nesting season.

Additional protection measures would include BMPs, as described previously, during construction to minimize or prevent erosion and soil loss. If straw bales are used as part of the BMPs, weed seed-free straw bales should be used to eliminate the potential of spreading invasive species.

4.15.2 Air Quality

As mentioned previously, emissions associated with construction activities would be insignificant and well below *de minimus* thresholds. Proper and routine maintenance of all vehicles and other equipment would be implemented to ensure that emissions are within the design standards of all construction equipment. Dust suppression methods would be implemented to minimize fugitive dust. Grand Prairie will also continue to investigate methods to assist in compliance with the ozone attainment standards outlined in the State Implementation Plan. These requirements are not needed as part of a formal conformity determination but rather as mitigation in general.

4.15.3 Water Resources

The proposed construction activities would require a SWPPP, which would be prepared and submitted to the EPA through the TCEQ, as part of the TPDES permit process. The SWPPP would identify BMPs that would be implemented before, during, and after construction. The installation's current waste water discharge permit would also be amended, as appropriate, to incorporate discharges from the new vehicle maintenance shop.

4.15.4 Cultural Resources

If any cultural resources are uncovered during construction, the THC would be notified and all construction activities would stop until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the cultural remains.

4.15.5 Hazardous and Toxic Substances

Hazardous and toxic materials/wastes in the project area during construction would likely consist of petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL). If hazardous waste is generated, it would be disposed of according to Federal, state and local regulations, as well as existing Army regulations and procedures. No maintenance to construction equipment would be conducted on-site, minimizing the potential for spills or direct contact with POLs. Equipment and vehicles parked overnight, or left for lengthy periods on site, would be fitted with drip pans. On-site use of construction equipment, use of chemical products, and wastes generated during construction would comply with all Federal, state, and local regulations relating to protecting the environment from hazardous materials and containing spills. No hazardous wastes would be stored on the site. There would be a Site Specific Spill Plan that describes what actions should be taken in case of a hazardous or toxic spill.

Coordination with the U.S. Navy and TCEQ will be conducted to ensure the proper retrofitting and/or closure of any affected monitoring well, as discussed previously in Section 4.13.2.1.

If Building 7900 is demolished, the presence/absence of ACM would need to be confirmed prior to any demolition activities. A licensed contractor would be required to remove and disposed of any ACM that is found.

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SECTION 5.0
FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 FINDINGS

5.1.1 Consequences of the Preferred Alternative

The Proposed Action would result in the permanent conversion of 9 acres of maintained and disturbed grassland to hard surfaces and buildings. The conversion is consistent with the installation's land use policies and guidelines. No impacts to Federal or state protected species would occur. No violations of the installation's air or water quality permits would be expected; BMPs would be implemented to ensure stormwater during and after construction is controlled and downstream sedimentation is either eliminated or is negligible. Temporary increases in noise would be expected during the construction. Transportation would increase and could cause congestion along Jefferson Street and Camden Avenue during peak hours. Most of the increased traffic associated with the new AFRC would occur on weekends when other traffic is typically reduced. Slight benefits to local and regional employment and personal income would be expected during the construction. Realignment of the 490th CA BN to Grand Prairie would provide some long-term benefits in TPI and PCPI, sales taxes, and property taxes. However, these benefits would be insignificant when compared to the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex. No long-term impacts relative to utilities or hazardous waste and materials would be expected from the proposed construction and operation of the AFRC. A summary of the potential effects from the Proposed Action and No Action is presented in Table 5-1.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the information presented in the previous sections, it is concluded that the best available site for the proposed construction and operation of the AFRC is at the proposed location and that development of this site would result in insignificant adverse impacts to the area's human and natural environment. Therefore, issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) is warranted and no additional NEPA documentation (i.e., Environmental Impact Statement) is required.

Table 5-1. Summary Matrix of Potential Impacts

Affected Resource	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative
Land Use	No impacts to land use are expected.	Approximately 9 acres of maintained grassland would be converted to the facility and parking areas. The facility is consistent with planned development on post.
Aesthetics	No impacts would occur.	Negligible impacts would occur due to the current development.
Air Quality	No adverse effects are anticipated.	Minor temporary effects to air quality during construction would occur. Some minor increases in NO_x would occur due to increased traffic. All emissions would be below *de minimus* thresholds.
Noise	No adverse impacts are expected.	Minor temporary increases in ambient noise levels during construction. Pre-project conditions would return upon cessation of construction activities. Construction would be limited to daylight hours only. Due to the distance to other noise receptors, construction noise would be attenuated. Operation of the facility would create insignificant increase in noise over the current conditions.
Soils	No impacts to soils are expected.	Approximately 9 acres of soil would be disturbed and permanently removed from potential biological productivity.
Water Resources	No adverse impacts would occur.	No significant impact to region's water supply or water quality. No potentially jurisdictional wetlands or floodplains occur on the proposed site.
Biological Resources	No impacts are expected.	About 9 acres of maintained or disturbed grassland would be permanently removed.
Cultural Resources	No effects are anticipated.	No impacts are expected.
Socioeconomics	No effect on the regional or local economy would be expected.	Insignificant adverse effects on traffic and public utilities during construction are anticipated. Slight beneficial impacts to region of influence once the realignment of the 490th CA BN is complete since there would be a net gain of personnel on post.
Transportation	No impacts would occur.	Minor to moderate increases in traffic; congestion would occur along Camden Avenue and Jefferson Street during peak hours.
Utilities	No impacts would occur.	Minor increases in demand on water and wastewater treatment systems; current system have sufficient capacity to accommodate the increases.
Hazardous Materials	No adverse impacts are expected.	No impacts are expected to occur.

SECTION 6.0
LIST OF PREPARERS

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

The following people were primarily responsible for preparing this Environmental Assessment.

NAME	AGENCY/ORGANIZATION	DISCIPLINE/EXPERTISE	EXPERIENCE	ROLE IN PREPARING EA
Larry Olliff	USACE Mobile/Savannah District	Environmental Studies	4 years in NEPA and 16 years in environmental studies	USACE Technical Manager
Suna Adam Knaus	GSRC	Forestry/Wildlife	16 years natural resources	EA Review
Chris Ingram	GSRC	Biology/Ecology	30 years NEPA and natural resources	Project Manager, DOPAA, Physical Resources
Eric Webb, Ph.D.	GSRC	Ecology/Wetlands	16 years natural resources and NEPA Studies	EA Technical Review
Aaron Caldwell	GSRC	Ecology/Botany	5 years botanical surveys and natural resources	EA Preparation and Review Field Surveys; Biological and Water Resources
Carl Welch	GSRC	Archaeology/Anthropology	7 years Professional Archaeologist/Cultural Resources	Cultural Resources; Socioeconomic conditions
Ron Webster	Ray Clark Group, LLC	Socioeconomics/Civil Engineering	35 years NEPA studies and socioeconomic analyses	EIFS modeling and analysis
Steve Kolian	GSRC	Environmental Studies	12 years environmental and marine science	Air quality
Maria Bernard Reid	GSRC	Ecology	4 years NEPA and natural resources studies	EA preparation; field surveys; Biology; Hazardous Materials

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7.0 DISTRIBUTION LIST

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SECTION 8.0
REFERENCES

8.0 REFERENCES

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Manaugh, Roger. 2006. Personal communication among Mr. Roger Manaugh, 90th RRC Environmental Division, Grand Prairie U.S. Army Reserve Center, Texas and Ms. Maria Reid, Mr. Aaron Caldwell, and Mr. Chris Ingram, Gulf South Research Corporation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on 13 June 2006.

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SECTION 9.0
PERSONS CONSULTED

9.0 PERSONS CONSULTED

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SECTION 10.0
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

10.0 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAFES	Army-Air Force Exchange Services
ac-ft/yr	acre-feet per year
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACM	asbestos containing materials
AFRC	Armed Forces Reserve Center
AR	Army Regulations
ASTs	above ground storage tanks
AT/FP	Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
BMP	best management practices
BOP	Bureau of Prisons
BRAC Commission	Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission
CA BN	Civil Affairs Battalion
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
dBA	decibels A-weighted scale
DNL	Day-Night Level
DoD	Department of Defense
DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
EA	Environmental Assessment
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMS	Field Maintenance Shop
FNSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
IAP	Installation Action Plan
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
IGPBS	Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
IRP	Installation Restoration Plan
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MEK	methyl ethyl ketone
MEP	Military Equipment Parking
MGD	million gallons per day
MNA	monitored natural attenuation
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act

NPL	National Priorities List
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCPI	per capita personal income
POV	privately owned vehicle
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
ROI	region of influence
SF	square feet
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SWF	Fort Worth District (of the USACE)
SWD	Southwest Division (of the USACE)
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TPDES	Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination System
THC	Texas Historical Commission
TPWD	Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
TWDB	Texas Water Development Board
TPI	total personal income
TPY	tons per year
UHS	unheated storage
U.S.	United States
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USARC	U.S. Army Reserve Center
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

APPENDIX A
AIR EMISSIONS CALCULATIONS

Appendix A. Calculation of Pollutant Emissions from Construction Equipment at Grand Prairie, Texas

Construction Emissions:	Calculation Assumptions				
Construction Equipment	Days/yr	Hrs/ day	Horse power	Type of Fuel	Total hp-hr
Dump truck	30	12	340	Diesel	122,400
Excavator	30	12	463	Diesel	166,680
Bull dozer	30	12	324	Diesel	116,640
724J Highlift front end loader	30	12	215	Diesel	77,400
Crane	180	12	275	Diesel	594,000
Back hoe	180	12	92	Gasoline	198,720

Construction Emissions:	Calculation Results for NOx				
Construction Equipment	Emission Factor (1)	Unit	Total hp-hr	Total Emmissions	Total in tns/yr
Dump truck	0.031	lb/hp-hr	122,400	3,794	1.90
Excavator	0.031	lb/hp-hr	166,680	5,167	2.58
Bull dozer	0.031	lb/hp-hr	116,640	3,616	1.81
724J Highlift front end loader	0.031	lb/hp-hr	77,400	2,399	1.20
Crane	0.031	lb/hp-hr	594,000	18,414	9.21
Back hoe	0.011	lb/hp-hr	198,720	2,186	1.09
Total Emissions					**17.79**

Construction Emissions:	Calculation Results for CO				
Construction Equipment	Emission Factor (1)	Unit	Total hp-hr	Total Emmissions	Total in tns/yr
Dump truck	0.00668	lb/hp-hr	122,400	818	0.41
Excavator	0.00668	lb/hp-hr	166,680	1,113	0.56
Bull dozer	0.00668	lb/hp-hr	116,640	779	0.39
724J Highlift front end loader	0.00668	lb/hp-hr	77,400	517	0.26
Crane	0.00068	lb/hp-hr	594,000	404	0.20
Back hoe	0.439	lb/hp-hr	198,720	87,238	43.62
Total Emissions					**45.43**

Construction Emissions:	Calculation Results for SOx				
Construction Equipment	Emission Factor (1)	Unit	Total hp-hr	Total Emmissions	Total in tns/yr
Dump truck	0.0205	lb/hp-hr	122,400	2,509	1.25
Excavator	0.0205	lb/hp-hr	166,680	3,417	1.71
Bull dozer	0.0205	lb/hp-hr	116,640	2,391	1.20
724J Highlift front end loader	0.0205	lb/hp-hr	77,400	1,587	0.79
Crane	0.0205	lb/hp-hr	594,000	12,177	6.09
Back hoe	0.000591	lb/hp-hr	198,720	117	0.06
Total Emissions					**11.10**

Construction Emissions:	Calculation Results for PM-10				
Construction Equipment	Emission Factor (1)	Unit	Total hp-hr	Total Emmissions	Total in tns/yr
Dump truck	0.022	lb/hp-hr	122,400	2,693	1.35
Excavator	0.022	lb/hp-hr	166,680	3,667	1.83
Bull dozer	0.022	lb/hp-hr	116,640	2,566	1.28
724J Highlift front end loader	0.022	lb/hp-hr	77,400	1,703	0.85
Crane	0.022	lb/hp-hr	594,000	13,068	6.53
Back hoe	0.000721	lb/hp-hr	198,720	143	0.07
Total Emissions					**11.92**

Construction Emissions:	Calculation Results for VOCs				
Construction Equipment	Emission Factor (1)	Unit	Total hp-hr	Total Emmissions	Total in tns/yr
Dump truck	0.0025141	lb/hp-hr	122,400	308	0.15
Excavator	0.0025141	lb/hp-hr	166,680	419	0.21
Bull dozer	0.0025141	lb/hp-hr	116,640	293	0.15
724J Highlift front end loader	0.0025141	lb/hp-hr	77,400	195	0.10
Crane	0.0025141	lb/hp-hr	594,000	1,493	0.75
Back hoe	0.021591	lb/hp-hr	198,720	4,291	2.15
Total Emissions					**3.50**

1. Source: AP 42, Fifth Edition, Volume 1 Chapter 3: Stationary Internal Combustion Sources, 1996

APPENDIX B
CORRESPONDENCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY 90TH REGIONAL READINESS COMMAND
CAPTAIN MAURICE L. BRITT UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE CENTER
8000 CAMP ROBINSON ROAD
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72118-2205

September 11, 2006

Reply to Attention of Environmental Division

Mr. F. Lawrence Oaks
State Historic Preservation Officer
ATTN: Mr. Bill Martin
Texas Historical Commission
1511 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Mr. Oaks:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made during the fall of 2005, by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed actions is to close the Herzog U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) in Dallas and realign the units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Grand Prairie. The BRAC Commission also recommended realigning the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion from Grimes USARC in Abilene to the new AFRC in Grand Prairie.

A new facility will be required to provide classroom training and administrative support for the five Reserve units assigned to the new AFRC. The design standards indicate that approximately 174,000 square feet (SF) of offices and classrooms are required to accommodate the 1,000 member AFRC operations. The new AFRC would also include a 38,000-SF vehicle maintenance shop and a 4,800-SF storage unit. Parking facilities will also be incorporated into the design. The total amount of disturbed area is expected to be less than 15 acres. No additional weapons systems or demands on training ranges are required for the proposed action.

Only one site is considered suitable for the construction of the AFRC at the Seagoville Complex, due to the limited size of the installation, past development on post (see Enclosure A), and to ensure compliance with the installation's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA), which will assess the potential impacts of constructing and operating the new AFRC at this site.

Previous archaeological and historic building surveys, which were used in developing the ICRMP, have revealed that there are no cultural resources present on the installation which could be affected by the proposed action. Therefore, we request your concurrence of no effect in accordance with 36 CFR 800. We will send you a copy of the EA when it is released to the public, which is currently anticipated to occur in late October. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (501)771-7992.

Sincerely,

James Wheeler, II
Chief, Environmental Division
90th Regional Readiness Command

Enclosure

Enclosure A

GSRC

June 2006

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY 90TH REGIONAL READINESS COMMAND
CAPTAIN MAURICE L. BRITT UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE CENTER
8000 CAMP ROBINSON ROAD
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72118-2205

September 11, 2006

Reply to Attention of Environmental Division

Mr. Nathan Garner
Regional Director
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Region 3
11942 Farm Rd. 848
Tyler, Texas 75707

Dear Mr. Garner:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made during the fall of 2005, by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed actions is to close the Herzog U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) in Dallas and realign the units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Grand Prairie. The BRAC Commission also recommended realigning the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion from Grimes USARC in Abilene to the new AFRC in Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas.

A new facility will be required to provide classroom training and administrative support for the five Reserve units assigned to the new AFRC. The design standards indicate that approximately 174,000 square feet (SF) of offices and classrooms are required to accommodate the 1,000 member AFRC operations. The new AFRC would also include a 38,000-SF vehicle maintenance shop and a 4,800-SF storage unit. Parking facilities will also be incorporated into the design. The total amount of disturbed area is expected to be less than 15 acres. No additional weapons systems or demands on training ranges are required for the proposed action.

Only one location, comprising 3 separate parcels, is considered suitable for the construction of the AFRC at the Grand Prairie Complex, due to the limited size of the installation and past development on post (see Enclosure A). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA), which will assess the potential impacts of constructing and operating the new AFRC at this location.

Surveys have been performed at the proposed construction sites; all sites have been disturbed by previous military construction. Vegetation at the sites consist of Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactlyon*), crabgrass (*Digitaria* sp.), powderpuff mimosa (*Mimosa strigillosa*), and dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*). Landscaping along roadways included various tree species including live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), and American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). Photographs of the sites are included as Enclosure B.

The only wildlife observed during the site visits were killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), white-winged dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), scissor-tail flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*), and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). No Federal or state-protected species were observed and the surveys indicated that the sites do not provide suitable habitat for these species. Although the state-protected Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*) could possibly occur on the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, the density of grasses and other herbaceous plants would preclude these sites of being considered quality habitat. Species that have the potential to occur in Dallas County and were taken into consideration during the surveys are listed below.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus tundrius*	--	T
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	T	T
Interior Least Tern	*Sterna antillarum athalassos*	E	E
Piping Plover	*Charadrius melodus*	T	--
Whooping Crane	*Grus americana*	E	E
Wood Stork	*Mycteria americana*	E	T
Texas Horned Lizard	*Phrynosoma cornutum*	--	T
Timber Rattlesnake	*Crotalus horridus*	--	T

Based on these surveys and the knowledge that the 90th Regional Readiness Command has regarding its protected species populations, we have determined that the proposed action would have no effect on any Federal or state-listed species. Because of the limited size and low quality of the habitat, insignificant impacts to other wildlife populations would occur as a result of the construction of the AFRC.

We respectfully ask that you provide written concurrence with our determination. We would appreciate your prompt attention and response. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (501)771-7992.

Sincerely,

James Wheeler, II
Chief, Environmental Division
90th Regional Readiness Command

Enclosure

Enclosure A

GSRC

June 2006

Photograph 1. AFRC Looking Northwest

Photograph 2. OMS and MEP Looking West

Enclosure B. Photographs

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY 90TH REGIONAL READINESS COMMAND
CAPTAIN MAURICE L. BRITT UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE CENTER
8000 CAMP ROBINSON ROAD
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72118-2205

September 11, 2006

Reply to Attention of Environmental Division

Mr. Tom Cloud, Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Arlington, Texas Ecological Services Field Office
711 Stadium Drive, Suite 252
Arlington, Texas 76011

Dear Mr. Cloud:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made during the fall of 2005, by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed actions is to close the Herzog U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) in Dallas and realign the units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Grand Prairie. The BRAC Commission also recommended realigning the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion from Grimes USARC in Abilene to the new AFRC in Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas.

A new facility will be required to provide classroom training and administrative support for the five Reserve units assigned to the new AFRC. The design standards indicate that approximately 174,000 square feet (SF) of offices and classrooms are required to accommodate the 1,000 member AFRC operations. The new AFRC would also include a 38,000-SF vehicle maintenance shop and a 4,800-SF storage unit. Parking facilities will also be incorporated into the design. The total amount of disturbed area is expected to be less than 15 acres. No additional weapons systems or demands on training ranges are required for the proposed action.

Only one location, comprising 3 separate parcels, is considered suitable for the construction of the AFRC at the Grand Prairie Complex, due to the limited size of the installation and past development on post (see Enclosure A). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA), which will assess the potential impacts of constructing and operating the new AFRC at this location.

Surveys have been performed at the proposed construction sites; all sites have been disturbed by previous military construction. Vegetation at the sites consist of Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactlyon*), crabgrass (*Digitaria* sp.), powderpuff mimosa (*Mimosa strigillosa*), and dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*). Landscaping along roadways included various tree species including live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), and American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). Photographs of the sites are included as Enclosure B.

The only wildlife observed during the site visits were killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), white-winged dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), scissor-tail flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*), and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). No Federal or state-protected species were observed and the surveys indicated that the sites do not provide suitable habitat for these species. Although the state-protected Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*) could possibly occur on the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, the density of grasses and other herbaceous plants would preclude these sites of being considered quality habitat. Species that have the potential to occur in Dallas County and were taken into consideration during the surveys are listed below.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus tundrius*	--	T
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	T	T
Interior Least Tern	*Sterna antillarum athalassos*	E	E
Piping Plover	*Charadrius melodus*	T	--
Whooping Crane	*Grus americana*	E	E
Wood Stork	*Mycteria americana*	E	T
Texas Horned Lizard	*Phrynosoma cornutum*	--	T
Timber Rattlesnake	*Crotalus horridus*	--	T

Based on these surveys and the knowledge that the 90th Regional Readiness Command has regarding its protected species populations, we have determined that the proposed action would have no effect on any Federal or state-listed species. Because of the limited size and low quality of the habitat, insignificant impacts to other wildlife populations would occur as a result of the construction of the ARC.

We respectfully ask that you provide written concurrence with our determination. We would appreciate your prompt attention and response. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (501)771-7992.

Sincerely,

James Wheeler II

James Wheeler, II
Chief, Environmental Division
90th Regional Readiness Command

Enclosures

Enclosure A

GSRC

June 2006

Photograph 1. AFRC Looking Northwest

Photograph 2. OMS and MEP Looking West

Enclosure B. Photographs

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ecological Services
WinSystems Center Building
711 Stadium Drive, Suite 252
Arlington, Texas 76011

21420-2006-FA-0221

September 12, 2006

Mr. James Wheeler, II
Chief, Environmental Division
Department of the Army
Headquarters, United States Army 90th Regional Command
Captain Maurice L. Britt United States Army Reserve Center
8000 Camp Robinson Road
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72118-2205

Re: Construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Grand Prairie, Texas

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

Thank you for your letter dated August 10, 2006 inquiring of any issues or concerns we may have regarding construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Grand Prairie, Texas. The new facility would provide classroom training and administrative support for five Reserve units. The Grand Prairie facility would include approximately 174,000 square feet of offices and classrooms, 38,000 square feet for a vehicle maintenance shop, and 4,800 square feet for a storage unit. The total amount of disturbed area for the Grand Prairie facility would be less than 15 acres.

Based on the information provided, the facility would be constructed on a site considered suitable for development due to the limited size of the installation, past development, and compliance with the current Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan. Due to the lack of suitable habitat, it is unlikely that any federally listed threatened or endangered species would utilize the project area. Therefore, we do not have any concerns or issues regarding this proposed project at this time.

We look forward to working with you and your staff in planning natural resource management for your facility and reviewing the Environmental Assessment. Please contact Ms. Carol Hale at (817) 277-1100 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Tom Cloud

Thomas J. Cloud, Jr.
Field Supervisor

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY 90TH REGIONAL READINESS COMMAND
CAPTAIN MAURICE L. BRITT UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE CENTER
8000 CAMP ROBINSON ROAD
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72118-2205

September 11, 2006

Reply to Attention of Environmental Division

Mr. F. Lawrence Oaks
State Historic Preservation Officer
ATTN: Mr. Bill Martin
Texas Historical Commission
1511 Colorado Street
Austin, Texas 78701

Dear Mr. Oaks:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made during the fall of 2005, by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed actions is to close the Herzog U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) in Dallas and realign the units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Grand Prairie. The BRAC Commission also recommended realigning the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion from Grimes USARC in Abilene to the new AFRC in Grand Prairie.

A new facility will be required to provide classroom training and administrative support for the five Reserve units assigned to the new AFRC. The design standards indicate that approximately 174,000 square feet (SF) of offices and classrooms are required to accommodate the 1,000 member AFRC operations. The new AFRC would also include a 38,000-SF vehicle maintenance shop and a 4,800-SF storage unit. Parking facilities will also be incorporated into the design. The total amount of disturbed area is expected to be less than 15 acres. No additional weapons systems or demands on training ranges are required for the proposed action.

Only one site is considered suitable for the construction of the AFRC at the Seagoville Complex, due to the limited size of the installation, past development on post (see Enclosure A), and to ensure compliance with the installation's Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA), which will assess the potential impacts of constructing and operating the new AFRC at this site.

Previous archaeological and historic building surveys, which were used in developing the ICRMP, have revealed that there are no cultural resources present on the installation which could be affected by the proposed action. Therefore, we request your concurrence of no effect in accordance with 36 CFR 800. We will send you a copy of the EA when it is released to the public, which is currently anticipated to occur in late October. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (501)771-7992.

Sincerely,

James Wheeler, II
Chief, Environmental Division
90th Regional Readiness Command

Enclosure

NO HISTORIC
PROPERTIES AFFECTED
PROJECT MAY PROCEED
By _____
for F. Lawerence Oaks
State Historic Preservation Officer
Date 9/13/06
Track# _____

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY 90TH REGIONAL READINESS COMMAND
CAPTAIN MAURICE L. BRITT UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE CENTER
8000 CAMP ROBINSON ROAD
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72118-2205

September 11, 2006

Reply to Attention of Environmental Division

Mr. Nathan Garner
Regional Director
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Region 3
11942 Farm Rd. 848
Tyler, Texas 75707

Dear Mr. Garner:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made during the fall of 2005, by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed actions is to close the Herzog U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) in Dallas and realign the units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Grand Prairie. The BRAC Commission also recommended realigning the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion from Grimes USARC in Abilene to the new AFRC in Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Texas.

A new facility will be required to provide classroom training and administrative support for the five Reserve units assigned to the new AFRC. The design standards indicate that approximately 174,000 square feet (SF) of offices and classrooms are required to accommodate the 1,000 member AFRC operations. The new AFRC would also include a 38,000-SF vehicle maintenance shop and a 4,800-SF storage unit. Parking facilities will also be incorporated into the design. The total amount of disturbed area is expected to be less than 15 acres. No additional weapons systems or demands on training ranges are required for the proposed action.

Only one location, comprising 3 separate parcels, is considered suitable for the construction of the AFRC at the Grand Prairie Complex, due to the limited size of the installation and past development on post (see Enclosure A). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District is in the process of preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA), which will assess the potential impacts of constructing and operating the new AFRC at this location.

Surveys have been performed at the proposed construction sites; all sites have been disturbed by previous military construction. Vegetation at the sites consist of Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactlyon*), crabgrass (*Digitaria* sp.), powderpuff mimosa (*Mimosa strigillosa*), and dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*). Landscaping along roadways included various tree species including live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), crapemyrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), and American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*). Photographs of the sites are included as Enclosure B.

The only wildlife observed during the site visits were killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), white-winged dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), scissor-tail flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*), and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). No Federal or state-protected species were observed and the surveys indicated that the sites do not provide suitable habitat for these species. Although the state-protected Texas horned lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*) could possibly occur on the Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, the density of grasses and other herbaceous plants would preclude these sites of being considered quality habitat. Species that have the potential to occur in Dallas County and were taken into consideration during the surveys are listed below.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status
Arctic Peregrine Falcon	*Falco peregrinus tundrius*	–	T
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocepholus*	T	T
Interior Least Tern	*Sterna antillarum athalassos*	E	E
Piping Plover	*Charadrius melodus*	T	–
Whooping Crane	*Grus americana*	E	E
Wood Stork	*Mycteria americana*	E	T
Texas Horned Lizard	*Phrynosoma cornutum*	--	T
Timber Rattlesnake	*Crotalus horridus*	--	T

Based on these surveys and the knowledge that the 90th Regional Readiness Command has regarding its protected species populations, we have determined that the proposed action would have no effect on any Federal or state-listed species. Because of the limited size and low quality of the habitat, insignificant impacts to other wildlife populations would occur as a result of the construction of the AFRC.

We respectfully ask that you provide written concurrence with our determination. We would appreciate your prompt attention and response. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (501)771-7992.

Sincerely,

James Wheeler, II
Chief, Environmental Division
90th Regional Readiness Command

Enclosure

TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE

September 21, 2006

James Wheeler, II
Chief, Environmental Division
90th Regional Readiness Command
8000 Camp Robinson Rd.
N. Little Rock, AR 72118-2205

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I have reviewed the information you sent to me concerning the construction of new training facilities at each Armed Forces Reserve Center in Grand Prairie and Seagoville, Texas. These proposed construction sites have been previously disturbed and the current vegetation consists mainly of exotics. The loss of this already degraded habitat should not be detrimental to local wildlife. I concur with the finding of no effect on any state or federal-listed species.

Sincerely,

Nathan Garner - TPWD
Regional Director, Wildlife Region 3
11942 FM 848
Tyler, Texas 75707
903-566-1626 ext 221

NPG:tmb

4200 SMITH SCHOOL ROAD
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78744-3291
512.389.4800

www.tpwd.state.tx.us

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF DALLAS

Before me, a Notary Public in and for Dallas County, this day personally appeared Lynda Black, Legal Advertising Representative for the DALLAS MORNING NEWS being duly sworn by oath, states the attached advertisement of:

Gulf South Research

as published in The Dallas Morning News on:

March 23, 2007

Lynda Black
(Lynda Black)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this March 27, 2007 A.D

Lisa Battenfield
(Lisa Battenfield)

Legal Bids & Notices

- Bankruptcy, Court Sales
- Bids and Proposals
- Legal Notices

Legal Notices

?

CITY OF DALLAS

?

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

?

A public meeting has been scheduled on Tuesday, April 10, 2007 at 6:30 pm, regarding an application from Metromedia Investments, LLC ("Applicant") for a Municipal Setting Designation ("MSD") ordinance concerning property located at 973 and 999 Metro Media Place and adjacent city rights-of-way ("Designated Property"), Dallas, Texas, in and adjacent to City Block 6/7940. This public meeting will be held at the Dallas West Public Library, 2332 Singleton Boulevard, Dallas, Texas 75212.

?

The purpose of an MSD ordinance is to restrict access to and prohibit the use of the groundwater directly below the Designated Property and to protect public health and welfare where the groundwater quality may present an actual or potential threat to human health.

?

A property is eligible for an MSD if: (1) it is within the corporate limits or extraterritorial jurisdiction of a municipality authorized by statute that has a population of at least 20,000; and (2) a public drinking water supply system exists that satisfies the requirements of Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 341 and that supplies or is capable of supplying drinking water to the property for which the MSD is sought and property within one-half mile of the property for which the MSD is sought. The Designated Property meets these criteria.

?

The public meeting will address MSDs generally, allow the applicant to explain the application, allow citizens to comment, and provide the approximate date of the city council public hearing. A copy of the complete application is available for review at the Dallas West Public Library located at 2332 Singleton Boulevard - Reference Section, Dallas, Texas 75212.

?

The Designated Property is underlain by alluvial soils and shallow groundwater that occur at depths of approximately 11 to 20 feet below ground surface (bgs). The alluvium is underlain by the Eagle Ford Formation. Groundwater flow beneath the Designated Property was determined to flow towards the south. This groundwater has been affected by benzene, ethyl benzene, and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) at concentrations above groundwater standards. The source of these chemicals appears to be from an on-site historical release of petroleum product from the underground storage tank (UST) system associated with the former occupant, Schepp's Foremost Dairy. These USTs have been removed.

?

If approved by Dallas City Council, the MSD ordinance will prohibit the use of designated groundwater beneath the Designated Property as potable water and other inappropriate uses of and contact with the groundwater at the Designated Property and will support issuance of an MSD by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("TCEQ"). The Applicant will then file a separate application with the TCEQ for an MSD certificate pursuant to Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 361, Subchapter W. You may file comments (not later than the 60th day after the date of receipt of this notice) to: Mr. Mike Frew, Remediation Division, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, P.O. Box 13087, MC-221, Austin, Texas 78711. The Executive Director of the TCEQ will certify or deny the application filed with the TCEQ or request additional information from the Applicant not later than 90 days after receiving such application.

?

If you have any questions about the public meeting or the proposed MSD ordinance, please contact Lori Frauli at 214-671-8967 or Reginald Collins at 214-948-4159.

?

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS

The public is hereby notified of the availability of the Environmental Assessment (EA) and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the construction and operation of the Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) at the U.S. Army Reserve Center (USARC) Grand Prairie, Texas. The establishment of the AFRC has been recommended by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) Commission, in response to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. The EA and FONSI will be available for review for 30 days beginning the day of this publication. Copies are available for review at the Grand Prairie Main Library, 901 Conover Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas 75051 and the Betty Warmack Branch Library, 760 Bardin Road, Grand Prairie, Texas 75052. The EA will also be available for review and downloading from the BRAC's website at

http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/brac/env_ea_review.htm.

Comments and requests for copies should be sent Mr. James Wheeler II, Chief, Environmental Division, 90th Regional Readiness Command, 8000 Camp Robinson Road, North Little Rock, AR 72118-2205.

P O #1232 - 4394

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

The City of Dallas will auction approximately 261 vehicles on March 26, 2007 beginning at 10:00 a.m., at 1955 Vilbig, Dallas Police Auto Pound. Registration for the auction is from 8:30 a.m. until 10:30 a.m. ONLY. Vehicles are subject to claim by owner until sale time. Vehicles are sold as is. NO WARRANTIES STATED OR IMPLIED. Some items may be offered with a reserve. TERMS: Cash or Check. A bank letter of guarantee to the City of Dallas must accompany all checks. Payments will be received during the Auction and one hour after the Auction ends. The City of Dallas reserves the right to reject any and all bids. For more information, contact Lone Star Auctioneers, Inc. at (817) 429-3336 or visit their website at www.lonestar auctioneers.com

The City of Dallas will auction approximately 263 vehicles on April 2, 2007 beginning at 10:00 a.m., at 1955 Vilbig, Dallas Police Auto Pound. Registration for the auction is from 8:30 a.m. until 10:30 a.m. ONLY. Vehicles are subject to claim by owner until sale time. Vehicles are sold as is. NO WARRANTIES STATED OR IMPLIED. Some items may be offered with a reserve. TERMS: Cash or Check. A bank letter of guarantee to the City of Dallas must accompany all checks. Payments will be received during the Auction and one hour after the Auction ends. The City of Dallas reserves the right to reject any and all bids. For more information, contact Lone Star Auctioneers, Inc. at (817) 429-3336 or visit their website at www.lonestar auctioneers.com

APPENDIX C
ECONOMIC IMPACT FORECAST SYSTEM

Analysis of Socioeconomic Effects for the Grand Prairie, Texas AFRC/ BRAC05

Introduction

The socioeconomic analysis requirements of NEPA have been established over the years through successful early NEPA litigation ("McDowell vs Schlesinger", US District Court, Western District of Missouri, Western Division, No. 75-CV-234-W-4 (June 19,1975) and "Breckinridge vs Schlesinger", US District Court, Eastern District of Kentucky, No. 75-100 (October 31,1975)), as well as the practical need for communication and collaboration with affected communities. The social and economic effects of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) actions are especially relevant and important, as these issues are often the source of community concerns and subsequent controversies.

The Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) and the Hierarchical Approach.

The Model:

The Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) (Huppertz, Claire E.; Bloomquist, Kim M.; Barbehenn, Jacinda M.; EIFS 5.0 Economic Impact Forecast System, User's Reference Manual; USACERL Technical Report TA-94/03; July 1994.) has been a mainstay of Army NEPA practice since its initial development and implementation in the mid-70s. EIFS provides a mechanism to estimate impacts, and ascertain the "significance" of projected impacts, using the Rational Threshold Value (RTV) technique. This analysis and determination can be readily documented, and if significance thresholds are not exceeded, the analysis can be completed. EIFS was designed to address NEPA applications, providing a "two-tier" approach to the process; (1) a simple and quick aggregate model (sufficient to ascertain the overall magnitude of impacts) and (2) a more detailed, sophisticated input-output (I-O) model to further analyze impacts that appear significant, in NEPA terms, and worthy of additional expenditures and analyses. This "two-tier" approach is consistent with the two common levels of NEPA analysis, the Environmental Assessment (EA) and the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). EIFS has facilitated efficient and effective completion of such analyses for approximately 3 decades.

Complete documentation of the model, its development, and applicable theoretical underpinnings is available in numerous publications:

Huppertz, Claire E.; Bloomquist, Kim M.; Barbehenn, Jacinda M.; EIFS 5.0 Economic Impact Forecast System, User's Reference Manual; USACERL Technical Report TA-94/03; July 1994.

Isard, W., Methods of Regional Analysis, MIT Press, 1960.

Isard, W. and Langford,T., Regional Input-Output Study: Recollections, Reflections, and Diverse Notes on the Philadelphia Experience, MIT Press, 1971.

Isserman, A., "The Location Quotient Approach to Estimating Regional Economic Impacts", AIP Journal, January, 1977, pp. 33-41.

Isserman, A., "Estimating Export Activity in a Regional Economy: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis of Alternative Methods", International Regional science Review, Vol. 5, 1980, pp. 155-184.
Leigh, R., " The Use of Location Quotients in Urban Economic Base Studies", Land Economics, Vol 46, May, 1970, pp 202-205.
Mathur, V.K. and Rosen, H.S. , "Regional Employment Multiplier: A new Approach", Land Economics, Vol 50, 1974, pp 93-96.
Mayer, W. and Pleeter, S., "A Theoretical Justification for the Use of Location Quotients", Regional Science and Urban Economics, Vol 5, 1975, pp 343-355.
Robinson, D.P., Hamilton, J.W., Webster, R.D., and Olson, M.J., Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) II: User's Manual, Updated Edition, Technical Report N-69/ADA144950, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Lab (USACERL),1984.
Robinson, D.P. and Webster,R.D., Enhancements to the Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS), Technical Report N-175/ADA142652, USACERL, April, 1984.
Rogers, Claudia and Webster, Ron, "Qualitative Answers to Quantitative Questions", Impact Assessment, IAIA, Vol.12, No.1, 1999.
Thompson, W., A Preface to Urban Economics, Johns Hopkins Press, 1965.
Tiebout, C., The Community Economic Base, New York Committee for Economic Development, 1962.
USACERL, " Methods for Evaluating the Significance of Impacts: The RTV and FSI Profiles"; USACERL EIFS Tutorial; July 1987.
U.S. Army, Department of the Army, DA Pamphlet 200-2, "Economic Impact Forecast System-User Instructions", 1980.
U.S. Army, "Base Realignment and Closure "How-To" Manual for Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act", revised and published as official Department of Army Guidance, 1995.
U.S. Army, Army Regulation 5-20, "Commercial Activities"
U.S. Army, Department of the Army, DA Pamphlet 200-2, "Economic Impact Forecast System-User Instructions", 1980
Webster, R.D.and Shannon, E.; The Rational Threshold Value (RTV) Technique for the Evaluation of Regional Economic Impacts; USACERL Technical Report TR N-49/ADA055561; 1978.
Webster, R.D., Hamilton, J.W., and Robinson, D.P., "The Two-Tier Concept for Economic Analysis: Introduction and User Instructions", USACERL Technical Report N-127/ADA118855.

These efforts reflect development of a tool for specific NEPA application, following the successful NEPA litigation referenced in the Introduction. As EIFS has been used for Army NEPA analyses, the results of EIFS analyses have been reviewed by stakeholder (affected community) representatives, and, as a result of BRAC application, twice reviewed by the Government Accounting Office (GAO). During such reviews, the analyses and resultant decisions were upheld, and EIFS was lauded as a uniform (non-arbitrary and non-capricious) approach to such requirements. Drawing from a national, uniform database, and using a common, systematic approach, EIFS allowing the improved comparison of project alternatives (the heart of NEPA analysis), and provides comparable analyses across the U.S.

NEPA Process Improvement:

Since NEPA was implemented, it has been commonly criticized as expensive and time-consuming. While these criticisms have been often justified, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has actively promoted NEPA process improvements; first

in the publication of the CEQ NEPA regulations (CEQ, Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, Reprint, 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508, Executive Office of the President, Council on Environmental Quality, 1992.), and, more recently, through a NEPA anniversary introspective (CEQ, The National Environmental Policy Act: A Study of its Effectiveness After Twenty-five Years, Executive Office of the President, Council on Environmental Quality, January, 1997.) and the formal CEQ NEPA Task Force (CEQ, The NEPA Task Force Report to the Council on Environmental Quality: Modernizing NEPA Implementation; September, 2003.). All three CEQ initiatives call for more "focus" on NEPA documents, eliminating the analyses of minor or unimportant issues, and focusing, instead, on those issues that should be part of an informed agency decision. The use of EIFS, and the "two-tier" approach is consistent with these CEQ recommendations.

Determining Significance:

While EIFS was being developed, communities began to question the rationale for determining the significance of socioeconomic impacts. USACERL was directed to develop a defensible procedure for such a determination, resulting in the Rational Threshold Value (RTV) technique (Webster, R.D.; and Shannon, E.; The Rational Theshold Value (RTV) Technique for the Evaluation of Regional Economic Impacts; USACERL Technical Report TR N-49/ADA055561; 1978). This technique relies on the yearly Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) time series data on employment, income, and population to evaluate historical trends with in a subject community (region); and uses those trends to measure the "resilience" of the local community to change, or its ability to accommodate such change. This approach has worked well when communicating with affected communities. The combined use of RTV with the EIFS model meet the two pronged approach for significance determinations, intensity and context (CEQ, 1992)

The initial EIFS implementation (USACERL, 1975) included the analysis of numerous variables: business volume, personal income, employment, government revenues and expenditures, income and employment distribution, local housing impacts, regional economic stability, school system impacts, government bond obligations, population, welfare and dependency, social control, and aesthetic considerations. These selection of these variables was based on the predictive capability of forecasting techniques and data availability. Over some 30 years of practice, pragmatism and sufficiency led to the use of sales volume, employment, personal income, and population as indicators of impacts (as a "first tier" approximation of effects). These effects can also be readily evaluated (and significance determined) using the BEA time series data. Population, important in its own right, is also a valuable indicator of other factors (e.g., impact on local government revenues and expenditures, housing, local school systems, and the change in welfare and dependency), as impacts on such variables are driven, to a large extent, by a population change.

BEA time series data is used to analyze the four variables for the ROI, the RTV model produces thresholds for assessing the magnitude of impacts. The RTV technique is

simple, starting with a straight line between the first year of record and the last year of record for that variable, establishing the average rate of change over time. Then, each yearly deviation from that growth rate is calculated and converted to a percentage. The largest historical changes (both increase and decrease) are used to define significance thresholds. The following figure illustrates the RTV concept:

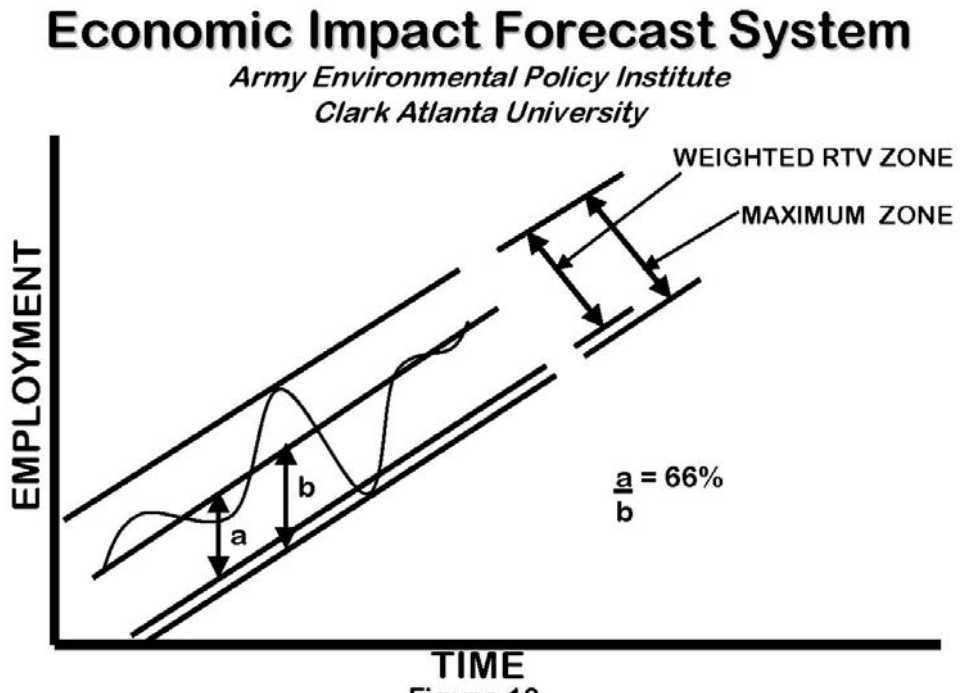


Figure 10
Visual Depiction of the RTV Technique

A "factor of safety" is applied to negative thresholds, as shown in the figure, to produce a conservative analysis; while 100% of the maximum positive thresholds is used; as indicated below:

	Increase	Decrease
Total sales volume	100 percent	75 percent
Total employment	100 percent	66 percent
Personal Income	100 percent	66 percent
Total population	100 percent	50 percent

The maximum positive historical fluctuation is used because of the positive connotations generally associated with economic growth. While economic growth can produce

unacceptable impacts and the "smart growth" concept is increasingly favored, the effects of reductions and closures are usually much more controversial. These adjustments, while arbitrary, are sensible. The negative sales volume threshold is adjusted by 75%, as sales volume impacts can be absorbed by such factors as the manipulation of inventory, new equipment, etc; and the impacts on individual workers or proprietors is indirect, if at all. Changes in employment and income, however, are impacts that immediately affect individuals; thus they are adjusted by 66%. Population is extremely important, as an indicator of other social issues, and is thus adjusted by 50%.

To adjust dollar amounts for inflation (to create "constant dollars" prior to calculations), the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used for appropriate years, and all dollar values are adjusted to 1987 equivalents.

The main strength of the RTV approach stems from its reliance on data for each individual ROI. This approach addressed previous criticism of more simple approaches that applied arbitrary criteria to all communities. This approach establishes unique criteria, representative of local community patterns, and, while a community may not completely agree, a common frame of reference is established. Critics of the RTV technique have questioned the arbitrary selection of the maximum allowable deviations to indicate impact significance, but the process has proven workable over the years.

The Application of EIFS to the Proposed Action

To effect these analyses, the inputs to the EIFS model must be estimated. The normal EIFS inputs include:

Number of affected (moving) civilians and their salaries
Number of affected (moving) military employees and their salaries
Percentage of affected military employees living on-post
Changes in local procurement, contracting, and purchases
Definition of the multi-county region of influence (ROI)

This data has often proven difficult to obtain, given the current immaturity of the proposed BRAC actions, or the inability to produce an early, detailed Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives (DOPAA), from which these input data could be extracted. In order to produce the required analyses, numerous data sources can be used as potential sources for EIFS input data. To initiate this analysis, Appendix B of the BRAC Commission announcement was reviewed; followed by inquiries from the affected installations, a part of DOPAA development. This data source provides no indication of timing, or the number of years required to implement the BRAC recommendations in the ROI. The changes in military and civilian employment were verified, estimates of salary levels were derived, and major changes in local procurements were ascertained (primarily any major construction required to support the proposed action).

Once input data, describing the nature of the proposed BRAC action, has been determined, the EIFS region of influence (ROI), a multi-county determination, must be

defined. The regional definitions were taken directly from Appendix B of the BRAC announcement, which used the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) where available, or counties in which the installation resides, if MSAs were not applicable. For the Grand Prairie AFRC, the Dallas-Plano-Irving MSA was used, including the following Texas counties:

The estimated inputs were used to produce EIFS reports (model results) for changes in total business volume, employment, income, and population. These are best shown as percentages (of the activity in the total ROI), and can be compared to the RTVs for that variable in that ROI. The following EIFS documentation is provided; detailing the inputs, documenting projected changes, and evaluating the potential significance of the predicted change, based on the RTV technique. To further clarify the basis for the significance determination, the model results are followed by the detailed time series data from BEA, and the RTV derivations.

STUDY AREA

48085	Collin, TX
48113	Dallas, TX
48119	Delta, TX
48121	Denton, TX
48139	Ellis, TX
48231	Hunt, TX
48257	Kaufman, TX
48397	Rockwall, TX

FORECAST INPUT

Change In Local Expenditures	$35,000,000
Change In Civilian Employment	50
Average Income of Affected Civilian	$45,000
Percent Expected to Relocate	100
Change In Military Employment	0
Average Income of Affected Military	$0
Percent of Military Living On-post	0

FORECAST OUTPUT

Employment Multiplier	3.93	
Income Multiplier	3.93	
Sales Volume - Direct	$27,903,150	
Sales Volume - Induced	$81,756,220	
Sales Volume - Total	$109,659,400	0.04%
Income - Direct	$6,349,506	
Income - Induced	$12,844,270	
Income - Total	$19,193,770	0.02%
Employment - Direct	142	
Employment - Induced	269	
Employment - Total	411	0.02%
Local Population	124	
Local Off-base Population	124	0%

RTV SUMMARY

	Sales Volume	Income	Employment	Population
Positive RTV	6.03 %	5.96 %	5.22 %	1.36 %
Negative RTV	-9.32 %	-8.15 %	-4.15 %	-1.25 %

RTV DETAILED

SALES VOLUME

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	5829852	25476453	0	0	0
1970	6199870	25605464	129011	-2341267	-9.14
1971	6606901	26163328	557864	-1912414	-7.31
1972	7348354	28144195	1980867	-489411	-1.74
1973	8274373	29870486	1726290	-743988	-2.49
1974	9290488	30194086	323600	-2146678	-7.11
1975	10104980	30112841	-81245	-2551523	-8.47
1976	11459984	32317154	2204314	-265964	-0.82
1977	13109723	34609670	2292516	-177762	-0.51
1978	15466790	38048304	3438634	968356	2.55
1979	18050453	39891502	1843198	-627080	-1.57
1980	20999981	40739964	848463	-1621815	-3.98
1981	24083754	42387407	1647442	-822836	-1.94

1982	26593979	44146004	1758597	-711681	-1.61
1983	29571209	47609647	3463643	993365	2.09
1984	34251762	52747712	5138065	2667787	5.06
1985	38186294	56897578	4149866	1679588	2.95
1986	40110184	58560870	1663292	-806986	-1.38
1987	41832242	64839973	6279103	3808825	5.87
1988	44025281	59874383	-4965590	-7435868	-12.42
1989	47070322	60720714	846331	-1623947	-2.67
1990	49981070	61476717	756003	-1714275	-2.79
1991	52373425	61800639	323922	-2146356	-3.47
1992	56440305	64341947	2541308	71030	0.11
1993	60151793	66768491	2426544	-43734	-0.07
1994	64235401	69374236	2605745	135467	0.2
1995	68765357	72203622	2829386	359108	0.5
1996	75258231	76763394	4559773	2089495	2.72
1997	83625652	83625652	6862258	4391980	5.25
1998	93490053	91620254	7994602	5524324	6.03
1999	101594796	97531002	5910748	3440470	3.53
2000	112392841	104525343	6994341	4524063	4.33

INCOME

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	6529644	28534544	0	0	0
1970	7137514	29477934	943390	-1746556	-5.92
1971	7694570	30470497	992564	-1697382	-5.57
1972	8558809	32780238	2309740	-380206	-1.16
1973	9662662	34882209	2101971	-587975	-1.69
1974	10905233	35442007	559798	-2130148	-6.01
1975	11951620	35615828	173821	-2516125	-7.06
1976	13411001	37819022	2203194	-486752	-1.29
1977	15056216	39748412	1929390	-760556	-1.91
1978	17700768	43543890	3795478	1105532	2.54
1979	20623772	45578537	2034647	-655299	-1.44
1980	23963396	46488990	910453	-1779493	-3.83
1981	27705795	48762199	2273209	-416737	-0.85
1982	30802635	51132373	2370174	-319772	-0.63
1983	33901865	54582003	3449630	759684	1.39
1984	39128045	60257188	5675185	2985239	4.95
1985	43484987	64792631	4535443	1845497	2.85

1986	45593879	66567065	1774434	-915512	-1.38
1987	47514730	73647829	7080764	4390818	5.96
1988	50044695	68060786	-5587043	-8276989	-12.16
1989	53736665	69320296	1259510	-1430436	-2.06
1990	57674665	70939839	1619543	-1070403	-1.51
1991	60407928	71281352	341513	-2348433	-3.29
1992	64988280	74086638	2805286	115340	0.16
1993	68879191	76455903	2369265	-320681	-0.42
1994	73765863	79667135	3211232	521286	0.65
1995	78997184	82947039	3279904	589958	0.71
1996	86025701	87746213	4799174	2109228	2.4
1997	94992658	94992658	7246445	4556499	4.8
1998	105313872	103207597	8214939	5524993	5.35
1999	112334298	107840924	4633327	1943381	1.8
2000	123239576	114612807	6771883	4081937	3.56

EMPLOYMENT

Year	Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	834907	0	0	0
1970	838606	3699	-46869	-5.59
1971	846849	8243	-42325	-5
1972	890928	44079	-6489	-0.73
1973	948934	58006	7438	0.78
1974	979095	30161	-20407	-2.08
1975	969554	-9541	-60109	-6.2
1976	1007295	37741	-12827	-1.27
1977	1062527	55232	4664	0.44
1978	1139521	76994	26426	2.32
1979	1211786	72265	21697	1.79
1980	1269175	57389	6821	0.54
1981	1328948	59773	9205	0.69
1982	1369761	40813	-9755	-0.71
1983	1422359	52598	2030	0.14
1984	1554130	131771	81203	5.22
1985	1650231	96101	45533	2.76
1986	1673502	23271	-27297	-1.63
1987	1721689	48187	-2381	-0.14
1988	1736668	14979	-35589	-2.05
1989	1758981	22313	-28255	-1.61

1990	1773565	14584	-35984	-2.03
1991	1794448	20883	-29685	-1.65
1992	1798430	3982	-46586	-2.59
1993	1852991	54561	3993	0.22
1994	1920329	67338	16770	0.87
1995	2003108	82779	32211	1.61
1996	2083724	80616	30048	1.44
1997	2185929	102205	51637	2.36
1998	2280051	94122	43554	1.91
1999	2361065	81014	30446	1.29
2000	2453087	92022	41454	1.69

POPULATION

Year	Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	1555556	0	0	0
1970	1613498	57942	-1973	-0.12
1971	1644442	30944	-28971	-1.76
1972	1662842	18400	-41515	-2.5
1973	1706578	43736	-16179	-0.95
1974	1753341	46763	-13152	-0.75
1975	1786564	33223	-26692	-1.49
1976	1829409	42845	-17070	-0.93
1977	1863793	34384	-25531	-1.37
1978	1909381	45588	-14327	-0.75
1979	1960373	50992	-8923	-0.46
1980	2032153	71780	11865	0.58
1981	2084667	52514	-7401	-0.36
1982	2153251	68584	8669	0.4
1983	2222329	69078	9163	0.41
1984	2294823	72494	12579	0.55
1985	2384776	89953	30038	1.26
1986	2470039	85263	25348	1.03
1987	2514111	44072	-15843	-0.63
1988	2537779	23668	-36247	-1.43
1989	2578308	40529	-19386	-0.75
1990	2639819	61511	1596	0.06
1991	2707758	67939	8024	0.3
1992	2769442	61684	1769	0.06
1993	2837922	68480	8565	0.3

1994	2908867	70945	11030	0.38
1995	2985702	76835	16920	0.57
1996	3076605	90903	30988	1.01
1997	3178447	101842	41927	1.32
1998	3283020	104573	44658	1.36
1999	3381283	98263	38348	1.13
2000	3472825	91542	31627	0.91

Impacts on the Abilene ROI.

As the 50 employees at the Grand Prairie AFRC will relocate from the Abilene, Texas region, the following EIFS analysis captures those negative effects:

STUDY AREA	
48059	Callahan, TX
48253	Jones, TX
48441	Taylor, TX

FORECAST INPUT	
Change In Local Expenditures	$0
Change In Civilian Employment	-50
Average Income of Affected Civilian	$45,000
Percent Expected to Relocate	100
Change In Military Employment	0
Average Income of Affected Military	$0
Percent of Military Living On-post	0

FORECAST OUTPUT		
Employment Multiplier	2.85	
Income Multiplier	2.85	
Sales Volume - Direct	($1,809,000)	
Sales Volume - Induced	($3,346,650)	
Sales Volume - Total	($5,155,650)	-0.09%
Income - Direct	($2,250,000)	
Income - Induced	($580,269)	
Income - Total	($2,830,268)	-0.09%

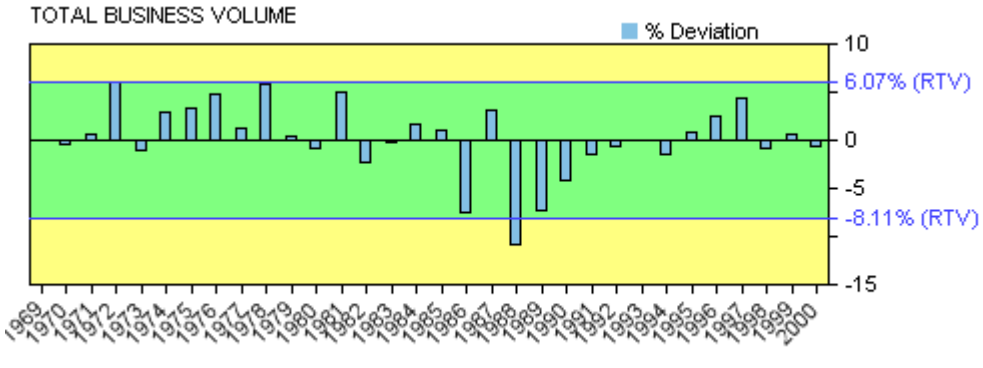
Employment - Direct	-59	
Employment - Induced	-16	
Employment - Total	-75	-0.08%
Local Population	-124	
Local Off-base Population	-124	-0.08%

RTV SUMMARY

	Sales Volume	Income	Employment	Population
Positive RTV	6.07 %	6.55 %	6.35 %	3.02 %
Negative RTV	-8.11 %	-8.05 %	-4.93 %	-1.57 %

RTV DETAILED

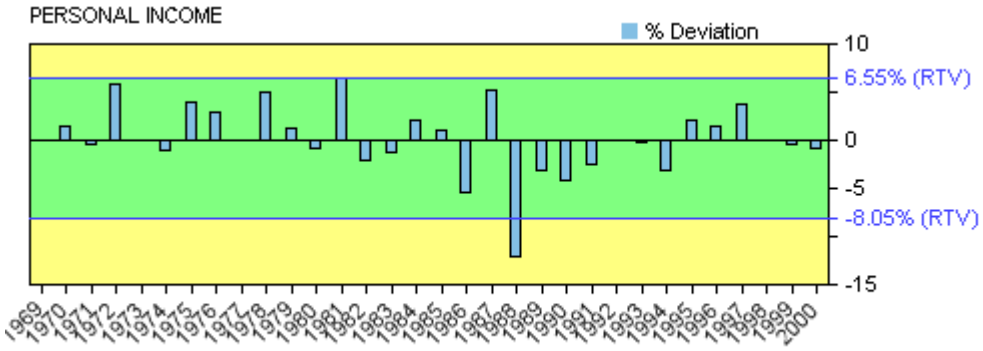
SALES VOLUME



Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	281314	1229342	0	0	0
1970	304658	1258238	28895	-5256	-0.42
1971	328690	1301612	43375	9224	0.71
1972	371316	1422140	120528	86377	6.07
1973	398939	1440170	18029	-16122	-1.12
1974	467352	1518894	78724	44573	2.93
1975	538733	1605424	86530	52379	3.26
1976	610380	1721272	115847	81696	4.75
1977	673489	1778011	56739	22588	1.27
1978	782426	1924768	146757	112606	5.85
1979	889288	1965327	40559	6408	0.33
1980	1022298	1983258	17932	-16219	-0.82
1981	1206384	2123236	139978	105827	4.98

1982	1270649	2109277	-13959	-48110	-2.28
1983	1328678	2139172	29894	-4257	-0.2
1984	1434640	2209346	70174	36023	1.63
1985	1520268	2265199	55854	21703	0.96
1986	1465223	2139226	-125974	-160125	-7.49
1987	1446551	2242154	102928	68777	3.07
1988	1510417	2054167	-187987	-222138	-10.81
1989	1510038	1947949	-106218	-140369	-7.21
1990	1547417	1903323	-44626	-78777	-4.14
1991	1619905	1911488	8165	-25986	-1.36
1992	1695134	1932453	20965	-13186	-0.68
1993	1771138	1965963	33510	-641	-0.03
1994	1823681	1969576	3612	-30539	-1.55
1995	1924782	2021021	51445	17294	0.86
1996	2065649	2106962	85941	51790	2.46
1997	2237207	2237207	130245	96094	4.3
1998	2296783	2250847	13640	-20511	-0.91
1999	2397273	2301382	50535	16384	0.71
2000	2496947	2322161	20779	-13372	-0.58

INCOME

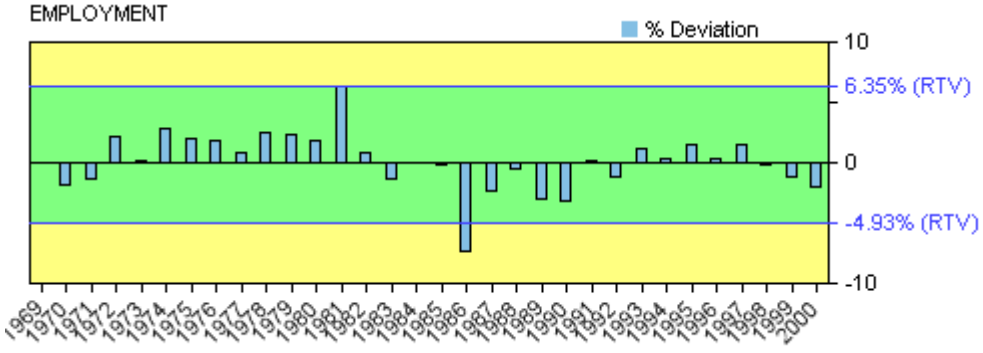


created with ChartDirector from www.advsofteng.com

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	373773	1633388	0	0	0
1970	414763	1712971	79583	23658	1.38
1971	444978	1762113	49142	-6783	-0.38
1972	504517	1932300	170187	114262	5.91
1973	550365	1986818	54518	-1407	-0.07
1974	622095	2021809	34991	-20934	-1.04
1975	725366	2161591	139782	83857	3.88
1976	809180	2281888	120297	64372	2.82

1977	885877	2338715	56828	903	0.04
1978	1023959	2518939	180224	124299	4.93
1979	1180793	2609553	90613	34688	1.33
1980	1364047	2646251	36699	-19226	-0.73
1981	1643018	2891712	245460	189535	6.55
1982	1737839	2884813	-6899	-62824	-2.18
1983	1804355	2905012	20199	-35726	-1.23
1984	1961973	3021438	116427	60502	2
1985	2084858	3106438	85000	29075	0.94
1986	2056499	3002489	-103950	-159875	-5.32
1987	2082949	3228571	226082	170157	5.27
1988	2156024	2932193	-296378	-352303	-12.02
1989	2247148	2898821	-33372	-89297	-3.08
1990	2307970	2838803	-60018	-115943	-4.08
1991	2392456	2823098	-15705	-71630	-2.54
1992	2527764	2881651	58553	2628	0.09
1993	2641524	2932092	50441	-5484	-0.19
1994	2685413	2900246	-31846	-87771	-3.03
1995	2873121	3016777	116531	60606	2.01
1996	3057226	3118370	101594	45669	1.46
1997	3298326	3298326	179956	124031	3.76
1998	3422201	3353757	55431	-494	-0.01
1999	3537578	3396075	42318	-13607	-0.4
2000	3680620	3422977	26902	-29023	-0.85

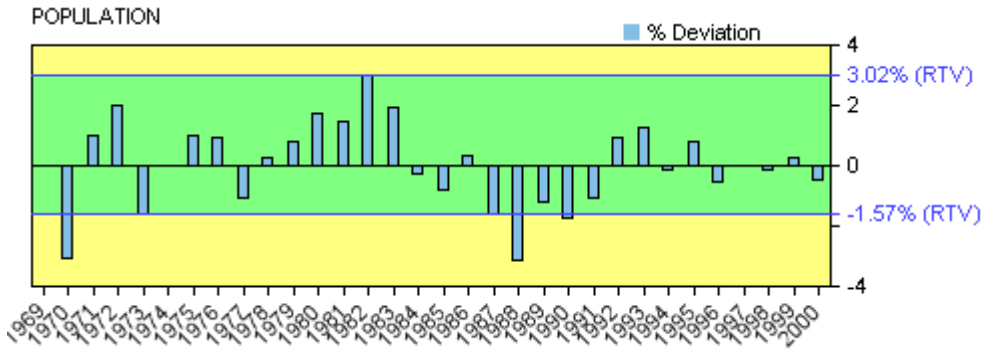
EMPLOYMENT



Year	Value	Change	Deviation	% Deviation
1969	56044	0	0	0
1970	56218	174	-996	-1.77
1971	56617	399	-771	-1.36

1972	59095	2478	1308	2.21
1973	60363	1268	98	0.16
1974	63369	3006	1836	2.9
1975	65824	2455	1285	1.95
1976	68300	2476	1306	1.91
1977	69997	1697	527	0.75
1978	72949	2952	1782	2.44
1979	75889	2940	1770	2.33
1980	78458	2569	1399	1.78
1981	85027	6569	5399	6.35
1982	86958	1931	761	0.88
1983	86950	-8	-1178	-1.35
1984	88077	1127	-43	-0.05
1985	89169	1092	-78	-0.09
1986	84145	-5024	-6194	-7.36
1987	83386	-759	-1929	-2.31
1988	84113	727	-443	-0.53
1989	82849	-1264	-2434	-2.94
1990	81423	-1426	-2596	-3.19
1991	82768	1345	175	0.21
1992	82949	181	-989	-1.19
1993	85131	2182	1012	1.19
1994	86564	1433	263	0.3
1995	89000	2436	1266	1.42
1996	90545	1545	375	0.41
1997	93040	2495	1325	1.42
1998	94016	976	-194	-0.21
1999	94142	126	-1044	-1.11
2000	93488	-654	-1824	-1.95

POPULATION



Year	Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	125138	0	0	0
1970	122505	-2633	-3726	-3.04
1971	124841	2336	1243	1
1972	128517	3676	2583	2.01
1973	127533	-984	-2077	-1.63
1974	128625	1092	-1	0
1975	131031	2406	1313	1
1976	133379	2348	1255	0.94
1977	133052	-327	-1420	-1.07
1978	134462	1410	317	0.24
1979	136601	2139	1046	0.77
1980	140098	3497	2404	1.72
1981	143310	3212	2119	1.48
1982	148899	5589	4496	3.02
1983	152939	4040	2947	1.93
1984	153587	648	-445	-0.29
1985	153470	-117	-1210	-0.79
1986	155031	1561	468	0.3
1987	153655	-1376	-2469	-1.61
1988	150042	-3613	-4706	-3.14
1989	149324	-718	-1811	-1.21
1990	147834	-1490	-2583	-1.75
1991	147400	-434	-1527	-1.04
1992	149917	2517	1424	0.95
1993	152909	2992	1899	1.24
1994	153779	870	-223	-0.15
1995	156097	2318	1225	0.78
1996	156351	254	-839	-0.54
1997	157405	1054	-39	-0.02

1998	158264	859	-234	-0.15
1999	159755	1491	398	0.25
2000	160123	368	-725	-0.45

Summary of Results

As shown, the EIFS analyses are based on an increase of 50 employees (from the realigning Abilene ASARC) and $35m in MCA construction.

The EIFS analyses indicated that the proposed action will produce no major socioeconomic effects in the Grand Prairie ROI (community). The projected changes in business volume, income, employment, and population were 0.04%, 0.02%, 0.02%, and 0.0%, respectively. These compare to calculated respective RTVs of 6.03%, 5.96%, 5.22%, and 1.36%, indicating no likely significant effects.

EIFS analyses also indicate that impacts on the Abilene ROI will also be insignificant; with estimated percentage changes for business volume, income, employment, and population of -0.,09%, -0.08%, -0.08%, and 0.08%, respectively, with comparable respective RTVs of -8.11%, -8.05%, -4.95%, -1.57%.

These significance determinations are "conservative"--well within any errors produced through assumed EIFS input values. While these inputs could be refined, the results of the analysis (final determination) will certainly remain unchanged.