



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY DUGWAY PROVING GROUND
DUGWAY, UTAH 84022-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CSTE-DTC-DP-CO

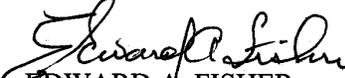
21 September 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR Ms. Julianne Turko, Program Manager, AGEISS Environmental
Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah

SUBJECT: Scope of Statement for the Environmental Impact Statement for Activities
Associated with Future Programs

In support of the Environmental Impact Statement for Activities Associated with Future Programs, I approve this Scope of Statement. The Scope of Statement is a requirement of the U.S. Army's regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act in Army Regulation 200-2 and describes the scoping process and the resulting determinations reached by DPG for the Future Programs EIS.

Encl


EDWARD A. FISHER
COL, CM
Commanding

FINAL

**Scope Of Statement
For The Environmental Impact Statement**



**U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground
Dugway, UT 84022-5000**

September 21, 2000



FINAL

**Scope Of Statement
For The Environmental Impact Statement
For Activities Associated With Future Programs**

**U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground
Dugway, UT 84022-5000**



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List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

ACWA	Assembled Chemical Weapons Assessment
AR	Army Regulation
Army	U.S. Army
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BWC	Biological Weapons Convention
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DOD	Department of Defense
DPG	Dugway Proving Ground
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FTE	full-time equivalent
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
HAFB	Hill Air Force Base
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
MRTFB	Major Range and Test Facility Base
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RANS	Range Squadron
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROD	Record of Decision
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
T&E	threatened and endangered
U.S.	United States
USAF	U.S. Air Force
U.S.C.	United States Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
X-33	Thirty-Three Advanced Technology Demonstrator Vehicle

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In July 1998, the U.S. Army (Army) Dugway Proving Ground (DPG) announced its intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Activities Associated with Future Programs, which is referred to in this Scope of Statement as the Future Programs EIS. A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare the Future Programs EIS was published in the Federal Register on July 29, 1998. In conjunction with this announcement, the Army invited interested agencies and the public to assist in determining the scope of the Future Programs EIS by commenting on the reasonable alternatives and issues affecting the quality of the environment that the Future Programs EIS should address. The public scoping period began with the publication of the NOI and closed on October 15, 1998.

The Proposed Action to be considered in the Future Programs EIS is to implement the current and future planned mission at DPG, including the following:

- ◆ Diversify operations
- ◆ Expand testing activities
- ◆ Increase training activities
- ◆ Implement Summary Development Plan

As a result of the scoping process, the alternatives to be considered in the Future Programs EIS are as follows:

- ◆ Alternative 1. No Action – Continue DPG’s current operations and management intensity
- ◆ Alternative 2. Decreased Mission – Reduce testing and training activities
- ◆ Alternative 3. Maximum Expanded Mission – Expand testing and training activities to a foreseeable maximum

Quantitative criteria to define testing and training intensity will be developed for the Proposed Action and each alternative.

This Scope of Statement, a requirement of the Army’s regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in Army Regulation (AR) 200-2, describes the scoping process and the resulting determinations reached by DPG for the Future Programs EIS. This Scope of Statement is organized as follows:

Introduction

- ◆ Chapter 2. Scope of the Environmental Impact Statement for Activities Associated with Future Programs, which discusses the overall planned scope of the Future Programs EIS based on NEPA, AR 200-2, and public comments received during scoping. This chapter describes DPG; provides the purpose and need for the Future Programs EIS; describes the Proposed Action, alternatives, and alternatives eliminated from evaluation; discusses the framework for the Future Programs EIS; and describes the approaches to evaluating the alternatives. A summary of the resource areas that will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS and how impacts will be assessed are also provided in this chapter.
- ◆ Chapter 3. Public Scoping, which explains the scoping process for this EIS, summarizes the comments received during the scoping period, and provides DPG's response to issues identified during scoping.
- ◆ Chapter 4. Preparation of the Future Programs EIS, which presents the distribution and approval process for the Future Programs EIS documents. It also describes the environmental consultations and explains the purpose of the preliminary outline for the Future Programs EIS presented in Appendix A.
- ◆ Appendix A. Preliminary Outline for the Activities Associated with Future Programs EIS.

2.0 SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH FUTURE PROGRAMS

Numerous factors interact to influence DPG's mission and associated environmental impacts. This section specifies which of these factors are within the scope of the Future Programs EIS and describes the level of analysis that will be conducted. The scope of the Future Programs EIS is presented in the following sections:

- ◆ Description of DPG
- ◆ Purpose and Need for the Future Programs EIS
- ◆ Proposed Action
- ◆ Alternatives
- ◆ Alternatives Eliminated from Evaluation
- ◆ Framework for the Future Programs EIS
- ◆ Evaluation Approach
- ◆ Resource Areas to be Addressed in the Future Programs EIS

2.1 Description of DPG

This section provides a general description of DPG, including its location and history and a summary of DPG's current mission.

2.1.1 Location and History

DPG is located approximately 55 miles southwest of Salt Lake City in the Great Salt Lake Desert. DPG's terrain varies from level salt flats to scattered sand dunes and rugged mountains with elevations up to 7,000 feet.

DPG was established in 1942 as a result of United States (U.S.) entry into World War II. The U.S. realized that Japan, Germany, and Italy possessed chemical and biological warfare capabilities. This generated the need for the U.S. to expand chemical and biological testing facilities. U.S. Army Chemical Corps Headquarters were in Aberdeen, MD and this location offered little room for expansion. The desert area in western Utah was selected as an ideal location for these activities because of the climate, altitude, and relatively isolated space, which could provide room for increased expansion. Most of DPG's current 798,855 acres came from the public domain, the Hatch Brothers, and the State of Utah.

To provide ongoing test support and services to the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), DPG expanded from chemical and biological testing to include additional operational, testing, evaluation, and training services. In 1968, open-air testing of

chemical and biological agents was suspended and only simulants were allowed to be tested outdoors.

In 1972, the U.S. signed the International Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxic Weapons and Their Destruction, known as the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) treaty. The BWC required signatories to execute “confidence building measures” aimed at increasing the confidence of signatories that the co-signatories were keeping control of their biological weapons systems in a way that avoided adverse human health effects and international security threats. Similarly, the Chemical Weapons Convention, which became enforceable under international law on April 29, 1997, prohibits the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons and provides oversight for their destruction.

The U.S. has eight chemical stockpile sites in the continental U.S. and one site on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific. DPG is a not a chemical stockpile facility, because it does not stockpile chemical warfare materials consisting of rockets, bombs, projectiles, spray tanks, and bulk containers containing nerve and mustard agents.

DPG is a chemical warfare materiel nonstockpile facility because it uses a small amount of chemical and biological agents to conduct defensive tests for DOD and because it is responsible for managing chemical agent materials recovered from its previous disposal practices and range recovered munitions from its historic open-air chemical agent testing practices. Range recovered munitions result when buried test munitions are exposed as a result of frost heaving and erosion, environmental remediation, or recovery operations.

2.1.2 Mission

DPG’s major mission functions are to:

- 1) Test and support chemical and biological defense and detection systems, conventional weapons, military equipment reliability/durability, smoke and obscurant systems, and weapon demilitarization capabilities for DOD or other Federal agencies
- 2) Provide developmental testing, advice, facilities, and solutions to current problems and proposed Army defensive measures

- 3) Operate and manage the installation's facilities and administrative, technical, and logistic services to support DPG's mission and its tenant's training and testing activities

DPG is a Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB) and is funded under 10 United States Code (U.S.C.) §129(e). DPG is funded by direct appropriated funds and MRTFB customers. A description of the types of activities that compose the mission follows.

- ◆ Testing Activities – DPG provides test and support services to the following test programs:
 - Conventional munitions testing to evaluate artillery, mortar, and missile projectile weapons.
 - Chemical and biological defense testing to develop and test deterrent and detection capabilities and methods to protect personnel and equipment from these agent attacks.
 - Smoke and obscurants testing to develop countermeasures against weapons and surveillance systems and to test visual screening and decoy capabilities under various environmental conditions.
 - Reliability/durability and climatic testing to test the capability of equipment such as personnel protective clothing and munitions to withstand shock, vibration, bouncing, and a variety of weather conditions.
 - Meteorological and modeling services to conduct meteorological and mathematical modeling tests and studies for West Desert Test Center and the Joint Contact Point Division and to provide meteorological and mathematical modeling support for DPG environmental programs and various government agencies.
 - Environmental characterization and remediation technology to develop and test methods to demilitarize damaged or old conventional weapons. Examples are burning and detonating munitions and propellants using an air-supported "BangBox," an enclosed structure containing data gathering equipment, and cryofracture destruction of munitions and propellants by freezing a munition in liquid-nitrogen, fracturing it in a hydraulic press, and destroying the debris over an open-grate furnace.

Scope of the Environmental Impact Statement for Activities Associated With Future Programs

Scope Of Statement For The Environmental Impact Statement For Activities Associated With Future Programs

- ◆ Training Activities – DPG provides training areas and support for troop-training exercises conducted by:
 - Utah Army National Guard and various other State Army National Guards
 - I-Corps Artillery and Combat Services Support
 - Marine Air Command and Control System
 - Special Operations Forces and the Reserve
 - Officer Training Corps units of the U.S. Air Force (USAF)
 - USAF and Utah Air National Guard

- ◆ Developmental Testing and Studies for Non-DOD Agencies – DPG provides developmental testing and support for studies for non-DOD agencies such as for the California Air Resources Board, the City of Tucson, the U.S. Department of Transportation, Dulles International Airport, the Department of Energy. In addition to providing support for industry testing, DPG also is used by universities to conduct various studies such as the University of Utah’s cosmic ray studies as well as by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

- ◆ Mission Support Activities – DPG provides a variety of services to support its mission activities such as:
 - Airfield Operations
 - Ammunition Accountability
 - Instrumentation
 - Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance
 - Range Control
 - Technical Escort and Explosive Ordnance Disposal
 - Work Clothing Preparation

- ◆ Installation Support Activities – DPG also provides a variety of installation support activities such as:
 - Army Corps of Engineers
 - Car Care Center
 - Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
 - Environmental Support
 - Equipment Maintenance
 - Fire Fighting

- Health Services
- Housing and Community Support Functions
- Metal Shop
- Procurement
- Retail Sales
- Road Maintenance
- Security and Counter Intelligence
- Supply Operations
- Utilities

2.2 Purpose and Need for the Future Programs EIS

DPG requires an EIS to maintain compliance with NEPA, and to:

- ◆ Improve and coordinate DPG's plans to fulfill its mission while protecting human health, sustaining its environmental stewardship, and maintaining regulatory compliance
- ◆ Document existing site-wide baseline environmental conditions
- ◆ Facilitate cost-effective tiering of future DPG NEPA documents
- ◆ Assess the potential for impacts to the human and ecological environment from all mission operations occurring at DPG

2.3 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action consists of implementing the following activities:

- ◆ Diversify operations
- ◆ Expand testing activities
- ◆ Increase training activities
- ◆ Implement Summary Development Plan

The Proposed Action consists of implementing DPG's planned mission for a 7-year time frame. This mission includes continuation of current mission components at levels anticipated for 7 years, plus implementing plans for diversifying operations.

2.3.1 Current Mission Components

The level of activity for each of the current mission components will be described under the No Action Alternative in terms of full-time equivalents (FTEs), number of tests, size of tests, rounds fired, and other descriptive criteria. For the Proposed Action, these levels of activities will be modified based on DPG senior command and technical management planning estimates of future activities.

2.3.2 Future Mission Changes

New mission activities planned for implementation at DPG through the planning time frame for the EIS include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ◆ Counterterrorist training exercises: DPG has hosted a major counterterrorist training exercise within the last two years. It is anticipated that additional training events will occur each year in the future and additional facilities will be needed.
- ◆ Expanding private materiel testing: DPG has conducted materiel testing for a private business within the last 2 years and has initiated efforts to attract additional testing.
- ◆ Forensics laboratory: The old chemical laboratory would be modified and used as a forensics laboratory to identify the nature of materials brought to DPG as potential criminal evidence of chemical or biological threats.
- ◆ Certification testing: This activity includes testing equipment used by first responders to potential chemical and biological threat situations. Current chemical testing facilities will be used without modification, however, it is likely that new biosafety level 3 facilities will need to be constructed.
- ◆ NASA: In addition to the Thirty-Three Advanced Technology Demonstrator Vehicle (X-33) and Stardust projects, three NASA projects are planned. Each of these projects entails the potential but not the certainty for landing unmanned space vehicles at Michael Army Airfield at DPG.

2.4 Alternatives

The alternatives to the Proposed Action that will be evaluated in the Future Programs EIS are as follows:

- ◆ Alternative 1. No Action – Continue DPG’s current operations and management intensity
- ◆ Alternative 2. Decreased Mission – Reduce testing and training activities
- ◆ Alternative 3. Maximum Expanded Mission – Expand testing and training activities to a foreseeable maximum

2.4.1 Alternative 1. No Action

Pursuant to NEPA, the No Action alternative must be considered. Under this alternative, DPG’s current operations and management intensity would be continued. There would be no major infrastructure change except current construction and demolition activities. Planned mission changes would not occur.

2.4.2 Alternative 2. Decreased Mission

As a result of public comment during the scoping period, decreasing defensive testing and training activities will be evaluated even though decreased activity at DPG is not anticipated. A percent decrease in the level of activity at DPG compared with the current condition will be selected to represent what could occur due to a decrease in funding by the DOD for testing, training, and other activities that now occur at DPG or due to relocating DPG activities to other DOD facilities with similar capabilities.

2.4.3 Alternative 3. Maximum Expanded Mission

Under this alternative, activity would increase across the board in response to a maximum foreseeable expanded mission at DPG. This alternative will not be constructed to achieve a maximum carrying capacity at the installation. Rather, the maximum levels of increased testing and training have been determined based on interviews with DPG and tenant operations staff. A percent increase for the maximum expanded mission alternative would occur across each existing DPG mission component. The percent increase of activity will be chosen as most closely approximating increases in FTEs, number of tests, and size and duration of training activities that would occur at DPG. In addition, the future mission changes described under the Proposed Action would also occur under this alternative, however, the certification testing, counterterrorism training, and forensics laboratory programs would increase over Proposed Action levels.

2.5 Alternatives Eliminated From Evaluation

This section presents the following alternatives discussed by the public during scoping which have been eliminated from further evaluation in the Future Programs EIS:

- ◆ Discontinue mission and close installation
- ◆ Modify mission components
- ◆ Accommodate biosafety level 4 activities
- ◆ Accommodate nuclear defensive testing

2.5.1 Discontinue Mission and Close Installation

Installations which are targeted for closure usually must undergo a separate EIS process as part of Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). Although closure of English Village has been considered in the past because of declining residential population levels, DPG itself has never been considered for BRAC by Congress. DPG is vital to national security, because it is the only facility that can support both chemical and biological defense testing. Increasing world sophistication in chemical and biological weapons has intensified the need for DPG to support counterterrorism testing and training capabilities. Because of these national security concerns, discontinuing DPG's mission and closure of the installation is not considered a reasonably foreseeable alternative and has been eliminated from evaluation in the Future Programs EIS.

2.5.2 Modify Mission Components

DPG's mission is established by Congress, DOD, the Department of the Army, and national security requirements. The purpose of the Future Programs EIS is not to examine or question these requirements. Rather, the purpose is to examine impacts of activities associated with reasonably foreseeable future mission programs at DPG. Therefore, modifying mission components has been eliminated from evaluation in the Future Programs EIS.

2.5.3 Accommodate Biosafety Level 4 Activities

DPG contains a Lothar Solomon Life Sciences Test Facility, which provides the third highest level of biological protection. This level of protection is called biosafety level 3 and accommodates testing of all biological agents except high-risk, life threatening agents known as biosafety level 4 material. There are no proposals to use biosafety level 4 materials at DPG. These high-risk agents require biosafety level

4 facilities that DPG does not have and does not plan to build. Therefore, DPG cannot accommodate biosafety level 4 testing and support activities for DOD or other Federal agencies. Thus, biosafety level 4 activities are not considered reasonably foreseeable at DPG and are eliminated from evaluation in the Future Programs EIS.

If, in the future, DOD were to consider testing biosafety level 4 materials at DPG, the installation would have to prepare an EIS to examine the impact of constructing and operating a biosafety level 4 facility.

2.5.4 Accommodate Nuclear Defense Testing

Presently, DPG may use radiological materials as tracer materials in laboratory tests and at the community health clinics. However, test and support of nuclear capabilities is not part of DPG's current mission and is not a reasonably foreseeable activity at DPG. Due to the moratorium on nuclear testing, the Department of Energy has excess capacity available to conduct this mission. Therefore, accommodating nuclear defense testing is eliminated for evaluation in the Future Programs EIS.

2.6 Framework for the Future Programs EIS

The Future Programs EIS is a site-wide EIS. A site-wide EIS broadly evaluates the interaction of many activities at an installation, rather than focusing on the individual impacts of particular activities or facilities. It is an analysis of the overall mission and real estate plan for the installation, as opposed to an analysis of specific proposed actions. This section discusses the framework of the Future Programs EIS by addressing the topics in the following sections that were raised by the public about the Future Programs EIS during the public scoping period:

- ◆ Relationship of the Future Programs EIS to Other NEPA Documents at DPG
- ◆ Relationship of the Future Programs EIS to Department of Defense Policy
- ◆ Relationship of the Future Programs EIS to Department of Defense Local Activities
- ◆ Relationship of the Future Programs EIS to the DPG Real Property Master Plan
- ◆ Relationship of the Future Programs EIS to the Installation Restoration Program and Formerly Used Defense Sites Program at DPG
- ◆ Applicability of the Future Programs EIS to Tenants

2.6.1 Relationship of the Future Programs EIS to Other NEPA Documents at DPG

The Future Programs EIS does not alter the approvals or documentation contained within any other existing NEPA document for DPG activities or facilities. Many of these documents will be referred to or incorporated by reference into the Future Programs EIS. Any changes to the activities or facilities subject to existing NEPA documentation and approval will be described in the Future Programs EIS; however, this documentation will not be revised or subject to review as part of the Future Programs EIS.

Development and release of the Future Programs EIS will not preclude the need for future NEPA analyses at DPG. Proposed future actions related to tests, training programs, and facilities are still subject to NEPA documentation and approvals. EISs would be required for such proposed actions if they have the potential to significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Environmental assessments (EAs), another type of NEPA analysis, would also be prepared for other proposed actions in the future. By a process called “tiering,” the Future Programs EIS will facilitate future NEPA analyses by allowing future analyses to focus on identifying impacts specific to future actions rather than on re-obtaining data presented in this EIS.

2.6.2 Relationship of the Future Programs EIS to Department of Defense Policy

The Future Programs EIS will not address the environmental impacts of overall DOD policy decisions such as the scope of the nation’s chemical or biological defense programs, locations where specific DOD testing or training programs are conducted, or other national defense policy issues. These issues are considered outside the scope of the Future Programs EIS.

2.6.3 Relationship of the Proposed Action to Department of Defense Local Activities

There are a variety of other DOD organizations located in relatively close proximity to DPG including Tooele Army Depot, Deseret Chemical Depot, Hill Air Force Base (HAFB), and the Utah Army and Air National Guard. As part of its mission, DPG is required to provide support to these DOD facilities and organizations for their testing and training activities.

The USAF’s 388th Range Squadron (RANS) and the Utah Army and Air National Guard are tenants at DPG. Tenants are organizations that use DPG’s infrastructure and administrative, technical, and logistic services. DPG airspace is part of the Utah Test and Training Range, controlled by the USAF and used by the 388th RANS and

the Utah Air National Guard The applicability of the Future Programs EIS to tenants is described in Section 2.6.6 of this Scope of Statement.

Tooele Army Depot and Deseret Chemical Depot are storage depots for conventional weapon and chemical agent materiel stockpiles, respectively. DPG relies on these storage depots to obtain the materials it needs to conduct chemical and biological defense and detection systems, conventional weapons, military equipment reliability/durability, and weapons demilitarization tests for DOD or other Federal agencies.

Identified regional effects from DPG activities which extend beyond the installation's boundaries will be analyzed cumulatively with other regional effects in the Proposed Action, including regional effects identified from other neighboring DOD facilities.

2.6.4 Relationship of the Future Programs EIS to the DPG Real Property Master Plan

In the NOI, the Proposed Action called for implementation of an updated real property master plan. DPG has chosen to prepare a Summary Development Plan to meet the real property master plan requirement for the EIS and to serve as a tool to analyze the installation's current and future planning needs. According to a policy letter, Master Planning Empowerment and Documentation, issued by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, dated March 5, 1996, the Summary Development Plan is "an initiative designed to reinvigorate the Army's Real Property Master Planning Program." The Summary Development Plan is a concise summary of the essential elements of the real property master plan; it describes existing conditions and provides an overview of future development. Proposed actions from the Summary Development Plan will be incorporated into the Future Programs EIS Proposed Action.

2.6.5 Relationship of the Proposed Action to the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program at DPG

In 1986, Congress established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to clean up currently and formerly owned and used military sites that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. There are two programs under DERP: the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) for active sites; and the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program for inactive sites.

As a result of historic chemical and biological disposal practices and open-air testing, restoration efforts are being conducted at DPG. DPG is an active site and therefore uses the IRP to identify and remediate hazardous wastes sites within the installation.

The 21 test ranges at DPG supported chemical munitions tests in the 1940s and 1950s. A minimum of 1,200 field trials of biological agents were conducted from 1945 to 1968. The purpose of the Future Programs EIS is to analyze impacts associated with current and future mission programs at DPG, rather than the effects of previous DPG activities. Thus, the IRP activities at DPG will not be assessed. However, information and data generated by the IRP will be incorporated into the Future Programs EIS in the description of the affected environment.

In the 1940s, DPG conducted experiments using chemical munitions at areas called the Southern Triangle and the Yellow Jacket Ranges located outside of DPG's current southern border. Environmental issues related to these sites, which are owned by the Bureau of Land Management and mining patentees, and processed for environmental clean-up under the FUDS program (10 U.S.C. §2701 and following) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District, will be included in the cumulative impact analysis. It should be noted that both the IRP and FUDS programs have their own public review and comment requirements. Additionally, a Restoration Advisory Board exists for the IRP program. It is not the intent of the Future Programs EIS to duplicate efforts by entertaining comments on these programs.

2.6.6 Applicability of the Future Programs EIS to Tenants

The Future Programs EIS will broadly assess the environmental impacts of DPG mission activities and those of its tenants, whose activities DPG has some control over, such as the Utah Army National Guard. Installation decisions including any mitigation measures identified within the Future Programs EIS will apply to both DPG and tenant activities. Tenant activities at DPG will require NEPA documentation and approvals for the specific proposed actions.

NEPA is implemented under a proponent concept. Any activities for which DPG is the proponent and can make a decision about the activity, will be included in the EIS. For USAF activities controlled by that service, DPG does not have control over the responsible official nor the authority to make a decision. This includes USAF activities occurring over DPG over 1,500 feet above ground level. The Future Programs EIS will consider the impacts of the USAF activities and their cumulative effects when combined with DPG activities. DPG can consider altering its programs to address these effects. But since the USAF is the proponent for their activities, the USAF has the responsibility for making decisions about conducting these activities and writing any NEPA documents required by law.

2.7 Evaluation Approach

This section describes the following approaches that will be used to evaluate the alternatives identified for the Future Programs EIS:

- ◆ Future Missions: Time Frame of Analysis
- ◆ Pre-1969 Mission
- ◆ Unknown Future Tests/Training
- ◆ Impact Analysis
- ◆ On-Site and Off-Site (Cumulative) Impacts
- ◆ Classified Information

2.7.1 Future Missions: Time Frame of Analysis

Because site-wide EISs address the broad array of mission activities, not specific test programs, a future planning time frame of 7 years will be used to focus the analysis. The determination of time frame is based on the rationale that the nature of DPG and tenant mission activities, such as the type and level of intensity of testing and training activities, can be reasonably well defined for a 7-year outlook. If the mission stays relatively similar after the time frame of the EIS, DPG expects that the Future Activities EIS, together with facility-specific or program-specific NEPA documentation, would be sufficient for compliance with NEPA's intent and purpose beyond the 7-year outlook.

This EIS is to cover changes, increases, and decreases in activities that did not pre-date NEPA. Baseline environmental conditions will be stated in the factual record. Such baseline conditions may include current groundwater contamination, etc. To the extent changes, increases, or decreases in testing and training activities would affect the environment, those potential effects will be discussed in the EIS. However, activities in existence before the effective date of NEPA will not be specifically evaluated in this EIS.

2.7.2 Pre-1969 Mission

Open-air testing of chemical and biological agents has not occurred in the U.S. since 1969. However, issues have been raised as to how the EIS will address environmental and public health impacts, and the interaction of environmental residues from this earlier era with current and future activities.

NEPA requires that Federal agencies assess the environmental impacts of their proposed actions as part of the planning and decision making process. Since an EIS

focuses on the potential effects of a future proposed action, prior activities will be noted where appropriate but will not be a focus of the Future Programs EIS. Neither the environmental impacts from the historic open-air testing of chemical and biological agents nor potential occupational or public health impacts of this testing on personnel potentially exposed will be researched to generate or compile data except if necessary, on a case-by-case basis, to identify potential impacts of historic contamination with current and future activities at DPG.

DOD has existing programs that investigate and, where appropriate, remediate contamination from past military missions under 10 U.S.C. §2701 and following. Two of these programs, the IRP for active sites and FUDS Program for inactive sites, are addressing the contamination from past activities at DPG. Information from the IRP will be summarized as part of the environmental baseline or affected environment in the Future Programs EIS.

In the 1940s, DPG conducted experiments using chemical munitions at areas called the Southern Triangle and the Yellow Jacket Ranges located outside of DPG's current southern border. Environmental issues related to these sites, which are owned by the Bureau of Land Management and mining patentees, and processed for environmental clean-up under the FUDS program (10 U.S.C. §2701 and following) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District, will be included in the cumulative impact analysis. It should be noted that both the IRP and FUDS program have their own public review and comment requirements. Additionally, a Restoration Advisory Board exists for the IRP program. Thus, it is not the intent of the Future Programs EIS to duplicate efforts by entertaining comments on these programs.

It is possible that certain environmental information may not be available to fully assess potential interaction of pre-1969 contamination with ongoing and future activities at DPG. During the course of the Future Programs EIS, DPG will examine on a case-by-case basis if environmental data exist and determine whether additional data can or need to be generated or whether the use of scientifically-based assumptions to identify worst-case or boundary conditions is warranted.

2.7.3 Unknown Future Tests/Training

The time frame for consideration of future missions in the Future Programs EIS ensures that the general type and intensity of most of DPG's activities to occur in the near future will be addressed. However, because DPG's primary mission is testing certain types of military materiel developed in response to changing defense threats,

it is likely that some mission components that could occur at DPG in the next 7 years are not known and therefore cannot be specifically considered in this EIS.

The approach used in the Future Programs EIS to address these unknown components is to disclose that future programs or activities at DPG not assessed in the Future Programs EIS will be tiered (according to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §651 and AR 200-2) to their own NEPA documentation and approvals to specifically evaluate their environmental impacts.

2.7.4 Impact Analysis

The approach to be used in the Future Programs EIS regarding analysis of impacts from all activities at DPG is to examine individual testing, training, and other activities and the potential for these individual activities to interact and produce additional, “combined” impacts. The analysis will be conducted by a variety of mechanisms, including:

- ◆ Examining existing DPG site-specific data on environmental impacts of mission actions
- ◆ Examining toxicological data in the literature for chemicals used at DPG
- ◆ Reviewing data from other locations relevant to the environmental impacts of DPG activities
- ◆ Identifying and characterizing areas subject to the most overlap, intensity, and frequency of activity across each mission component
- ◆ Developing appropriate scientifically-based assumptions where data gaps exist
- ◆ Gathering additional data, where reasonable, to fill certain critical data gaps

Due to the diversity and number of mission activities operating at DPG, the evaluation of impacts will rely on existing studies as a foundation, with use of assumptions and additional data to approximate worst-case or boundary conditions of maximum effect. Identification of the specific mission causes of potential environmental impacts may be difficult for combined impacts in areas used by more than two mission programs.

2.7.5 On-Site and Off-Site (Cumulative) Impacts

Environmental impacts from activities occurring at DPG that are identified as occurring within and beyond the installation boundaries will be addressed with respect to all relevant locations. Identified environmental impacts occurring beyond the installation boundaries, including in the air space over DPG over 1,500 feet above ground level, will be evaluated with potential cumulative impacts from other regional activities. Where impacts from regional activities outside DPG have the potential to affect DPG, these impacts will also be summarized as part of the cumulative impacts analysis. Transportation and socioeconomic impacts of the DPG mission are examples of issues that are anticipated to be assessed both locally and regionally.

2.7.6 Classified Information

As stated in AR 200-2, military classification of data pertinent to a proposed action does not relieve the proponent of the necessity to assess and document the environmental effects of the proposed action. Where classified data are necessary to consider in the assessment of the environmental effects under NEPA, EISs are often separated into classified and nonclassified volumes (typically prepared by different parties), consistent with AR 200-2 and AR 380-5, Department of the Army Information Security Program.

However, if only a small component of an overall proposed action is classified and that component is not needed to assess the environmental effects of a proposed action, the proposed action can be assessed in a single, nonclassified EIS. This is the case with the Future Programs EIS, which addresses both classified and nonclassified components of the DPG mission without distinction. No classified data are included in this EIS, however, the environmental impacts of classified mission activities are fully assessed, consistent with AR 200-2 and AR 380-5.

2.8 Resource Areas to be Addressed in the Future Programs EIS

The Future Programs EIS will address a number of resource areas, including environmental, infrastructure, and socioeconomic. This section summarizes how each resource area will be addressed and discusses how impacts will be addressed. The resource areas summarized in this section incorporate DPG's position presented in responses to the public scoping comments. The public scoping comments and DPG's responses are presented in Section 3.4.

The resource areas to be addressed by the Future Programs EIS are as follows:

- ◆ Geology and Soils
- ◆ Water Resources
- ◆ Air Resources
- ◆ Biological Resources
- ◆ Socioeconomics
- ◆ Environmental Justice
- ◆ Land Use and Access
- ◆ Cultural Resources
- ◆ Traffic and Transportation
- ◆ Visual Resources
- ◆ Noise
- ◆ Health and Safety
- ◆ Materials and Wastes

2.8.1 Geology and Soils

The Future Programs EIS will describe the following elements of geology and soils at DPG relevant to the Proposed Action and alternatives: physical geography, geologic overview, soils and chemical residues in soils, earthquakes, and geologic resources. Based on the described conditions, and the description of the Proposed Action and alternatives, the Future Programs EIS will address the potential impacts associated with chemical residues in soils, acceleration of soil erosion, the loss of soil productivity, degradation of mineral resources, and accidents initiated by seismic events.

2.8.2 Water Resources

The Future Programs EIS will identify surface water and groundwater resources at DPG, water resource requirements, potential effluent discharges that could occur under each of the alternatives, and a range of surface water and groundwater quality conditions. The impacts to be addressed in the Future Programs EIS will include those associated with water usage and the potential contamination of surface water and groundwater. The Future Programs EIS will also address compliance with water quality and drinking water standards.

2.8.3 Air Resources

The Future Programs EIS will describe the climate and air quality elements of air resources at DPG relevant to the Proposed Action and alternatives. The Future Programs EIS will identify a range of air quality conditions that could be present for

the Proposed Action and alternatives. Based on the emissions that could occur and the range of air quality conditions, the Future Programs EIS will address compliance with air quality standards and requirements, such as the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The Future Programs EIS will use local meteorological data to assess air quality impacts across all mission components at both on-site and off-site locations.

2.8.4 Biological Resources

The Future Programs EIS will describe the following elements of biological resources at DPG: current vegetation classifications and vegetative trends, wildlife resources, special status species, and critical habitat. The impacts to be addressed include the potential alteration or destruction of habitats, loss or degradation of wetlands, reduction of biodiversity, disturbance to vegetation, and direct and indirect impacts to ecological resources.

2.8.5 Socioeconomics

The Future Programs EIS will define the regional context for socioeconomic conditions of DPG relevant to the Proposed Action and alternatives and describe the baseline socioeconomic conditions within the region of influence. The Future Programs EIS will present historical data to characterize the economic and social links between DPG and the affected region. Population and employment projections through the year 2010 will be presented to provide a foundation for understanding potential impacts of the DPG mission alternatives in the future. The Future Programs EIS will evaluate impacts on labor resources and indirect effects of labor utilization on community infrastructure and institutions.

2.8.6 Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898, Federal Action to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations, requires that each Federal agency must “identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects of its programs, policies, on activities on minority populations and low income populations.” The Future Programs EIS is the vehicle to examine environmental justice at DPG. The Future Programs EIS will identify and address environmental justice issues related to the alternatives within the DPG region of influence.

2.8.7 Land Use and Access

The Future Programs EIS will describe general land ownership and use patterns at DPG and in Tooele County by:

- ◆ Defining the overall surface area of Tooele County
- ◆ Summarizing the land area of DPG and the administrative withdrawals that established DPG
- ◆ Discussing pertinent land ownership/management patterns
- ◆ Discussing general land use patterns for Tooele County
- ◆ Describing relevant sections of the Tooele County General Plan

The Future Programs EIS will describe issues and concerns associated with use of land resources such as those associated with compatibility with existing land uses, compliance with land use restrictions, impacts to private land ownership, impacts to unique land areas, and relationship to established wilderness or wilderness study areas. The Future Programs EIS will also describe access to DPG facilities.

2.8.8 Cultural Resources

The Future Programs EIS will discuss prehistoric and historic cultural resources at DPG and their associated time ranges. To understand the cultural resources discussion, the Future Programs EIS will explain that:

- ◆ “Cultural resources” is a legal term used to identify and refer to properties, artifacts, or environments that have a special historical, cultural, or spiritual significance
- ◆ DPG has prepared an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) which is a component of the Proposed Action

The Future Programs EIS will address potential impacts associated with disturbance or destruction of cultural and historical resources and American Indian lands and religious areas.

2.8.9 Traffic and Transportation

The Future Programs EIS will identify the following DPG and regional traffic and transportation facilities and infrastructure: roadways, railroads, aviation facilities, and transportation of hazardous materials and waste including those associated with chemical demilitarization testing programs. For the Proposed Action and

alternatives, the capability of the current infrastructure at DPG will be assessed regarding its capability to service varying levels of mission intensity.

2.8.10 Visual Resources

The Future Programs EIS will define visual resources as the natural and constructed physical features that give a particular landscape its character and value as an environmental factor, explain how visual resources are described, and describe the visual resources of DPG.

2.8.11 Noise

The Future Programs EIS will explain how noise is measured, summarize the noise management program at DPG, and identify the sources of noise at DPG activities including: aircraft noise, high-explosives tests and weapons noise, vehicle noise, and X-33 noise. Results of recent studies by HAFB's noise contractor will be used.

2.8.12 Health and Safety

The Future Programs EIS will describe health and safety programs to protect workers and the public; present DPG historical accident information; and describe occupational health and safety, public health and safety, and accidents at DPG. This section will present health risks associated with chemical residues in environmental media; health and safety issues related to artillery over-firing public lands; and health and safety implications that traffic increases in the region may have on emergency response scenarios. The Future Programs EIS will assess the capabilities of DPG's current health and safety programs to maintain a healthful and safe work environment across the Proposed Action and alternatives.

2.8.13 Materials and Wastes

The Future Programs EIS will describe the various materials used and wastes generated by DPG in support of its mission activities. During the public scoping process, the public expressed a concern for how these materials and wastes were managed at DPG. The Future Programs EIS will discuss materials used at DPG that have been identified to be of most concern to the public, such as materials that are specifically related to DPG's mission, including:

- ◆ Biological agents and simulants
- ◆ Chemical agents and simulants
- ◆ Munitions and energetics

- ◆ Smokes, obscurants, and interferents

Mission related waste generated by the use of mission materials in DPG's tests will also be addressed. Management procedures, volumes, and locations of such materials and wastes will be discussed.

The following information will also be presented:

- ◆ DPG's Pollution Prevention Program
- ◆ Procedures for location, removal, and storage of range-buried munitions
- ◆ DPG's IRP for addressing contamination from past activities

3.0 PUBLIC SCOPING

The EIS process requires public input, called public scoping, at the earliest planning stages. The purpose of public scoping is to gather issues and concerns related to a proposed action and alternatives from the interested and affected parties, also referred to as stakeholders, and integrate this input into the EIS planning stage. This section describes the public scoping process for the Future Programs EIS:

- ◆ Informational Materials and Announcements
- ◆ Scoping Meetings
- ◆ Receiving Comments
- ◆ Scoping Comments and Responses

3.1 Informational Materials and Announcements

DPG developed a variety of informational materials and public announcements to notify interested parties of the Future Programs EIS. DPG advertised the Future Programs EIS scoping meetings through placing public announcements in classified advertisements and public service announcements in the local newspapers of towns surrounding DPG and in the major Salt Lake City newspapers. A press release was distributed by the DPG Public Affairs Office to encourage media to attend scoping meetings and request information regarding the Future Programs EIS. Additionally, DPG prepared and mailed a brochure about the Future Programs EIS to approximately 500 individuals, agencies, and groups on its mailing list.

Many of the scoping activities conducted by DPG, such as the NOI and public scoping meetings, are mandated by NEPA and Army regulations. However, DPG believed that a progressive and proactive approach to involving DPG's stakeholders would benefit the development of the Future Programs EIS and provide DPG with an opportunity to build stronger relationships with its constituents, neighbors, and environmental interest groups. A brief description of the following informational materials and announcements distributed by DPG is provided in the following sections:

- ◆ Notice of Intent
- ◆ Fact sheets
- ◆ Brochure
- ◆ Posters
- ◆ Reading rooms
- ◆ Toll-free telephone number

Public Scoping

- ◆ Website

3.1.1 Notice of Intent

DPG published an NOI in the Federal Register on Wednesday, July 29, 1998 (Federal Register/Vol. 63, No. 145) submitted by Raymond J. Fatz, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health). The NOI announced the intent to conduct the Future Programs EIS, and identified the Proposed Action and alternatives and the purpose and general actions for the scoping process. The NOI also provided the dates of the scoping period and Army contact information.

3.1.2 Fact Sheets

Six fact sheets were developed for the Future Programs EIS. These fact sheets were distributed at the public scoping meetings and are available throughout the EIS process.

- ◆ *History of Dugway Proving Ground* – contains information about DPG’s history and activities that have occurred at DPG.
- ◆ *Dugway Proving Ground* – describes DPG and current activities taking place at DPG.
- ◆ *The Environmental Impact Statement* – describes the regulatory requirements for the EIS and the EIS process.
- ◆ *The Environmental Impact Statement for Activities Associated with Future Programs* – describes the purpose of the Future Programs EIS and the Proposed Action and alternatives as identified before scoping.
- ◆ *Public Involvement* – describes opportunities for the public to participate in the process for the Future Programs EIS.
- ◆ *Testing, Training, and Facilities* – describes the testing and training activities and the facilities at DPG.

3.1.3 Brochure

DPG produced a multi-colored brochure describing the purpose of the Future Programs EIS, the schedule, and the public scoping opportunities. This brochure also includes a mail-in comment card which commentors can use to request to be added to the mailing list. Prior to the public scoping meetings, DPG mailed this brochure

about the Future Programs EIS to approximately 500 individuals, agencies, and groups on its mailing list.

3.1.4 Posters

Nine posters were produced and displayed at the public scoping meetings to provide information about DPG and the Future Programs EIS. Much of the information contained on the posters was based on the fact sheets and brochure. The titles of the nine posters are:

- ◆ Current Mission
- ◆ Description
- ◆ Activity Centers
- ◆ Public Involvement
- ◆ History
- ◆ Need for an EIS
- ◆ Proposed Action and Alternatives
- ◆ EIS Process and Proposed Schedule
- ◆ Dugway Environmental Stewardship

3.1.5 Reading Rooms

As required by NEPA, DPG distributed information pertaining to the Future Programs EIS to public reading rooms in selected libraries in the area. Materials in these reading rooms will be updated as necessary. These reading rooms are located in the following libraries:

- ◆ Whitmore Library
2197 East 7000 South
Salt Lake City, UT
- ◆ University of Utah
J. Willard Marriott Library
Special Collections – Western Americana
5th Floor
15th East and South Campus Drive
Salt Lake City, UT
- ◆ Dugway Public Library
5124 Kister Avenue
Dugway, UT

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- ◆ Tooele City Public Library
47 East Vine Street
Tooele, UT

3.1.6 Toll-Free Telephone Number

DPG established a toll-free telephone number to allow interested participants to request public meeting information, reading room information, and instructions for submitting comments. This toll-free number will operate throughout the EIS process and this message will be updated as needed. Parties may leave messages to request information or to be added to the mailing list. The messages are picked up daily. The toll-free telephone number is (888) 489-9932.

3.1.7 Website

DPG developed a website for the Future Programs EIS accessible from the DPG's Home Page. The Future Programs EIS website provides schedules, fact sheets, and documents generated during the EIS process. The website also provides an email address to request information and ask questions about the Future Programs EIS, and to request that their contact information be added or deleted from the mailing list. The email address is dp-pa@dugway-emh3.army.mil.

3.2 Scoping Meetings

DPG conducted two types of scoping meetings, including one-on-one site meetings with individuals, agencies and groups, as well as open public meetings, to actively involve DPG's stakeholders in the EIS scoping process. The intent of both types of meetings was to identify issues and concerns. However, the difference between the two is with the individual stakeholder meetings DPG could identify specific individual and organizational issues. Many of these same stakeholders attended the formal public meetings, which allowed for interaction and discussion between one another generating additional issues and concerns. Both of these meetings are described in the following sections.

3.2.1 Stakeholder Meetings

DPG identified its stakeholders to solicit their questions, issues, and comments about the public scoping process and Future Programs EIS as soon as the NOI was published so that all interested parties could actively participate in the process.

DPG conducted meetings with stakeholders prior to the public meetings held on September 28, 29, and 30, 1998. DPG identified the key stakeholders from its current mailing list and from those entities who respond to and query DPG on a

regular basis regarding its environmental activities. DPG met with over 35 individuals, including Federal, state, and local government officials; representatives from Federal and state environmental regulatory agencies; representatives from environmental interest groups and citizen action groups; DPG employees; DPG tenants; Native American tribes; and personnel from surrounding government facilities. A list of these stakeholders follows.

- ◆ Bureau of Land Management
- ◆ Mayor of City of Grantsville
- ◆ Mayor of City of Stockton
- ◆ Mayor of City of Terra Community Association
- ◆ Mayor of City of Tooele
- ◆ Mayor of City of Vernon
- ◆ Confederate Tribes of the Ibapah Goshute
- ◆ Congressman Merrill Cook
- ◆ Downwinders
- ◆ Environmental Protection Agency Region 8
- ◆ Governor's Office, Dugway Technical Review Committee
- ◆ Hill Air Force Base
- ◆ American Federation of Government Employees
- ◆ Congressman Jim Hansen
- ◆ Senator Orin Hatch
- ◆ Senator Robert Bennett
- ◆ Sierra Club
- ◆ Skull Valley Goshutes
- ◆ State of Utah, Department of Environmental Quality
- ◆ Tooele County Commissioners
- ◆ U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
- ◆ U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Fish Springs National Wildlife Refuge
- ◆ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- ◆ Utah Army National Guard

The purpose of these meetings was to provide the stakeholders with an overview of the EIS process and schedule, the public involvement program, and to identify issues and concerns stakeholders have. The information from these meetings allowed DPG to identify stakeholder issues and to better prepare for the public scoping meetings.

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The objectives for these meetings were to:

- ◆ Proactively involve as many of DPG's key stakeholders as possible as early as possible in the EIS process.
- ◆ Identify additional interested or affected stakeholders with whom DPG may not be familiar.
- ◆ Provide a tailored, advance notification of the public meeting to DPG's key stakeholders and to respond to any questions about the NOI.
- ◆ Provide a forum for DPG to discuss the level and type of participation anticipated by some of the key public entities in the scoping meetings.
- ◆ Receive assistance from stakeholders in developing issues that will be analyzed in the EIS.
- ◆ Identify any other EISs and EAs being prepared by stakeholders that may be related to DPG or its Proposed Action.
- ◆ Identify environmental or regulatory review or consultation requirements that may occur as a result of the Proposed Action.
- ◆ Gather information relating to potential cumulative environmental impacts.
- ◆ Identify reasonably foreseeable actions by any public or private entities which may create significant environmental impacts when added to impacts from DPG.
- ◆ Obtain public agreement to minimize issues which are not significant and delete them from detailed consideration. Minimizing these issues is required by NEPA regulations and makes sense with finite fiscal resources.

DPG documented these meetings with Records of Conversations and entered the comments into a database which provides DPG with the ability to review and sort comments by topic, by stakeholder, etc. All of this information is part of the Administrative Record for the Future Programs EIS.

3.2.2 Public Meetings

Three public meetings were held on the evenings of September 28, 29 and 30, 1998, in DPG at English Village, Tooele, and Salt Lake City, respectively. The meetings lasted approximately 2 to 2.5 hours.

At the start of each public meeting, DPG held an Open House for 15 minutes prior to the formal meeting. This allowed for participants to sign-in, gather information, view poster displays, and meet various DPG personnel. At the beginning of each meeting, either the DPG Commander, Colonel John A. Como, or the Director of Environmental Programs, Mr. Bob Johnson, formally welcomed the participants and introduced presenters and key DPG personnel.

A presentation followed which provided an overview of the current activities and missions at DPG, the EIS process, the Proposed Action and alternatives for the Future Programs EIS, schedule, and public involvement opportunities.

The attendees were then encouraged to comment on the Proposed Action and alternatives for the Future Programs EIS. A facilitator and recorder fielded the comments and recorded all of the information for everyone to view. The purpose of the comment period was to generate discussion and ideas. Instead of providing technical answers, the facilitator returned questions with questions to learn more about the root issues of the questions. These comments provided DPG with a better understanding of the stakeholder's needs and values.

3.3 Receiving Comments

There were several opportunities for stakeholders to present comments to DPG. Most of the comments were received during the one-on-one stakeholder meetings and the public meetings. Many organizations such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USWS), EPA Region 8, and Sierra Club provided formal comments in writing. Several stakeholders emailed their comments or used one of the Public Comment Forms distributed at the public scoping meetings.

3.4 Scoping Period Comments and Responses

This section summarizes the public comments received at the stakeholder and public meetings, as well as written comments that were received. DPG's response for each comment is also provided. Comments and responses have been summarized according to the Future Programs EIS resource area, with a few additional topics added as a result of scoping, as follows:

- ◆ Proposed Action and Alternatives
- ◆ Evaluation Approach
- ◆ NEPA Issues
- ◆ Regulatory and Organizational Relationships at DPG
- ◆ Public Outreach

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- ◆ Water Resources
- ◆ Air Resources
- ◆ Biological Resources
- ◆ Socioeconomics
- ◆ Land Use and Access
- ◆ Cultural Resources
- ◆ Traffic and Transportation
- ◆ Noise
- ◆ Health and Safety
- ◆ Materials and Waste

In addition to the comments received on these topics, a number of comments were received during the scoping period that were not related to the Future Programs EIS. These comments have also been entered into the public scoping database and are being forwarded to the appropriate entities at DPG.

3.4.1 Proposed Action and Alternatives

Comment 1: Alternatives identified in the NOI and at public scoping meetings do not represent the full spectrum of likely alternatives. Each of the alternatives, other than the No Action alternative, contemplates increased levels of activity at the installation. There is no alternative that allows for decreased levels of training and testing. Such an alternative should be included.

Response 1: Future plans call for an increase in activity as well as diversification of activities and customers. The most likely future situation at DPG is an overall increase of activity in varying levels and combinations of testing and training growth. Thus, the alternatives identified in the NOI are reasonably foreseeable.

However, DPG has also been subject recently to consistent uncertainties in the level of appropriations for its base support programs. There is no indication that these uncertainties in future base support capability will be mitigated. Thus, it is reasonably foreseeable that the level of mission activity at DPG could decrease if appropriations to maintain the installation's infrastructure are cut. For these reasons, an alternative that allows for decreased levels of testing and training will be described and assessed in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 2: Several years ago, DPG was temporarily considered for closure under the BRAC program. This occurrence, coupled with continuing uncertainties in funding levels for the DOD and Army, indicates that a base closure alternative needs

Proposed Action and Alternatives Comments and Responses Continued

to be included so that a full spectrum of alternatives is assessed in the Future Programs EIS.

Response 2: During the initial BRAC process, virtually all military installations were reviewed to identify mission-vital facilities; however, DPG as a whole has never been placed on the BRAC list. There is no indication from the DOD or the U.S. Congress that DPG is being considered for inclusion in any future BRAC list. To the contrary, there is every indication that the DPG mission will be an even more important component of the nation's defense preparedness due to potential threats from chemical and biological weapons existing in the world. Furthermore, closures occurring under the BRAC program are subject to installation-specific NEPA analyses; thus, inclusion of a DPG closure alternative in the Future Programs EIS is not warranted.

Comment 3: The NOI describes an alternative of increased military training programs combined with a static level of testing activity. Consistency and symmetry call for another alternative that holds military training static and increases testing.

Response 3: The inclusion of an alternative with decreased mission activity described in Comment 1 results in a full spectrum of alternatives in which all DPG mission components are assessed in decreased, static, and expanded modes. Thus, inclusion of additional alternatives that address varying levels of activity among different programs at DPG does not add to the analysis. Based on this comment and Comment 1, the alternative described in the NOI that calls for static levels of testing activity and increases in training missions has been eliminated.

As a consequence of the response to Comments 1, 2, and 3, the Future Programs EIS will include three alternatives to the Proposed Action:

- ◆ Alternative 1. No Action – Continue DPG's current operations and management intensity
- ◆ Alternative 2. Decreased Mission – Reduce testing and training activities
- ◆ Alternative 3. Maximum Expanded Mission – Expand testing and training to a foreseeable maximum

Comment 4: The Proposed Action and applicable alternatives need to describe and assess in detail the facilities and all aspects of activities occurring at DPG, especially ones generating pollution or with significant disturbance. The alternatives should

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include full disclosure of the current mission and description of future mission plans, including electronic warfare training activities, privatization, movement of munitions from Tooele to DPG, National Guard training, and any other DPG or tenant mission plans. Experimentation with genetically altered or genetically engineered organisms should be disclosed. Full description of tenant activities, including use by private industry, is important. With respect to such disclosure, DPG should include chemicals and pathogens used and stored at DPG and waste streams (water, air, solid waste) generated by activities.

Response 4: The Proposed Action will be described fully in the Future Programs EIS at a level of detail consistent with the objectives of a site-wide NEPA analysis, namely to assess the broad impacts of all actions combined at a site. Each aspect of the current and future planned mission, including both DPG and tenant activities and all facilities, will be described. Because the USAF is the proponent for all their activities and has control of the airspace above DPG, USAF activities will be assessed in the cumulative impacts analysis rather than as part of the Proposed Action. Information on chemicals and pathogens used and stored will be presented. Waste streams generated by activities will be described. Because DPG does not conduct experiments with genetically altered or genetically engineered organisms, these topics will not be included in the EIS. Decisions on the level of detail and type of information presented in the EIS will comply with DOD and Army regulations and policy about classified data.

Comment 5: The budgetary capability of the DOD to support the infrastructure and primary base operations at DPG is a concern, especially considering the expansion and diversification included in the Proposed Action. The Future Programs EIS needs to consider the level of base operations support and level of infrastructure necessary and the associated impacts for varying levels of mission intensity.

Response 5: The Proposed Action and alternatives will be developed so that the infrastructure, community services, and size of workforce at the installation are consistent with the level of activity of the mission being assessed.

Comment 6: Nuclear testing and testing of pathogens under biosafety level 4 conditions are a concern. The Future Programs EIS needs to be clear in its description of these potential missions at DPG under the Proposed Action.

Response 6: DPG does not test and has no proposals to test nuclear weapons or biosafety level 4 pathogens at the installation. Consequently, these types of activities have been eliminated from consideration in the Future Programs EIS.

Proposed Action and Alternatives Comments and Responses Continued

Comment 7: The Proposed Action or alternatives should include addition of a buffer area surrounding DPG to provide for DPG growth and protect surrounding areas.

Response 7: DPG encompasses nearly 800,000 acres. Test ranges and facilities are located within DPG in such a manner as to provide a buffer within its boundaries. Furthermore, the proposed activities can be accommodated within the current DPG boundaries. Thus, inclusion of a buffer zone into either the Proposed Action or alternatives is not reasonably foreseeable, and will not be considered in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 8: The section on alternatives should include a range of alternatives and/or activity options which will mitigate or limit the environmental effects of DPG activities. In addition to the broad mission change alternatives, some suggested alternatives include: road and pipeline alignments, and well and process facilities sites which avoid wetlands, riparian areas, highly erosive soils, valuable habitats, etc.

Response 8: Because the Future Programs EIS is a site-wide EIS, the Proposed Action and alternatives look at broad changes to activities within DPG's mission. It is expected that the analysis conducted as part of the Future Programs EIS will yield specific mitigative measures which may include the suggested considerations.

Comment 9: The alternatives section should summarize the entire range of alternatives evaluated and the criteria used to assess the alternatives. The summary should include the pros and cons of alternatives and the reasons alternative were discarded or selected for detailed evaluations. If cost is used to discard alternatives, the cost-effectiveness of different alternatives should be included. The reader should be able to understand the trade-off between mission, cost, and reduction of environmental risk.

Response 9: DOD mission requirements were the most important consideration when developing the Proposed Action and alternatives for the Future Programs EIS. Environmental and cost requirements were also important. With these considerations in mind, some alternatives have been eliminated from evaluation in the Future Programs EIS (see Section 2.5 of this Scope of Statement). Mission requirements, cost, and reduction of environmental risk will also be considered when measures are developed to mitigate environmental impacts identified under the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 10: Are there plans for counterterrorist training at DPG?

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Proposed Action and Alternatives Comments and Responses Continued

Response 10: Yes. The Proposed Action, which includes diversification of operations, includes proposals for counterterrorist training related to biological and chemical weapons.

3.4.2 Evaluation Approach

Comment 1: DPG should clearly identify the time frame that is being covered by the Future Programs EIS, specifically in regard to the future planning period being assessed. Opinions on the time period that should be reviewed ranged from 5 to 15 years.

Response 1: Because site-wide EISs address the broad array of mission activities, a future planning time frame of 7 years will be used to focus the analysis. The determination of time frame is based on the rationale that the nature of DPG and tenant mission activities such as the type and level of intensity of testing and training activities can be reasonably well defined for a 7-year outlook. If the mission stays relatively similar after the time frame of the EIS, Dugway expects that the Future Activities EIS together with facility-specific or program-specific NEPA documentation, would be sufficient for compliance with NEPA's intent and purpose beyond the 7-year outlook.

Comment 2: The environmental effects of pre-1969 open-air testing of chemical and biological agents at DPG are of interest and concern. Although such open-air testing no longer occurs, lingering environmental, occupational, and public health impacts, and the interaction of environmental residues from these tests with current and future activities, should be assessed in the Future Programs EIS. At a minimum, the Future Programs EIS should clearly indicate the approach to considering these earlier testing programs. Some particular areas of concern and items that should be included are:

- ◆ A sufficient number of samples to be statistically viable
- ◆ Maps identifying sampling locations and extent of pollution or monitored condition
- ◆ Adequate levels of analytical precision, accuracy, and detection limits
- ◆ Identification of pollutants of concern

Additionally, how will the EIS address contamination from DPG activities that has moved offsite?

Evaluation Approach Comments and Responses Continued

Response 2: The current and planned future mission, rather than past activities, will be the primary focus of the Future Programs EIS. Thus, neither the environmental impacts from the historic open-air testing of chemical and biological agents nor potential occupational or public health impacts of this testing on personnel potentially exposed will be researched to generate or compile data except if necessary, on a case-by-case basis, to identify potential impacts of historic contamination with current and future activities at DPG. Such impacts will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS as described in this response.

DOD has existing programs that investigate and, where appropriate, remediate contamination from past military missions under 10 U.S.C. §2701 and following. Two of these programs, the IRP for active sites and FUDS Program for inactive sites, are addressing the contamination from past activities at DPG. Information from the IRP will be summarized as part of the environmental baseline or affected environment in the Future Programs EIS. In the 1940s, DPG conducted experiments using chemical munitions at areas called the Southern Triangle and the Yellow Jacket Ranges located outside of DPG's current southern border. Environmental issues related to these sites, which are owned by the Bureau of Land Management and mining patentees, and processed for environmental cleanup under the FUDS program (10 U.S.C. §2701 and following) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento District, will be included in the cumulative impact analysis. It should be noted that both the IRP and FUDS program have their own public review and comment requirements. Additionally, a Restoration Advisory Board exists for the IRP program. Thus, it is not the intent of the Future Programs EIS to duplicate efforts by entertaining comments on these programs. Further information on these programs should be obtained by contacting the DPG Public Affairs Office or the Utah Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. Additionally, there is no indication that any contamination occurring on DPG has moved off site.

It is possible that certain environmental information may not be available to fully assess potential interaction of pre-1969 residues with ongoing and future activities at DPG. During the course of the Future Programs EIS, DPG will examine on a case-by-case basis if environmental data exist and determine whether additional data can or need to be generated or whether the use of scientifically-based assumptions to identify worst-case or boundary conditions is warranted. Response to Evaluation Approach Comment 8 describes an overall approach to collect and evaluate data for the Future Programs EIS. With a site that covers nearly 800,000 acres, it is necessary to limit new data collection to data gaps that are considered critical to the overall

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Evaluation Approach Comments and Responses Continued

evaluation or where scientifically-based assumptions cannot be confidently applied. If new data are collected, data quality objectives will be formulated to ensure appropriate detection limits and an adequate level of precision and accuracy. The Future Programs EIS will provide a list of potential pollutants at the site; this list, however, will not be Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) “chemicals of concern” that are generated as a result of a quantitative risk assessment.

Comment 3: The EPA believes there are currently, at least, 114 biological warfare agents that are of concern for DOD defensive testing. The taxonomy of these agents at the subspecies level is a factor in the determination of laboratory safety and ecological risk in field testing. The Future Programs EIS should reflect this documentation.

Response 3: DPG does not currently, nor does it plan to, field test biological warfare agents outdoors. Biological warfare agents used within the laboratory and procedures for ensuring occupational safety will be disclosed.

Comment 4: EPA headquarters has determined any/all of the 114 known biological warfare agents may be CERCLA hazardous substances and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous wastes when they are land disposed in field events or in waste streams from laboratory use. For this reason the Future Programs EIS must address the statutory aspects of CERCLA and RCRA with regard to biological warfare activities that include these organisms and all simulants.

Response 4: Actions executed under CERCLA and RCRA statutory requirements will be referenced in the Future Program EIS.

Comment 5: Monitoring data are needed before, during, and after the project to monitor existing conditions, identify impacts, and assess mitigation measures and reclamation. As part of the Future Programs EIS, it is recommended that an ongoing monitoring and data collection program be developed covering baseline data needs, and measuring/identifying impacts during implementation of DPG’s revised mission.

Response 5: DPG has collected data for a number of environmental and restoration programs over the last 10 years, and these data will be used to describe existing conditions, and to the extent possible, to determine impacts of DPG’s mission. DPG may generate additional data, if warranted, on a case-by-case basis. Monitoring may be considered as part of mitigation in the Future Programs EIS.

Evaluation Approach Comments and Responses Continued

Comment 6: The Future Programs EIS should summarize ongoing, recently completed or future corrective actions under RCRA, CERCLA, or other actions to clean up pollution and hazardous wastes.

Response 6: The Future Programs EIS will briefly summarize the requested information and refer the reader to appropriate documents for further information. This information is available at the Utah Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste.

Comment 7: DPG should consider identifying impacts of its activities both within and outside the installation's boundaries. DPG should also consider assessing the impacts that regional activities outside DPG have on the environment within the installation. Examples of regional activities are the Wendover Bombing Range, HAFB, Utah Test and Training Range, Deseret Chemical Depot incinerator, proposed Goshute nuclear waste storage facility, and Grassy Mountain disposal facility.

Response 7: Environmental impacts from activities occurring at DPG that are identified to have impacts within and beyond the installation boundaries will be evaluated. DPG-caused environmental impacts occurring beyond the installation boundaries will be evaluated for potential cumulative effects from other regional activities. Where impacts from regional activities outside DPG have the potential to affect DPG, these impacts will also be summarized as part of the cumulative impacts analysis. Transportation and socioeconomic impacts of the DPG mission are examples of issues that are anticipated to be evaluated both locally and regionally. Proponents of Federal actions outside DPG will disclose impacts of those actions through their own NEPA evaluations.

Comment 8: Questions and concerns were raised as to the scope and methodology to be utilized in assessing impacts, including: 1) ensuring that tenant activities are included; 2) whether the analysis would focus on synergistic or cumulative effects; and 3) how results from previous studies with differing assumptions and scientific methodologies would be combined with more current study results.

Response 8: The analysis of environmental impacts of the current and future mission will evaluate testing, training, and other activities on their own and the potential for these individual programs to interact and produce combined impacts. The evaluation, for DPG and tenant activities, will include the following methods:

- ◆ Examining existing DPG site-specific data on environmental effects of activities
- ◆ Examining toxicological data in the literature for chemicals used at DPG

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Evaluation Approach Comments and Responses Continued

- ◆ Reviewing data from other locations relevant to the environmental impacts of DPG activities
- ◆ Identifying and characterizing areas subject to the most overlap, intensity, and frequency of activity across each mission component
- ◆ Developing appropriate scientifically-based assumptions where data gaps exist
- ◆ Gathering additional data, where reasonable, to fill critical data gaps

Due to the diversity and number of mission activities operating at DPG, the evaluation of impacts will rely on existing studies as a foundation, with use of assumptions and additional data to approximate worst-case or boundary conditions of maximum impact. Identification of the specific mission causes of potential environmental impacts may be difficult for combined impacts in areas used by more than two mission programs.

Comment 9: DPG should assess the potential for and response to concurrent emergency situations requiring evacuations, medical responses, or hazardous materials response at the Deseret Chemical Depot incinerator, the proposed Goshute nuclear waste storage facility, or DPG. DPG should also assess the health and safety implications that traffic increases in the region have on emergency response situations.

Response 9: The Future Programs EIS will address the potential for and impacts of such situations. To the extent that these situations indicate the potential for environmental and health impacts when combined with current and future activities at DPG, these impacts will be assessed.

Comment 10: The Future Programs EIS should include assessments of the environmental effects of the following issues related to various mission activities:

- ◆ Fugitive dust
- ◆ Depleted uranium
- ◆ Anthrax plots
- ◆ Chaff contamination
- ◆ Erosion
- ◆ Ground and surface water quality and quantity
- ◆ Land use

Evaluation Approach Comments and Responses Continued

- ◆ Wetland and riparian locations and conditions
- ◆ Vegetation
- ◆ Drinking water contamination
- ◆ Equipment storage
- ◆ Chemical storage

Response 10: Environmental implications of the anthrax plots, currently investigated under FUDS Program (10 U.S.C. §2701 and following), would be examined in the EIS only if there is potential for impacts from interaction with the current and planned future activities at DPG. The other referenced issues will be described and evaluated in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 11: The NOI references a Master Plan that will be part of the Proposed Action. The DPG Master Plan is outdated and is not consistent with the expanded programs included in the Proposed Action. Will the outdated DPG Master Plan really be assessed?

Response 11: In the NOI, the Proposed Action called for implementation of an updated real property master plan. DPG has chosen to prepare a Summary Development Plan to meet the real property master plan requirement for the EIS and to serve as a tool to analyze the installation's current and future planning needs. According to a policy letter, Master Planning Empowerment and Documentation, issued by the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management, dated March 5, 1996, the Summary Development Plan is "an initiative designed to reinvigorate the Army's Real Property Master Planning Program." The Summary Development Plan is a concise summary of the essential elements of the real property master plan; it describes existing conditions and provides an overview of future development. Proposed actions from the Summary Development Plan will be included as part of the Future Programs EIS Proposed Action.

Comment 12: The Future Programs EIS should state the decisions which will be based on the EIS and who will be making the decision. The Future Programs EIS should also describe how the mitigation measures will be implemented in conjunction with the decisions.

Response 12: Consistent with AR 200-2, the Future Programs EIS will support real estate and operational planning decisions to be made by DPG, in coordination with the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command, DPG's higher command authority.

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Evaluation Approach Comments and Responses Continued

Planning decisions from the DPG Summary Development Plan that is being developed will be incorporated into the Future Programs EIS. The DPG Commander is the decision-making authority, subject to Army approval. The Future Programs EIS will also support decisions to be made on future programs and tests through provision of environmental baseline documentation.

Mitigation measures potentially developed within the Future Programs EIS would be implemented in a variety of mechanisms, including incorporation into standard operating procedures, installation management plans, and Memoranda of Understanding. The Future Programs EIS will describe this implementation.

Comment 13: Some of the information on activities may be classified. The Future Programs EIS should disclose the types of information that are classified and describe the safeguards and protocol that are in place to prevent environmental and human health effects from classified portions of DPG's mission.

Response 13: The types of information that are classified and the safeguards and protocols that are in place to prevent environmental and human effects from classified portions of DPG's mission will be described in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 14: How will war time surges be addressed in the analysis?

Response 14: War time surges will not be contemplated in the Future Programs EIS because they are inherently unpredictable. As per NEPA and AR 200-2, in the event of an immediate response, such as war time activity, the Army will not delay an action necessary for national defense, security, or preservation of human life or property to comply with NEPA. Immediate responses are exempted from NEPA under 40 CFR 1506.11 2.3(b). Emergencies are not exempted and will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 15: Will tenant activities, such as low-flying aircraft and cruise missiles, that impact areas outside of DPG be addressed?

Response 15: NEPA is implemented under a proponent concept. Any activities for which DPG is the proponent and can make a decision about the activity, will be included in the EIS. For USAF activities controlled by that service, DPG does not have the authority to make a decision. This includes USAF activities occurring over DPG over 1,500 feet above ground level. The Future Programs EIS will consider the impacts of the USAF activities and their cumulative effects when combined with

Evaluation Approach Comments and Responses Continued

DPG activities. DPG can consider altering its programs to address these effects. But since the USAF is the proponent of low-flying jet aircraft and cruise missiles, the USAF has the responsibility for making decisions about conducting these activities and writing any NEPA documents required by law.

Impacts that occur outside DPG boundaries resulting from tenant activities within DPG airspace and other activities within the installation's boundaries will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS as cumulative impacts.

3.4.3 NEPA Issues

Comment 1: DPG should inform the public of the need for and objectives of a site-wide EIS at the installation.

Response 1: The Future Programs EIS will include a purpose and need section explaining that environmental stewardship and proper mission planning require analysis of the environmental impacts resulting from all of the mission activities occurring and planned to occur at DPG. The Future Programs EIS will also list the following objectives of this EIS:

- ◆ To maintain compliance with NEPA
- ◆ To improve and coordinate DPG's plans to fulfill its mission while protecting human health, sustaining its environmental stewardship, and maintaining regulatory compliance
- ◆ To document existing site-wide baseline environmental conditions
- ◆ To facilitate cost-effective tiering of DPG NEPA documents
- ◆ To assess the potential for impacts to the human and ecological environment from all mission operations occurring at DPG

Comment 2: DPG should clearly explain the differences between the Future Programs EIS and previous NEPA analyses that have assessed environmental effects of specific tests, training programs, and facilities at DPG. Questions were posed as to how previous NEPA documents will be used in the Future Programs EIS, and whether previous NEPA analyses will now be re-opened.

Response 2: Previous NEPA analyses at DPG focused on individual components of the overall DPG spectrum of mission activity, whereas the Future Programs EIS, a

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NEPA Issues Comments and Responses Continued

site-wide EIS, will examine the collective environmental impacts of all activities at DPG. Previous NEPA analyses and approvals for specific tests, programs, and facilities at DPG remain in place, and are unaffected by the Future Programs EIS and will not be re-opened. Existing documents will be incorporated by reference into the Future Programs EIS and any proposed significant changes to the tests, programs, or facilities made since previous NEPA documents were approved will be described in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 3: Concerns were expressed that broad approvals for the entire DPG mission would lead to either a lack of NEPA analysis of future testing or training activities or future environmental analyses tiered from the Future Programs EIS that are so streamlined they are not robust. Specific concerns were expressed that only EAs rather than EISs would be performed for future tests, programs, or facilities.

Response 3: Future tests, training programs, and facilities are all subject to NEPA documentation and approvals appropriate to the specific proposed action being contemplated. Pursuant to NEPA and its implementing regulations, EISs would be required if a proposed action has the potential to significantly affect the quality of the human environment and analysis of that potential was outside the scope of the Future Programs EIS. The Future Programs EIS at DPG will facilitate and improve the quality of future NEPA analyses so that they can focus on assessing and mitigating anticipated impacts rather than on re-obtaining fundamental environmental and mission data collected and presented in this EIS.

3.4.4 Regulatory and Organizational Relationships at DPG

Comment 1: DPG should clarify both its internal organization structure and that of higher commands within the DOD specifying which organizational entities have policy and operational responsibility for particular mission programs. Further, DPG should clearly identify which organizational entity has authority over tenant activities at the installation, and the procedures used in exercising this authority.

Response 1: The organizational structure established for DPG and the installation's oversight of tenant activities will be described in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 2: DPG should clearly identify the Federal and state organizations having regulatory jurisdiction over DPG mission activities, including the type of activity regulated by each organization and the applicable regulations.

Regulatory and Organizational Relationships at Dugway Proving Ground Comments and Responses Continued

Response 2: The Future Programs EIS will describe the regulatory environment at the installation consistent with the intent of the comment.

Comment 3: The Future Programs EIS should list and explain past and current permits from the Department of Agriculture for the use of biological warfare simulants.

Response 3: Current permits from the Department of Agriculture required for the use of biological organisms will be described in the Future Programs EIS

Comment 4: The Future Programs EIS should list and be consistent with Federal, state, and local environmental permits and actions. Typical permits include National Pollutant Discharge and Elimination System, RCRA, air, etc. Monitoring for these permits and programs may be a good source of data for assessing existing conditions and determining the significance of existing impacts/conditions.

Response 4: The Future Programs EIS will list and be consistent with Federal, state, and local environmental permits and actions. Data from monitoring for various permits and restoration programs will be used, in conjunction with other data, for assessing existing conditions and determining the significance of existing impacts.

Comment 5: The absence of a State of Utah permit process for the incineration of infectious wastes should be disclosed in the Future Programs EIS.

Response 5: The Future Programs EIS will address all relevant permit requirements for activities considered in the Proposed Action and alternatives. However, addressing the absence of a state permitting process is outside the scope of the Future Programs EIS. Further, DPG does not incinerate infectious wastes. All such wastes are autoclaved, which does not require a permit. If infectious wastes contain RCRA hazardous wastes, they are autoclaved then handled in accordance with DPG's RCRA Part B Permit.

Comment 6: The Future Programs EIS should demonstrate coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Utah Division of Fish and Wildlife to address existing and potential wildlife issues associated with DPG.

Response 6: Coordination with appropriate Federal and state wildlife agencies will be referenced in the Future Programs EIS.

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Regulatory and Organizational Relationships at Dugway Proving Ground Comments and Responses Continued

Comment 7: The Sierra Club requested that DPG use the following:

- ◆ National Research Council report guidelines for assessing risk
- ◆ Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations”
- ◆ Executive Order 13045, “Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks”

Response 7: The Future Programs EIS will consider Executive Order 12898 as a basis for evaluating environmental justice issues. DPG will consider guidance in all other Executive Orders to the extent applicable. Other guidance will be assessed and used if deemed appropriate.

3.4.5 Public Outreach

Comment 1: DPG should become more open in disclosing its mission activities. Specifically, DPG should continue holding stakeholder meetings that occurred during the scoping phase of the Future Programs EIS as a mechanism for disclosure. Further, the public should be informed on how the scoping comments will be incorporated into the Future Programs EIS.

Response 1: During the course of the Future Programs EIS, DPG will continue with public outreach efforts by disseminating EIS newsletters, maintaining an EIS website accessible through the DPG Home Page, and by providing access to key EIS documents in four public reading rooms. This Scope of Statement provides a record of how public comment is anticipated to be incorporated into the Future Programs EIS.

3.4.6 Water Resources

Comment 1: Is there groundwater contamination at DPG? The Future Programs EIS should evaluate potential contamination to aquifers, seeps, springs, and other water bodies within and adjacent to DPG regarding protection of drinking water supplies and water sources which provide habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife, such as the Fish Springs Wildlife Refuge.

Response 1: Groundwater contamination has been evaluated under the IRP at DPG. Groundwater contamination has been identified at DPG; however, significant

groundwater plumes, which are defined, mapable bodies of groundwater contamination, have not been identified. As part of the IRP, the RCRA Facility Investigation evaluated groundwater contamination and migration at DPG, and DPG conducts semi-annual monitoring of the Hazardous Waste Management Units under a Consent Order issued by the state. Results of these programs will be summarized in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 2: What types of waste water treatment facilities are located at DPG? How is sewage treated at DPG? The EIS should examine the impacts of increased activities to DPG's sewage treatment facilities through the results of the master planning process.

Response 2: DPG operates three waste water treatment facilities that are comprised of aerated treatment lagoons. The Future Programs EIS will examine the impact of increased activities to DPG's sewage treatment facilities.

3.4.7 Air Resources

Comment 1: DPG was requested to provide the following information regarding air resources and urged to use local meteorological data from DPG stations in the analysis of air impacts and to discuss DPG's meteorological monitoring capabilities.

- ◆ Windrose representative of the area where biological and chemical testing is accomplished
- ◆ Discussion of the presence of any PSD Class I areas within a 50-mile radius of DPG's boundary
- ◆ Existing sources of air pollution, type of pollutants, and quantity
- ◆ Summary of any air monitoring data for criteria air pollutants obtained from DPG
- ◆ Discussion of clearing index for open burn/open detonation activities

Response 1: These data will be presented in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 2: The environmental consequences section of the Future Programs EIS should include:

- ◆ For each alternative, types of activities that may occur at DPG and the air quality impacts likely due to these activities
- ◆ Any meteorological limitations for tests involving the dispersal of air contaminants such as the presence of high winds or low inversion layers

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- ◆ If any PSD Class 1 areas are within 50 miles of DPG, discuss the expected impacts due to tests at DPG
- ◆ Air quality impacts from facilities that have state air quality permits, such as the open burn/open detonation area and other mission activities that potentially impact air resources

Response 2: The Future Programs EIS will include the requested information on impacts to air quality through use of appropriate and available meteorological data, literature values, and/or actual test results.

Comment 3: DPG should use the EIS to conduct long-term air quality and meteorological studies.

Response 3: Currently, it does not appear that long-term air quality data are required to assess the environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and alternatives; thus, DPG does not plan to conduct long-term air quality studies as part of the Future Programs EIS. However, DPG has collected meteorological data on site since 1950. The meteorological data that will be used in the Future Programs EIS is collected using the Surface Air Monitoring System, in place since 1988.

3.4.8 Biological Resources

Comment 1: Concern was expressed regarding the effects of the Proposed Action on threatened and endangered (T&E) species, rare species, and plant and animal habitat. Effects on known wetland areas were of concern, as was the revegetation of disturbed areas. Specific comments were expressed about potential impacts to:

- ◆ Current or former T&E or candidate species such as the Bald Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Least Chub, Ute Ladies'-Tress, and Mountain Plover
- ◆ The Spotted Frog, reportedly protected by a conservation agreement in the area
- ◆ The giant four-wing saltbrush, a rare plant species likely occurring at DPG's sand dunes area

These comments urged that the Future Programs EIS determine specific effects on these species and associated critical habitat, and, if adverse effects are identified, to engage in required consultation with the USFWS and/or implement conservation measures before decisions are made committing DPG resources.

Biological Resources Comments and Responses Continued

Response 1: Through literature survey and research of DPG-specific surveys, the Future Programs EIS will identify the likely presence or absence of T&E species, known wetlands, any rare or specially protected species, and associated critical habitat. Potential effects on these species and habitat areas will be identified consistent with available information or informed assumptions on likely effects. DPG will consult with the USFWS as part of the NEPA process, as appropriate.

Comment 2: Pursuant to statutory requirements for protection, the Future Programs EIS should address the effects of the Proposed Action on raptor populations, including particular attention to locations of raptor nests relative to areas of mission activity during the breeding season.

Response 2: DPG-specific and literature studies will be used to assess the effects of the Proposed Action on raptor populations at DPG. The issue of raptor location relative to mission activity is an issue appropriate for analysis in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 3: DPG was urged to consider the effects that the Proposed Action may have on the Cedar Mountain wild horse herd that roams the eastern boundary of DPG and adjacent public lands. DPG should jointly address any identified effects on these horses with the jurisdictional public lands agencies that manage the herd.

Response 3: Potential effects on feral horses that reside at DPG will be considered during the Future Programs EIS. To the extent that mitigation is indicated by the EIS analysis, consultation with the Bureau of Land Management and Utah Division of Fish and Wildlife would occur.

Comment 4: The Future Programs EIS should identify wetland locations and types. If the DPG missions could impact wetlands, the Future Programs EIS should address the relevant provisions of the Clean Water Act 404(b)(1) Guidelines to determine whether the project complies with the guidelines. The level of documentation should reflect the significance of the wetland impacts and complexity of the project. This documentation needs to address both individual and cumulative impacts, and should include impacts to wetlands from water table changes.

Response 4: The requested information regarding identification and analysis of impacts to wetlands will be provided in the Future Programs EIS.

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Land Use and Access Comments and Responses Continued

3.4.9 Socioeconomics

Comment 1: DPG's neighbor communities urged that the Future Programs EIS include analyses of socioeconomic and infrastructure impacts on DPG's English Village and the nearby towns of Terra, Rush Valley, Stockton, and others, focusing on the potential for population reductions under the status quo (No Action alternative).

Response 1: Socioeconomic impacts will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS, including the potential for changes in population within DPG and in the immediate area surrounding DPG.

3.4.10 Land Use and Access

Comment 1: The majority of land use comments concerned the effects of mission activities on adjacent public domain lands, including specific concerns and interest in: 1) any plans for withdrawal of additional public land for DPG; 2) any plans for return of potentially contaminated lands currently managed under the FUDS program to the public domain; 3) resulting expense, environmental damage, and health and safety concerns related to the firing of artillery munitions from DPG lands over public domain lands.

Response 1: There are currently no proposals for either expansions or retractions in DPG's boundaries, nor are such proposals reasonably foreseeable. Thus, this issue will not be addressed in the Future Programs EIS. The resulting health and safety and environmental issues related to artillery overfiring of public lands will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 2: The Future Programs EIS should address DPG's current and future plans for rangeland management across the entire installation. Issues that need to be addressed include plans for rehabilitation, identification of sacrifice areas (if any), and methods for control of noxious weeds (in particular, cheatgrass and squarrose knapweed).

Response 2: Each of the rangeland management issues referred to in the comment will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS.

3.4.11 Cultural Resources

Comment 1: The Future Programs EIS should address Indian sacred sites existing at the installation. Public comment on this issue includes: 1) a request for complete

inventories of sacred sites; 2) desire for immediate reporting of sacred site discoveries to local tribes; 3) preservation of sites in situ; and 4) concerns over protection of sites from looting and automatic removal.

Response 1: Consistent with Federal law and Army regulation and policy, DPG is in the process of preparing and implementing a ICRMP to properly identify and protect historic properties including sacred sites in accordance with Historic Preservation Law. Consultation and coordination with local tribes will occur during development of the ICRMP. Procedures for inventory, reporting of cultural sites, and preservation of historic properties (including sacred sites) are presented in the ICRMP. The Future Programs EIS will describe these procedures and incorporate the ICRMP by reference.

Comment 2: The Future Programs EIS should discuss if certain warfare agent ground unit areas at DPG may qualify for the National Historic Registry.

Response 2: The ICRMP will be summarized in the Future Programs EIS. A Historic Planning Level survey has been completed as part of the ICRMP that identifies all World War II and Cold War properties potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

3.4.12 Traffic and Transportation

Comment 1: Concerns were expressed regarding potential increases in traffic due to expanded mission activities at DPG, possible closure of English Village, and operations at the proposed Goshute nuclear waste storage facility. Safety issues from such traffic increases were raised as were two further issues: 1) the ability of the current transportation infrastructure to accommodate this traffic; and 2) health and safety issues related to transporting hazardous waste and chemical and biological materials, including chemical agents, from Deseret Chemical Depot to DPG under the Assembled Chemical Weapons Assessment (ACWA) program.

Response 1: Transportation safety and infrastructure issues will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS, including issues related to chemical demilitarization demonstration projects, such as those associated with the ACWA program.

Comment 2: If a rail line will be extended to DPG, the EIS should examine any related impacts to DPG.

Response 2: A rail line is not part of the Proposed Action or alternatives and is not reasonably foreseeable and thus such potential impacts will not be considered.

Public Scoping

Noise Comments and Response Continued

3.4.13 Noise

Comment 1: Public concerns regarding noise were expressed by landowners immediately adjacent to DPG primarily in regard to low-flying aircraft and sonic booms. Commentors urged DPG to address impacts to children and homes, and requested that the EIS describe airspace boundaries and any regulatory restrictions on flight corridors, floors, and ceilings.

Response 1: DPG's airspace boundaries and any regulatory restrictions on flight corridors, floors, and ceilings will be described. To the extent that DPG is the proponent for low-flying aircraft and sonic booms, this EIS will address those issues. However, the USAF Air Combat Command is the proponent for many of those actions. Information on actions under the proponency of the USAF Air Combat Command can be obtained from the HAFB Public Affairs Office. Noise impacts associated with HAFB operations within or immediately adjacent to DPG's boundaries will be addressed in the cumulative impact analysis in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 2: The Future Programs EIS should address the impacts to wildlife from visual and noise disturbances related to military training activities at DPG, especially during breeding or wintering seasons. Particular attention should focus on developing mitigation considerations so that breeding and wintering areas are avoided by training activities if adverse effects are noted.

Response 2: These issues will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS.

3.4.14 Health and Safety

Comment 1: Concerns were expressed over the potential for biosafety level 4 compounds to be unknowingly brought to DPG from samples collected under NASA's Stardust program and domestic terrorist devices sent to a proposed DPG forensics laboratory for suspected terrorist materiel. Concern focuses on the health and safety issues of handling such materiel at biosafety level 3 facilities.

Response 1: The probabilities of encountering and procedures for managing biosafety level 4 materiel within the Stardust program and the proposed forensics laboratory are topics relevant to NEPA documentation specific to those activities. The Future Programs EIS will clearly indicate that it is DPG's policy and procedure that any biosafety level 4 materiel identified at the installation will immediately be shipped from DPG under maximum containment conditions to a biosafety level 4 approved facility.

Health and Safety Comments and Responses Continued

Comment 2: Rangeland fires and associated impacts to human health and natural resources are of concern especially to DPG's neighboring landowners. Specific concerns include whether emergency response plans exist, how the fires are extinguished, and potential exposure of firefighters to hazardous waste or chemical or biological agents.

Response 2: Issues related to rangeland fires, associated health and safety concerns, and fire management practices will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 3: DPG should address health and safety issues related to storage of chemical agent munitions, possible storage of trinitrotoluene, presence of unremediated Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs), and the existence of discarded military items such as disintegrating artillery shells filled with chemical agents and unexploded ordnance. Assessment of these issues should acknowledge and take into account the uncertain locations and conditions of residual material due to incomplete documentation of past tests.

Response 3: Topics listed in the above comments are dealt with in DPG's RCRA Subtitle C permit. That permit went through a public comment process that is equivalent to that required by NEPA and includes corrective action. DPG will not duplicate the RCRA process under NEPA and is not required to do so. The health and safety issues referred to in the comment will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS only to provide a baseline against which to assess the changes in future programs. DPG's documentation of specific tests conducted at the installation is thorough. Data on test results will be used in the analysis consistent with Army regulations concerning classified information. Gaps in data needed to assess potential environmental effects of DPG's mission activities will either be filled with more research or addressed by assumptions based on site-specific data, similar test programs, or best professional judgment.

Comment 4: Will the EIS address the possibility of sabotage at DPG initiated by a terrorist or an employee, including the possibility of the release of chemical and biological agents from the installation?

Response 4: The Future Programs EIS will address safety protocol as well as security controls for specific facilities. The following information will be presented in the Future Programs EIS and will address the possibility of a potential release of chemical and biological agents from the installation:

- ◆ Emergency Evacuation Plans

Public Scoping

Noise Comments and Response Continued

- ◆ Facility Engineering Controls
- ◆ Accident Analyses

3.4.15 Materials and Waste

Comment 1: The public expressed concerns regarding “restoration wastes” existing at DPG, that is, hazardous wastes that resulted from activities and disposal practices used in the past, but which are no longer in use. Concerns that DPG was urged to address in the Future Programs EIS include:

- ◆ Potential for hazardous substances allegedly leaking from barrels at DPG to cause public health and safety problems from exposure to affected soils, air, or water
- ◆ Clean-up processes for SWMUs and associated environmental effects
- ◆ Inclusion of a description, location, and list of chemicals found at past dump sites
- ◆ Assessment of potential migration of hazardous substances from restoration wastes to the environment

Response 1: Management of restoration wastes is addressed through the IRP at DPG and through procedures for range-recovered munitions. As part of the IRP, DPG has conducted a RCRA Facility Investigation and prepared resulting reports for all SWMUs. The RCRA Facility Investigation Report is a regulatory-driven document which addresses the investigation and ultimate restoration of SWMUs. Activities under the IRP and reported in the RCRA Facility Investigation Report will be briefly summarized in the Future Programs EIS as part of the affected environment. Appropriate documents for further information will be referenced. The IRP has its own public review and comment requirements, including a Restoration Advisory Board. Thus, it is not the intent of the Future Programs EIS to duplicate efforts by entertaining comments on this program. Further information on this program should be obtained by contacting the DPG’s Public Affairs Office or the Utah Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste.

Installation procedures for identifying, handling, storing, and protection from range-recovered munitions will be summarized in the Future Programs EIS.

Assessment of the potential for migration of contaminants from past activities is the responsibility of the IRP. The extent to which the interaction of IRP activities with

Materials and Waste Comments and Responses Continued

the current and planned future mission activities at DPG may occur, and any potential combined impacts that may result, will be addressed in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 2: The public expressed concerns regarding what are termed “Dugway generated hazardous wastes,” defined as hazardous wastes generated from current tests, operations and maintenance, and support activities. Concerns that DPG was urged to address in the Future Programs EIS include:

- ◆ Current waste management practices including disposal methods and chemical agent containers and munitions which are disintegrating
- ◆ New waste streams from increased mission activities and associated management practices
- ◆ Waste treatment facilities
- ◆ Emergency plans to handle accidental releases of test materials from facilities to the surrounding environment

Response 2: Management of hazardous wastes generated from current operations is described in DPG’s Hazardous Waste Management Plan and Chemical Agent Waste Management Plan. Short summaries of these management practices will be included in the Future Programs EIS. Any new waste streams that have been identified as associated with future mission expansion will be described in the RCRA Part B permit. New waste streams from mission changes are subjected to the regulatory permitting process. This process, by law, requires public involvement and DPG is continually going through that process. Waste treatment and storage facilities will be described in the Future Programs EIS as well as emergency plans.

Comment 3: A waste analysis plan for characteristic hazardous waste generated from the new biological laboratory should be summarized in the Future Programs EIS. The section should discuss the contents and purpose of the plan; stakeholder involvement in determining the adequacy of the plan; any potentially “infectious” wastes generated at DPG meeting the RCRA characteristic of “infectivity;” and any past disposal practices at DPG that have resulted in the land disposal of biological wastes that historically included “persistent spore-bearing pathogens.”

Response 3: Operating procedures for the new biological laboratory will be assessed in the Future Programs EIS to ensure a safe and healthful work environment under the Proposed Action. DPG and the State of Utah are not aware of the RCRA

Public Scoping

Materials and Waste Comments and Responses Continued

characteristic of “infectivity.” DPG is seeking clarification from EPA on this comment. The new biological laboratory operates in compliance with the State of Utah’s RCRA requirements. Infectious wastes are autoclaved. If they contain RCRA hazardous wastes, they are autoclaved and then handled in accordance with DPG’s RCRA Part B permit. Programs such as the IRP and FUDS that address past disposal practices will be summarized as part of the affected environment and assessed to the extent they impact future mission activities

Comment 4: The adequacy of treatment and disposal of sanitary wastewater from housing and other facilities will need to be analyzed in the Future Programs EIS.

Response 4: Treatment and disposal of sanitary wastewater will be described and assessed in the Future Programs EIS.

Comment 5: Under the Pollution Prevention Action of 1990, there is an established national priority that pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source whenever feasible, and pollution that cannot be prevented should be recycled in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible. Pollution prevention is a voluntary program.

Response 5: The Future Programs EIS will summarize DPG’s current Pollution Prevention Plan and evaluate its impact on reducing waste.

4.0 PREPARATION OF THE FUTURE PROGRAMS EIS

This section discusses the following components of preparing the Future Programs EIS documents:

- ◆ Distribution of Documents for the Future Programs EIS
- ◆ Approval Process
- ◆ Environmental Consultations
- ◆ Preliminary Outline for the Activities Associated with Future Programs EIS

4.1 Distribution of Documents for the Future Programs EIS

The Draft EIS, Final EIS, and Record of Decision (ROD) will be sent to all individuals, groups, and agencies indicating a desire to receive these documents. A Notice of Availability of the Draft EIS, Final EIS, and the ROD will be published in the Federal Register. DPG will place advertisements in the Tooele and Salt Lake City newspapers indicating the availability of the Draft EIS and Final EIS and how these documents can be obtained. The EIS website will also indicate availability of these documents and how they can be obtained. The Notice of Availability, newspaper advertisements, and website for the Draft EIS will provide the following information:

- ◆ How individuals, groups, or agencies can submit comments on the Draft EIS
- ◆ The location and dates for public meetings
- ◆ The date by which comments on the Draft EIS should be submitted

Copies of all Future Programs EIS documents will be available for public review at the public reading rooms listed in Section 3.1.5 of this Scope of Statement.

4.2 Approval Process

DPG is responsible for preparing the NOI, Scope of Statement, Draft EIS, Final EIS, and ROD. In turn, DPG will submit all EIS documents up the chain-of-command for approval by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health. All EIS documents will be released to the public after approval by the DPG Commanding Officer and the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health.

Preparation of the Future Programs EIS

4.3 Environmental Consultations

In accordance with NEPA regulations, Federal agencies are required to integrate and coordinate NEPA compliance with other environmental review requirements to the fullest extent possible. Additionally, NEPA regulations require Federal agencies to integrate EISs with related environmental surveys and studies required by other agencies, environmental laws, and Executive Orders. Environmental requirements that could be applicable in evaluating the proposed action and alternatives are identified in the following list. DPG reserves the right to limit this EIS process to those actions required by law.

◆ Federal Environmental Statutes and Regulations

- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
- Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988
- Federal Noxious Weeds Act of 1974
- Conservation on Military Reservations (Sikes Act)
- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
- Clean Air Act
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
- Endangered Species Act of 1973
- Clean Water Act of 1977
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1980
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980
- Refuge Protection Act of 1962
- National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act of 1966
- Soil and Water Resources Act of 1977
- Surface Resource Act of 1947
- Noise Control Act of 1972
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
- Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974
- Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act of 1972

- Hazardous and Radioactive Materials Transportation Regulations
 - National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966
 - Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918
 - Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940
 - American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
 - Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
 - Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970
 - Antiquities Act of 1906
 - Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986
 - Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (as applied to Bureau of Land Management land)
 - Wild, Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971
 - Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1965
 - Materials Act of 1947
 - Pollution Prevention Act of 1990
- ◆ Executive Orders
- Executive Order 11987 of May 24, 1977, Exotic Organisms
 - Executive Order 12088 of October 13, 1978 as amended by Executive Order 12580 of January 23, 1987, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards
 - Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
 - Executive Order 11514 of May 5, 1970 as amended by Executive Order 11991 of May 24, 1977, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality
 - Executive Order 12580 of January 29, 1987 as amended by Executive Order 12777 of October 22, 1991, and Executive Order 13016 of August 30, 1996, Superfund Implementation
 - Executive Order 11988 of May 24, 1977 as amended by Executive Order 12148 of July 20, 1979, Floodplain Management
 - Executive Order 11990 of May 24, 1977 as amended by Executive Order 12608 of September 9, 1987, Protection of Wetlands

Preparation of the Future Programs EIS

- Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994 as amended by Executive Order 12948 of January 30, 1995, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations
- Executive Order 12856 of August 6, 1993, Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements
- Executive Order 12969 of August 10, 1995, Federal Acquisition and Community Right-to-Know
- Executive Order 12873 of October 20, 1993 as amended by Executive Order 12995 of March 25, 1996, Federal Acquisition, Recycling and Waste Prevention
- Executive Order 12843 of April 21, 1993, Procurement Requirements for Federal Agencies for Ozone Depleting Substances
- Executive Order 11738 of September 10, 1973, Providing for Administration of the Clean Air Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with Respect to Federal Contracts, Grants, and Loans
- Executive Order 13045 of April 21, 1997, Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks
- Executive Order 13077 of May 24, 1996, Indian Sacred Sites
- ◆ Utah Environmental Statutes and Regulations
 - Utah Pesticide Control Act of 1979
 - Air Conservation Act of 1981
 - Radiation Control Act of 1981
 - Safe Drinking Water Act of 1981
 - Water Quality Act of 1981
 - Hazardous Waste Act of 1981
 - Hazardous Waste Facility Siting Act of 1981
 - Hazardous Substances Mitigation Act of 1981
 - Underground Storage Tank Act of 1981
 - Solid Waste Management Act of 1981
 - Lead Acid Battery Act of 1981
 - Used Oil Management Act of 1981

- Environmental Self Evaluation Act of 1995
- ◆ DOD Regulations and Orders
 - AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, February 21, 1997 (32 CFR §650)
 - AR 200-2, Environmental Effects of Army Action, November 16, 1988 (32 CFR §651)
 - AR 200-3, Natural Resources - Land Forest and Wildlife Management, February 28, 1995
 - AR 200-4, Cultural Resources Management, October 30, 1997
 - AR 200-20, Master Planning for Army Installations, June 12, 1987
 - AR 420-40, Historic Preservation, May 15, 1984
 - AR 420-76, Pest Management, July 3, 1984
- ◆ DPG Regulations, Administrative Plans, and Programs
 - Dugway Proving Ground Regulation Number 755-3, Precious Metal Recovery Program, August 31, 1977
 - DPG Regulation 200-1, Staffing of Documentation Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, May 16, 1980
 - DPG Regulation 200-2, Environmental Quality Installation Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, August 1, 1989
 - DPG Regulation Number 200-3, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, February 21, 1990.
 - DPG Regulation Number 200-4, Environmental Effects of Army Actions, February 28, 1990
- ◆ Cooperative Agreements

4.4 Preliminary Outline for the Activities Associated with Future Programs EIS

A preliminary outline for the Activities Associated with Future Programs EIS is presented in Appendix A. This outline is based on the comments received during public scoping and in accordance with NEPA requirements. Brief specifications of the first and second level headings and their content are included. This preliminary outline is intended to guide the preparation of the EIS. As sections of this EIS are

Preparation of the Future Programs EIS

prepared and reviewed, specific sections may be modified or eliminated, and new sections added.

SCOPE OF STATEMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT FOR ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH FUTURE
PROGRAMS AT DUGWAY PROVING GROUND

APPENDIX A

*Preliminary Outline for the Activities Associated with Future
Programs EIS*

This appendix presents the preliminary outline for the Activities Associated with Future Programs EIS for DPG. This is a preliminary outline and may change as the EIS process develops. The preliminary outline provides a specification for the content for the first and second level headings and lists third and fourth level headings.

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Preliminary Outline

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This section identifies what this document is by stating the following information:

- ◆ What the document is - the Activities Associated With Future Programs Environmental Impact Statement for Dugway Proving Ground
- ◆ Who the author is - U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground
- ◆ Who the EIS is written for - decision makers at U.S. Army Dugway Proving Ground and the public
- ◆ How the chapter is organized - by listing the second level headings

1.1 About DPG

This section briefly describes how DPG is relevant to national defense.

1.2 Proposed Action and Alternatives

This section summarizes the Proposed Action and alternatives to give context to what this EIS is about.

1.3 Purpose and Need for Action

This section briefly summarizes the need for and purpose of the proposed action of this EIS, which is future programs at DPG for 7 years. This section also discusses the need for and purpose of the EIS process. Both of these topics are discussed by:

- ◆ Briefly describing the purpose and need that DPG is responding to in proposing the alternatives including the Proposed Action
- ◆ Including the following purposes and needs:
 - ◆ To improve and coordinate DPG plans to fulfill its mission while protecting human health, sustaining its environmental stewardship, and maintaining regulatory compliance
 - ◆ To document existing site-wide baseline environmental conditions
 - ◆ To facilitate cost-effective tiering of DPG NEPA documents

- ◆ To assess the potential for impacts to the human and ecological environment from all mission operations occurring at DPG

1.4 DPG History and Environmental Issues

This section discusses the history of military operations at DPG and briefly identifies the environmental issues of concern raised about DPG's mission in the following sections:

1.4.1 History of DPG

1.4.1.1 World War II Era

1.4.1.2 Korean War to the Late 1960s

1.4.1.3 Modern Era

1.4.2 Environmental Issues of Concern at DPG

1.5 National Environmental Policy Act Process

This section explains the NEPA process relevant to why this EIS is being written in the following sections.

1.5.1 Developing the Environmental Impact Statement

1.5.2 Involving the Public

1.5.3 Tiering and Relationship to Other Related Documents

1.5.4 Using Classified Data

1.6 Results of Scoping

This section:

- ◆ Summarizes the results of scoping by using the Final Preparation Plan and Scope of Statement for consistent terminology
- ◆ Briefly defines the Proposed Action and alternatives to be analyzed in the EIS

1.7 Organization Of The EIS

This section:

- ◆ States the conventions used in the EIS

Preliminary Outline

- ◆ States that the EIS is consistent with Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ), NEPA, and Army guidance and identifies the EIS's organization as follows:

Volume I

1.0 Introduction

2.0 Current Activities, Proposed Action, and Alternatives

3.0 Affected Environment

4.0 Environmental Impacts

5.0 Cumulative Impacts

6.0 Consultation and Coordination

7.0 List of Preparers

8.0 References

Glossary

Index

Volume II

Appendix A Applicable Laws, Permits, and Management Plans

Appendix B DPG Facility Controls

Appendix C Mission Materials

Appendix D Toxicity Information About Mission Materials

Appendix E Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Units at DPG

Appendix F Areas of Concern at DPG

Appendix G Analytical Results from Drinking Water Supply Wells at DPG

Appendix H Air Emissions Data for DPG

Appendix I Historical and Current Biological Resources at DPG

Appendix J Cultural Resources Project List at DPG

Appendix K DPG Hazardous Waste Types and Volumes Generated

Appendix L Distribution List

Preliminary Outline

2.0 CURRENT ACTIVITIES, PROPOSED ACTION, AND ALTERNATIVES

This introduction to Chapter 2.0:

- ◆ Explains how the Proposed Action and alternatives aid in bounding the analysis of impacts
- ◆ Explains that mission activities relevant to time periods are discussed in this EIS
- ◆ Explains that impacts will be forecast for as long as they are known and can be reliably predicted
- ◆ Rigorously explores and objectively evaluates all reasonable alternatives and discusses eliminated alternatives
- ◆ States that the chapter presents the environmental impacts of the Proposed Action and the alternatives based on information and analysis presented in Chapter 3.0, Affected Environment, and Chapter 4.0, Environmental Impacts
- ◆ States that this chapter is organized in the following sections

2.1 Current Description of DPG

This section:

- ◆ Identifies the DPG installation by stating where it is located and that it covers 798,855 acres
- ◆ States that the Army operates DPG as a Major Range Test Facility Base of the Department of Defense
- ◆ States that a description of DPG is presented in the following sections

2.1.1 Mission Description and Organization

2.1.1.1 DPG's Mission Statement

2.1.1.2 DPG Organization

2.1.2 Tenants and Customers

2.1.2.1 DPG Tenants

2.1.2.2 DPG Customers

2.1.3 Management Controls and Plans

2.1.3.1 NEPA and Environmental Management

2.1.3.2 Test Process Planning and Management

2.1.3.3 Management Plans

2.1.3.4 Cooperative Agreements

2.1.4 Activity Centers and Facilities

2.1.4.1 Activity Centers

2.1.4.2 Primary Indoor Facilities

2.1.4.3 Primary Outdoor Facilities

2.1.5 Testing Activities

2.1.5.1 Support to Air Testing

2.1.5.2 Biological Defense Testing

2.1.5.3 Chemical Defense Testing

2.1.5.4 Conventional Munitions Testing

2.1.5.5 Environmental Characterization and Remediation Technology Testing

2.1.5.6 Smoke, Obscurant , Interferent, and Illuminant Testing

2.1.5.7 Physical Testing

2.1.5.8 Meteorological and Modeling

Preliminary Outline

2.1.6 Training Activities

2.1.6.1 Support to Air Training

2.1.6.2 Ground Training

2.1.6.3 Counterterrorism Training

2.1.7 Developmental Testing and Studies for Non-DOD Agencies

2.1.7.1 Cosmic Ray Research

2.1.7.2 NASA Activities

2.1.8 Mission Support Activities

- 2.1.8.1 Airfield Operations**
- 2.1.8.2 Ammunition Accountability**
- 2.1.8.3 Instrumentation**
- 2.1.8.4 Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance**
- 2.1.8.5 Range Control**
- 2.1.8.6 Technical Escort and Explosive Ordnance Disposal**
- 2.1.8.7 Work Clothing Preparation**
- 2.1.9 Installation Support Activities**
 - 2.1.9.1 Army Corps of Engineers**
 - 2.1.9.2 Car Care Center**
 - 2.1.9.3 Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office**
 - 2.1.9.4 Environmental Support**
 - 2.1.9.5 Equipment Maintenance**
 - 2.1.9.6 Fire Fighting**
 - 2.1.9.7 Health Services**
 - 2.1.9.8 Housing and Community Support Functions**
 - 2.1.9.9 Metal Shop**
 - 2.1.9.10 Procurement**
 - 2.1.9.11 Retail Sales**
 - 2.1.9.12 Road Maintenance**
 - 2.1.9.13 Security and Counter Intelligence**
 - 2.1.9.14 Supply Operations**
 - 2.1.9.15 Utilities**
- 2.2 Proposed Action**

This section:

Preliminary Outline

- ◆ Describes the Proposed Action of the Activities Associated With Future Programs EIS which is the operation of DPG's current and future mission activities
- ◆ States that DPG is used for and proposed for these mission activities because of its large size and remoteness from population centers

2.2.1 Testing Activities

2.2.2 Training Activities

2.2.3 Developmental Testing and Studies for Non-DOD Agencies

2.2.4 Mission Support Activities

2.2.5 Installation Support Activities

2.3 Alternatives to the Proposed Action

This section:

- ◆ Introduces the following alternatives to the Proposed Action:
 - ◆ Alternative 1. No Action – Continue DPG's current operations and management intensity
 - ◆ Alternative 2. Decreased Mission – Reduce testing and training activities
 - ◆ Alternative 3. Maximum Expanded Mission – Expand training and training activities to a foreseeable maximum
- ◆ References Section 1.6, Results of Scoping, for information about developing alternatives

2.3.1 No Action Alternative

2.3.2 Decreased Mission Alternative

2.3.3 Maximum Expanded Mission Alternative

2.4 Alternatives Eliminated from Detailed Evaluation

This section discusses the following eliminated alternatives:

- ◆ Discontinue Mission and Close DPG

- ◆ Modify Mission Components
- ◆ Accommodate Biosafety Level 4 Activities
- ◆ Accommodate Nuclear Defensive Testing

2.5 Comparison of Environmental Impacts

This section summarizes and references Table 2.5-1, Comparison of Environmental Impacts of Proposed Action and Alternatives.

2.6 Mitigation Measures

This section:

- ◆ States that it describes the mitigation measures included and not included in the Proposed Action and each alternative
- ◆ Defines mitigation by paraphrasing CEQ 40 CFR 1508.20 stating that per CEQ guidance, mitigation measures must be considered even for impacts that by themselves would not be considered significant

2.6.1 Mitigation Measures Included in the Proposed Action and Alternatives

2.6.2 Mitigation Measures Not Included In the Proposed Action and Alternatives

Preliminary Outline

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

This section:

- ◆ States that it succinctly presents information about the existing conditions at DPG necessary to understand the potential effects of the Proposed Action and the alternatives under consideration. The information presented is commensurate with the importance of the impact. Conditions not affected, are summarized or referenced.
- ◆ States that information on existing laws and regulations is presented in Appendix A, Applicable Laws, Permits, and Management Plans.
- ◆ States that the DPG environment affected by the Proposed Action and the alternatives under consideration are described in the following sections:
 - Geology and Soils (Section 3.1)
 - Water Resources (Section 3.2)
 - Air Resources (Section 3.3)
 - Biological Resources (Section 3.4)
 - Socioeconomics (Section 3.5)
 - Environmental Justice (Section 3.6)
 - Land Use and Access (Section 3.7)
 - Cultural Resources (Section 3.8)
 - Traffic And Transportation (Section 3.9)
 - Visual Resources (Section 3.10)
 - Noise (Section 3.11)
 - Health and Safety (Section 3.12)
 - Materials and Wastes (Section 3.13)

3.1 Geology And Soils

This section describes the following elements of geology and soils at DPG relevant to the EIS to help the reader understand the effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives:

3.1.1 Physical Geography

3.1.2 Geologic Overview

3.1.3 Soils

3.1.3.1 Natural Quality of Soils

3.1.3.2 Soil Contamination Investigations

3.1.4 Seismicity

3.1.5 Geologic Resources

3.1.5.1 Metallic Mineral Resources

3.1.5.2 Nonmetallic Mineral Resources

3.1.5.3 Paleontologic Resources

3.1.5.4 Unique Geologic Features

3.2 Water Resources

This section describes the following elements of water resources at DPG:

3.2.1 Surface Water

3.2.1.1 Surface Water Features at DPG

3.2.1.2 Surface Water Quantity

3.2.1.3 Surface Water Quality

3.2.1.4 Surface Water Uses

3.2.2 Groundwater

Preliminary Outline

3.2.2.1 Regional Groundwater Overview

3.2.2.2 Groundwater Quantity

3.2.2.3 Groundwater Quality

3.2.2.4 Groundwater Uses

3.3 Air Resources

This section describes the following elements of air resources at DPG relevant to the EIS:

3.3.1 Climate

3.3.1.1 Overview of DPG Area Climate

3.3.1.2 Temperature

3.3.1.3 Precipitation

3.3.1.4 Winds

3.3.1.5 Unusual or Severe Weather Conditions

3.3.1.6 Atmospheric Dispersion

3.3.2 Air Quality

3.3.2.1 Regulatory Background

3.3.2.2 Ambient Air Regulatory Standards and Conditions at DPG

3.3.2.3 Permitting and Air Emission Sources

3.4 Biological Resources

This section describes the following elements of biological resources at DPG relevant to the EIS:

3.4.1 Current Vegetation Classifications

3.4.1.1 Cryptobiotic Soils

3.4.1.2 Juniper

3.4.1.3 Shrub Steppe

3.4.1.4 Great Basin Cold Desert Chenopod Shrubland

3.4.1.5 Greasewood

3.4.1.6 Vegetated Dunes

3.4.1.7 Grasslands

3.4.1.8 Pickleweed

3.4.1.9 Playa

3.4.2 Vegetative Trends

3.4.3 Wildlife Resources

3.4.3.1 Insects

3.4.3.2 Reptiles and Amphibians

3.4.3.3 Mammals

3.4.3.4 Birds

3.4.4 Special Status Species

3.4.5 Important Habitats or Biological Resource Areas

3.5 Socioeconomics

This section describes the following elements of socioeconomics relevant to the EIS:

Preliminary Outline

- 3.5.1 Region of Influence**
- 3.5.2 Economic Activity**
- 3.5.3 Income**
- 3.5.4 Population and Demographics**
- 3.5.5 Housing**
- 3.5.6 Selected Public Infrastructure and Services**
- 3.6 Environmental Justice**

This section describes the following elements of environmental justice relevant to this EIS:

- 3.6.1 Overview of Residential Areas Potentially Affected by Environmental Justice Issues**
 - 3.6.1.1 Skull Valley Area**
 - 3.6.1.2 Skull Valley Goshute Indian Reservation**
 - 3.6.1.3 Ibapah-Gold Hill Area**
 - 3.6.1.4 Confederate Tribes of the Goshute Indian Reservation**
- 3.6.2 Methodology for Identifying Low-Income and Minority Populations**
- 3.6.3 Identifying Potential Environmental Justice Criteria for Further Analysis**
- 3.7 Land Use and Access**

This section describes the following elements of general land ownership and use at DPG and in Tooele County relevant to the EIS:

3.7.1 Regional Land Use

3.7.2 DPG Land Uses

3.7.2.1 DPG Land Holdings

3.7.2.2 Current Mission and Support Land Uses at DPG

3.7.2.3 Environmental Restoration Land Uses

3.7.2.4 Other Land Uses at DPG

3.7.2.5 Factors Affecting Potential Future Land Uses

3.7.3 Access to DPG Facilities

3.8 Cultural Resources

This section describes the following elements of cultural resources at DPG relevant to the EIS:

3.8.1 Regulatory Overview

3.8.2 Cultural Resources Management Plan

3.8.3 Summary of Cultural Resources Surveys and Findings at DPG

3.8.4 Prehistoric Resources

3.8.4.1 Early Prehistoric Period

3.8.4.2 Middle Prehistoric Period

3.8.4.3 Late Prehistoric Period

3.8.5 Historic Resources

3.8.5.1 Exploratory Period

3.8.5.2 Pioneer Period

3.8.5.3 Expansion Period

3.8.5.4 Dugway Proving Ground Period

3.9 Traffic and Transportation

This section identifies and describes the DPG and regional traffic and transportation facilities and activities relevant to the EIS in the following sections:

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3.9.1 Roadways

3.9.1.1 DPG Roadways

3.9.1.2 Regional Roadways

3.9.2 Airports and Airspace

3.9.2.1 DPG Aviation Facilities and Airspace

3.9.2.2 Regional Aviation Resources

3.9.3 Railroads

3.9.4 Transportation of Hazardous Materials

3.10 Visual Resources

This section describes the following elements of visual resources at DPG relevant to the EIS:

3.10.1 Natural Setting

3.10.2 Constructed Modifications to the Natural Setting

3.10.3 Regional Visual Resources

3.10.4 Comparing DPG Lands to BLM's Visual Management System Classifications

3.11 Noise

This section describes the following elements of noise at DPG relevant to the EIS:

3.11.1 Noise Measurement

3.11.2 Noise Regulation and Management

3.11.3 DPG Noise Sources and Characterization

3.12 Health And Safety

This section describes the following health and safety topics at DPG in the following sections:

3.12.1 Occupational Health and Safety

3.12.2 Emergency Evacuation Plans

3.12.3 Public Health and Safety

3.12.4 Accidents

3.13 Materials and Wastes

This section:

- ◆ Defines materials and wastes.
- ◆ Discusses the pollution prevention program at DPG explaining that pollution prevention is implemented to reduce the amount of hazardous materials used and hazardous wastes generated by DPG.
- ◆ Explains that wastes are identified in this section as either currently generated hazardous wastes such as those from test operations at the Chemical Laboratory, Test Chambers, Lothar Solomon Life Sciences Test Facility, and those from maintenance/support activities and hazardous wastes which are a result of previous activities conducted at DPG such as those resulting from previous disposal practices. The wastes resulting from previous disposal practices are referred to as installation restoration wastes.
- ◆ States that DPG's pollution prevention program and materials and wastes are described in detail in the following sections:

Preliminary Outline

3.13.1 Pollution Prevention

3.13.2 Materials

3.13.2.1 Asbestos

3.13.2.2 Biological Agents and Simulants

3.13.2.3 Chemical Agents and Simulants

3.13.2.4 Hazardous Materials

3.13.2.5 Munitions and Energetics

3.13.2.6 Pesticides, Herbicides, and Rodenticides

3.13.2.7 Petroleum Fuels

3.13.2.8 Polychlorinated Biphenyls

3.13.2.9 Radioactive Materials

3.13.2.10 Smokes, Obscurants, and Interferents

3.13.3 DPG Generated Wastes

3.13.3.1 Asbestos Waste

3.13.3.2 Biological Agent-Related and Medical-Related Waste

3.13.3.3 Chemical Agent-Related Waste

3.13.3.4 Hazardous Wastes

3.13.3.5 Munitions and Energetic Wastes

3.13.3.6 Pesticide, Herbicide, and Rodenticide Wastes

3.13.3.7 Petroleum Fuel-Related Wastes

3.13.3.8 PCB Wastes

3.13.3.9 Radioactive Waste

3.13.3.10 Smoke, Obscurant, and Interferent-Related Wastes

3.13.4 DPG Restoration Wastes

3.13.4.1 Installation Restoration Program

3.13.4.2 Range Recovered Munitions

Preliminary Outline

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section:

- ◆ States that this chapter presents the scientific and analytic basis for the summary comparison of effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives discussed in Section 2.5, Comparison of Environmental Impacts
- ◆ Includes direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Action and alternatives on the following environmental resources and/or resource elements and their significance:
 - Geology and Soils
 - Water Resources
 - Air Resources
 - Biological Resources
 - Socioeconomics
 - Environmental Justice
 - Land Use and Access
 - Cultural Resources
 - Traffic and Transportation
 - Visual Resources
 - Noise
 - Health and Safety
 - Materials And Wastes
- ◆ States that this chapter discusses the following topics relevant to each alternative being careful not to duplicate discussion in Chapter 2.0:
 - Unavoidable Adverse Impacts
 - Short-term Use Versus Long-term Productivity
 - Irreversible or Irretrievable Commitments of Resources
- ◆ States that if the Proposed Action and its alternatives would result in identical environmental consequences, this chapter presents those consequences only once, in the description of environmental impacts for the Proposed Action. As required by the CEQ regulations (40 CFR 1502.22), if data are sparse or not available, DPG has based the analyses in this chapter on conservative estimates or reasonably foreseeable scenarios.

4.1 Geology and Soils

Impacts on geology and soils are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.1.1 Proposed Action

4.1.2 Alternative 1

4.1.3 Alternative 2

4.1.4 Alternative 3

4.2 Water Resources

Impacts on water resources are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.2.1 Proposed Action

4.2.2 Alternative 1

4.2.3 Alternative 2

4.2.4 Alternative 3

4.3 Air Resources

Impacts on air resources are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.3.1 Proposed Action

4.3.2 Alternative 1

4.3.3 Alternative 2

4.3.4 Alternative 3

4.4 Biological Resources

Impacts on biological resources are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.4.1 Proposed Action

4.4.2 Alternative 1

4.4.3 Alternative 2

4.4.4 Alternative 3

Preliminary Outline

4.5 Socioeconomics

Impacts relevant to socioeconomics are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.5.1 Proposed Action

4.5.2 Alternative 1

4.5.3 Alternative 2

4.5.4 Alternative 3

4.6 Environmental Justice

Impacts relevant to environmental justice are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.6.1 Proposed Action

4.6.2 Alternative 1

4.6.3 Alternative 2

4.6.4 Alternative 3

4.7 Land Use and Access

Impacts on land use and access are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.7.1 Proposed Action

4.7.2 Alternative 1

4.7.3 Alternative 2

4.7.4 Alternative 3

4.8 Cultural Resources

Impacts on cultural resources are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.8.1 Proposed Action

4.8.2 Alternative 1

4.8.3 Alternative 2

4.8.4 Alternative 3

4.9 Traffic and Transportation

Impacts on traffic and transportation are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.9.1 Proposed Action

4.9.2 Alternative 1

4.9.3 Alternative 2

4.9.4 Alternative 3

4.10 Visual Resources

Impacts on visual resources are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.10.1 Proposed Action

4.10.2 Alternative 1

4.10.3 Alternative 2

4.10.4 Alternative 3

4.11 Noise

Impacts on noise are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.11.1 Proposed Action

4.11.2 Alternative 1

4.11.3 Alternative 2

4.11.4 Alternative 3

4.12 Health and Safety

Impacts on health and safety are discussed for the following alternatives.

Preliminary Outline

4.12.1 Proposed Action

4.12.2 Alternative 1

4.12.3 Alternative 2

4.12.4 Alternative 3

4.13 Materials and Wastes

Impacts on materials and wastes are discussed for the following alternatives.

4.13.1 Proposed Action

4.13.2 Alternative 1

4.13.3 Alternative 2

4.13.4 Alternative 3

4.14 Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

This section presents unavoidable adverse impacts for the Proposed Action and each alternative.

4.15 Short-Term Use Versus Long-Term Productivity

This section presents short-term use versus long-term productivity for the Proposed Action and each alternative.

4.16 Irreversible or Irrecoverable Commitments of Resources

This section presents irreversible or irretrievable commitments of resources for the Proposed Action and each alternative.

5.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section:

- ◆ Defines the cumulative impacts as required by CEQ regulations (40 CFR Part 1508.7)
- ◆ States that this chapter is organized in the following sections:

5.1 Inventory of Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable non-DPG Actions

5.2 Cumulative Impact Analysis

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6.0 CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

This section summarizes the consultation and coordination efforts made by DPG during the preparation of this EIS in the following sections:

- 6.1 Federal Agencies**
- 6.2 American Indian Governments**
- 6.3 State Agencies**
- 6.4 County and Local Government**
- 6.5 Other Organizations**
- 6.6 Members of the Public**

7.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

This section:

- ◆ States that this chapter lists the names and the expertise, experience, and professional disciplines of the EIS preparers who researched, collected data, and wrote the EIS or significant support for the EIS
- ◆ Identifies people who conducted analysis for the EIS or who provided support to develop the EIS
- ◆ Identifies that the preparers are contractor employees

Preliminary Outline

8.0 References

This section lists in alphabetical order by author name, references cited in this EIS.

Index

This index lists all of the topics of the heading levels from the table of contents and cross references topics using other terms. Index entries are listed in alphabetical order and include a page(s) numbers from the EIS indicating the page the topic appears.

Glossary

This glossary defines scientific, technical, and military terms used in the EIS.

Appendix A. Laws, Permits, and Management Plans

Appendix A lists the laws, permits, and management plans applicable to the EIS.

Appendix B. DPG Facility Controls

Appendix B provides facility forms that present the size, structure type, and engineering and administrative controls for DPG's primary facilities.

Appendix C. Mission Materials

Appendix C presents lists of mission materials such as chemical agents and simulants, biological agents and simulants, and smokes, obscurants, and interferants used at DPG. These lists are presented in the following tables:

- ◆ Table C-1, Chemical Agents
- ◆ Table C-2, Chemical Agents and Decontaminants
- ◆ Table C-3, Simulants
- ◆ Table C-4, Smokes, Obscurants, and Interferents

Appendix D. Toxicity Information About Mission Materials

Appendix D contains toxicological information about mission materials such as chemical agents and simulants; biological agents and simulants; smokes, obscurants, and interferants; and chemical components of munitions used at DPG. This information is presented in the following tables:

- ◆ Table D-1, Toxicological Information About Chemical Agents and Simulants
- ◆ Table D-2, Toxicological Information About Biological Agents and Simulants
- ◆ Table D-3, Toxicological Information About Smokes, Obscurants, and Interferents at DPG
- ◆ Table D-4, Toxicological Information About Primary Chemical Components of Munitions Used at DPG

Appendix E. Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Units at DPG

Appendix E contains information about the solid and hazardous waste management units at Dugway Proving Ground in Table E-1, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Units at DPG.

Appendix F. Areas of Concern at DPG

Appendix F contains information about the areas of concern at Dugway Proving Ground in Table F-1, Areas of Concern at DPG.

Appendix G. Drinking Water Supply Wells at DPG

Appendix G contains information about the drinking water supply wells at Dugway Proving Ground in Table G-1, 1999 Analytical Results for the Potable Water Supply Wells at DPG.

Appendix H. Air Emissions Data

Appendix H contains information about air emissions data in the following tables:

- ◆ Table H-1. Annual Criteria Pollutant Emission Summary by Source Category for 1996.
- ◆ Table H-2. Annual Criteria Pollutant Emission Summary by Source Category for 1997.
- ◆ Table H-3. Annual Criteria Pollutant Emission Summary by Source Category for 1998.
- ◆ Table H-4. Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions for 1996, 1997, and 1998.

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Appendix I Historical and Current Biological Resources at DPG

Appendix H provides a list of historical and current wildlife and bird species present DPG. The following tables are in this appendix:

- ◆ Table I-1, Wildlife Historically or Currently Present at DPG
- ◆ Table I-2, Birds Historically or Currently Present at DPG

Appendix J. Cultural Resources Project List at DPG

Appendix J contains information about cultural resource projects including the types and numbers of recorded cultural resources at Dugway Proving Ground in Table J-1, Cultural Resource Project List at DPG.

Appendix K. DPG Hazardous Waste Types and Volumes Generated

Appendix K contains information about the primary hazardous waste types and volumes generated at DPG in 1996, 1997, and 1998. This information and a list of the DPG groups that typically generate these wastes is presented in Table K-1, DPG Hazardous Waste Types and Volumes Generated.

Appendix L. Distribution List

Appendix L contains the distribution list used during the scoping process for the Activities Associated with Future Programs EIS.