APPEAL-DEMOCRAT

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Affidavit of Publication

(2015.5 C.C.P)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Counties of Yuba and Sutter

Beale Air Force Base
9 CES/CEV

Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Upgrade Project Environmental Assessment

I am not a party to, nor interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer and publisher of THE APPEAL-DEMOCRAT, a newspaper of general circulation, printed & published in the City of Marysville, County of Yuba, to which Newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by The Superior Court of the County of Yuba, State of California under the date of November 9, 1951, No. 11481, and County of Sutter to which Newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Sutter, State of California under the date of May 17, 1999, Case No. CV PT99-0819 that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

March 28, 2004

I declare under penalty of perjury
that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed at Marysville, California

March 29, 2004

Date: _____

Spring Wall
(Signature)

This space is for the County Clerk's filing stamp.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

PUBLIC NOTICE
ANTI-TERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION UPGRADE PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The U.S. Air Force at Beale Air Force Base (AFB), California, proposed to construct new security gate facilities and commercial vehicle inspection facilities on Beale AFB. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Air Force is required to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), and provide documentation to the public for review.

The review period for this EA is fifteen (15) days. The document will be available for review at the Beale AFB Environmental Flight office, 6601 B Street for 15 days from the date of this publication. Copies may also be obtained by calling (530) 634-2738, or by mailing to 9 CES/CEVA, 6601 B St., Beale AFB, CA 95903, Attn: Diane Arreola.

March 28 Ad #02521302

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1. REPORT DATE	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED
APR 2004		**00-00-2004 to 00-00-2004**

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
Environmental Assessment for Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Upgrades at Beale Air Force Base, California	5b. GRANT NUMBER
	5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER
6. AUTHOR(S)	5d. PROJECT NUMBER
	5e. TASK NUMBER
	5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) **9th Civil Engineer Squadron (CES/CEVA),Environmental Flight,6601 B Street,Beale AFB,CA,95903**	8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)
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15. SUBJECT TERMS

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a. REPORT **unclassified**	b. ABSTRACT **unclassified**	c. THIS PAGE **unclassified**	**Same as Report (SAR)**	**46**	

Carroll Charles Civ 9 CES/CEV

From: Nordahl Robert L GS-13 9 CES/CEV
ent: Monday, April 12, 2004 11:56 AM
To: Christopherson Kirsten E GS-12 9 CES/CEVA; Reinhardt Bruce S GS-11 9 CES/CEV; Carroll Charles Civ 9 CES/CEV; Schmalz Kirk L GS-13 9 CES/CEC
Cc: Wright Nondis GS-04 9 CES/CEV; Breshears Gwen L GS-05 9 CES/CCS
Subject: FW: E-SSS for FONSI, Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Upgrades

Importance: High

Folks

Please see Wing approval of the attached document.

Rob

-----Original Message-----
From: Allgeyer Aaron T Capt 9 RW/DS
Sent: Monday, April 12, 2004 11:04 AM
To: Nordahl Robert L GS-13 9 CES/CEV
Cc: Burke Darryl W Col 9 RW/CV; Kolling James G Col 9 MSG/CC; Perkinson Gregory Lt Col 9 CES/CC; Padilla Darian J Capt 9 RW/CCE
Subject: FW: E-SSS for FONSI, Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Upgrades
Importance: High

Mr. Nordahl,

Package has been approved and signed by Col Burke.

Best Regards,

Capt Allgeyer

//SIGNED//
AARON T. ALLGEYER, Captain, USAF
9th Reconnaissance Wing
Director of Staff
DSN 368-3812 Comm (530) 634-3812

----------cut line for E-SSS----------
9 RW/JA: Info (Coord on 23 Mar)
9 SFS/CC: Info (MSgt Seymour coord on 25 Mar)
9 RW/PA: Info
9 MSG/CD: Coord ***nb 2 Apr 04***
9 MSG/CC: Coord **JGK/10 Apr 04**
9 RW/DS: Coord and log **ATA/12 Apr 04**
9 RW/CV: Apprv/Sign **DWB/12 Apr 04**

Action Officer: Robert Nordahl, 9 CES/CEV, 4-2641

1. Purpose: Obtain 9 RW/CV approval and signature of Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) at tab 1.

2. Summary/Background: The attached EA (tab 2) and FONSI complete the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) for construction of new security gate and vehicle inspection facilities--Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Upgrades for Beale AFB.

a. We will construct new secutity gate facilities at Grass Valley and Vassar Lake gates. Also, new facilities are proposed for the commercial vehicle inspection function near the Wheatland gate. These improvements will ensure compliance with the standards provided in Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings. 9 SFS reviewed the proposed EA and concured as written.

b. Environmental analysis indicates no significant adverse impact.

c. Attached FONSI (Tab 1) completes EIAP requirements.

d. The FONSI is out for "public comment", and can not be signed by CV until 12 Apr, at the conclusion of the public comment period; then, on 12 Apr 04 9 RW/CV can legally sign the document.

3. RECOMMENDATION: 9 RW/CV sign FONSI, Tab1, as Environmental Leadership Council Chairperson on or after 12 Apr 04.

//signed, GMP 2 Apr//
GREGORY M. PERKINSON, Lt Col, USAF
Commander, 9 CES

2 Tabs:
1. FONSI
2. EA

Tab 1

FONSI-ATFP.doc
(28 KB)

Tab 2

EA for
i_Terrorism-Force P

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

1.0 NAME OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Upgrades

To upgrade 2 base security gates to meet new DoD requirements and to construct a Commercial Vehicle Inspection Facility (CVIF).

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

Proposed Action: The proposed action would upgrade security gates and provide an appropriate facility to inspect incoming commercial vehicles.

No-Action Alternative: Under the no-action alternative, no upgrades to the existing facilities would take place resulting in the current conditions of reduced security and productivity. Also, no vernal pools would be impacted.

Alternatives Eliminated from Further Study: The new Vassar Lake gate facility was originally proposed for a location adjacent to an ephemeral drainage (jurisdictional waters of the U.S.). This proposal was rejected in order to avoid impact to the drainage, and to provide better line-of-sight between guard shacks. The Grass Valley facility was proposed for a location north of the current proposed location. However, this proposal was rejected to provide better line-of-sight between gate facilities. The CVIF was proposed in areas north and east of proposal location. These proposals were rejected in order to avoid adverse impacts to seasonal wetlands.

3.0 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Biological Resources

Implementation of the proposed action will not result in impacts to vernal pool crustaceans during construction of this project.

Habitat protection measures will be taken during construction such as staking and flagging sensitive areas, monitoring construction activities, and conducting environmental awareness training with construction personnel.

Geology and Soils: There would be no long-term effects on geological resources as a result of implementation of the proposed action. The effects on soil erosion and sedimentation from construction are considered minor because standard erosion and sediment control practices will be implemented.

Water Resources: There would be no long-term effects on water resources due to the implementation of the proposed action. The effects from minor increases in storm water runoff could lead to erosion, transfer of pollutants and flood potential; however, these effects would not be substantial.

Cultural Resources: No long-term effects on cultural resources are expected due to implementation of the proposed action or alternatives.

Hazardous Materials and Waste: Implementation of the proposed action would have no effects on hazardous materials or waste. The proposed action would not involve the use of hazardous materials or generate additional hazardous waste or materials. In addition, the site is not located within the boundaries of or adjacent to a known hazardous waste site.

Air Quality: There would be no long-term effects due to the implementation of the proposed action. The effects on air quality would be a temporary increase in construction-related emissions during project construction. These emissions would be minor because of the extent of the construction activities, the duration of the project and temporary nature of the construction activities.

Transportation: The proposed action would have a short-term increase in traffic volumes from construction activities. However, they would not exceed the threshold of 50 trips per hour. Because this action would not generate a substantial amount of traffic, this effect is not considered adverse. Security gates must be closed, one at a time, for approximately two months to accommodate construction. This will pose minor inconvenience for personnel driving onto the base, but is not considered a significant adverse impact.

Land Use and Aesthetics: There would be no long-term effects to land use and aesthetics due to the implementation of the proposed action. The effects to land use would be temporary construction-related effects on adjacent land uses and the existing base mission. Visually the fence, gates and inspection facility are consistent with the existing character of the project sites.

Infrastructure: Under the proposed action, there is a minor increase in demand for electricity but it would not be significant compared to the overall basewide use of electricity. In addition, following procedural guidance for a digging permit will avoid any utility conflicts during construction. Consequently, there are no long term effects associated with implementation of the proposed action.

Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice: Because the proposed action is located entirely within the boundaries of Beale AFB, there is no potential effects to surrounding communities, or low-income or minority populations.

Safety: No adverse effects would be expected by implementation of the proposed action. The project is inherently designed to improve the safety and security for Beale AFB personnel and property.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the environmental assessment, no significant impact is anticipated from implementation of the proposed action. Therefore, issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact is warranted, and an environmental impact statement is not required. Pursuant to Executive Order (EO) 11988 and EO 11990, the authority delegated in Secretary of the Air Force Order 791.1, and taking the above information into account, I find there is no practicable alternative to this action.

//SIGNED-DWB, 12 Apr 04// **12 April 2004**

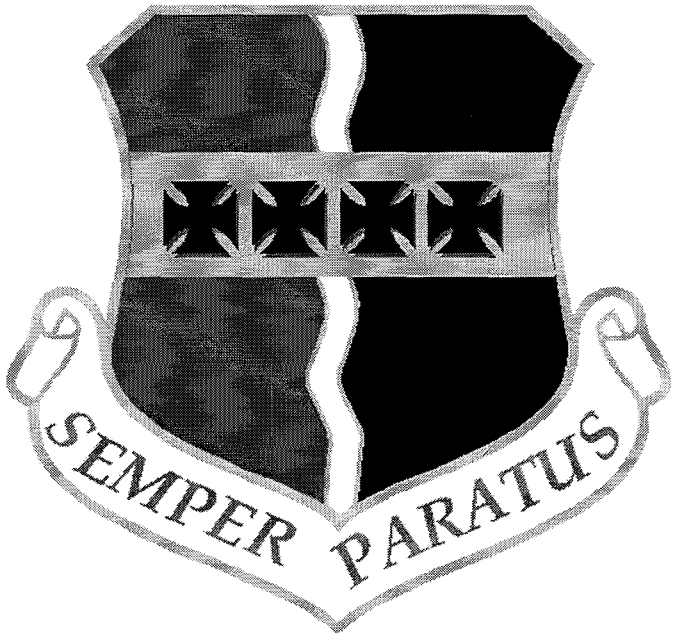
DARRYL W. BURKE, Colonel, USAF **Date**

Vice Commander

Environmental Leadership Council Chairperson

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

ANTI-TERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION UPGRADES AT BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA



APRIL 2004

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

9 RW	9th Reconnaissance Wing
ac	Acres
ACC	Air Combat Command
AFB	Air Force Base
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFCOMAC	Air Force Combat Ammunition Center
AT/FP	Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	Calendar Year
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DUI	Driving Under the Influence
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECP	Entry Control Point
EIAP	Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act
IICEP	Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination for Environmental Planning
MFH	Military Family Housing
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
P.L.	Public Law
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
sf	square feet
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
U.S.	United States
USAF	United States Air Force
USC	United States Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR ANTI-TERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION UPGRADES AT BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

Beale Air Force Base

Environmental Flight

6601 B Street

Beale Air Force Base, CA 95903-1712

MARCH 2004

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

FOR ANTI-TERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION UPGRADES

AT BEALE AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

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1.0 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Location of Proposed Projects

Beale AFB is a 22,944-acre military installation located in Yuba County, California approximately 40 miles north of Sacramento, 13 miles east of Marysville, and 25 miles west of Grass Valley (see Figure 1-1). The base is located between the Yuba and Bear Rivers in an area that characterizes the transition from the western Sacramento Valley east to the Sierra Nevada foothills.

This environmental assessment covers three projects that support Anti-Terrorism/Force protection (AT/FP) requirements. The proposed project would upgrade the Grass Valley Gate (northeast portion of base), and the Vassar Lake Gate (southeast portion of base), to meet current AT/FP standards. The proposed Commercial Vehicle Inspection Facility, at the southwest portion of the base, would provide a safe area for Security Forces personnel to inspect all incoming vehicles for potential threats to security.

1.3 Background Information

Beale Air Force Base (AFB) is a United States Air Force (USAF) base under the Air Combat Command (ACC). Beale AFB is headquarters to the 9th Reconnaissance Wing (9 RW). The 9 RW is responsible for providing national and theater command authorities with timely, reliable, high-quality, high-altitude reconnaissance products. To accomplish this mission, the wing is equipped with the nation's fleet of U-2 and Global Hawk reconnaissance aircraft and associated support equipment. The wing also maintains a high state of readiness in its combat support and combat service support forces for potential deployment in response to theater contingencies. The 9 RW also provides support for Beale AFB, ranging from financial, personnel, housing, maintenance, legal, recreational and medical needs to fire protection, chaplain services, and base security. Due to the 9-11 terrorist acts, increased security has become essential at all military installations.

1.4 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Projects

The events of September 11, 2001 significantly changed the nation's homeland security posture. Terrorism is a clear and present danger to the United States (U.S.). The USAF's heightened security posture is expected to remain in place indefinitely. As a result and in furtherance of AT/FP objectives, the following projects have been proposed to increase base security, improve base structure and personnel safety, and decrease traffic congestion at the five main gates:

1. Modify and upgrade the Grass Valley, and Vassar Lake Gates; and
2. Construct new commercial vehicle inspection facility (CVIF).

All U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) installations are required to seek effective ways to minimize the likelihood of mass casualties from terrorist attacks against DOD personnel in the buildings in which they work and live. Beale AFB has determined that it needs to make specific AT/FP upgrades to protect military and civilian personnel from a potential terrorist attack. By applying the standards provided in Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 4-010-01, *DOD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings*, Beale AFB would become a lesser target of opportunity for terrorists. The intent of the standards described in UFC 4-010-01 is to minimize the possibility of mass casualties in buildings or portions of buildings owned, leased, privatized, or otherwise occupied, managed, or controlled by or for DOD.

Currently, the Grass valley and Vassar Lake gates do not meet the standards specified in UFC 4-010-01. Currently, there are no formal vehicle inspection areas, no vehicle calming curves to reduce speeds near the gates, no vehicle arresting devices such as pop up bollards or tire shredders to stop unauthorized vehicles, and no over watch positions. The purpose of constructing new gates on the base is to improve base security and personnel safety, to reduce traffic congestion while maintaining access control requirements, and to meet the standards specified in UFC 4-010-01.

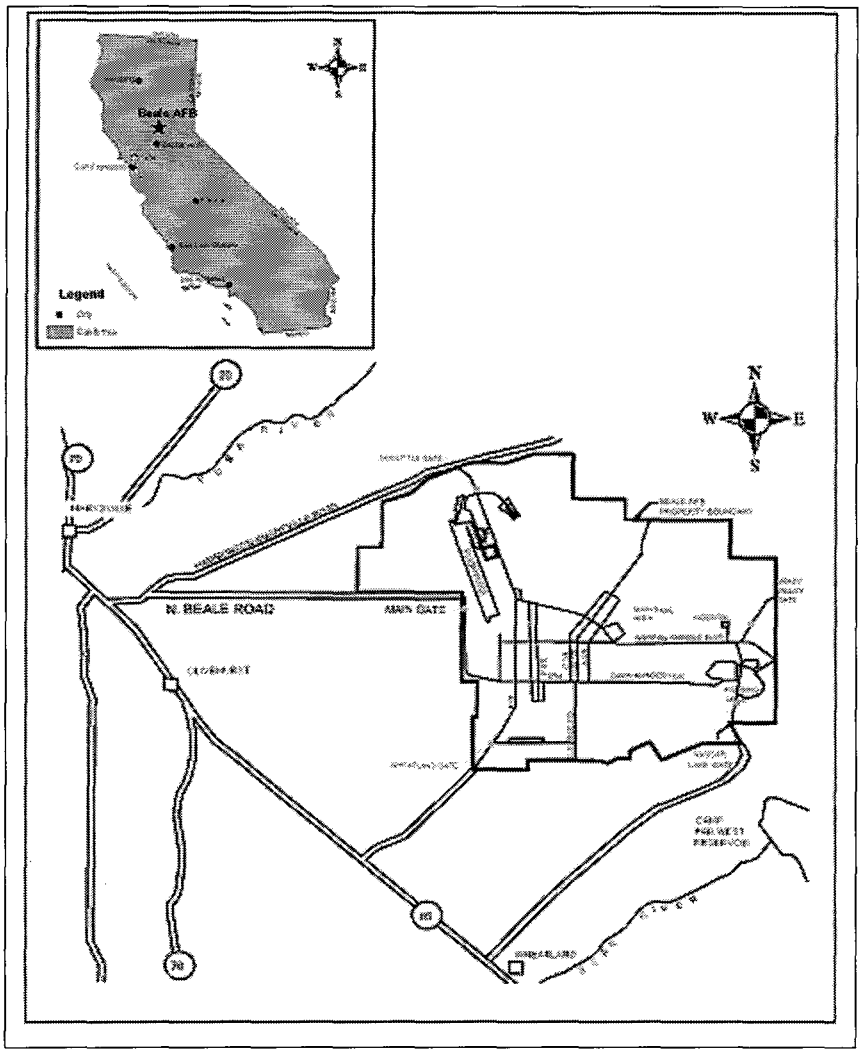
1.4.1 Site Selection Criteria, AT/FP Upgrades

The site for the gate upgrades must be on major roads leading to the base, and adjacent to existing gates, with clear line-of-sight between existing and proposed gate facilities. The vehicle inspection facility must be located so incoming commercial vehicles can be inspected before traverse populated

areas of the base. Two criteria were evaluated when selecting the proposed project locations:

1. Site must meet the Antiterrorism standards, and
2. Site must be located where there are little or no wetlands or endangered species habitats that would require mitigation.

Figure 1-1. Beale AFB and Surrounding Area



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2.0 PROPOSED PROJECT AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Proposed Action

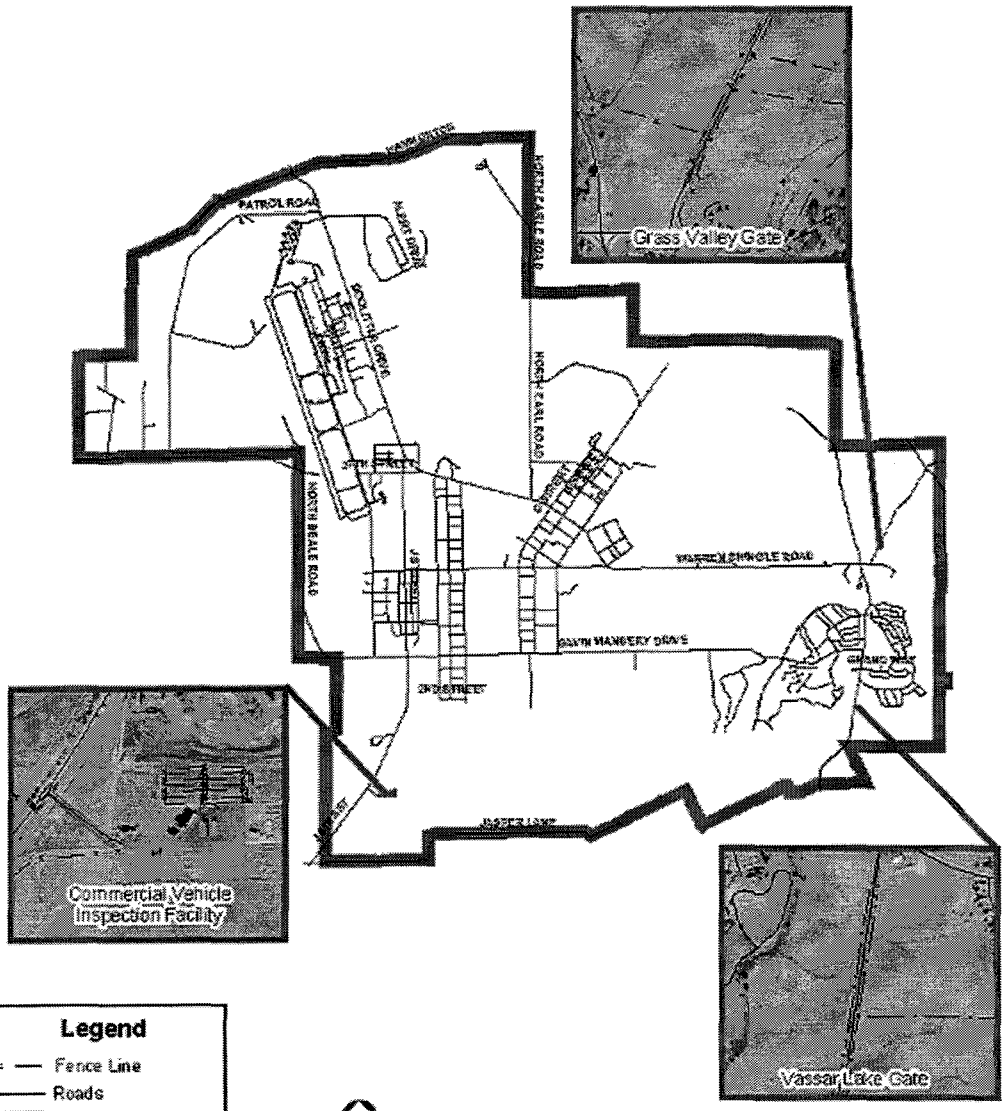
Beale AFB proposes to construct a new perimeter fence in order to improve overall base security and personnel safety. Figure 2-1 shows the construction areas for the new fencing. This project is scheduled for construction in summer, 2004.

2.1.1 Modify Grass Valley and Vassar Lake Gates

The Grass Valley Gate is located on Grass Valley Road, which is a two-lane roadway providing access to Beale AFB (see Figure 2-1). The Grass valley Gate currently has one inbound lane with one identification checker position and one outbound lane. The Grass Valley Gate operates from 0500 to 0100, seven days per week and receives approximately 13 inbound vehicles during peak hours with an average visitor processing time of 7.06 minutes. The Grass Valley Gate currently has no POV, truck, or commercial vehicle inspection facility.

The Vassar Lake Gate is located on camp Beale highway, which id a two-lane roadway providing access to Beale AFB (see figure 2-1). The Vassar lake gate currently has one inbound lane with one tandem identification checker position and one outbound lane. The Vassar Lake Gate currently has no POV, truck and commercial vehicle inspection facility.

Fig 2-1 Locations of Proposed AT/FP Upgrades



Proposed Modifications for the Grass Valley and Vassar Lake Gates. Under the proposed projects, the following construction activities would be undertaken at each of the above gates:

Construct concrete median in front of proposed guard house, curbs and gutters in project area;
Median would have traffic calming curve, requiring road widening;
Repave existing roadway where needed;
Construct concrete sidewalk around buildings;
Construct additional inbound lanes and parking area near proposed inspection area;
Construct new gatehouse;
Construct inspection facility;
Construct random POV inspection canopy;
Install islands for checkers, crash protection devices, cameras, improved lighting, utilities and other infrastructure as required;
Renovate existing guard house to become an over watch facility; and
Construct vehicle arresting devices such as pop-up barriers and tire shredders.

2.1.2 Construct Commercial Vehicle Inspection facility Near Wheatland Gate

Background. Currently, all commercial vehicles are being inspected at Buildings 213 and 215 at the temporary CVIF on Pheasant Farm road. Under the proposed project, the following construction activities would be undertaken to upgrade the CVIF:

Demolish Buildings 215 and 218, and the steel shed adjacent to Bldg 209 (totaling 1180 sf);
Construct 4,000 sf commercial vehicle inspection canopy;
Construct 800 sf commercial vehicle inspection waiting facility to include a waiting area, storage rooms, and restroom facilities.

No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, Beale AFB would continue to use the two gates and existing CVIF in their current configuration and condition. There would be no change from the existing conditions at

the installation. This alternative would not address the security, safety and traffic congestion requirements of ACC and Beale AFB, nor the standards specified in UFC 4-010-01.

2.3 Other Alternatives Considered But Eliminated From Further Detailed Analysis

Other potential alternatives were considered in the early conceptual phases of this program. However, they did not meet the project's goals due to security requirements and financial or natural resource constraints.

Alternative Location for New Vassar Lake Gate. Beale AFB proposed to construct the new Vassar Lake Gate approximately 500 feet south of the existing gate. This construction area was determined to have natural resource constraints such as important drainages and would not meet line-of-sight security requirements from the proposed gate to the over watch facility; therefore this alternative was dismissed from further evaluation.

Alternative Location for New Grass Valley. Beale AFB proposed to construct the new Grass Valley Gate north of its current proposed location. This construction area was adjacent to a seasonal drainage and would not meet line-of-sight security requirements from the proposed gate to the over watch facility; therefore this alternative was dismissed from further evaluation.

Alternative Location for New Commercial Vehicle Inspection Facility. Beale AFB proposed to build the new CVIF to the north or east of its current location. However, these locations did not meet site selection criteria (paragraph 1.4.1) due to their proximity to seasonal wetlands.

2.4 Resources Eliminated From Further Detailed Analysis

2.4.1 Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste management

Neither the proposed projects nor any alternatives would use hazardous materials or generate hazardous waste, with the exception of fuel for the construction equipment. The construction contractor would be responsible for following applicable regulations for proper hazardous materials management and disposal of hazardous waste generated on the property. Therefore, impacts to hazardous materials and hazardous waste management are not expected and were eliminated from further analysis.

The vehicle inspection facility is located adjacent to ERP site number 7, a former Army Biological Production Area. This site was cleaned up and a finding of No Further Response Action Planned (NFRAP) was signed by California Regional Water Quality Control Board and Department of Toxic Substances Control in September, 2000.

The Grass Valley Gate project site is located within the boundaries of the former unexploded ordnance site 10. Approval from HQ ACC/CEV is required prior to construction within this area.
The Vassar Lake has no ERP or former unexploded ordnance sites within the project area.

2.4.2 Environmental Justice

Environmental justice concerns the disproportionate effect of a federal action on low-income or minority populations. Because the three proposed projects are situated within the boundaries of Beale AFB, impacts to low-income and minority populations are not expected and are not further analyzed in this EA.

2.4.3 Transportation

Grass Valley and Vassar Lake gates would be closed, one at a time, for a period of two months. Traffic would be diverted to the four gates that remain open. The commercial vehicle inspection function will be temporarily moved to the main gate during construction of the new CVIF.
Implementation of the proposed projects is not expected to affect transportation resources. No major roads would be constructed due to the proposed project; modifications would have only minimal, temporary effect on personnel entering Beale AFB. No influx of people would occur, and no effects to transportation networks are expected. Movement of construction equipment both inside and outside the three project areas would be of short duration and would have minimal effect to existing on and off base road systems. Because of the lack of impacts, transportation resources were eliminated from further analysis.

2.4.4 Land Use and Aesthetics

Land use of the project areas and surrounding environment would not change from its current state.

The new gates would be constructed within gate areas, and the CVIF would replace obsolete facilities currently used for commercial vehicle inspection. Visually the area would have minimal changes from the current visual sensitivity. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to impact the land use and aesthetics of the base or its surrounding area, and requires no further analysis.

2.4.5 Noise

Aircraft and surface traffic is the major source of noise within the base boundaries as well as adjacent property off site. Short-term noise generated from construction activities at the proposed project sites would be isolated and in a nonresidential area. Additionally, construction activities would occur between 7:00 AM and 5:00 PM for five months per site, which completes the project. Because construction noise would be temporary, there are few nearby noise-sensitive land uses, and all noise ordinances would be in compliance, effects are considered less than significant. No further analysis is required.

2.4.6 Cultural Resources

A cultural resources survey (Dames and Moore, 1994) has been conducted and there are no archeological sites on or near the three proposed project sites. Therefore the effects to cultural resources are insignificant.

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3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires focused analysis of the areas and resources potentially affected by an action or alternative. It also indicates that an EA should consider, but not analyze in detail, those areas or resources not potentially affected by the proposed action and alternatives. Detailed analysis of some resource categories has been limited in this EA because they are not affected by the proposed action.

3.1 Biological Resources

This section is an assessment of biological communities to include wildlife, vegetation and wetland resources in the project areas. It is based on field surveys and information contained in the following documents:

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (Jones and Stokes,1999)

Beale AFB Perimeter Fence Wetland Delineation Report (Foothill Associates, 2004)

One biological community was identified in the proposed project area: annual grassland.

3.1.1 Biological Communities

Annual Grassland is the dominant vegetation type on Beale AFB. The annual grasslands on Beale AFB are dominated by non-native grass species such as wild oat, soft chess, ripgut brome, medusa-head, triple-awn grass, annual fescues, and foxtail barley. Intermixed with these dominant grasses are an assemblage of native and non-native forb species, including dove week, sheep sorrel, clovers, fiddleneck, field owl's clover, popcorn flowers, poppies, and navarretias. Annual grassland is a locally and regionally common vegetation type.

Annual grasslands at Beale provide important foraging habitat and cover for many common wildlife species, including burrowing owl, red-tailed hawk, killdeer, American kestrel, mourning dove, cliff swallow, western kingbird, horned lark, gopher snake, California ground squirrel, California vole, and coyote.

The Grass Valley and Vassar Lake gate sites and the CVIF are located adjacent to annual grasslands.

Wetlands

Wetlands do not occur within the boundaries of the proposed project sites but are found on adjacent property, near the two gate projects (fig. 3-1 and 3-2)

Figure 3-1 Wetlands Near Grass Valley Gate Project

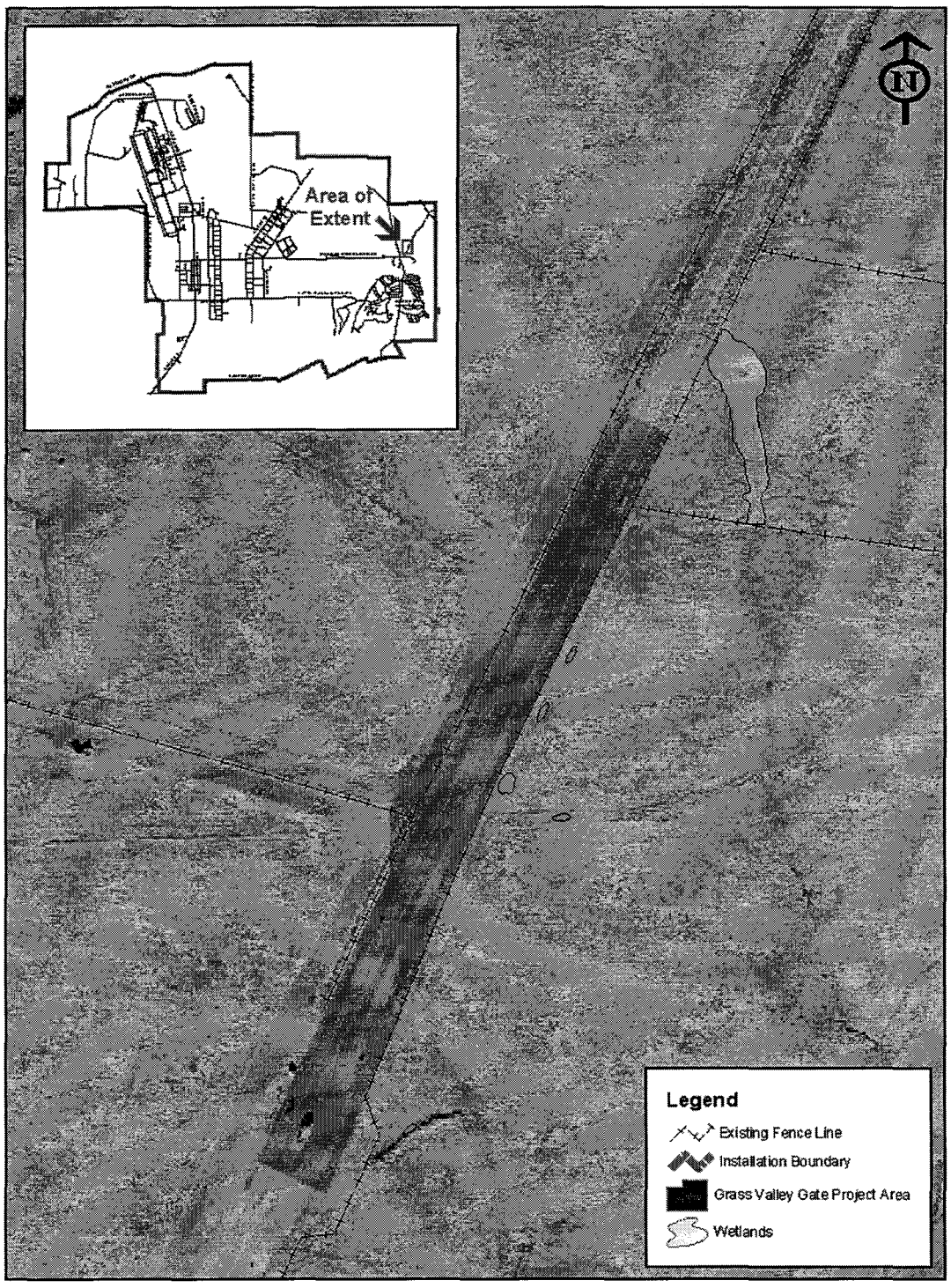
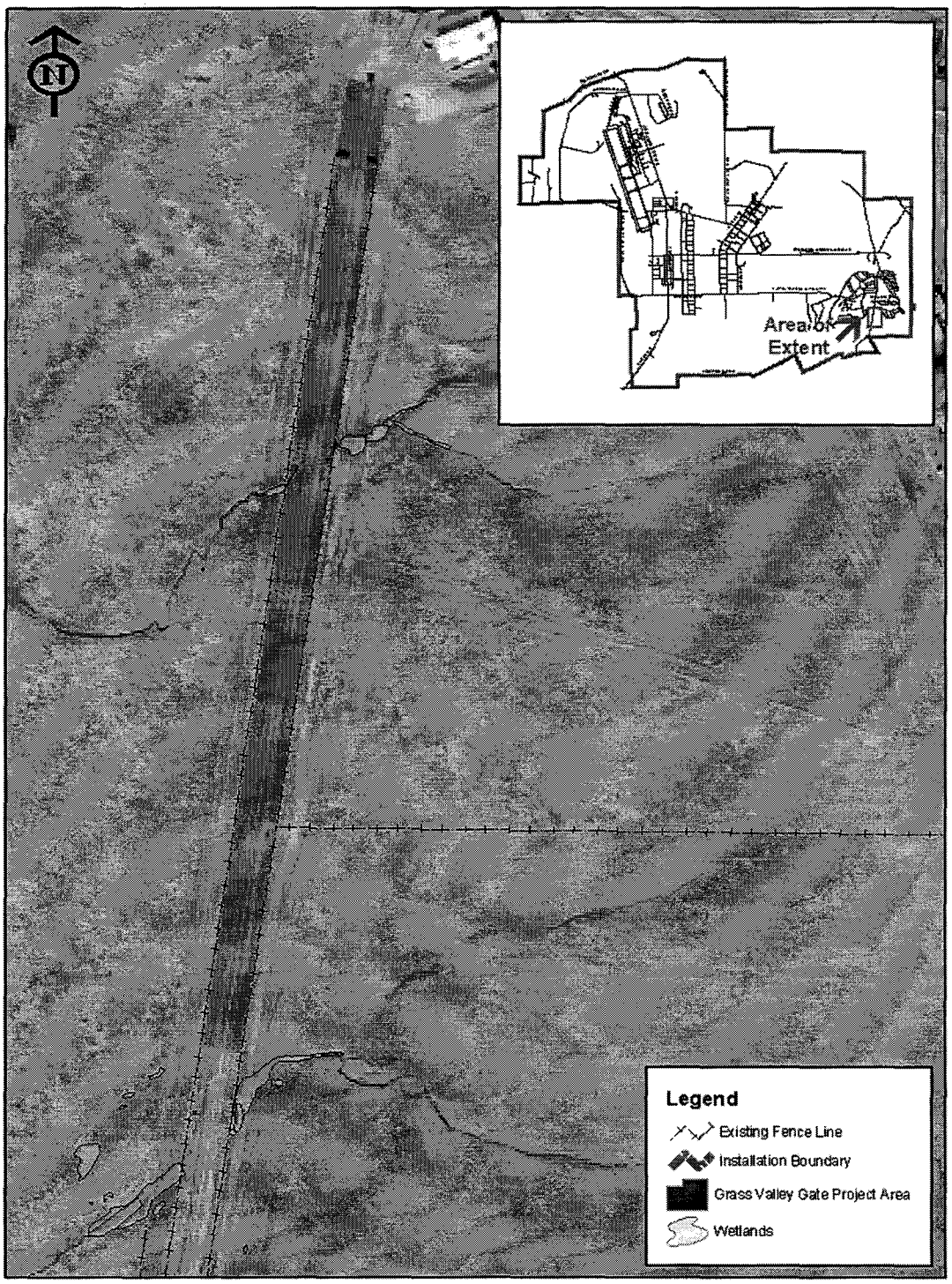


Figure 3-2 Wetlands Near Vassar Lake Gate Project



3.1.2 Special Status Species

Plants

There are four plant species formally protected under federal or state law: Hartweg's golden sunburst, Hairy Orcutt grass, Hoover's spurge, and Slender Orcutt grass. None of these four have been observed on Beale AFB. A fifth species – Greene's tuctoria – is proposed for federal listing, but has not been observed on Beale AFB.

Animals

There are thirteen animal species formally protected under federal or state law. Of those thirteen:

The federally-protected vernal pool fairy shrimp and vernal pool tadpole shrimp have not been observed on the project site as a result of surveys conducted in 2004 at 1,000 randomly selected seasonal wetland sites throughout Beale AFB.

The federally- protected bald eagle is an irregular migrant to the area, and cannot be considered to be using the base for more than occasional foraging.

The state-protected white-tailed kite – present on the base year-round – can not be considered to use the project site for more than occasional foraging.

The state-protected golden eagle – a year-round visitor to the base – cannot be considered to use the project site for more than occasional foraging.

The state-protected American peregrine falcon - an irregular visitor to the base – cannot be considered to use the project site for more than occasional foraging.

The federally protected valley elderberry longhorn beetle and giant garter snake have not been observed on the project site.

The state-protected black rail has not been observed on the project sites.

The state-protected Swainson's hawk and greater sandhill crane have not been observed on the project site.

The federally protected Central Valley steelhead and Chinook salmon have not been observed on the project site.

In addition, many bird species present on the project site (including those identified above) are subject to regulation under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

3.2 SOILS

The NRCS map 1985 indicates the soil map unit found at the Grass Valley and Vassar gate sites contain Auburn-Sobrante Loam. The CVIF site contains Perkins Loam.

Auburn-Sobrante Loams.

Auburn soils are shallow to moderately deep and well-drained and are derived from metavolcanic rock. Depth to bedrock ranges from 10 to 25 inches. These soils are moderately permeable, and runoff is generally slow, with minimal hazard of water erosion. Limitations to development include slow permeability and shallow soil depth. Sobrante soils are moderately deep and well drained and are derived from metavolcanic rock. These soils are moderately permeable and the hazard of water erosion is slight. Limitations to development include shallow soil depth and slope.

Perkins Loam

Perkins loams, in their natural state, are deep, well drained, and of alluvial origin. These soils are formed on stream terraces in alluvium derived from mixed sources. Runoff and permeability are slow and erosion hazards are slight. When irrigated, these soils are considered by the NRCS to be prime farmland. These soils pose few limitations to development.

3.3 Water Resources

3.3.1 Surface Water

Beale AFB has three main creeks that serve as the principal drainage system for the area: 1) Reeds Creek along the northwest border of the base, 2) Hutchinson Creek in the central portion and 3) Dry Creek in the southeast. Runoff in all three creeks ultimately flows south and west into either the Bear River or the Feather River. Dry Creek serves as the principle surface drainage system for the gate project areas (Figure 3-1).

Two jurisdictional drainages exist within the Vassar Lake Gate project site (Figure 3-1), conveying surface water from the northeast to the southwest. Drainages pass under Camp Beale Highway through metal culvert pipes. No other proposed project sites contain jurisdictional wetlands or jurisdictional drainages

3.4 Air Quality

Beale AFB is located in Yuba County within the Feather River Air Quality Management District (FRAQMD). The FRAQMD is classified as a transitional non-attainment area for ozone (Federal and State) and PM10 (State). Principal emission sources on the base include aircraft flight operations, base support activities (painting operations, corrosion control, and construction, etc.) and on-base boiler and space heating units. Vehicle traffic and commuting by off-base residents also constitute pollutant sources.

Ozone is a secondary pollutant since it is formed in the air when sunlight triggers chemical reactions between naturally occurring atmospheric gases and pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and VOC. The sources of ozone precursors (nitrogen oxides and VOCs) are mobile sources, solvent use and fuel combustion.

PM10 is a primary pollutant and is produced either by human activity or naturally. The sources of particulate matter emissions are agricultural practices (rice burning and working the fields), construction activities, mineral processes and entrained road dust.

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4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF PROPOSED PROJECTS

4.1 Biological Resources

4.1.2 Proposed Action

4.1.2.1 Impact: Temporary Disturbance of Sensitive Habitat

Construction activities for all three upgrade projects could result in the temporary disturbance of existing drainages. The following mitigation measures would be implemented to mitigate for this effect. Projects would not permanently change hydrology of nearby wetlands or drainages.

Mitigation Measure 1: Avoid or Minimize Impacts on Sensitive Biological Resources Before and During AT/FP Upgrades. Sensitive biological resources (jurisdictional drainages) located adjacent to the three project sites would be protected by implementing the following measures:

Orange construction barrier fencing would designate exclusion zones adjacent to the three project sites where construction activities cannot take place. Fencing will be placed so that no equipment can drive off a paved surface within 25 feet of wetlands or drainages. Fencing or other barriers would remain in place until all construction activities involving heavy equipment are completed.

All materials, vehicle parking, and staging areas shall be located at least 100 feet away from drainages and shall be in compliance with the existing base spill control plan to prevent contamination of surface waters.

All construction would take place during the dry season (April-Nov)

4.1.3 Alternative 1: No Action

No adverse effects to biological resources are expected from the No-Action Alternative

4.1.4 Cumulative Effects

No cumulative effects to biological resources are expected because the three proposed projects and

alternatives would not result in any direct, indirect, or secondary impacts on biological resources.

4.2 SOILS

4.2.1 Proposed Action

If selected, the three proposed projects would require detailed planting, grading plans and soils management prior to start of construction. The proposed projects' restoration plan has no short or long term effects on soils or geologic resources. All disturbed soils in grassland areas should be planted with native grass seeds according to approved Beale AFB seed mix.

4.2.2 Alternative 1: No Action

The No-Action Alternative would not result in any substantial effects on existing soils or geology.

4.2.3 Cumulative Effects

None of the three proposed projects nor the alternatives would result in any substantial cumulative effects on soils or geologic resources.

4.3 Water Resources

4.3.1 Proposed Action

Surface Water

Construction of the Vassar Lake Gate upgrade shall not interrupt flow to and from the drainages near the project site, because construction would occur during the dry season, and drainages would be avoided. Additionally, projects will not change the hydrology of nearby wetlands or drainages. Therefore construction of gate upgrade would have no significant effects on surface water runoff within the specific drainage basin of the proposed project site. The Grass Valley and CVIF sites have no surface water issues.

Water Quality

Impact: Short-Term Construction-Related Surface Water Effects

Impacts from construction activities during the three AT/FP upgrades may occur and cause minor sedimentation at all three project sites or adjacent drainages.

Mitigation Measure 2: Implement Best Management Practices in Accordance with Base Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Stabilize drainages where erosion is probable.

Provide sedimentation barriers to decrease sedimentation in drainages from the project sites, especially the two drainages along Camp Beale Highway.

Re-vegetate disturbed soil as soon as possible after construction with approved Beale AFB seed mix.

4.3.2 Alternative 1: No Action

Alternative 1 would have no change to existing surface water, water quality or groundwater conditions.

4.3.3 Cumulative Effects

None of the proposed projects nor the alternatives would result in any substantial cumulative effects on water resources.

4.4 Air Quality

4.4.1 Proposed Action

The three proposed projects would result in short-term construction related air quality impacts that would generate emissions (ROG, NOx and PM10) from construction equipment exhaust, construction worker commute and fugitive dust from soil disturbance.

Impact: Temporary Increase in Construction-Related Emissions

Construction activities at all three project sites would result in temporary air emissions; however, emissions would be minor due to the extent of the construction activities, the short duration of the projects, and the temporary nature of the construction activities. Additionally, all three proposed

projects would not involve construction activity that would threaten residential areas because the work and equipment would be located away from existing sensitive receptors. Construction workers would be exposed to dust for only very short periods of time.

Mitigation Measure: None Required

4.4.2 Alternative 1: No Action

Under the No-Action Alternative, no AT/FP Upgrades would be constructed; therefore, no adverse effects on air quality are expected because current air quality conditions would not change.

4.4.3 Cumulative Effects

Short-term air emissions associated with the three proposed projects would not contribute to a cumulative adverse effect in the Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin.

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5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

This report has been prepared by the United States Air Force at Beale Air Force Base, California. Those involved in preparation of this report are listed below.

Diane Arreola	NEPA Analysis/Biologist
Charles Carroll	NEPA Analysis/Biologist

APPEAL-DEMOCRAT

1530 Ellis Lake Drive, P.O. Box 431, Marysville, CA 95901
(530) 741-2345

Affidavit of Publication

(2015.5 C.C.P)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

Counties of Yuba and Sutter

Beale Air Force Base
9 CES/CEV

Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection Upgrade Project Environmental Assessment

I am not a party to, nor interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer and publisher of THE APPEAL-DEMOCRAT, a newspaper of general circulation, printed & published in the City of Marysville, County of Yuba, to which Newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by The Superior Court of the County of Yuba, State of California under the date of November 9, 1951, No. 11481, and County of Sutter to which Newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Sutter, State of California under the date of May 17, 1999, Case No. CV PT99-0819 that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

March 28, 2004

I declare under penalty of perjury
that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed at Marysville, California

March 29, 2004

Date: _____

Spring Wall
(Signature)

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ANTI-TERRORISM/FORCE PROTECTION UPGRADE PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The U.S. Air Force at Beale Air Force Base (AFB), California, proposed to construct new security gate facilities and commercial vehicle inspection facilities on Beale AFB. In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Air Force is required to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA), and provide documentation to the public for review.

The review period for this EA is fifteen (15) days. The document will be available for review at the Beale AFB Environmental Flight office, 6601 B Street for 15 days from the date of this publication. Copies may also be obtained by calling (530) 634-2738, or by mailing to 9 CES/CEVA, 6601 B St., Beale AFB, CA 95903, Attn: Diane Arreola.

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File: M.O. 17M - 91A

DECLARATION
SITE 7

Installation Identification

Beale Air Force Base (AFB) is in the northern portion of the California Central Valley, approximately 45 miles northeast of Sacramento and 10 miles west of the towns of Marysville and Yuba City. The base covers 23,999 acres and employs approximately 4,800 people. There are approximately 5,760 residents at the base, 2,560 of which are active duty military personnel.

The installation was established in 1942 as an Army training camping. During World War II, Camp Beale was used as an Army induction center, personnel replacement depot, hospital, and prisoner of war encampment. Following the war, Camp Beale was converted into an Air Force training site and was renamed Beale AFB in 1951. The facility is now under the jurisdiction of Air Combat Command, and its mission is to develop and maintain continuous peacetime global reconnaissance operations.

Site Identification

Site 7 is a former Army Biological Production facility located in the southwestern portion of Beale AFB adjacent to the Beale Rod and Gun Club and southeast of the sewage treatment plant. See Figure 1 for the location of Site 7. See Figure 2 for the layout of Site 7. Site 7 consists of two quonset huts, a shop, a gravel road, pens that house game birds, and a section of railroad tracks.

Basis of the Remedial Action Plan

Information supporting the selected remedial action is provided in the following documents, which are contained in the Administrative Record:

- *Installation Restoration Program – Phase I – Record Search, Beale Air Force Base, California* (Engineering Science, 1984).
- *Installation Restoration Program , Phase II – Confirmation/Quantification, Stage 1* (Aerovironment, 1987).

Description of the Selected Remedy

This Remedial Action Plan (RAP) provides information in support of a recommendation of no further response action for Site 7 at Beale AFB, California.

Declaration

The Air Force recommends no further response action for soils at Site 7. Sixteen surface soil samples were collected at Site 7 to evaluate the possibility of contamination resulting from biological research previously conducted by the Army at this location. The results show that there is no soil contamination at this site. In addition, soil gas sampling was conducted to assess the potential presence of VOCs in the soil gas. These results indicate that VOCs are not present

5.0 RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

The decision document for Site 7 was released for public comments from 10 July 2000 through 9 August 2000. In addition, the document was presented at the July 2000 Beale AFB Restoration Advisory Board meeting. No public comments were received for this document.

Copies of this decision document are contained in the Administrative Record in the Yuba County Library in Marysville, California.

in the soil gas at Site 7. No groundwater samples were obtained for the investigation of this site because no monitoring wells exist at Site 7.

This selected remedy of no further response action was developed in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and the National Contingency Plan (NCP), and the California Hazardous Waste Control Law. The selected remedy also satisfies the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act that apply to CERCLA response actions.

The selected remedy of no further response action is protective of human health and the environment, attains federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate, and is cost effective. Because this remedy will not result in hazardous substances remaining on-site above health-based levels, a five-year review requirement will not be needed for this action. This action does not require any institutional controls.

THOMAS M. LAFFEY Lt Col, USAF
Base Civil Engineer

20 NOV 00
Date

ANTONIA K.J. VORSTER
Chief, Site Cleanup Section
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region

9.25.00
Date

ANTHONY J. LANDIS, P.E.
Chief, Northern California Operations
Office of Military Facilities
Site Mitigation Branch
Department of Toxic Substances Control

9-8-00
Date

Site-specific information is located in Appendix D1.

TABLE 2-1 (Continued)

Site ID	Description	Materials Disposed	Dates of Operation	Date Entered ERP	Status	Regulatory Mechanism	Relative Risk
LF-06	Landfill No. 2	Domestic and commercial refuse, wood and construction debris, photo waste sludge, chemicals, and petroleum wastes	1950s–1980	1984	Site transferred to Beale AFB compliance program for RCRA closure and post-closure actions.	RCRA Part B Permit	Not Evaluated
SD-07	Army Biological Production Area	Freon, ethylene oxide, possibly TCE, and carbon dioxide-containing wastes	1962–1969	1984	Site approved for closure; NFRAP documentation signed September 2000.	RCRA Part B Permit	Not Evaluated
SD-08	J-57 Test Cell	Jet fuel, soaps, and petroleum distillates	1958–1991	1984	Source removal completed in FY90. ROD planned for FY04. RD planned for FY06.	C&A Order RCRA Part B Permit	Medium
SD-09	Entomology Building 2560	Pesticides, herbicides	1981–1987	1984	Site approved for closure; NFRAP documentation signed June 2000.	RCRA Part B Permit	Not Evaluated
SD-10	J-58 Test Cell	Jet fuel, oil, soaps, and TCE	1960s–1991	1984	Source removal completed in FY90. Bioventing/SVE system was expanded for complete soil remediation. Will require additional characterization and system expansion; continuing O&M required.	C&A Order RCRA Part B Permit	High

D1-1.7 SD-07 — ARMY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION AREA

From 1962 to 1969, the U.S. Army used the area adjacent to the Base pheasant farm as a wheat-stem rust (fungal disease) biological production test site. Chemicals associated with the wheat-stem rust program included freon, carbon dioxide, ethylene oxide, and possibly TCE. At the end of the project, remaining wheat stocks were removed, chemically treated, and incinerated. Carboxide treatment (using a solution of 10 percent ethylene oxide and 90 percent carbon dioxide) was used to destroy the rust fungus stocks. Residual incinerator ash was spread on site grounds and plowed to a depth of 6 inches. Site SD-07 is part of the Base's RCRA Part B Permit.

Surface soils at the site show no contamination above background levels except for silver, which was found at a concentration of 12 mg/kg; background concentrations for this metal at the Base are approximately 5 mg/kg. Based on these results, a no further response action planned decision document (NFRAP DD) was prepared for Site SD-07 in 1990. Although this decision document was later withdrawn, the recommendation stands. The NFRAP DD was reviewed, modified, and resubmitted to the California regulators. The NFRAP DD was signed in September 2000.