ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FOR

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency/US STRATCOM Center for Combating WMD (DTRA/SCC-WMD)

Adopted Categorical Exclusions (CATEXs) Under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

October 2015

Office of Primary Responsibility:
Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Department (J4E)

Approved for Public Release ([DATE])

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CATEX Development Process

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations provide basic requirements for establishing and using a categorical exclusion (CATEX). A CATEX is not an exemption or waiver of NEPA review; they are simply one type of NEPA review. As defined by 40 CFR § 1508.4, a CATEX is "a category of actions which do not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and which have been found to have no such effect in procedures adopted by a Federal agency in implementation of these regulations (§ 1507.3) and for which, therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required."

To establish a CATEX, DTRA/SCC-WMD determines whether a proposed activity is one that, on the basis of past experience, normally does not require further environmental review. CATEXs may be limited by "extraordinary circumstances." Extraordinary circumstances are factors or circumstances in which a normally excluded action may have a significant environmental effect that then requires further analysis in an environmental assessment or and environmental impact statement.

DTRA/SCC-WMD engaged CEQ for assistance with developing NEPA implementation guidance. CEQ staff recommended that DTRA-SCC/WMD use the NEPA documentation developed by other Department of Defense (DoD) components as a model.

DTRA/SCC-WMD reviewed available NEPA implementation guidance from other DoD components and determined that the Agency shares several similarities with the Missile Defense Agency (MDA). For example, both agencies are relatively small components, do not own any real property, and conduct operations mainly at DoD host installations.

MDA developed its CATEXs a thorough an extensive review of Military Service and other Federal agency CATEXs; each CATEX was reviewed and deliberated by qualified subject matter experts in concept, coverage, applicability**,** and wording. Subsequently, the MDA CATEXs were incorporated into a draft list of 46 CATEXs developed by DoD. Because MDA and DTRA/SCC-WMD undertake similar actions, and also because it is likely that DoD will at some point publish CATEXs applicable to all components, DTRA/SCC-WMD considered the list of MDA CATEXs and is incorporating by reference the MDA administrative record supporting those CATEXs, which is available at http://www.mda.mil//news/environmental_reports.html.

A federal agency cannot rely on another agency's categorical exclusion to support a decision to not prepare an EA or EIS or its own actions. An agency may, however, substantiate a CATEX of its own based on another agency's experience with a comparable CATEX and administrative record developed when the other agency's categorical exclusion was established. Federal agencies can also substantiate categorical exclusions by benchmarking, or drawing support, from private and public entities that have experience with the actions covered in a proposed categorical exclusion, such as state and local agencies.

When determining whether it is appropriate to rely on another entity's experience, an agency must demonstrate that the benchmarked actions are comparable to the actions in a proposed categorical exclusion. The agency can demonstrate this based on: (1) characteristics of the actions; (2) methods of implementing the actions; (3) frequency of the actions; (4) applicable standard operating procedures or implementing guidance (including extraordinary circumstances); and (5) timing and

context, including the environmental settings in which the actions take place.

DTRA-specific CATEXs have also been developed and added to this Administrative Record.

Administrative Record

The following activities do not require additional NEPA analysis and documentation unless extraordinary circumstances exist (40 CFR. 1508.4).

Note: The use of examples in certain CATEXs should be helpful to future users in clarifying the types of activities envisioned by the CATEX in question. In providing examples, DTRA/SCC-WMD does not intend to either limit the CATEX to those activities or extend the CATEX to actions including extraordinary circumstances resulting in the activity having significant environmental effects.

CATEX List

1. Normal personnel, fiscal or budgeting, and administrative activities and decisions including those involving military and civilian personnel such as example, recruiting, processing, data collection, conducting surveys, payroll, and recordkeeping.

The actions covered by this CATEX are a variety of administrative activities that have no potential for significant environmental impacts. This CATEX is supported by long-standing practices and use of similar CATEXs by other DoD components and other Federal agencies. Actions of a similar nature, scope, and intensity are performed throughout the Federal government without significant environmental impacts. DTRA/SCC-WMD has been conducting similar administrative type activities for years, and they are conducted primarily in an office setting and would not impact the environment.

Based upon the extensive history of the application of similar CATEXs by DoD components and other Federal agencies, and the absence of extraordinary circumstances associated with their application, this CATEX is determined to be applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD projects. DTRA/SCC-WMD conducts administrative, fiscal, and personnel activities in a similar manner as all other DoD components.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusions and Administrative Records

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(b)(5) Normal personnel, fiscal, and administrative activities involving military and civilian personnel (recruiting, processing, paying, and records keeping).

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.4. Normal personnel, fiscal or budgeting, and administrative activities and decisions including those involving military and civilian personnel (for example, recruiting, processing, paying, and records keeping).

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(1) Routine personnel, fiscal, and administrative activities, actions, procedures, and policies which clearly do not have any environmental impacts, such as military and civilian personnel recruiting, processing, paying, and record keeping.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR 10.8 (d) (2)
Administrative actions such as personnel actions, travel, procurement of supplies, etc., in support of normal day-to-day activities and disaster related activities.

2. Preparing, revising, or adopting regulations, instructions, directives, or guidance documents including those that implement without substantial change the regulations, instructions, directives, or guidance documents from higher headquarters or other Federal agencies.

The actions covered by this CATEX are a variety of administrative activities that have no potential for significant environmental impacts. This CATEX is supported by long-standing practices and use of similar CATEXs by other DoD components and other Federal agencies. Actions of a similar nature, scope, and intensity are performed throughout the Federal government without significant environmental impacts. DTRA/SCC-WMD has been conducting similar administrative type activities for years, and they are conducted primarily in an office setting and would not impact the environment.

Based upon the extensive history of the application of similar CATEXs by other DoD components and other Federal agencies, and the absence of extraordinary circumstances associated with their application, this CATEX is determined to be applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD projects. DTRA/SCC-WMD conducts administrative, fiscal, and personnel activities in a similar manner as all other DoD components.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusions and Administrative Records

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B Categorical Exclusions
(b)(3) Preparation of regulations, procedures, manuals, and other guidance documents that implement, without substantive change, the applicable Headquarters Department of the Army or other federal agency regulations, procedures, manuals, and other guidance documents that have been environmentally evaluated (subject to previous NEPA review).

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.5. Preparing, revising, or adopting regulations, instructions, directives, or guidance documents that do not, themselves, result in an action being taken.

A2.3.6. Preparing, revising, or adopting regulations, instructions, directives, or guidance documents that implement (without substantial change) the regulations, instructions, directives, or guidance documents from higher headquarters or other Federal agencies with superior subject matter jurisdiction.

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(33) Preparation of guidance documents that implement, without substantive change, the applicable Commandant Instruction or other Federal agency regulations, procedures, manuals, and other guidance documents.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR 10.8 (d) (2)
Preparation, revision, and adoption of regulations, directives, manuals, and other guidance documents related to actions that qualify for categorical exclusions.

3. Decreases, increases, relocation and realignment of personnel into an existing Federally-owned space that does not involve a substantial change affecting the supporting infrastructure or use of space (e.g., no increase in traffic beyond the capacity of the supporting network to accommodate such an increase).

Actions of a similar nature, scope and intensity occur throughout DoD and the Federal government in general without significant environmental impacts. Such actions include a variety of internal administrative activities, as well as activities involving the physical relocation of personnel and equipment. For example, DTRA/SCC-WMD has significant experience increasing and decreasing personnel, and routinely relocating personnel into several locations at host installations in the United States and abroad. Environmental Assessments (EAs) and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) were prepared for large relocations and realignments as described further below. These activities have not resulted in significant environmental impacts.

However, physical relocations of personnel and equipment may involve a variety of associated activities, some of which could potentially impact the environment. For example, an increase in vehicular traffic beyond the capacity of the supporting road network to accommodate a significant increase in personnel could have an impact on the environment. To clearly demonstrate such activities are beyond the scope of this CATEX, language is included that limits the scope to actions which would not result in exceeding the infrastructure capacity or changing the general use of space involved by that activity.

Numerous other Federal agencies have CATEXs for similar activities that are sufficiently descriptive of the activity as to establish that those activities were similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by DTRA/SCC-WMD. In addition, all Federal agencies, with very few exceptions, must meet the same requirements to protect the environment. The characteristics of DTRA/SCC-WMD activities are no different from those performed by other Federal agencies. All Federal agencies routinely experience increases, decreases, relocation and realignment of personnel into existing Federally-owned or commercially leased space, and have done so for many years. The characteristics of the action (i.e., movement of Federal agency personnel into and out of existing office space) are accomplished in much the same manner throughout the Federal Government. The frequency of these actions at DTRA/SCC-WMD is no greater than other DoD agencies, and are estimated to be less as a whole especially given the relatively small size of DTRA/SCC-WMD. The context, standards, and protocols governing these movements are similar throughout Federal Government and the General Services Administration (GSA) is often involved. These activities have been occurring for many years and no individual or cumulative significant impacts on the environment have been reported.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusions and Administrative Records

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(b)(12) Reductions and realignments of civilian and/or military personnel that: fall below the thresholds for reportable actions as prescribed by statute (10 United State Code (U.S.C.) 2687) and do not involve related activities such as construction, renovation, or demolition activities that would otherwise require an EA or an EIS to implement (REC required). This includes reorganizations and reassignments with no changes in force structure, unit re-designations, and routine administrative reorganizations and consolidations (REC required).
(b)(14) Relocation of personnel into existing federally-owned (or state-owned in the case of Army National Guard) or commercially-leased space, which does not involve a substantial change in the supporting infrastructure (for example, an increase in vehicular traffic beyond the capacity of the supporting road network to accommodate such an increase is an example of substantial change) (REC required).

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.21. Routine personnel decreases and increases, including work force conversion to either on-base contractor operation or to military operation from contractor operation (excluding base closure and realignment actions which are subject to congressional reporting under 10 U.S.C. 2687).

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Reference: Directive 023-01, Environmental Planning Program
Reductions, realignments, or relocation of personnel that do not result in exceeding the infrastructure capacity or changing the use of space. An example of a substantial change in use of supporting infrastructure would be an increase in vehicular traffic beyond the capacity of the supporting road network to accommodate such an increase.

Reference: Environmental Assessment for Base Realignment and Closure, Installation Support, and Associated Future Master Planning Actions at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, 2006, resulting in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)
Note: This Army EA included MDA's movement of personnel from various locations to Huntsville, AL. MDA typically would not use a CATEX for this large of a relocation of personnel. However, the EA demonstrates that conducting activities covered by a CATEX of this magnitude does not result in a significant impact to the environment, thus these actions on a smaller level would not be expected to result in significant environmental impacts as long as no extraordinary circumstances exist.

This EA considered the environmental impacts involving BRAC-directed actions, including the construction of Phase III and IV of the Von Braun Complex for MDA and relocating MDA functions and personnel from leased facilities in Arlington, VA, Falls Church, VA, and Huntsville, AL to Redstone Arsenal. The Von Braun Complex would be expanded to provide administrative space and specialized computer laboratories.

Approximately 3,500 personnel were expected to be relocated into Von Braun III and IV upon construction completion.

Thirteen environmental resource areas were evaluated and no potential impacts were classified as significant based on the significance criteria.

Construction of Von Braun IV was completed in January 2015. The 225,000 square foot facility has office space to accommodate the relocation of more than 900 MDA employees. Construction consisted of structural steel framing, architectural precast and aluminum curtain wall exterior skin, modified bitumen membrane roofing, communication/security systems, and moderate to heavy interior finishes. The project was designed and constructed to achieve LEED Silver certification. A review of construction activities and relocation of personnel into Von Braun IV determined no additional NEPA analysis was needed. No significant environmental impacts were occurring and none were expected to occur.

Missile Defense Agency
Reference: Environmental Impact Statement for Implementation of 2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Recommendations and Related Army Actions at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, 2007
The Army proposed two actions concerning Fort Belvoir, VA: Revising the Fort Belvoir land use plan, and realigning units, agencies, and activities to Fort Belvoir. Construction and renovation of facilities would be required to accommodate the larger workforce (approximately 22,000). Six major entities would relocate to Fort Belvoir, including approximately 292 personnel from MDA, Headquarters Command Center. Construction and renovation of facilities to support additional personnel at Fort Belvoir would entail 20 separate facilities projects totaling about 6.2 million square feet of built space and about 7 million square feet of parking structures. One of those facilities would be for a MDA facility at 107,000 square feet on approximately 1.3 acres. MDA's small footprint compared to the overall project (107,000 square feet vs. 6.3 million square feet) would have a minimal impact to the environment. As would be expected from such a large project, adverse effects on the transportation system would be expected. However, proposed road improvements could mitigate the effects of the proposed action. All other impacts to the environment were expected to be minor.

4. Routine procurement of goods and services conducted in accordance with applicable procurement regulations and green purchasing requirements including office supplies, equipment, mobile assets, and utility services for routine administration, operation, and maintenance.

Procurement of goods and services and awarding of contracts for technical support services and other services included in this CATEX involve administrative activities. Activities covered by this CATEX are a variety of administrative activities performed in a similar nature, scope and intensity throughout DTRA/SCC-WMD and Federal government without significant environmental impacts. These activities are routine, day-to-day operations of DTRA/SCC-WMD and the U.S. Government in general. None of the activities have the potential for significant environmental impacts when conducted in compliance with applicable Federal, state, and local requirements.

The CATEX requires the procurement of goods and services to be conducted in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulations, EOs, and Office of the Under Secretary of Defense, Acquisition, Technology and Logistics (OUSD (AT&L)) Directives, which will insure these procurement activities meet policies and standards consistently applied across the U.S. Government, including the requirement to procure environmentally sustainable goods and services, when feasible.

These are routine, day-to-day activities required for the normal operation of the U.S. Government. Due to the extensive application of this CATEX by other DoD components and other Federal agencies, and the lack of extraordinary circumstances associated with its application, this CATEX is considered applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD. As a DoD component, DTRA/SCC-WMD conducts procurement activities in the same manner as the rest of the Services. DTRA/SCC-WMD follows the same strict procurement and acquisition regulations, EO, and DoD Directives as the Military Service. DTRA/SCC-WMD's procurement activities are dwarfed by the Military Services, which procure goods and services in much greater quantity and frequency than DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Numerous other Federal agencies have CATEXs for similar activities. These activities were also similar in nature, scope and impact on the environment to those performed by DTRA/SCC-WMD. In addition, all Federal agencies, with very few exceptions, must meet the same requirements to protect the environment. The characteristics of the activities at DTRA/SCC-WMD were no different from those performed by other Federal agencies in general, as well as specifically related to the environment.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusions and Administrative Records
U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(e)(1) Routine procurement of goods and services (complying with applicable procedures for sustainable or "green" procurement) to support operations and infrastructure, including routine utility services and contracts.

(e)(6) Acquisition or contracting for spares and spare parts, consistent with the approved Technical Data Package.

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.1. Routine procurement of goods and services.

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(2) Routine procurement activities and actions for goods and services, including office supplies, equipment, mobile assets, and utility services for routine administration, operation, and maintenance.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR 10.8 (d) (2)
(vi) Procurement of goods and services for support of day-to-day and emergency operational activities, and the temporary storage of goods other than hazardous materials, so long as storage occurs on previously disturbed land or in existing facilities.

5. Administrative study efforts involving no commitment of resources other than personnel and funding allocations. If any of these study efforts result in proposals for further action, those proposals must be considered separately by an appropriate CATEX or NEPA analysis. Examples include, but are not limited to: studies and surveys conducted to further administrative, personnel-related, engineering, safety, security, siting, and facility audit activities.

The actions covered by this CATEX are a variety of administrative activities having no potential for significant environmental impacts. Actions of a similar nature, scope, and intensity are performed throughout the DTRA/SCC-WMD and other DoD components without significant environmental impacts. DTRA/SCC-WMD uses many of the same standard protocols and guidelines (i.e., DoD Directives, respective Military Service Instructions and Industry standards) for conducting these activities as the Services and they have had no significant environmental impacts. Insignificant impacts include minor resource use of paper, printer ink, and the small amount of energy required to produce study reports and transportation of personnel to and from study sites. An example of an action under this CATEX would be an environmental compliance audit, which requires a site visit, document review, and interviews with site personnel. No equipment is used and typically no sampling of environmental media occurs. DTRA/SCC-WMD uses the same U.S. Corp of Engineers assessment protocols as most of the Military Services and Federal agencies. These assessments are conducted annually for DTRA/SCC-WMD facilities and have no observed environmental impacts. They are part of normal environmental, health and safety compliance type activities at various locations around the country.

Use of the above examples in this CATEX should be useful to future users in clarifying the types of activities envisioned by this CATEX. In providing examples, DTRA/SCC-WMD does not intend to limit the CATEX to those activities or to extend the CATEX to actions involving extraordinary circumstances which might result in significant environmental effects.

Some of the activities covered by this CATEX could result in proposals for further action. To ensure these proposals would not promote activities with potential to significantly impact the quality of the environment, the CATEX is specifically limited so if an activity results in a proposal, the new proposal's environmental impacts would be evaluated either by another DTRA/SCC-WMD CATEX or NEPA analysis. This limitation is in place to ensure there will be no potential for significant environmental impacts by the application of this CATEX.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable standard operating procedures (SOPs), timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusions and Administrative Records
U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(b)(8) Preparation of administrative or personnel-related studies, reports, or investigations.

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.24. Study efforts that involve no commitment of resources other than personnel and funding allocations.

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(31) Planning and technical studies which do not contain recommendations for authorization or funding for future construction, but may recommend further study. This includes engineering efforts or environmental studies undertaken to define the elements of a proposal or alternatives sufficiently so that the environmental effects may be assessed and does not exclude consideration of environmental matters in the studies.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR 10.8 (d) (2)
(iii) Studies that involve no commitment of resources other than manpower and associated funding.

6. Studies, monitoring, data and sample collection, and information gathering that involve no permanent physical change to the environment. If any of these activities result in proposals for further action, those proposals must be considered by an appropriate CATEX or NEPA analysis. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- **Surveys for threatened and endangered species, wildlife and wildlife habitat, historic properties and archeological sites; wetland delineations; minimal water, air, waste; material and soil sampling (e.g., grab samples);**
- **Environmental Baseline Surveys or Environmental Condition of Property Surveys; and**
- **Topographical surveying and mapping that does not require cutting and/or removal of trees.**

The activities covered by this CATEX have no potential for significant environmental impacts. Further, actions of a similar nature, scope and intensity are performed at DTRA/SCC-WMD, other DoD components, and other Federal agencies by experienced subject matter experts (e.g., geologists, environmental scientists, biologists, archaeologists, environmental engineers, certified wetland scientist/delineators, etc.) following very strict protocols, SOPs, and processes to ensure no significant environmental impacts occur. In addition, DTRA/SCC-WMD closely coordinates all studies with the host installation/range environmental specialists to further ensure a minimal impact to resources occurs.

These activities are not intrusive to the environment, as they involve the analysis and assessment of the natural environment without fundamentally altering it. These activities are typically of short duration, taking only a few days to complete, and generally, are not conducted at the same location again. The exception to this would include follow-on investigations, which would require additional analysis to ensure they would be covered by an appropriate CATEX or additional NEPA analysis.

These activities are required by various Federal, state and DoD directives, laws and regulations and are thus part of normal day-to-day environmental compliance activities. For example, Military installations and all Federal facilities with federally designated endangered and threatened species must carry out programs for their conservation (50 C.F.R. 402.01(a), 402.10, 402.12). Specific requirements include completing surveys to determine if the facility has any threatened or endangered species, preparation of installation management plans for natural resources and cultural resources, consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service,

and other agencies, and taking actions to comply with consultations/opinions received. By their nature these surveys tend to prevent and eliminate possible impacts, such as disturbance to threatened and endangered species and wildlife and its habitat, damage to historic properties and archeological sites, and alteration or loss of wetlands. In addition, these activities have been conducted by DTRA/SCC-WMD for years in a wide range of environments without observing any significant adverse impacts.

Some of the activities covered by this CATEX could result in proposals for further action. To ensure these proposals would not promote activities with the potential to significantly impact the quality of the environment, if the study or activity results in a proposal, it must be supported by another DTRA/SCC-WMD CATEX or NEPA analysis. This limitation is in place to ensure there will be no potential for significant environmental impacts from the application of this CATEX.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusions and Administrative Records

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(d) (4) Studies, data collection, monitoring and information gathering that do not involve major surface disturbance. Examples include topographic surveys, bird counts, wetland mapping, and other resources inventories (REC required).

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.25 The analysis and assessment of the natural environment without altering it (inspections, audits, surveys, investigations). This CATEX includes the granting of any permits necessary for such surveys, provided that the technology or procedure involved is well understood and there are no adverse environmental impacts anticipated from it. The Environmental Planning Function (EPF) must document application of this CATEX on AF Form 813.

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(26) Data gathering, information gathering, and studies that involve no physical change to the environment. Examples include topographic surveys, bird counts, wetland mapping, and other inventories.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR 10.8 (d) (2)
(iii) Studies that involve no commitment of resources other than manpower and associated funding.
(xviii) The following planning and administrative activities in support of emergency and disaster response and recovery: (D) Situation Assessment including ground and aerial reconnaissance; (E) Information and data gathering and reporting efforts in support of emergency and disaster response and recovery and hazard mitigation

Department of the Interior
Reference: Departmental Manual 516, Part 2, Appendix 1 Departmental Categorical Exclusions
1.6 Nondestructive data collection, inventory (including field, aerial, and satellite surveying and mapping), study, research, and monitoring activities.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Reference: Departmental Manual 516, Part 9. 9.5 Categorical Exclusions
A. Topographic, land use and land cover, geological, mineralogical, resources evaluation, and hydrologic mapping activities, including aerial topographic surveying, photography, and geophysical surveying.
E. Test or exploration drilling and down-hole testing, including contracts therefore.
F. Establishment of survey marks, placement and operation of field instruments, and installation of any research/monitoring devices.
G. Digging of exploratory trenches requiring less than 20 cubic yards of excavation.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
Reference: Departmental Manual 516, Part 11. 11.5 Categorical Exclusions
H. Other.
(3) Conducting preliminary hazardous materials assessments and site investigations, site characterization studies and environmental monitoring. Included are siting, construction, installation and/or operation of small monitoring devices such as wells, particulate dust counters and automatic air or water samples.

7. Sampling, borehole drilling, well drilling and installations, analytical testing, site preparation, and minimally intrusive physical testing. These activities could involve minor clearing and grubbing or movement of heavy equipment such as drill rigs. If any of these actions result in proposals for further actions, those proposals must be considered by an appropriate CATEX or NEPA analysis. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- **Sampling for asbestos-containing materials, polychlorinated biphenyls, and lead-based paint.**
- **Topographical surveys and surveys for unexploded ordnance.**
- **Minimally-intrusive (no more than 25 square feet of disturbed surface area) geological, geophysical surveys, geo-technical activities, and seismic studies.**
- **Minimally-intrusive sampling to determine if hazardous wastes, contaminants, pollutants, or special hazards are present.**
- **Ground water monitoring wells, subsurface soil sampling, and soil borings.**

As long as there are no extraordinary circumstances (e.g., presence of endangered or threatened species, presence of cultural resources, etc.), activities covered by this CATEX do not typically have the potential to significantly impact the environment because they do not affect or change the environment.

To ensure extraordinary circumstances are not present and that only those actions having negligible impacts on the environment are considered, a REC is required to document that no extraordinary circumstances exist and all CATEX use criteria are met, or if the action requires further analysis through the NEPA process.

Some of the activities covered by this CATEX could result in proposals for further action. To ensure these proposals would not promote activities with potential to significantly impact the quality of the environment, if the activities described in this CATEX result in a proposal, the proposal must be supported by another DTRA/SCC-WMD CATEX or NEPA analysis. This limitation is in place to ensure there will be no potential for significant environmental impacts resulting from the application of this CATEX.

Further, based upon the extensive history of the Military Services' and other Federal agencies' application of this CATEX and the lack of extraordinary circumstances associated with its application, it was determined that this CATEX is similarly used by the Military Services and other Federal agencies.

The same industry standards, protocols and guidelines are used by DTRA/SCC-WMD and the Services. These activities are conducted because they are required by Federal and state regulations or Service directives and because they are necessary to protect human health and the environment.

These activities are conducted by only qualified or certified professionals and are conducted in essentially the same manner throughout the Federal Government. Federal and state requirements dictate the manner in which they must be performed. Furthermore, possible negative impacts have been recognized by the regulators and procedures have been developed to prevent negative impacts. For example, to prevent contamination or cross-contamination of groundwater aquifers, there are requirements that all equipment that may encounter contaminated formation materials must be decontaminated prior to drilling each new borehole, and sampling equipment must be

decontaminated between sampling intervals. Decontamination fluids must be captured, containerized, and properly disposed according to recommended procedures and regulations.

The Military Services, which are hosts at locations where DTRA/SCC-WMD conducts the majority of its activities, conduct similar activities to those conducted by DTRA/SCC-WMD on a much larger scale than DTRA/SCC-WMD, and have CATEXs encompassing the types of activities under this DTRA/SCC-WMD CATEX. In addition, all Federal agencies, with very few exceptions, must meet the same requirements to protect the environment.

This CATEX could involve actions with one or more extraordinary circumstances (i.e., could adversely affect public health or safety; threatens a violation of Federal, state, or local environmental laws; or involves a site that includes wetlands not covered by a nation-wide or regional permit, endangered or threatened species, historical or archeological resources or hazardous waste, etc.). Therefore, to ensure only those actions having negligible impacts on the human environment are contemplated, a REC is required to document that no extraordinary circumstances exist and all CATEX-screening criteria are met or whether further NEPA analysis is required.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusions and Administrative Records

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(h) (3) Sampling, surveying, well drilling and installation, analytical testing, site preparation, and intrusive testing to determine if hazardous wastes, contaminants, pollutants, or special hazards (for example, asbestos, PCBs, lead-based paint, or unexploded ordnance) are present (REC required).

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.26. Undertaking specific investigatory activities to support remedial action activities for purposes of cleanup of Environmental Restoration Account - Air Force and RCRA corrective action sites. These activities include soil borings and sampling, installation, and operation of test or monitoring wells. This CATEX applies to studies that assist in determining final cleanup actions when they are conducted in accordance with legal agreements, administrative orders, or work plans previously agreed to by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or state regulators.

Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
Reference: Departmental Manual 516, Part 9. 9.5 Categorical Exclusions
A. Topographic, land use and land cover, geological, mineralogical, resources evaluation, and hydrologic mapping activities, including aerial topographic surveying, photography, and geophysical surveying.

E. Test or exploration drilling and down-hole testing, including contracts therefore.
F. Establishment of survey marks, placement and operation of field instruments, and installation of any research/monitoring devices.
G. Digging of exploratory trenches requiring less than 20 cubic yards of excavation.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
Reference: Departmental Manual 516, Part 11. 11.5 Categorical Exclusions
H. Other. (3) Conducting preliminary hazardous materials assessments and site investigations, site characterization studies and environmental monitoring. Included are siting, construction, installation and/or operation of small monitoring devices such as wells, particulate dust counters and automatic air or water samples.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
Reference: Departmental Manual 516, Part 14. 14.5 Categorical Exclusions
(3) Data collection studies that involve test excavations for cultural resources investigations or test pitting, drilling, or seismic investigations for geologic exploration purposes where the impacts will be localized.

Missile Defense Agency
Reference: National Missile Defense Geotechnical Investigation and Topographic Survey at Clear Air Station, Alaska Environmental Assessment, December 1999, resulting in FONSI
Note: Only one MDA document was found that incorporates discussion of the type of activities included in the proposed MDA CATEX. This is because such activities are conducted routinely with minimal environmental impacts and are rarely analyzed in an EA and resulting FONSI.

The Proposed Action was to conduct a topographic survey to determine the elevations of the land and a geotechnical investigation to determine soil and rock conditions at the site. Activities included all clearing necessary to do the topographic survey and geotechnical work and any new access roads necessary to conduct geotechnical borings.

Design of the Ground-based Interceptor (GBI) facilities requires ground topographic mapping with 1-foot contour intervals. To achieve this resolution, survey lines would be cleared for a required hand survey with laser equipment and control markers. These lines would be hand cut by machete and chainsaw just wide enough to allow for the survey to proceed, typically 2 to 3 feet. Approximately 60 5,000-foot survey lines would be required.

Some clearing of brush and vegetation would be required before the actual geotechnical investigation to enable access, staging of drilling supplies, equipment set-up, and operation. Clearing of trails for the geotechnical equipment would affect approximately 60 acres. There would be approximately 150 borings.

A total of 10 percolation tests would be conducted in accordance with EPA approved procedures. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey would be conducted along the proposed alignment of the GBI silos in areas cleared as part of the access trails to assist in interpreting the depth and extent of the permafrost.

Analysis of potential environmental impacts of the Proposed Action concluded that no significant impacts to Clear AFS would occur. No significant environmental impacts were reported or observed during these activities at Clear AFS or after their completion.

8. Immediate responses to the release or discharge of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with an approved Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan or Spill Contingency (SPCC) Plan, or that is otherwise consistent with the requirements of the EPA National Contingency Plan.

This CATEX is specifically limited actions conducted in a manner consistent with a previously established and approved SPCC Plan or Spill Contingency Plan procedures and in compliance with Federal, state, and local requirements to protect the environment, and actions conducted in a manner that will result in no, or *de minimis*, change in the use of the facility or site. These plans are required by Federal and state regulations to address the prevention of accidental discharges of oil and hazardous substances and to control them when they do occur so as to minimize their impact on the environment. These plans describe and stipulate actions that must be taken to prevent spills or releases of oil or hazardous materials from occurring (i.e., types of storage containers, type and size of secondary containment, spill and over fill prevention controls, maintenance/inspection schedules, etc.). These plans further outline immediate actions to be taken in response to a release or discharge of hazardous materials. The intent of this CATEX is to include those actions that must be taken immediately to minimize the impacts of a spill to the environment. Minor releases do not pose a danger to personnel, property, and/or the environment and can be safely and competently controlled, contained, and cleaned up by site personnel. Immediate responses could include, but are not limited to, stopping the product flow and shutting off all ignition sources, followed by containment, control, and mitigation of the discharge. Mitigation could involve contaminated media being removed and treated IAW applicable regulations.

An example of the type of activities that might require an immediate response to a release or spill would be operating emergency back-up generators for mission critical assets. These generators run on either natural gas or diesel fuel, which is stored in steel-lined tanks (or rubber fuel bladders at deployed sites) with secondary containment. In the unlikely event a spill or discharge occurred from any of these diesel fuel tanks, the diesel fuel would be contained within the secondary containment structure and impacts to the environment would be minor or non-existent. However, if the spill were not contained within the secondary containment, DTRA/SCC-WMD would follow the host installation/range's SPCC Plan for immediate response and containment, and would coordinate with appropriate emergency response personnel to ensure no significant impacts to the environment or human health would occur during clean- up.

This CATEX could involve actions with one or more extraordinary circumstances (i.e., could adversely affect public health or safety; threatens a violation of Federal, state, or local environmental laws; or involves a site that includes wetlands not covered by a nation-wide or regional permit, endangered or threatened species, historical or archeological resources or hazardous waste, etc.). Therefore, to ensure only those actions having negligible impacts on the human environment are contemplated, a REC is required to document that no extraordinary circumstances exist and all CATEX-screening criteria are met or whether further NEPA analysis is required.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Agency Categorical Exclusions and Administrative Records

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(h)(2) Immediate responses in accordance with emergency response plans (for example, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP)/Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP), and Chemical Accident and Incident Response Plan) for release or discharge of oil or hazardous materials/substances; or emergency actions taken by Explosive Ordnance Demolition (EOD) detachment or Technical Escort Unit.

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.30. Immediate responses to the release or discharge of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with an approved Spill Prevention and Response Plan or Spill Contingency Plan or that are otherwise consistent with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan.

Defense Logistics Agency
Reference: Defense Logistics Agency Technical Support Document, Categorical Exclusions Evaluations
(24) Immediate responses to the release or discharge of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with an approved Spill Prevention and Response Plan or Spill Contingency Plan or that are otherwise consistent with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan. (Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Form 1664 required).

9. Temporary use of transportable power generators or operational support equipment when located in a previously disturbed area and when operated in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

The temporary use of transportable power generators or operational support equipment covered under this CATEX is limited to equipment operated in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements located in previously disturbed areas and operated to minimize disruption to the on-going activities at the existing site.

Specifically, limiting the CATEX to only those generators that are operated in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements ensures that:

- Generator emissions meet permitted levels, which minimizes potential impacts to air resources, biological resources, and human health;
- Generators are operated for specified allowed time periods, which minimize both total and cumulative emissions (air and noise);

- Generator fuel storage and refilling activities are conducted in a protective manner and spill prevention procedures and cleanup procedures are identified and followed;
- Site lighting is designed to minimize light "shine" and potential impact to animals at night; and
- Generator operators are properly trained.

In addition, limiting the CATEX to only those generators and equipment that are sited in previously disturbed areas minimizes the potential impact to sensitive environments, biological resources, and cultural resources. Furthermore, limiting the CATEX to only those generators and operational support equipment that will be short term in duration minimizes the potential impacts from their use (if any).

Minor trenching for running power cables could be required for safety reasons if the cables could not rest on the surface of the ground or existing conduit were unavailable. However, host installations typically limit trenching (<3 feet deep) on existing easements and previously disturbed areas. By confining trenching to previously disturbed areas, existing easements, and shallow depths, the potential impacts to sensitive environments, biological and cultural resources are minimized.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusions and Administrative Records

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(e)(2) Acquisition, installation, and operation of utility and communication systems, mobile antennas, data processing cable and similar electronic equipment that use existing right-of-way, easement, distribution systems, and/or facilities (REC required).

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.12. Installing, operating, modifying, and routinely repairing and replacing utility and communications systems, data processing cable, and similar electronic equipment that use existing rights of way, easements, distribution systems, or facilities.

U.S. Department of Rural Utilities Services
Reference: 7 CFR, 1794.3, Rural Utilities Services Environmental Policies and Procedures
Construction of standby diesel electric generators (one megawatt or less total capacity) and associated facilities, for the primary purpose of providing emergency power, at an existing applicant headquarters or district office, telecommunications switching site, or at an industrial, commercial or agricultural facility served by the applicant.

Missile Defense Agency

Reference: Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) Pacific Test Flights Environmental Assessment, December 2002, resulting in a FONSI

Numerous proposed activities were analyzed, including the operation of THAAD prime power units, each of which provided >1.3 megawatts of power using multiple diesel-fueled generators. Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur as a result of the construction and operation of the THAAD generators and other equipment.

Over the course of six years, MDA conducted a-half dozen THAAD tests at PMRF and no environmental impacts were observed, as documented in mitigation monitoring reports.

Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR) Environmental Impact Statement, July 2003

Numerous proposed activities were analyzed, including the use of diesel-fueled power generators to support transportable radars, communications equipment, and various supporting equipment. Fourteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that the use of these generators and support equipment would not have significant environmental effects.

Since the construction of the GMD ETR, MDA has conducted an average of one to two flight tests per year with no observed environmental impacts from siting or operating transportable power generators or support equipment.

Reference: Missile Defense Agency Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Northeast Remote In-Flight Interceptor Communication System Data Terminal Environmental Assessment, May 2004, resulting in a FONSI

Numerous proposed activities were analyzed, including the installation and operation of emergency diesel generators and support equipment on a permanent basis. Between generator testing and operations during power outages, it is estimated that the onsite backup generators would operate for less than 500 hours per year, every year for the life of the Integrated Data Terminal (IDT) Support Facility (ISFAC). Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that the use of these generators and support equipment would not have significant environmental effects.

Construction of the IDT is planned to begin in FY 2015. A review of the proposed activities under the current EA determined no further NEPA analysis was needed.

Reference: Missile Defense Agency Mobile Launch Platform (MLP) Environmental Assessment, June 2004, resulting in a FONSI

Numerous proposed activities were analyzed, including the use of diesel-fueled generators to power BMDS test equipment and sensors. Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur as a result of generator use and support equipment operations. The MLP has been used on two to five missions per year since 2005 and no environmental impacts have been observed.

Reference: Mobile Sensors Environmental Assessment, September 2005, resulting in a FONSI
Numerous proposed activities were analyzed; including a wide range in size of diesel-fueled generators to power BMDS test sensors and supporting equipment. For example:

- MPS-36 radar would be powered by a 500 kilowatt generator
- Mk-74 would be powered by a 250 kilowatt generator
- Radar Boresight Tower system would require a 5 kilowatt generator
- Mobile Range Safety System would be powered by two 100 kilowatt generators and a 50 kilowatt generator powering the communication shelter
- Stabilized High-Accuracy Optical Tracking System would be powered by a 50 kilowatt generator
- Rapid Optical Beam Steering Mobile Optical Tracking System would be powered by an 80 kilowatt generator.

Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that the use of these generators and support equipment would not have significant environmental effects. Specifically, the EA stated that emissions associated with the generators would impact local air quality; however, even if the emissions occurred within the most stringent nonattainment area associated with the land-based test sites (a severe nonattainment area for ozone); the emission values would most likely not exceed the *de minimis* emission levels. In addition, because the location where the mobile land-based sensors and their associated generators and equipment would be used are generally within active test ranges, sensitive populations (children, elderly) or locations (schools, population centers) would not be located near such emission sources. Lastly, MDA would be required to notify regulators, obtain all necessary permits, and in some cases complete an Air Conformity Applicability Analysis.

MDA has conducted numerous test activities using mobile sensors and their supporting diesel-fueled generators and support equipment, including the operation of the AN/TPY-2 radar in Juneau, AK and Wake Island; the installation and operation of communications and telemetry equipment in Cordova, AK; the placement and operation of sensors at PMRF; and deployment and operation of the transportable telemetry system at Whidbey Island, WA and no environmental impacts have been observed.

Reference: Missile Defense Agency Siting and Operating the Forward-Based X-Band Transportable (FBX-T) Radar in Japan Environmental Review, September 2006
Numerous proposed activities were analyzed, including the construction and operation of an FBX-T radar installation powered using ultra-low sulfur diesel-fueled generators in Shariki, Japan. Eleven broad areas of environmental resources were analyzed and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur as a result of generator operations.

MDA has been operating these diesel-fueled generators since building the facility in 2007. In 2010, the site was switched over to commercial power, with the generators remaining for use as emergency backup generators. At no time has MDA observed any environmental impacts from these operations.

Reference: Missile Defense Agency Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, January 2007
The complete spectrum of MDA BMDS test activities were analyzed, including the use of diesel-fueled generators to power sensors and support equipment at test ranges around the world. Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that use of these diesel-fueled generators and support equipment would not have significant environmental effects on a programmatic basis.

MDA has conducted at least four tests every year at locations around the world and no environmental impacts resulting from the use of diesel-fueled generators or support equipment have been observed.

Reference: Missile Defense Agency Relocatable In-Flight Interceptor Communications System Data Terminal #2 at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Supplemental Environmental Assessment, November 2007, resulting in a FONSI
Numerous proposed activities were analyzed, including the use of diesel-fueled emergency backup generators to power equipment and sensors. Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur as a result of generator operations.

No environmental impacts have been observed as a result of MDA's construction and operation of the IDT #2 and supporting facilities, including the operation of the emergency back-up generators at VAFB.

Reference: REC AN/TPY-2 Radar Deployment at the Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute (TSMRI) on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Site in Juneau, Alaska in Support of Flight Test Ground-Based Interceptor (FTG -04, May 2004. Qualifies for Army CATEX (E)(2).
The proposed action among other things was to provide small back-up generators for emergency use and that would be periodically exercised according to maintenance schedules. Other operational and system components for the AN/TPY-2 would also be installed onsite including the auxiliary equipment: Antenna Equipment Unit, Cooling Equipment Unit and Electrical Equipment Unit.

Reference: AF 813 Temporary Use of Transportable Telemetry Equipment at Eareckson AFS in support of Flight Test 04-5, August 2005. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
The proposed action included among other things the installation and use of two 60 KW diesel electric generators with double-walled fuel tanks, and two Connex trailers, one for TM storage and one for TM equipment and/or general storage.

Reference: AF 813 Beddown of Missile Defense Agency (MDA) Mobile Telemetry system at Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station, December, 2010. Qualifies for CATEX AF A2.3.12.
The proposed action included among other things the installation and use of an uninterrupted power system and backup generators.

Reference: AF 813 VAFB Re-Route Power Lines to Underground at Launch Facilities (LF-02, LF-03, LF-21, LF-23), October 2011. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
The proposed action included among other things the use of an additional rental generator while moving the power lines to underground at the LFs.

10. Routine movement, handling, use, and distribution of materials, including sealed radioactive sources, special nuclear material, hazardous materials or wastes moved, handled, or distributed in accordance with applicable regulations, such as the DTRA/SCC-WMD Nuclear Regulatory Commission license, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan, Occupational Safety and Health Act, and Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.

DTRA/SCC-WMD has a program in place to document and track all hazardous materials purchased and used, transported, and stored during the normal course of operations. The majority of hazardous materials procured, transported, distributed, used, and stored are commercially available materials.

Hazardous materials under this CATEX are transported and handled in accordance with applicable U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) and Military Service regulations (including DoD 4500.9-R, Defense Transportation Regulation, Part 2, Chapter 204 - Hazardous Materials and Air Force Manual, AFMAN 24-204 IP (Interservice): Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments, 15 April 2007) to meet a variety of stringent requirements designed to protect human health and safety and the quality of the environment. Actions of a similar nature, scope, and intensity are performed in compliance with Federal, state, or local law and/or regulatory policy. Other Federal agencies, in particular Military Services have CATEXs for similar activities sufficiently descriptive that it could be determined they included a much broader range of activities and encompassed activities of generally greater scope and intensity than any in DTRA/SCC-WMD. The volume of materials procured by other DoD components dwarf those of DTRA/SCC-WMD. In addition, DTRA/SCC-WMD like all Federal agencies, with very few exceptions, must meet the same requirements to protect the environment.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable standard operating procedures SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(h) (4) Routine management, to include transportation, distribution, use, storage, treatment, and disposal of solid waste, medical waste, radiological and special hazards (for example, asbestos, PCBs, lead-based paint, or unexploded ordnance), and/or hazardous waste that complies with EPA, Army, or other regulatory agency requirements. This CATEX is not applicable to new construction

of facilities for such management purposes.

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.28. Routine transporting of hazardous materials and wastes in accordance with applicable Federal, state, interstate, and local laws.

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(24) Routine movement of personnel and equipment, and the routine movement, handling, and distribution of non-hazardous materials and waste in accordance with applicable regulations.

Missile Defense Agency
Reference: Exo-atmospheric Kill Vehicle (EKV) Final Assembly and Checkout Operations (FACO) at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama Supplemental Environmental Assessment, March 2000, resulting in a FONSI
This EA analyzed the environmental impacts of three proposed main activities, one of which was transportation of the completed EKVs to the existing National Missile Defense interceptor Assembly, Test, and Checkout (AT&C) facility for final integration. The EKV is the missile payload that impacts and destroys an incoming missile. The EKV is transported to the FACO facility for final assembly and checkout prior to transport to the launch site.
Unloaded EKV subassemblies and pre-loaded bi-propellant tanks would be shipped to the EKV FACO facility in accordance with all appropriate DOT approved procedures.

The resulting environmental analysis showed no significant impacts would occur from the proposed EKV FACO activities. No adverse environmental impacts resulting from hazardous material handling and transport have been recorded during EKV FACO operations.

Reference: Ground-based Midcourse Defense Element Live Fire Test and Evaluation (LFT&E) Targets Environmental Assessment, October 2001, resulting in a FONSI
This EA analyzed three main activities, one of which was the transportation of payload components to Vandenberg AFB. Deuterium fluoride (DF) seedant is the fuel used to launch the missile and would be shipped directly to Vandenberg AFB from the manufacturer by commercial carrier. Only enough seedant for two missile flights would be shipped to Vandenberg AFB at a time.

Implementation of the proposed action would result in negligible impacts to resources on Vandenberg AFB. All activities would be in compliance with applicable Federal, state and local regulations and requirements. The resulting environmental analysis showed no significant impacts would occur.

All activities have been in compliance with applicable Federal, state and local regulations and requirements and no adverse environmental impacts resulting from hazardous material handling and transport have been recorded or observed during these operations.

Reference: Liquid Propellant Missile (LPM) Site Preparation and Launch Environmental Assessment, July 2002, resulting in a FONSI
This EA analyzed two LPMs launched from a new ground surface site at Vandenberg AFB. The

analysis looked at the environmental impacts of transporting the missile and liquid propellant to and storage at Vandenberg AFB.

The main fuel for the missile was coal tar distillate. For the two proposed launches, approximately 300 gallons of main fuel would be required per launch. Approximately 500 gallons of the oxidizer, inhibited red fuming nitric acid, would be required per launch. Also, approximately 10 gallons of initiator fuel would be used during each launch.

All activities would be in compliance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and requirements. The resulting environmental analysis showed no significant impacts would occur from the proposed transportation, LPM site preparation and launch activities. No environmental impacts resulting from hazardous material handling and transport have been recorded during these operations.

Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Initial Defensive Operations Capability (IDOC) at Vandenberg Air Force Base Environmental Assessment, August 2003, resulting in a FONSI

Numerous proposed activities were analyzed, including transportation of GBI missile boosters, payloads and support equipment by air or over-the road common carrier truck from U.S. Government storage depots or contractor facilities to Vandenberg AFB. All shipping would be conducted in accordance with applicable USAF, FAA and DOT regulations. Transportation of hazardous materials would be in accordance with DOT regulations for interstate shipment of hazardous materials found in 49 CFR parts 100-99. Applicable safety regulations would be followed in the transport, receipt, storage and handling of hazardous materials.

Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur as a result of handling and transporting GBIs and support equipment. No environmental impacts resulting from hazardous material handling and transport have been recorded during these operations.

Reference: Missile Defense Agency Courtland Target Assembly Facility Environmental Assessment, October 2006, resulting in a FONSI

A portion of the Proposed Action would entail target components and boosters being transported via truck and/or rail to the Courtland Facility from locations that could include, but would not be limited to: Alliant Techsystems (ATK) in Ogden Utah; Orbital Sciences Corporation, Chandler, Arizona; Stennis Space Center, Mississippi; Strategic Weapons Facility Pacific (SWFPAC), Bangor, Washington; Hill AFB, Utah; Promontory Point Utah; Camp Navajo, Arizona; and the Lockheed Martin Huntsville Target Missile systems (TMS), Alabama. Transport of boosters and components would comply with all DOT requirements for shipping of explosive materials.

Twelve broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and DTRA/SCC-WMD determined that no significant impacts would occur as a result handling and transporting target components and boosters. No environmental impacts resulting from hazardous material handling and transport have been recorded during these operations.

11. Routine movement of mobile test assets (such instrument trailers, cameras, portable antennas, etc.) for routine missile defense test and evaluation, for repair, overhaul or maintenance where no new support facilities are required.

Movements of these types of assets are usual and customary activities conducted at all host installations, ranges, commercial locations, and military/commercial ports following standard operating procedures and in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

A review of the mission and operational activities conducted by the Services and components indicated nearly all operate mobile assets and realign those assets in a similar manner and environment as does DTRA/SCC-WMD. However, the frequency and intensity of DTRA/SCC-WMD's activities are significantly lower than that of the Services and components. In addition, this CATEX is supported by long-standing use of similar CATEXs by other Federal agencies

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.31. Relocating a small number of aircraft to an installation with similar aircraft that does not result in a significant increase of total flying hours or the total number of aircraft operations, a change in flight tracks, or an increase in permanent personnel or logistics support requirements at the receiving installation. Repetitive use of this CATEX at an installation requires further analysis to determine there are not cumulative impacts. The EPF must document application of this CATEX on AF Form 813.

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
4. Operational Actions a. Realignment or initial home porting of mobile assets, including vessels and aircraft, to existing operational facilities that have the capacity to accommodate such assets or where supporting infrastructure changes will be minor in nature to perform as new home ports or for repair and overhaul. Note: If the realignment or home porting would result in more than a one for one replacement of assets at an existing facility, then the checklist required for this CATEX must specifically address whether such an increase in assets could trigger the potential for significant impacts to protected species or habitats before use of the CATEX can be approved. (Checklist and CED required).

Missile Defense Agency

Reference: Missile Defense Agency Mobile Launch Platform (MLP) Environmental Assessment, June 2004, resulting in a FONSI

The EA analyzed the use of the existing MLP to provide a mobile sea-based platform from which to test sensors (radars, telemetry, and optical systems), ballistic missile targets, and defensive missile interceptors in support of MDA's mission. The MLP is the former USS Tripoli (LPH 10), a converted U.S. Navy Iwo Jima Class Amphibious Assault Ship (Helicopter).

The MLP has no engines for propulsion and would be towed from port to the test event location. Either a government-owned contractor-operated or commercial tug would tow the MLP from its home port (Mare Island, CA) to specific locations for test events. Post-launch activities would include transporting the MLP from the test event location to the ordnance loading port or home port as appropriate.

Nine broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts. Because the proposed action involves the use of the MLP as a mobile sea-based platform for testing sensors and launching target and interceptor missiles, the majority of potential impacts would occur in the ocean. MDA determined that no significant impacts to the environment or surrounding populations would occur.

The MLP has been used two to five missions per year since 2005 and no environmental impacts have been observed.

Reference: Mobile Sensors Environmental Assessment, September 2005, resulting in a FONSI
This EA analyzed the use of land-based mobile sensors and airborne sensor systems (i.e., optical and infrared systems) to provide comprehensive and realistic test surveillance and tracking data capabilities in support of the MDA Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS).

The proposed airborne sensor systems would be housed in a modified Gulfstream IIB aircraft and a modified DC-10 aircraft. Activities associated with the airborne sensor systems included among other things flying the airborne sensor systems to test support locations; setting up, checking out and performing maintenance on aircraft; flying airborne sensor systems from staging locations and test support locations back to bed down locations.

Airborne sensors could use the following bed down locations: Jones Riverside Airport, Tulsa, OK; Majors Army Air Field, Greenville, TX; Edwards AFB, CA; and Kirtland AFB, NM. Staging locations could be any number of airports and AFBs and test locations included airspace over Broad Ocean Area (BOA), airspace over land portions of ranges and airspace over ocean portion of ranges.

Land-based mobile sensors would be used up to 10 times per year at various locations. Activities associated with using land-based mobile sensors include transporting the sensor to the test site, site preparation activities, and checking out sensors, disassembling the sensor and transporting the sensor back to the storage or bed down location.

Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur as a result of routine movements of test assets.

MDA has conducted numerous test activities using airborne and land-based mobile sensors and no environmental impacts have been reported or observed.

Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense Sea-Based X-Band Radar (SBX) Placement and Operation Environmental Assessment, October 2005, resulting in a FONSI
The EA analyzed the operation, permanent mooring and temporary anchoring of the SBX vessel at several locations in Alaska.

Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur as a result of supporting, position/secure and operating the SBX.

No adverse environmental impacts have been observed due to the deployment and operation of the SBX since its initial deployment and operation.

12. Activities and operations to be conducted in an existing non-historic structure which are within the scope of, and are compatible with, the present functional use of the building, will not result in a substantial increase in waste discharged to the environment, will not result in substantially different waste discharges from current or previous activities, and emissions will remain within established permit limits, if any.

Activities under this CATEX are those undertaken within structures in a manner compliant with established Federal, state, local, and DoD requirements to protect public safety and the quality of the environment. Examples of such structures include office buildings, data centers, warehouses, etc. Such actions are performed in structures by DTRA/SCC-WMD on many host installations without any harm to the quality of the environment. Because DTRA/SCC-WMD does not own real property, it typically uses existing structures at host installations, ranges, or commercial developments, some of which may also require minor modifications. Major renovation and construction of new facilities are activities not covered in this CATEX.

DTRA/SCC-WMD actions are no different in character and scope than those conducted by the Military Services on the same installations. The methods of implementing the actions and the requirements governing them are also the same on host installations and at commercial sites because DTRA/SCC-WMD must comply with the host installation's environmental and cultural resources management programs in addition to Federal, state, and local requirements. The frequency and timing of these activities also does not differ significantly from the host installation's actions.

Wastes and air emissions from DTRA/SCC-WMD activities on host installations or commercial sites are subject to the same controls as the host installation's activities and Federal, state and local regulations and requirements. Demolition of structures is not covered by this CATEX.

Adverse environmental impacts do not occur because:
The structure would not be historic;
The proposed activities would be consistent with the activities of previously and/or currently conducted at that location;

No change in the type of wastes and emissions generated would occur; and
No significant increase in the quantity of wastes and emissions under this CATEX would be allowed.

DTRA/SCC-WMD specifically limited this CATEX to actions conducted in an existing structure compatible with and similar in scope to the ongoing functional uses of those structures and consistent with previously established safety levels and in compliance with Federal, state, and local requirements to protect the environment. This was done to ensure there would be no potential for significant environmental impacts by the application of this CATEX.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(b)(4) Proposed activities and operations to be conducted in an existing non-historic structure which are within the scope and compatibility of the present functional use of the building, will not result in a substantial increase in waste discharged to the environment, will not result in substantially different waste discharges from current or previous activities, and emissions will remain within established permit limits, if any (REC required).

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR 10.8 (d) (2)
(xvii) Actions conducted within enclosed facilities where all airborne emissions, waterborne effluent, external radiation levels, outdoor noise, and solid and bulk waste disposal practices comply with existing Federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Missile Defense Agency
Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Initial Defensive Operations Capability (IDOC) at Vandenberg Air Force Base Environmental Assessment, August 2003, resulting in a FONSI
The EA analyzed the environmental impacts resulting from the use and/or modification of four existing missile silos and other support facilities at Vandenberg AFB as part of the GMD IDOC. Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur from implementing the proposed activities for the IDOC at Vandenberg AFB as long as the noted mitigation actions were implemented. No adverse environmental effects were reported or observed from launch facility reactivation and support facility modifications.

Reference: New Mission Beddown and Construction, Clear Air Force Station (AFS), Alaska Environmental Assessment, August 2012, resulting in a FONSI
The purpose of the proposed action was to upgrade the Clear AFS Early Warning Radar (EWR) to add capabilities for search, acquisition, object classification and tracking.

Computer system upgrades and internal facility modifications would occur inside the Radar Facility to accommodate new equipment.

The environmental analysis shows that no significant impacts would occur from the system upgrade and facility modification activities associated with the Proposed Action. Construction is planned for 2013.

13. Acquisition, installation, modification, routine repair and replacement, and operation of utility (e.g., water, sewer, and electrical) and communication systems, mobile antennas, data processing cable, and similar electronic equipment that use existing rights-of-way, easements, distribution systems, facilities, or previously disturbed land.

Activities covered by this CATEX are those undertaken within or near existing structures and facilities or along roads with existing rights-of ways or easements in a manner compliant with established Federal, state, local, and DoD requirements to protect public safety and the quality of the human environment. The scope of the activities covered by this CATEX is limited to using existing rights-of-way, easements, utility distribution systems, facilities and/or previously disturbed land. These existing rights-of-way, easements, utility distribution systems, and facilities would include properties having already been disturbed by prior installation of utility and communications systems. Due to this prior disturbance, there would be little potential for significant environmental impact from the use of these properties. Minor trenching for utilities could be required, but based on experience at host installations and test ranges, trenching (<3 feet deep) would be limited to existing easements and previously disturbed areas. By confining trenching to previously disturbed areas, existing easements and shallow depths, the potential impact to sensitive environments, cultural/historical/biological resources is minimized (i.e., less likely to run into a cultural, historical or biological resource if the area was either in an existing easement or already disturbed and the depth of the trenching was <3 feet).

This CATEX could involve actions with one or more extraordinary circumstances (i.e., could adversely affect public health or safety; threatens a violation of Federal, state, or local environmental laws; or involves a site that includes wetlands not covered by a nation-wide or regional permit, endangered or threatened species, historical or archeological resources or hazardous waste, etc.). Therefore, to ensure only those actions having negligible impacts on the human environment are contemplated, a REC is required to document that no extraordinary circumstances exist and all CATEX-screening criteria are met or whether further NEPA analysis is required.

Comparable Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(e)(2) Acquisition, installation, and operation of utility and communication systems, mobile antennas, data processing cable and similar electronic equipment that use existing right-of-way, easement, distribution systems, and/or facilities (REC required).

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.12. Installing, operating, modifying, and routinely repairing and replacing utility and communications systems, data processing cable, and similar electronic equipment that use existing rights of way, easements, distribution systems, or facilities.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR10.8 (d) (2)
(ix) Acquisition, installation, or operation of utility and communication systems that use existing distribution systems or facilities, or currently used infrastructure rights-of-way.

Department of Energy
Reference: 10 CFR1021, Subpart D. Appendix B
B1.7 Acquisition, installation, operation, and removal of communication systems, data processing equipment, and similar electronic equipment.

B1.19 Siting, construction, and operation of microwave and radio communication towers and associated facilities, if the towers and associated facilities would not be in an area of great visual value.

B4.7 Adding fiber optic cable to transmission structures or burying fiber optic cable in existing transmission line rights-of-way.

Missile Defense Agency
Reference: National Missile Defense (NMD) Deployment Environmental Impact Statement, July 2000
This EIS analyzed among other things, the installation of a communication line between NMD elements. A fiber optic cable line may be required for potential deployment in Alaska and North Dakota. In Alaska, the land portion of fiber optic cable would be laid in Interior Alaska to connect potential NMD elements in central Alaska. In North Dakota, the cable would be laid in the ground. To the extent possible, the fiber optic cable line route would follow existing road, utility, or rail corridors. The laying of fiber optic cable for the NMD program would be performed by a commercial fiber optic cable installation company per regional guidelines.

Fifteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur from implementing the proposed activities. No adverse environmental effects have been observed from installing any utility work.

Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Validation of Operational Concept (VOC) Environmental Assessment, March 2002, resulting in a FONSI
For the GMD VOC test site components for GBI, the Fiber Optic Cable (FOC) network would provide the communications link between the components and sub-components of the GMD test sites. Existing FOC would be used whenever feasible. Where new FOC was required, cable may be installed on either side of rights-of-way (normally roads or railroad tracks). The FOC would be buried to a depth of approximately 3 feet. To the extent possible, candidate cable routes were identified along existing rights-of-way, minimizing the impact on the environment.

The EA determined the implementation of the proposed action would not result in significant impacts to any of the resource areas analyzed.

Additional activities were determined necessary for Eareckson AFS and Beale AFB in December 2002. For Eareckson AFS these actions included among other things minor realignments of the FOC routes along existing rights-of-way and previously disturbed areas, and installation of a cable run between buildings. No new environmental impacts were identified with these activities and no additional analysis was required in the existing EA.

At Beale AFB, trenching and installation of FOC would occur from the base boundary for approximately 2.3 miles. This new segment would connect to an existing fiber optic conduit on base. The FOC would be installed in the existing right-of-way along the east shoulder of the road. There were no new environmental impacts identified with these activities and no new environmental analyses were found to be necessary. Therefore, the activities were determined to be categorically excluded by the USAF through their environmental impact analysis process.

Off-base of Beale AFB, additional trenching and installation of FOC would occur from an existing communication line along Ostrum Road to Beale AFB, approximately 4.2 miles. This cable would be installed in the right-of-way along the road shoulder and connect to the cable previously mentioned on South Beale Road. No new environmental impacts were identified with these activities and no additional analysis was required in this EA.

No adverse environmental effects were reported or observed from installation of the utility and communications lines.

Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR) Environmental Impact Statement, July 2003
Portions of the proposed actions included: Three fiber optic administrative telephone circuits for voice communications and alarm monitoring. Power and FOC would be routed in existing right of ways where practicable.

For communication among the components on the same installation, the ETR would maximize use of available communications assets, including cable. If communication cable is not available, new cable would be installed. Installation of new cable would be in existing conduit, if available. If not, new conduit would be constructed along rights- of-way. New conduit would be buried at a depth of approximately 3 feet, where necessary.

No significant environmental impacts or cumulative impacts on resource areas addressed for any activity considered in implementing the proposed action were found in this analysis. As appropriate, mitigation measures would be developed to address any site- specific significant impacts. No environmental impacts were observed during construction and installation of fiber optics of the GMD Communications Network.

Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Initial Defensive Operations Capability (IDOC) at Vandenberg Air Force Base Environmental Assessment, August 2003, resulting in a FONSI

The proposed action, among other things, is for communication cable(s) to be installed between support facilities and silos, as required. Cables would be installed in existing conduits, where available. If existing conduits are not available, the cable(s) would be installed in new conduits that would be placed in previously disturbed areas of soil (usually along the shoulders of existing roads) approved by the Vandenberg AFB Environmental Management Office where possible to avoid sensitive biological and cultural areas. Also, the new communications cable/conduit would be buried parallel to existing buried utility lines if cross country routes are required. Trenching for the new communications cable/conduit would have a maximum depth of 3 feet. If new cable conduit is necessary and must be placed near known archaeological sites, the conduit would be routed under the site deposits using a directional drilling rig. In this case, the conduit would be emplaced deep enough to avoid negative impacts to the site.

Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur from implementing the proposed activities for the IDOC at Vandenberg AFB. No adverse environmental effects have been observed from installing any utility work.

Reference: Relocatable In-flight Interceptor Communications System Data Terminal #2 at Vandenberg Air Force Base Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA), November 2007, resulting in a FONSI

The EA analyzed the installation of a Relocatable Integrated Data Terminal (RIDT) and communications equipment, within shelters, on concrete pads; backup power generator and uninterruptable power supply; communications hut; storage facility for spares; an above ground water tank for fire suppression, with on-site distribution system; and installation of a septic system for the existing ISFAC.

Communications lines would be extended from an existing power line along El Rancho Road, including a cross connection with the existing RIDT. The lines would be placed in a buried flexible conduit, to be installed via trenching. Commercial power would be brought to the second RIDT from an existing power line along the east side of El Rancho Road. The new line would be installed by a combination of boring and trenching. A new water line with pump station would be required to provide water sufficient for fire fighting. Trenching for the water line would be required and buried power lines would be extended to the new pump station from the second RIDT site.

Based on analysis of the proposed construction and operation of a second RIDT at Vandenberg AFB, this SEA identified no significant impacts affecting the quality of the human environment. No environmental impacts have been observed as a result of MDA's construction and operation of the IDT #2 and supporting facilities at VAFB.

Reference: AF 813 GMD Validation of Operational Concept Testing Fiber Optic Cable (FOC) Installation at Beale AFB, February 2003. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
The proposed action was to provide FOC connection from the Upgraded Early Warning Radar to north and south off-base spurs connecting Beale AFB's FOC network to a commercial FOC backbone through CA. On-base fiber connectivity would be a combination of existing base fiber, new fiber installed in new conduit (trenching or boring required).

Reference: REC C2BMC Site Activation, April, 2004. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
The Command, Control, Battle Management and Communications (C2BMC) suite will be deployed in facilities that provide the infrastructure and communications interfaces to other BMDS elements and external systems. The suite consists of operator stations, mission servers, network management equipment, and security and external connection equipment. All equipment would be located within existing facilities that provide communications connectivity, power, shelter, security, and other services.

Reference: REC Replacement of Communications Cable at Fort Greely, Alaska, May 2004. Qualifies for Army CATEX (e)2.
The proposed action was to replace a portion of communications cable. Trenching would be conducted within the existing right-of-way/easement of the existing communications cable.

Reference: REC GMD Entry Control Facility Relocations at Fort Greely, AK, February 2005. Qualifies for Army CATEX (e)(2).
The proposed action among other things was to installation of a well and a wastewater (septic) system; and installation of communication cables and utilities.

Reference: RCE MDA – 510, Telemetry Building at the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF), Makaha Ridge, Kauai, HI, April 2005.
Qualifies for Navy CATEX (36). The proposed action included construction of a standalone pre-engineered building at PMRF and providing water, sewer, communications and electrical utilities by utility infrastructure already present at the site. Asphalt removal and trenching along developed areas of the site would be required for the utility connections.

Reference: AF813 Removal of Utilities and Walls between Bays 1, 2, and 3 in Building 151 at Edwards AFB, October 2005. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
The proposed action was to remove utilities and wall between bays 1, 2, and 3 to allow the Air Borne Laser program to proceed with future activities at this facility without unnecessary restrictions.

Reference: AF 813 Re-Establish Leach Field at Bldg #1768, CES W/O # 38026, July 2006. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
The proposed action was to replace the existing septic tank and leach field. Existing tank and leach field would be abandoned in place per Santa Barbara County requirements. A new tank and leach field would be installed in an area that would cause the lease impact on sensitive plant life in the area.

Reference: AF 813 MDA/GMD Operations at Vandenberg AFB, California – LF-24 (Bldg 1965) New Communication Lines Connection, October 2006.
Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12. The proposed action consisted of installation of a new buried communication line conduit at LF-24.

Reference: REC AN/TPY-2 Radar Deployment at the Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute (TSMRI) on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Site in Juneau, Alaska in Support of Flight Test Ground-Based Interceptor (FTG)-04, May 2007.
Qualifies for Army CATEX (E)(2). The proposed action was the temporary deployment of the AN/TPY-2 Radar at the TSMRI in Juneau, AK. Actions included siting, transport, set up, calibration and operation of the Radar. Among other things considered was the installation of temporary lighting, installation of grounding and lightning protection poles approximately 25 feet tall and installation of two 6 foot satellite dishes for communications.

Reference: AF 813 MDA - Modification of Bldg 988 for Administration Space, March 2009. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
The proposed action included among other things: 1) install new fire alarm system and repair existing fire suppression system, 2) repair existing heating, ventilations and air conditioning (HVAC) system, remove existing boiler, and construct new concrete equipment pads, 3) replace existing transformer and repair existing electrical panels, 3) install new communication lines and repair/upgrade communication panels, and 4) replace/upgrade of the septic tank and leach field.

Reference: AF 813 MDA – Satellite Communications Fiber Optic Cable Installation (SATCOM FOC), July 2010. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
New FOC would be installed near the intersection of Washington Avenue and Airfield Road using existing conduit/ducts and handholes where possible. Installation of new underground conduits and handholes in several places will be needed via trenching and excavation. The majority of work would be 6 to 10 feet off the paved roadway.

Reference: AF 813 Beddown of Missile Defense Agency (MDA) Mobile Telemetry system at Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station, December, 2010. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
The proposed action was to temporary operate a transportable telemetry antenna system in Hawaii. Among other things considered was providing fiber for transmission of up to four steams of unclassified telemetry data between HULA A and HULA B; connection to site power; installation of air-conditioning equipment; and installation of commercial long distance phone lines.

Reference: AF 813 Air-borne Infrared Ground-based Operations at Site 460, VAFB, June 2011. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
MDA would set up and test an Air-Borne Infrared Radar (ABIR) Data Collection system at VAFB Site 460. The system consists of: 1) Multispectral Targeting System-B ground- mounted sensor, 2) an airborne-capable computer processor enclosed in a secure shelter, and 3) an Operations Control Van to support personnel monitoring the data and equipment.

Reference: AF 813 VAFB Re-Route Power Lines to Underground at Launch Facilities (LF-02, LF-03, LF-21, LF-23), October 2011. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12.
The proposed action was to move overhead power lines at LF-02, -03, -21, and -23 to underground beginning at the first available pole from the outer perimeter fence. Two methods for installing the new underground primary conduit and wire were proposed: trenching with concrete encasement and directional boring.

14. Acquisition, installation, or minor relocation, operation and maintenance, or evaluation of physical security devices or controls to protect human or animal life and to enhance the physical security of existing critical assets in compliance with applicable Federal, tribal, state and local requirements to protect the environment. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- **Motion detection systems.**
- **Lighting.**
- **Remote video surveillance systems.**
- **Access controls.**
- **Physical barriers, fences, grating, on or adjacent to existing facilities.**

The physical security devices or controls covered by this CATEX are used at various DTRA/SCC-WMD sites located on host installations or other Federal/commercial sites. These actions are not likely to alter or otherwise degrade the environment. Most of the physical security devices or controls are commercially available products purchased in compliance with Federal Acquisition Regulations and installed and managed in compliance with accepted standards and protocols. These products are also used by private industry and other government agencies.

This CATEX may involve actions involving one or more extraordinary circumstances (i.e., would adversely affect public health or safety; threatens a violation of Federal, state, or local environmental laws; or involves a site that includes wetlands not covered by a nation-wide or regional permit, endangered or threatened species, historical or archeological resources or hazardous wastes; etc.). Therefore, to ensure only those actions having negligible impacts on the environment are considered, a REC is required to document no extraordinary circumstances exist and all CATEX use criteria are met, or whether the action requires further analysis through the NEPA process.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(10) Installation of devices to protect human or animal life, such as raptor electrocution prevention devices, fencing to restrict wildlife movement on to airfields, and fencing and grating to prevent accidental entry to hazardous areas. (Checklist required).

Federal Aviation Agency
Reference: FAA Order 5050.4A Chapter 3, Section 23
(a) (3) Installation of miscellaneous items including segmented circles, wind or landing direction indicators or measuring devices, or fencing.

(7) Landscaping generally, and landscaping or construction of physical barriers to diminish impact of airport blast and noise.

(2) Acquisition of: security equipment required by rule or regulation for the safety or security of personnel and property on the airport (14 CFR Part 107), safety equipment required by rule or regulation for certification of an airport (14 CFR Part 139) or snow removal equipment.

Reference: FAA Order 1050.1E
Equipment and Instrumentation Actions 9. Acquisition of security equipment required by rule or regulation for the safety or security of personnel and property on the airport or launch facility (14 CFR part 107, Airport Security), safety equipment required by rule or regulation for certification of an airport (14 CFR part 139, Certification and Operation: Land Airports Serving Certain Air Carriers) or licensing of a launch facility, or snow removal equipment.

Department of Energy
Reference: 10 CFR 1021 Subpart D Appendix B
B1.11 Installation of fencing, including that for border marking that will not adversely affect wildlife movements or surface water flow.

Missile Defense Agency
Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Validation of Operational Concept (VOC) Environmental Assessment, March 2002, resulting in a FONSI
This EA analyzed among other things, components of site security to include a perimeter security fence, clear zone, security lighting, security standby power, intrusion detection system, and security patrol roads. The clear zone on the inner side of the fence would contain remotely operated lights and cameras. All vegetation would be cleared inside the security fence. Vegetation would be cleared to approximately 50 feet outside the security fence.

Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered and MDA determined no significant short- or long-term impacts would occur. No adverse environmental effects have been observed from installing or constructing these site security features.

Reference: Ground Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Validation of Operational Concept (VOC) Supplemental Environmental Assessment, December 2002, resulting in a FONSI
This SEA analyzed among other things, proposed security enhancements to ensure adequate force protection, land security, and air safety measures for Fort Greely. This included the construction of security fences around three areas: the cantonment area, the southern boundary area, and the Allen Army Airfield. The fences would be 8-foot high chain-link fencing with barbed wire above. Gates would be sited to facilitate ease of operations, emergency crew access, and security. Vegetation would be cleared from designated areas inside and outside the fence boundaries. The security fences may be constructed in series or all at one time, depending on funding and additional security requirements.

The resulting environmental analysis determined that no significant impacts would occur affecting the quality of the environment. No adverse environmental impacts have been observed as a result of construction of site security at Ft Greely.

Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR) Final Environmental Impact Statement, July 2003
This EIS analyzed among other things, an expansion to the existing Intrusion Detection System to include all critical buildings associated with GMD operations. This expansion would include the installation of additional intrusion sensors, lighting, closed circuit television, and a monitor for sensors. Additional physical protection features would be constructed or placed to protect GMD assets. These may include, but are not limited to, fences, security lighting, bollards, tapered concrete barriers or similar devices, ditching and/or earth mounds, patrol roads, and observation tower(s).

Fourteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts and MDA determined that no significant impacts would occur from implementing the proposed activities. No adverse environmental effects have been observed from installing or constructing site security features.

Reference: Missile Defense Agency Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Sea- Based X-Band (SBX) Radar Placement and Operation Adak, Alaska Environmental Assessment, October 2005, resulting in a FONSI
The EA analyzed the proposal to establish a security zone in accordance with 33 CFR Part 165, around the SBX in U.S. territorial waters while moored, anchored, or loitering in Kuluk Bay or Sitkin Sound. This security zone of approximately 500 yards would be required to ensure the physical protection of the SBX while positioned at the PSB. This security zone could include the installation and use of a floating security boom/fence for and/or operation of a security patrol boat. Transit through, or anchoring within, this security zone would be prohibited unless authorized by the appropriate SBX official.

Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered and MDA determined no significant short- or long-term impacts would occur.

Reference: New Mission Beddown and Construction, Clear Air Force Station (AFS), Alaska Environmental Assessment, August 2012, resulting in a FONSI
The proposed action among other things is to expand and upgrade the current Protection Level-1(PL-1) restricted perimeter to a double fence configuration with a buried line sensor in the isolation zone. A new Entry Control Point (ECP) and parking area would be constructed. The perimeter fence would be integrated with the ECP sensors to provide a continuous line of detection for the restricted area perimeter. The east portion of the existing security fence would be removed and a new fence located further east from the existing facility. Vehicle gates, vehicle entrapment areas and the pedestrian entry point would be incorporated at the ECP. A new animal control fence would be located 30 ft outside the site security fence around the entire facility. The existing interior fence would be extended to match the new fence. A buried Intrusion Detection sensor would be provided at the fence line along with site lighting. A 16 ft wide gravel road would be provided outside the animal control fence to facilitate security monitoring. The area between the site security and animal control fence would be a 4 inch gravel surface.

Relocation of the site security fence would require moving the existing drainage basin from its present location to outside the new fence line. Approximately 0.25 acres would be cleared for the new retention pond.

Seven broad areas of environmental consideration were considered and MDA determined no significant short- or long-term impacts would occur.

15. Installation and maintenance of archaeological, historical, and endangered or threatened species avoidance markers, fencing, and signs.

Natural resource management activities of the type covered by this CATEX are undertaken to avoid impacts to native flora and fauna, archeological and historical sites. Any potential for environmental impacts would be small scale and confined to more localized impacts. Environmental impacts, if any, would be slight as any signage would impact a small area if at all and would be sited in close working coordination with host installation environmental management specialists so as to further minimize any potential biological or cultural resources impacts. Maintenance activities envisioned in this CATEX are intended to provide a benefit to the resource by providing added protection to existing sensitive resources by alerting personnel working in the area to avoid the sensitive areas.

These activities are conducted following existing host installation or range standard operating procedures, as well as following any Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP), Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMP) and applicable Federal, state, and DoD regulations designed to protect the quality of the environment. These procedures prevent significant impacts because they dictate where and how safeguards will be placed to minimize impacts on the resources they are intended to protect. Failure to install these safeguards would create the possibility of serious environmental impacts. Failure to mark sensitive locations and prevent unlimited access could lead to trampling of sensitive vegetation, disturbance of protected wildlife, and damage of archaeological resources.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(d) (5) Maintenance of archaeological, historical, and endangered/threatened species avoidance markers, fencing, and signs.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR § 10.8 (d) (2)
(xi) Planting of indigenous vegetation.

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(27) Natural and cultural resource management and research activities that are in accordance with inter-agency agreements and which are designed to improve or upgrade the USCG's ability to manage those resources.

16. Road or trail construction and repair on existing rights-of-ways or in previously disturbed areas which do not result in a change in functional use. Runoff, erosion, and sedimentation are controlled through implementation of best management practice.

Activities covered by this CATEX are those undertaken within or near existing structures and facilities or along roads with existing rights-of ways or easements in a manner compliant with established Federal, state, local, and DoD requirements. The scope of the activities covered by this CATEX is limited to using existing rights-of-way or previously disturbed areas. These areas would include properties having already been disturbed by prior use and the quality of biological resources would be minimal or non-existent and cultural resources are likely to have been previously identified and addressed, thereby eliminating potential biological or cultural resources impacts. Road repair, by definition, could only occur in areas where a road previously existed. If an abandoned road was later reconstructed in the same right-of-way this would not likely disturb significant new areas of natural or cultural resources.

However, if a road was abandoned for a long enough period of time, environmental conditions may revert back to a more natural state. In addition, old road rights-of-way may have been established at a time when the potential for impacts to the human environment were not a factor in decision making. The majority of road reconstruction activities should occur on right-of-ways having been used in the recent past and not abandoned long enough to revert back to natural habitat. Because of these circumstances and the potential for actions to involve one or more extraordinary circumstances (i.e., would adversely affect public health or safety; threatens a violation of Federal, state, or local environmental laws; or involves a site that includes wetlands not covered by a nation-

wide or regional permit, endangered or threatened species, historical or archeological resources or hazardous wastes), a REC is required to document that no extraordinary circumstances exist and all CATEX criteria are met.

Road reconstruction has the potential to generate indirect offsite environmental impacts. Therefore, the scope of this CATEX is limited to construction of roads where runoff, erosion and sedimentation issues are prevented through implementation of best management practices (BMPs). As a result of these limitations, these activities would have no potential for significant impacts to the human environment.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(c)(3) Road or trail construction and repair on existing rights-of-ways or on previously disturbed areas.

US Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(5) Routine repair and maintenance of buildings, roads, airfields, grounds, equipment, and other facilities which do not result in a change in functional use, or an impact on a historically significant element or setting.

Federal Aviation Agency
Reference: FAA Order 5050.4A Chapter 3, Section 23.
(5) Construction, relocation or repair of entrance and service roadway.

Missile Defense Agency
Reference: Missile Defense Agency Courtland Target Assembly Facility Environmental Assessment, October 2006, resulting in a FONSI
The EA analyzed among other things the construction of access roads, a rail spur, and utilities extensions. The proposed rail spur would extend 1.2 miles from the main rail line in the Town of Courtland and terminate at the proposed Motor Transfer Facility at the Courtland Facility. The rail spur would be constructed on top of an older, unused rail bed. A 120-foot long trestle also would be constructed to allow the rail spur to cross over a 12-foot deep ditch.

An analysis of the proposed action has concluded there are no significant short-term or long-term effects to the environment. No adverse environmental impacts from road and rail construction at the Courtland Facility have been observed. Erosion, runoff and sedimentation BMPs have been observed to be effective in preventing siltation and runoff to adjacent streams.

Reference: REC GMD Entry Control Facility Relocations at Fort Greely, AK, 2002. Qualifies for Army CATEX (C)(3).
The proposed action included among other things construction of roads on previously disturbed land and upgrades of existing roads.

Reference: REC GMD South Construction Access Road at Fort Greely, Alaska, May 2004. Qualifies for Army CATEX (C)(3).
The proposed action was to establish a southern access road to the GMD site following portions of the existing Fire Break Road. It would also include a new section of access road north of from the Fire Break Road into the GMD site.

Reference: REC AN/TPY-2 Radar Deployment at the Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute (TSMRI) on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Site in Juneau, Alaska in Support of Flight Test Ground-Based Interceptor (FTG) -04, May 2007.
Qualifies for Army CATEX (C)(3). The proposed action among other things was for development of a gravel parking lot for up to 15 vehicles and development of a gravel access road from the NOAA driveway, approximately 100 feet long.

Reference: REC Parking Lot Improvements at the Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute (TSMRI) on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Site in Juneau, Alaska, July 2008.
Qualifies for Army CATEX (C)(3). The proposed action is to improve the existing parking area adjacent to the MDA radar site by applying approximately 200 cubic yards of crushed stone to an area of approximately 100 feet by 60 feet.

17. Routine repair and maintenance of buildings, grounds, and other facilities and equipment which do not result in a change in functional use or a significant impact on a historically significant element or setting. Examples include, but are not limited to: repair of roofs, doors, windows, or fixtures, localized pest management, and minor erosion control measures.

Repair and maintenance activities covered by this CATEX are usual and customary activities conducted at all DoD Host installations, ranges and commercial/industrial sites on a day-to-day basis. These categories of actions were determined to have little potential for significant environmental impacts for the following reasons:

- Repair and maintenance activities follow standard operating procedures in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations to minimize impacts to the environment; and
- These activities also are sufficiently small in scope and environmentally benign in character so as not to result in significant environmental impacts.

In addition, this CATEX is supported by long-standing practices and use of similar CATEXs by the Services and their installations where DTRA/SCC-WMD conducts the majority of its activities, as well as other Federal agencies. The characteristics of the activities at DTRA/SCC-WMD are no different than those performed by other Federal agencies in general, as well as specifically related to the environment.

No known significant impacts are associated with this proposed activity, beyond those resulting from accidental fuel spills during fueling activities, which are unplanned actions. Potential impacts are mitigated using spill containment equipment and SOPs.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(g)(1) Routine repair and maintenance of buildings, airfields, grounds, equipment, and other facilities. Examples include, but are not limited to: Removal and disposal of asbestos-containing material (for example, roof material and floor tile) or lead-based paint in accordance with applicable regulations; removal of dead, diseased, or damaged trees; and repair of roofs, doors, windows, or fixtures (REC required for removal and disposal of asbestos-containing material and lead-based paint or work on historic structures).

(g)(3) Routine repair and maintenance of equipment and vehicles (for example, autos, tractors, lawn equipment, military vehicles, etc.) which is substantially the same as that routinely performed by private sector owners and operators of similar equipment and vehicles. This does not include depot maintenance of unique military equipment.

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.9. Repairing and replacing real property installed equipment.

A2.3.10. Routine facility maintenance and repair that does not involve disturbing significant quantities of hazardous materials such as asbestos and lead-based paint.

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(5) Routine repair and maintenance of buildings, roads, airfields, grounds, equipment, and other facilities which do not result in a change in functional use, or an impact on a historically significant element or setting.

(7) Routine repair and maintenance to waterfront facilities, including mooring piles, fixed floating piers, existing piers, and unburied power cables.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR10.8 (d) (2)
(x) Routine maintenance, repair, and grounds-keeping activities at FEMA facilities;

(xv) Repair, reconstruction, restoration, elevation, retrofitting, upgrading to current codes and standards, or replacement of any facility in a manner that substantially conforms to the preexisting design, function, and location; [SE, in part]

Reference: Mobile Sensors Environmental Assessment, September 2005, resulting in a FONSI
MDA prepared this EA to analyze the use of land-based mobile sensors and airborne sensor systems at new and existing locations around the country. For land-based mobile sensors, activities included transporting sensors, site preparation, check out of equipment, activating the sensor and disassembling the sensors. Activities associated with airborne sensor systems included flying sensor systems to test support locations, setting up, checking out and performing maintenance on aircraft and airborne sensor systems, calibration of sensors, activation of sensors and flying airborne sensor systems back to bed down locations. Maintenance and repair of land-based sensor equipment, airborne sensor systems and aircraft were considered.

An analysis of the proposed action concluded there would be no significant short-term or long-term effects to the environment or surrounding populations. MDA has conducted numerous test activities using mobile sensors in many locations including Alaska, Wake Island, and Hawaii. No adverse environmental impacts have been observed with the maintenance and repair of these assets.

Reference: Sea-Based X-Band (SBX) Radar Vessel Maintenance and Repair Environmental Assessment, April 2011, resulting in a FONSI
This EA analyzed the proposed maintenance activities at one of the contingency locations (Naval Station Everett (NSE) or Naval Air Station North Island (NASNI)), with a deep-water port capable of providing the required maintenance activities. Inspection, maintenance, and repair activities on the SBX Radar Vessel are similar to activities that are performed on all U.S. Navy ships. These activities include thruster maintenance, painting, welding, blasting, sanding, plasma cutting, inspections, installation of new equipment, removal of broken and obsolete equipment, equipment calibration, washing of equipment and vessel, and purging of systems (e.g., cooling, sewage, water, etc.).

These activities would occur inside the vessel, outside the vessel (topside and below the waterline), and pier-side. Established standard industry BMPs would apply to these activities. The vessel would be in-port for maintenance and repair for approximately 3 months, unless affected by operational needs or world events.

Fourteen broad areas of environmental analysis were considered and MDA determined no significant impacts would occur from maintenance activities associated with the proposed action.

Reference: AF 813 KEI Booster Flight Vehicle Integration at Building 6527, December 2006. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.10.
The proposed action is to remove the existing clean room and erect a tent enclosure on the exterior of the main bay door to provide additional floor space for the fully integrated vehicle.

Reference: REC Launch Control Facility Life Safety Upgrades at Meck Island, United States Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA), January 2007. Qualifies for Army CATEX (g)(1).
The proposed action was to install fire sprinklers, fire alarm system, and emergency exits and lighting; replace existing doors with fire rated doors; construct new fire rated corridor walls, and stairwell and door panic hardware for emergency egress; and replace the roof of the Launch Control Facility.

Reference: MFR Review of Environmental Consideration Related to Sea-Based X- Band (SBX) Radar Vessel Maintenance and Upgrade at Vigor Shipyard, Seattle, WA, May 2011.
MDA determined the proposed maintenance and upgrades to be performed on the SBX Radar Vessel were routine activities conducted at commercial facilities. Vigor Shipyard performs vessel maintenance, repair, upgrade and construction services for vessels of various sizes (including aircraft carriers) for government and commercial customers.
Inspection, maintenance, and upgrade activities on the SBX Radar Vessel were determined to be similar activities that are performed on other U.S. Navy ships.

Reference: AF 813 MDA Consolidated Interceptor Facility at Building 1819 at VAFB, August 2012.
Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.10. The proposed action included among other things internal minor modifications along with electrical upgrades, communication upgrades, and security upgrades.

18. New construction or equipment installation or alterations (interior and exterior) to or construction of an addition to an existing structure that is similar to existing land use if the area to be disturbed has no more than five cumulative acres of new surface disturbance. This CATEX encompasses activities that do not have an individual or cumulative significant impact on the environment because:

- **The activity is of a type that would be consistent with approved military installation or industrial site management plans and is thereby compatible with existing land use for the location;**
- **Actions are areas where the quality of biological resources would be minimal or non-existent and cultural resources are likely to have been previously identified and addressed (or already disturbed), thereby eliminating potential biological or cultural resource impacts;**
- **The traffic impact (if any) would be limited and not exceed the capability of existing road networks;**
- **Construction would be limited to a type and scale that does not exceed construction already existing in the area;**
- **Construction would be conducted in accordance with applicable SOPs and BMPs;**
- **Indirect (cumulative) impacts from associated infrastructure (e.g., utilities) would be limited in scope; and**
- **Certain types of facilities with potentially significant impacts, e.g., solid or hazardous waste facilities, are excluded from this CATEX.**

Alterations or construction activities covered by this CATEX are usual and customary activities conducted at all DoD host installations, ranges and commercial/industrial sites on a routine basis. These categories of actions were determined to have little potential for significant environmental impacts.

Since new construction or improvements on land could involve numerous considerations, limiting provisions are established to avoid the potential for significant impacts to the human environment. The limiting provisions were established based on similar limiting provisions found in other Federal agencies CATEXs or were added to further avoid the potential for significant impacts to the human environment.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(c)(1) Construction of an addition to an existing structure or new construction on a previously undisturbed site if the area to be disturbed has no more than 5.0 cumulative acres of new surface disturbance. This does not include construction of facilities for the transportation, distribution, use, storage, treatment, and disposal of solid waste, medical waste, and hazardous waste (REC required).

(e)(4) Modification, product improvement, or configuration engineering design change to materiel, structure, or item that does not change the original impact of the materiel, structure, or item on the environment (REC required).

(15) The modification of existing systems or equipment when the environmental effects will remain substantially the same and the use is consistent with applicable regulations.

(34) New construction that is similar to existing land use and, when completed, the use or operation of which complies with existing regulatory requirements (e.g., a building within a cantonment area with associated discharges/runoff within existing handling capacities).

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.8. Performing interior and exterior construction within the 5-foot line of a building without changing the land use of the existing building.

A2.3.14. Installing on previously developed land, equipment that does not substantially alter land use (i.e., land use of more than one acre). This includes outgrants to private lessees for similar construction. The EPF must document application of this CATEX on AF Form 813.

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(11) New construction in heavily developed portions of U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) property, when construction, use and operation will comply with regulatory requirements and constraints.

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR10.8 (d) (2)
(x) Routine maintenance, repair, and grounds-keeping activities at FEMA facilities. Repair, reconstruction, restoration, elevation, retrofitting, upgrading to current codes and standards, or replacement of any facility in a manner that substantially conforms to the preexisting design, function, and location [SE, in part].

(xv) Improvements to existing facilities and the construction of small scale hazard mitigation measures in existing developed areas with substantially completed infrastructure, when the immediate project area has already been disturbed, and when those actions do not alter basic functions, do not exceed capacity of other system components, or modify intended land use; provided the operation of the completed project will not, of itself, have an adverse effect on the quality of the human environment;

Reference: Ground Operations and Testing in Support of the Airborne Laser (ABL) Program at Edwards Air Force Base, California Environmental Assessment, May 2001, resulting in a FONSI
This EA evaluated the proposed construction and renovation activities and chemical storage at Edwards AFB for the ABL Program. The proposed action was the construction and modification of the buildings that accommodate ABL ground operations, which included modification of the hangar to accommodate the 747 jet, laser installation, operational system check-out, construction of the Integrated Maintenance Facility (IMF) and installation of a toxic vapor capture system and/or a suitable heating, ventilation and air conditioning system.

The above construction activities could result in impacts to air quality, safety and occupational health, hazardous materials and waste, biological resources and geology and soils. Based on the finding of this environmental assessment and the mitigation which would be utilized during construction and operations, no significant impact would occur from the proposed action. This program was dismantled in 2011 without any observed adverse environmental impacts during construction or operation of the program.

Missile Defense Agency
Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Initial Defensive Operations Capability (IDOC) at Vandenberg AFB Environmental Assessment, August 2003, resulting in a FONSI
Summary of Analysis as it pertains to this CATEX: Facility Modification and New Construction

The proposed action would use and/or modify four existing missile silos and other supporting facilities at Vandenberg AFB as part of the GMD IDOC. Several of these facilities may require interior modifications and the installation of additional infrastructure (i.e., security fencing, lighting, communications lines, water line upgrades, re-grading for proper storm drainage, septic tank and leach field, etc.).

Fourteen broad areas were evaluated in the environmental analysis and MDA determined no significant impacts would occur from activities associated with the Proposed Action. Over eight years after modification and construction of these facilities, no adverse environmental impacts have been observed.

Reference: Mobile Sensors Environmental Assessment, September 2005, resulting in a FONSI
MDA prepared this EA to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the use of mobile sensors (i.e., radar, telemetry, command and control, and optical systems) from land-based platforms and the use of airborne sensor systems. Land-based mobile sensors would be installed primarily on previously disturbed land or areas of similar land use. Land-based mobile sensors could be sited at numerous locations.

An analysis of the proposed action concluded there are no significant short-term or long-term effects to the environment or surrounding populations. MDA has conducted numerous test activities using mobile sensors in many locations including Alaska, Wake Island, and Hawaii. No adverse environmental impacts have been observed with site preparations of these assets.

Reference: Relocatable In-Flight Interceptor Communications System Data Terminal (RIDT) #2 at Vandenberg Air Force Base Supplemental Environmental Assessment, November 2007, resulting in a FONSI
The proposed action is to construct and operate a second RIDT at a site adjacent to the existing RIDT along El Rancho Road on Vandenberg AFB. Construction of the second RIDT would include installation of a Relocatable IDT and communications equipment, within shelters, on concrete pads; backup power generator and uninterruptable power supply; communications hut; storage facility for spares; an above ground water tank for fire suppression, with on-site distribution system; and installation of a septic system for the existing ISFAC.

The existing RIDT physical security facilities, including the fence, lighting, and sensors would be extended to surround the proposed second RIDT. Communications lines would be extended from an existing power line along El Rancho Road, including a cross connection with the existing RIDT. The lines would be placed in a buried flexible conduit, to be installed via trenching. Commercial power would be brought to the second RIDT from an existing power line along the east side of El Rancho Road. The new line would be installed by a combination of boring and trenching. A new water line with pump station would be required to provide water sufficient for fire fighting. Trenching for the water line would be required and buried power lines would be extended to the new pump station from the second RIDT site.

Based on analysis of the proposed construction and operation of a second RIDT at Vandenberg AFB, this SEA identified no significant impacts affecting the quality of the human environment. No adverse environmental impacts were observed at this site during construction or since.

Reference: REC Booster Vehicle (BV) Assembly Operations at Lockheed Martin Facilities, Courtland, AL, July 2002. Qualifies for Army CATEX (C)(1).
The proposed action was to make minor modifications to the existing Ordnance Building by: 1) installing an electric motor to a manually-operated bay door; 2) enhancing the compressed air system; 3) adding a 10 x 12 foot concrete pad adjacent to the building for the compressed air system; and 4) modifying an existing truck loading dock. A new test cell building (40 x 100 feet) would also be constructed.

Reference: AF 813 TPS-X Radar Deployment/Use, September, 2002. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.14.
The proposed action included among other things: installation of a chain link perimeter fence, construction of a small concrete pad for a transformer or portable transformer trailer, siting of two modular offices with built-in toilet facilities with connection to local sewer or septic system.

Reference: REC Russian-American Observation Satellites (RAMOS), May 2003.
Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.8. The proposed action among other things was to conduct equipment modifications to existing equipment at Utah State University, Space Dynamics Lab and Arnold Engineering Development Center.

Reference: RCE White Sands Missile Range Missile Assembly Facility Upgrades for STANDARD Missile 3 Support, August, 2003.
Qualifies for Navy CATEX (34). The proposed action included the construction of a 9,182 square foot addition and improvements to the electrical and HVAC systems in the existing Missile Assembly Facility N300.

Reference: RCE Transportable Telemetry System Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington, April 2004. Qualifies for Navy CATEX (f)(34).
The proposed action included installing and upgrading existing utility and communication lines including minor trenching; replacing an existing transformer and utility connections installed in the parking area of Building 27; constructing several concrete footings in the parking area to act as supports and tie-downs for antennas; and several other minor actions.

Reference: AF 813 Construct and Operate Component Repair Laboratory in Bldg 369 (IMF) at Edwards AFB, May 2004. Qualifies for AF CATEX A2.3.8 and A2.3.14.
The southwest bay of Building 269 at Edwards AFB would be modified into an approximately 1,100 square foot fluid component repair and cleaning shop. A clean room would also be installed.

Reference: REC Construction and Operation of an Ancillary Radar Site at the Pacific Missile Range Facility, August 2004. Qualifies for Navy CATEX (f)(34).
The proposed action was to add a 60 x 80 meter, ancillary hardstand immediately east of and parallel to the primary THAAD hardstand. The ancillary radar site would also include a small storage building, limited fencing and a vehicle access road. All of these alterations would be made within the existing THAAD radar site footprint.

Reference: RCE MDA – 510, Telemetry Building at the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF), Makaha Ridge, Kauai, HI, April 2005. Qualifies for Navy CATEX (34).
The proposed action was to erect a 2,000 square foot standalone pre-engineered building at the PMRF Makaha Ridge telemetry complex.

Reference: AF 813 Temporary Use of Transportable Telemetry Equipment at Eareckson AFS in support of Flight Test 04-5, August 2005. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.14.
The proposed action was to temporarily install and operate two transportable telemetry dishes and van; one telemetry van and one storage van; two SATCOM trailers with antennae; two 60 kW diesel electric generators with double-walled fuel tanks; and two connex trailers on previously disturbed land to support FT-4-5 mission.

Reference: REC GMD Entry Control Facility Relocations at Fort Greely, AK, August 2005. Qualifies for Army CATEX (C)(1).
The proposed action among other things was for clearing and grubbing of up to five acres of land and construction of a new entry control facility and parking lot.

Reference: AF813 Removal of Utilities and Walls between Bays 1, 2, and 3 in Building 151 at Edwards AFB, October 2005. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.8.
The proposed action was to remove utilities and wall between bays 1, 2, and 3 to allow the ABL program to proceed with future activities at this facility without unnecessary restrictions.

Reference: REC Construct Concrete Storage Pads at Wake Island, August 2006. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.14.
The proposed action was to construct two 20 x 50 foot concrete storage pad on previously disturbed areas.

Reference: REC Theater High Altitude Area Defense Radar Pad Extension at PMRF, September 2006.
Qualifies for Navy CATEX (34). The proposed action is to construct a 30 x 30 meter pad to move the radar forward. The pad extension would require modifications of the Protective Distribution System (PDS), which includes lightning protection and grounding systems. Modifying the PDS would require approximately 60 feet of trenching. All construction activities would occur in previously disturbed areas.

Reference: AF 813 KEI Booster Flight Vehicle Integration at Building 6527, December 2006. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.8.
The proposed action included: removing an existing clean room from the high-bay and erect a temporary tent enclosure on the exterior of the main bay door to provide additional floor space for the fully integrated vehicle.

Reference: REC Entry Control Facility #1 Modification, Missile Defense Complex, Ft. Greely, AK, March 2007. Qualifies for Army CATEX (c)1.
The proposed action was to alter/add to the existing Entry Control Facility (ECF) #1 by:
(1) altering existing areas to enable parking of security reaction vehicles; 2) adding approximately 1,650 square feet to the ECF for an office and operations area; 3) adding approximately 2,300 square feet of special purpose assembly space; 4) constructing a 25x50 foot leach field and installing a 2,000 gallon septic tank; and 5) adding water, sewer, gas, and electric utility service; paving, sidewalks, curbs and gutters; storm drainage; fire protection/alarm system; and communications systems to supporting facilities.

Reference: REC AN/TPY-2 Radar Deployment at the Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute (TSMRI) on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Site in Juneau, Alaska in Support of Flight Test Ground-Based Interceptor (FTG) -04, May 2007.
Qualifies for Army CATEX (C)(1). The proposed action among other things was to install a temporary security fence up to 8 feet tall; install temporary 12 feet tall noise attenuation barriers; grade, fill and compact 1 to 2 acres hardstand area; install two 6-foot satellite dishes for communication; and trim and/or top trees in approximately 1 acre of coastal fringe forest.

Reference: AF 813 XTR-1 Radar Site Preparations, Integration, and Testing at Massachusetts Institute of Technology Lincoln Laboratory (MIT/LL), June 2007.
Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.14. The proposed action is to construct a new 20 x 20 feet concrete pad. A few small trees (less than 2 inches in diameter) in a previously disturbed area adjacent to the proposed concrete pad may be removed. A perimeter security fence will be installed around the project area.

Reference: AF 813 MDA/GMD, Vandenberg AFB – LF-23 (Bldg 1964) Pad Extension, August 2007. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.8.
The proposed action was to extend the existing concrete pad an additional 20.8 feet to support the Strongback. The existing asphalt would be saw cut and replaced with concrete.

Reference: AF 813 Ballistic Missile Defense System Communications Support Complex – Transportable (BCSC-T), February 2008. Qualifies for CATEX AF A2.3.14
The proposed action was to temporary site a transportable communications package consisting of three distinct transportable components: a protected communication control system, SATCOM, and power on previously disturbed land.

Reference: AF 813 MDA/GMD Extended Test Range -VAFB LF-24 Mods for Test, August 2008. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.14.
The proposed action included the installation of a re-rad tower, installation of a guard shack with associated power and communications, and repaving of Parquee Road, the facility access road.

Reference: AF 813 MDA Modification of Bldg 988 for Administrative Space, March 2009. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.8.
The proposed action among other things included: 1) demolish interior dividers, flammable storage locker, elevated storage area, and the boiler room structure, 2) demolish east-side building addition and concrete tank and sump, 3) repair roof and exterior siding, 4) install new interior architectural walls, doors, and associated items to create administrative areas, and 5) upgrade existing restroom.

Reference: AF 813 MDA- Lightning Protection System (LPS) Upgrades, March 2009. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.8.
The proposed action included: 1) replacement of existing LPS equipment, 2) installation of new LPS equipment on existing facilities, 3) replacement of existing wooden poles and grounding rods, 3) installation of new poles and grounding rods, 4) connection of new and replaced equipment to the existing buried grounding system, and 5) removal of radio frequency towers at nine facilities at VAFB.

Reference: AF 813 AN/TPY-2 Radar Deployment at Wake Island in support of MDA Ballistic Missile Defense Systems (BMDS) Flight Tests, November 2009. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.14.
The proposed action was to site, set up, calibrate and operate the AN/TPY-2 Radar, Defense Satellite Communication System, Transportable Telemetry System and supporting communications equipment on previously disturbed land on Wake Island. Minor site clearing and preparation would occur and all cabling would either use existing buried conduit or be laid on the ground in protected cable trays.

Reference: RCE Construction of a Deckhouse Support Building, Relocatable Deckhouse, Installation and Checkout of an Aegis Ashore Weapons System at Lockheed Martin Mission Systems and Sensors (MS2), Moorestown, New Jersey, May 2011.
Qualifies for Navy CATEX (f)(34). The proposed action among other things included: 1) grading, filling and compaction of approximately nine acres; 2) construction of a Deckhouse Support Building and installation of a relocatable Deckhouse with a footprint of approximately 1.4 acres; 3) use of a lay-down/staging area comprised of approximately 3 acres; 4) excavation for utilities to connect to existing utilities; and 5) construction of a separate, temporary construction site entrance.

Reference: REC Installation of Water Line along Mills Road and Relocation of Parking Lot and Ring Road North of Von Braun Complex, May 2012. Qualifies for Army CATEX (c)1.
The proposed action consisted of installing a 12 inch water line at the intersection of Neal Rd and Mills Rd to Von Braun IV; demolishing the existing ring road and relocation to the north, towards Neal Road; and construction of a new parking area. Total disturbance would be approximately 4.4 acres.

Reference: AF 813 MDA Consolidated Interceptor Facility at Building 1819 at VAFB, August 2012. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.8.
The proposed action included among other things internal minor modifications and upgrades: 1) Removal of two small Peacekeeper-related items; 2) Installation and mounting of two missile "jack-able rail" work stands and installation of two portable "clean enclosures" around missile work stands; 3) Electrical upgrades; 4) Communication upgrades; 5) Security upgrades.

19. Demolition of non-historic buildings, structures, or other improvements and repairs that result in disposal of debris there-from, or removal of a part thereof for disposal, in accordance with applicable regulations, including those regulations applying to removal of asbestos containing materials, polychlorinated biphenyls, lead-based paint, and other special hazard items.

The types of activities covered by this CATEX are usual and customary activities routinely conducted on host installations, ranges or at commercial facilities and conform to the host/property owner's master plans for the site. The activities would be performed in compliance with applicable environmental and safety requirements regarding the removal of ACM, PCBs, LBP and other hazardous substances ensuring proper handling, removal and disposal of these substances as well as control of potentially harmful air emissions. The activities would only occur in non-historic structures thereby preventing any impact to historic structures.

The U.S. Army, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) had CATEXs for the activities of removal or demolition, along with subsequent disposal of debris to permitted or authorized off-site locations, of non-historic buildings, structures, other improvements and/or equipment. The Army and USCG may perform these types of activities on U.S. government property under its control, while the FEMA may authorize the performance of this type of activity through a public assistance program anywhere in the U.S. as a part of response and recovery to disasters. CATEXs from FEMA include public assistance programs to be implemented in any part of the U.S. to assist in preparing and recovering from a disaster.

Since removal or demolition, along with subsequent disposal of debris, of non-historic buildings, structures, other improvements and/or equipment could involve numerous considerations, a REC is required to document no extraordinary circumstances exist and all CATEX use criteria are met or whether the action requires further analysis with an EA or EIS. In particular, this is to ensure the activities covered by this CATEX are performed in compliance with applicable environmental and safety requirements.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(c)(2) Demolition of non-historic buildings, structures, or other improvements and disposal of debris there from, or removal of a part thereof for disposal, in accordance with applicable regulations, including those regulations applying to removal of asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), lead-based paint, and other special hazard items (REC required).

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(13) Demolition or disposal actions that involve buildings or structures when conducted in accordance with regulations applying to removal of asbestos, PCB's and other hazardous materials, or disposal actions mandated by Congress. In addition, if the building or structure is listed or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, then compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is required. (Checklist required)

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Reference: 44 CFR § 10.8 (d) (2)
(xii) Demolition of structures and other improvements or disposal of uncontaminated structures and other improvements to permitted off-site locations, or both;
(xiii) Physical relocation of individual structures where FEMA has no involvement in the relocation site selection or development

Department of Energy
Reference: 10 CFR 1021
B1.23. Demolition and subsequent disposal of buildings, equipment, and support structures (including, but not limited to, smoke stacks and parking lot surfaces).

Missile Defense Agency

Reference: Draft Dismantlement or Destruction of Anti-Ballistic Missile Facilities, Stanley R. Mickelsen Safeguard Complex (SRMSC), North Dakota, Environmental Assessment, October 1999

The EA analyzed the proposal for the dismantlement or destruction (D/D) of some or all of the SRMSC facilities. ACM is found throughout facilities that would be dismantled or destroyed. A certified asbestos abatement contractor would remove and dispose of the ACM in accordance with Federal, state, and local requirements. The facilities that would be dismantled or destroyed may have been painted with LBP. Prior to disposal, the debris would be sampled to characterize the lead hazard in order to determine proper disposal procedures and locations. Regulated PCB equipment or contaminated debris found in the PAR building would follow the same characterization and disposal process as LBP debris. Water contaminated with chromium (or other pollutants) found in the Sprint or Spartan launchers would be removed, treated, and disposed of in accordance with applicable requirements. All hazardous materials and waste would be handled in accordance with Federal, state, and local requirements. If an NMD system is deployed at the SRMSC and new construction associated with deployment takes place concurrent with DoD activities, negligible increases in the use and generation of hazardous materials and waste could occur. During new NMD construction, all hazardous materials and waste would also be handled in accordance with Federal, state, and local requirements.

Fourteen broad areas of environmental analysis were considered and the resulting environmental analysis showed that no significant impacts would occur from the proposed dismantlement and destruction activities.

Reference: Alternate Boost Vehicle (ABV) Verification Tests Environmental Assessment, August 2002, resulting in a FONSI

This EA analyzed among other things, the removal and abatement of LBP, ACM, and PCBs as required before facility modifications occurred. The ABV program would perform sampling and abatement for LBP, ACM, and PCBs as required prior to modification, using Vandenberg AFB-approved procedures. If any of the modifications require the removal of these hazardous wastes, they would be properly disposed of in accordance with VAFB-approved plans developed by ABV program personnel, federal and state regulations, and the VAFB Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Eleven broad resource areas were evaluated and based on the findings of this EA; no significant impacts would result from the proposed action. No adverse environmental impacts have been observed.

Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Initial Defensive Operations Capability (IDOC) at Vandenberg Air Force Base, August 2003, resulting in a FONSI

This EA analyzed among other things, the removal and abatement of LBP, ACM, PCBs and other hazardous substances as required before facility modifications occurred. The GMD program would perform sampling and abatement for LBP, ACM, PCBs and other hazardous substances as required. If any of the modifications require the removal of these hazardous wastes, they would be properly disposed in accordance with work plans developed by GMD personnel and approved by Vandenberg AFB 30th Civil Engineering Squadron/Environmental Management Flight.

Fourteen broad resource areas were evaluated and based on the findings of this EA; no significant impacts would result from the proposed action. No adverse environmental impacts have been observed.

Reference: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Kinetic Energy Interceptor Initial Development and Test, April 2009
This EA analyzed the proposed action to conduct site modifications to several buildings for use by KEI. Older buildings proposed for KEI activities may contain hazardous materials used in their construction, such as ACM and LBP. At VAFB, LBP and ACM are managed in accordance with 30 SW Plan 32-1002 (Lead-Based Paint Management Plan), 30 SW Plan 32-1052-A (Asbestos Management Plan), 32-1052-B (Asbestos Operating Plan), and other applicable Federal, state, local, and USAF requirements.

Any removal of hazardous materials from the buildings and facilities would require containerizing and proper disposal in accordance with VAFB's Hazardous Waste Management Plan (30 SW Plan 32-7043-A). Other non-hazardous construction and demolition debris would be managed in accordance with the disposal and recycling requirements specified in the base Solid Waste Management Plan (30 SW 32-7042).

Prior to replacement of the HVAC system at Building 960, any R-22 hydrochlorofluorocarbon refrigerant (a Class II ozone depleting substance) remaining in the old system would be recovered for proper disposal or reuse in accordance with AFI 32-7086 (AFSPC Supplement 1).

During site modifications/construction activities, potential impacts could occur from the accidental release of fuel, anti-freeze, and oil from construction equipment. To minimize potential impacts, the construction contractor would be required to prepare a hazardous material Spill Prevention and Response Plan and obtain concurrence from the base Environmental Office. The plan would include the implementation of BMPs, such as daily inspections of construction vehicles and equipment for fluid leaks, secondary containment provisions for equipment fueling sites, and proper handling and disposal of vehicle wastes.

All hazardous materials and associated wastes would be responsibly managed in accordance with the well-established policies and procedures. All hazardous and non-hazardous wastes would be properly disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, state, local, DoD, and USAF regulations.

An analysis of the proposed action concluded that its implementation will not have a significant environmental impact on the human and natural environment, either by itself or cumulatively with other actions. Due to changes in program priorities, this project was halted and a FONSI was not signed.

20. Research, testing, and operations conducted at existing facilities (including contractor-operated laboratories and plants) and in compliance with all applicable safety, environmental, and natural conservation laws (because of these controls, these types of activities have little potential for significant environmental impacts.) Examples include, but are not limited to: nuclear weapons effects simulators, weapons performance measurement, wind tunnels, high energy lasers, remote sensing instruments, vacuum chambers, high altitude simulator facilities, and propellant testing facilities.

The actions covered by this CATEX are those that would be undertaken at facilities operating under stringent requirements designed to protect the quality of the environment. These requirements include strict operating procedures governing laboratory and personnel responsibilities. These activities are conducted either at military facilities or government defense contractor-owned facilities. These facilities have established and longstanding environmental programs governing air emissions, wastewater and storm water discharges, solid and hazardous waste management and disposal, and natural and cultural resources protection. Strict procedures to protect workers and the general public from ionizing and non-ionizing radiation are in place. These facilities have established environmental management programs in place that are subject to routine environmental compliance audits from both internal and external auditors to ensure requirements governing air emissions, wastewater and storm water management, hazardous materials and waste management, and cultural and natural resources management, etc. are met. Additionally, where appropriate, DTRA/SCC-WMD conducts environmental compliance assessments and health and safety audits at these facilities.

This CATEX is limited to actions conducted at existing facilities, actions consistent with previously established safety levels and in compliance with Federal, state, and local requirements to protect the environment, and actions conducted in a manner resulting in *de minimis* change in the use of the facility. This ensures no potential for significant environmental impacts. Further, this CATEX expressly does not include actions that would substantially increase the extent of potential environmental impacts or are controversial.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(h) (5) Research, testing, and operations conducted at existing enclosed facilities consistent with previously established safety levels and in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local standards. For facilities without existing NEPA analysis, including contractor-operated facilities, if the operation will substantially increase the extent of potential environmental impacts or is controversial, an EA (and possibly an EIS) is required.

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.27. Normal or routine basic and applied scientific research confined to the laboratory and in compliance with all applicable safety, environmental, and natural resource conservation laws.

U.S. Coast Guard
Reference: Commandant Instruction M16475.1D, Categorical Exclusions
(28) Contracts for activities conducted at established laboratories and facilities, to include contractor-operated laboratories and facilities, on USCG-owned property where all airborne emissions, waterborne effluents, external radiation levels, outdoor noise, and solid and bulk waste disposal practices are in compliance with existing applicable Federal, state, and local laws and regulations. (Checklist required.)

Animal Plant Health Inspection Service
Reference: 7 CFR 372.5 (c)
(2) Research and development activities. (i) Activities that are carried out in laboratories, facilities or other areas designed to eliminate the potential for harmful environmental effects- internal or external- and to provide for lawful waste disposal (ii) Examples of this category of actions include: (A) The development and/or production (including formulation, repackaging, movement, and distribution) of previously approved and/or licensed program materials, devices, reagents, and biologics; (B) Research, testing, and development of animal repellents; and (C) Development and production of sterile insects.

Environmental Protection Agency
Reference: 40 CFR 6 Subpart G Sec. 6.704 Categorical Exclusions
(b) The following specialized categories of ORD actions are eligible for categorical exclusion from a detailed NEPA review: (4) Projects conducted completely within a contained facility, such as a laboratory or other enclosed building, where methods are employed for appropriate disposal of laboratory wastes and safeguards exist against hazardous, toxic, and radioactive materials entering the environment. Laboratory directors or other appropriate officials must certify and provide documentation that the laboratory follows good laboratory practices and adheres to applicable Federal statutes, regulations and guidelines.

Missile Defense Agency
Reference: Missile Defense Agency MUDPACK II Test Environmental Assessment, April 2005, resulting in a FONSI
This EA analyzed activities at the High Energy Laser System Test Facility (HELSTF), located at WSMR in New Mexico.

The purpose of the proposed tests was to characterize and quantify 1) the effects of a laser directed at the rocket motor of a ballistic missile during its boost phase, and 2) the resulting effect on the payload (i.e., bomblets or an inert mass). The analysis would include observing the effect of firing the laser at the rocket motor and documenting the debris characteristics and dispersion pattern.

The proposed action was to perform a series of tests that involved lasing a restrained thrusting solid rocket motor containing either a payload of inert bomblets filled with Bacillus thuringiensis powder (a commonly used organic insecticide), or an inert mass.

Thirteen resource areas were considered and the resulting environmental analysis showed that no significant short-term or long-term effects to the environment or surrounding populations would occur from the proposed tests. No adverse environmental impacts from MDA test activities have occurred at the HELSTF.

Reference: REC Laboratory Experimentation and Analysis in Support of Corporate Lethality Program, June 2003.
Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.27. The proposed action and ongoing activities conducted at a federally funded research and development centers, DoD facilities, and academic institutions included the investigation of the intercept of various threat payloads at different altitudes and speeds. This included laboratory experimentation of developing equation of state data used in simulated engagement, predictive tools, scaled impact studies with high-speed gas guns, comparisons of actual threat agents to simulants, determining thermo-mechanical properties of agents and simulants, observing and analyzing hypervelocity impact flash for kill assessment, using vertical wind tunnels to characterize agent/simulant aerodynamic response and slide wire testing to characterize stimulant viscoelasticity.

21. Routine installation and use of cameras, communications equipment, and other essentially similar facilities and equipment within a military installation, training area, test area, or previously disturbed area that conform to current American National Standards Institute/Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers guidelines, Federal Communications Commission Radio Frequency Exposure Limits 1.1310, and Electric and Magnetic Fields Exposure Directive 99/519/EC for maximum permissible exposure to electromagnetic fields.

By confining placement of facilities and equipment to previously disturbed areas and existing developed operational areas, DTRA/SCC-WMD minimizes the potential impact to sensitive environments, biological and cultural resources to the point where normally no significant impacts are expected (i.e., normally no impact on cultural or biological resources if the area was either on paved or otherwise developed land or already disturbed (cleared and excavated at some point in the past)). Protected biological and cultural resources at these facilities and installations have already been identified by installation personnel. ANSI/IEE guidelines ensure there are no impacts to the environment or humans from exposure to electromagnetic fields.

The actions covered by this CATEX would typically rely on the infrastructure and surrounding environment where similar activities are already being conducted by the Military Services and other agencies. There would not be an increase in frequency of this activity due to use of this CATEX as DTRA/SCC-WMD has been conducting these activities on host installation/ranges for several years complying with the NEPA regulations of the respective Service. DTRA/SCC-WMD would follow the same regulations, directives, protocols and procedures as the Services.

The actions covered by the CATEX typically involve minor site preparation, transport, set up, calibration, and operation.

Typical site improvements might include one or more of the following activities:
- Site clearing and grubbing (<5 acres, previously disturbed area);
- Minor trenching and connection to existing power sources;

- Grading, filling, and compaction of hardstand area (<1 acre, previously disturbed area);
- Installation of communication equipment;
- Installation of temporary lighting;
- Installation of grounding and lightning protection poles;
- Installation of temporary fencing;
- Installation of noise attenuation barriers (if needed);
- Trimming and/or topping of trees;
- Construction of parking lots; and
- Construction of access roads.

The equipment would be located and operated to minimize disruption to the on-going activities at the existing site. Electric power would be provided to the site by the installation or local utility in accordance with state approved procedures and Federal/state requirements. Additional lines and poles may be required to be installed within existing right-of-ways and previously disturbed areas. Alternatively, power could be provided by diesel generators, along with small backup generators for emergency use, and all would be periodically operated according to maintenance schedules and any permit restrictions. Safety from electromagnetic radiation would be assured by requiring compliance with current ANSI/IEEE guidelines for maximum permissible exposure to electromagnetic fields using keep out areas and fencing.

These activities would be conducted following existing installation SOPs, as well as all applicable Federal, state and DoD regulations designed to protect the quality of the environment.

As long as the activities covered by this CATEX conform with current ANSI/IEEE guidelines for maximum permissible exposure to electromagnetic fields, follow existing installation SOPs, and comply with Federal, state, local and tribal environmental requirements they would not have the potential to create significant environmental impacts. Through DTRA/SCC-WMD's experience as well as experience by the Services, no adverse environmental or human health impacts have been observed from these activities.

The activities covered by this CATEX do not have an individual or cumulative significant impact on the environment. This CATEX is supported by environmental reviews and administrative records from DTRA/SCC-WMD projects.

All activities would meet current ANSI/IEEE guidelines for maximum permissible exposure to electromagnetic fields and follow applicable regulations and established guidelines and management practices.

To ensure only those actions having negligible impacts on the environment are covered by this CATEX, a REC is required to document the determination whether the action is either appropriately categorically excluded or whether it requires further analysis with an EA or EIS.

The limiting provisions of this CATEX were established to both conform to the evidence presented in the administrative record to clarify meaning of those limiting provisions found in the administrative record, or to add to or modify limitations found in the record based on DTRA/SCC-WMD experience to further avoid the potential for significant impacts to the environment.

An analysis was conducted by MDA of the characteristics of the action, methods of implementing the action, frequency of the action, applicable regulations, applicable SOPs, timing and context, extraordinary circumstances, and known impacts from the proposed action. This analysis shows that actions at other DoD components and other Federal agencies are similar in nature, scope, and impact on the environment as those performed by MDA and therefore by extension, the CATEX is applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD.

Comparable Federal Agency Categorical Exclusion and Administrative Record

U.S. Army
Reference: 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
(e)(2) Acquisition, installation, and operation of utility and communication systems, mobile antennas, data processing cable and similar electronic equipment that use existing right-of-way, easement, distribution systems, and/or facilities (REC required).

U.S. Air Force
Reference: 32 CFR Part 989, Appendix B, Categorical Exclusions
A2.3.12. Installing, operating, modifying, and routinely repairing and replacing utility and communications systems, data processing cable, and similar electronic equipment that use existing rights of way, easements, distribution systems, or facilities.

A2.3.14. Installing on previously developed land, equipment that does not substantially alter land use (i.e., land use of more than one acre).

Missile Defense Agency
Reference: Theater High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) Pacific Test Flights Environmental Assessment, December 2002, resulting in a FONSI
This EA analyzed the proposed use of an upgraded version of the THAAD Prototype Radar. There would be a maximum of two radars on location during flight testing. Only one radar would be operated at any given time. The other radar would be stored in an existing area of the installation and would be available for use should problems be encountered with the primary radar. An electromagnetic radiation hazard exclusion area would be established in front and to the side of the THAAD radar antenna. The electromagnetic radiation hazard exclusion area for personnel would extend for 1,312 feet in front and to the side of the radar.

Thirteen broad areas of environmental consideration were considered for assessing potential impacts. MDA determined no significant impacts would occur as a result of the construction and operation of any of the THAAD test sites and related support facilities. Over the course of six years, MDA has conducted over six THAAD tests at PMRF with no environmental impacts observed from the siting and operation of THAAD radars during tests by MDA.

Reference: Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) Extended Test Range (ETR) Environmental Impact Statement, July 2003
The proposed action, among other things, was to site, install/construct and operate various radars, telemetry systems, communications equipment, and other essentially similar facilities and equipment at additional launch and test facilities at various locations, including the SBX in the Pacific Region, to support more realistic interceptor flight tests. Most tests would include the launch of a target missile; tracking by range and other land-based, sea-based, airborne, and space-

based sensors; launch of an interceptor missile; target intercept; and debris impacting into broad open areas of the Pacific Ocean. Each alternative would include common GMD test components consisting of GBIs, target missiles, an IDT, the SBX, and other sensors and instrumentation.

No significant environmental impacts or cumulative impacts on resource areas addressed for any activity considered in implementing the proposed action were found in this analysis. As appropriate, mitigation measures would be developed to address any site-specific significant impacts. MDA has conducted at least four tests per year at locations around the world using mobile radars, telemetry and communication equipment as part of the tests with no reported or observed environmental impacts.

Reference: Mobile Sensors Environmental Assessment, September 2005, resulting in a FONSI
MDA proposes to use land-based mobile sensors (i.e., radar, telemetry and communication, command and control, and optical systems) and airborne sensor systems (i.e., optical and infrared systems). A test event may use any combination of mobile land-based and one of the airborne mobile sensors. The land-based mobile sensors would be transportable systems that could operate as autonomous systems or as part of an integrated sensor system. Airborne systems also could operate as autonomous systems, but typically would be part of an integrated sensor system.

Land-based mobile sensors considered as part of the proposed action include Radar: TPS-X, FBX-T, MK-74 Target Tracking Illuminating System Radar, and MPS-36 Radar; Telemetry: TTS, MRSS, and; TRACS; Optical Systems: SHOTS and ISTEF.

The proposed action, with electromagnetic radiation/electromagnetic interference surveys incorporated as part of the proposed action, would not have a significant adverse effect on the environment.

MDA has since conducted numerous test activities using numerous radars, telemetry and communication systems at many of the sites listed in the EA with no adverse environmental impacts being reported or observed.

Reference: Missile Defense Agency Ballistic Missile Defense System (BMDS) Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, January 2007
This PEIS analyzed among other things the development or enhancement of BMDS sensors to acquire, record, and process data on threat missiles and interceptor missiles; detect and track threat missiles; direct interceptor missiles or other defenses (e.g., lasers); and assess whether a threat missile has been destroyed.

The operating environments of the existing and proposed BMDS sensors can be considered in four general categories. Land-based sensors may be fixed, located in or on a building, or mobile, located on a vehicle or trailer. Air-based sensors are located on platforms that can travel through the air such as airplanes, balloons, and airships. Sea-based sensors are located on platforms that travel on water (e.g., ships or a floating platform) or are fixed in water (e.g., a man-made island or platform like an oil platform that is fixed to the seafloor). Space-based sensors are located on satellites, which travel in circular or elliptical orbits around the Earth.

The affected environment includes all land, air, water, and atmospheric environments where proposed activities are reasonably foreseeable. For this PEIS, the affected environment includes all locations, ranges, installations, and facilities that MDA has used, uses, or proposes to use for the BMDS both within and outside the U.S.

No significant environmental impacts or cumulative impacts on resource areas addressed for any activity considered in implementing the BMDS were found in this programmatic impact analysis. MDA has conducted at least four tests every year at locations around the world using mobile radars, telemetry and communication equipment as part of the tests with no reported or observed environmental impacts.

Reference: AF 813 TPS-X Radar Deployment/Use, September, 2002. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.14.
The proposed action included the deployment and use of the TPS-X Radar on a temporary basis on previously disturbed land. No major construction would be required, but the proposed action would include installation of a perimeter fence, installation of support utilities and operation of portable generators if commercial power were not available.

Reference: AF 813 Temporary Use of Transportable Telemetry Equipment at Eareckson AFS in support of Flight Test 04-5, August 2005. Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A.2.3.12 andA2.3.14.
The proposed action was to temporarily install a communications system on previously disturbed land with no permanent alteration of the site. Installation would include two transportable telemetry dishes and van; one telemetry van and one storage van; two SATCOM trailers with antennae; two 60 kW diesel electric generators with double-walled fuel tanks; and two connex trailers to support FT-4-5 mission.

Reference: REC AN/TPY-2 Radar Deployment at the Ted Stevens Marine Research Institute (TSMRI) on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Site in Juneau, Alaska in Support of Flight Test Ground-Based Interceptor (FTG) -04, May 2007.
Qualifies for Army CATEX (E)(2). The proposed action was to site, transport, set up, calibrate, and operate the AN/TPY-2 radar at TSMRI. The AN/TPY-2 radar and system components typically require approximately 3 acres of graded compacted hardstand surface and approximately 12 acres of clear zone to allow unobstructed, low-elevation radiation.

Reference: AF 813 Ballistic Missile Defense System Communications Support Complex – Transportable (BCSC-T), February 2008. Qualifies for CATEX AF A2.3.14.
The proposed action was to temporarily site a transportable communications package consisting of three distinct transportable components (a protected communication control system, satellite communication, and power) on previously disturbed land.

Reference: AF 813 MDA/GMD Extended Test Range- VAFB LF-24 Mods for Test, August 2008.
Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.14. The proposed action among other things included the installation of a re-rad tower.

Reference: AF 813 MDA Transportable Telemetry System (TTS) #3 at Kaena Point Satellite Tracking Station (KPTS), August 2009.
Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.12. The proposed action was to site the TTS#3 on an existing concrete pad adjacent to the HULA B antenna. No new generators and no new fuel storage facilities would be required.

Reference: AF 813 AN/TPY-2 Radar Deployment at Wake Island in support of MDA Ballistic Missile Defense Systems (BMDS) Flight Tests, November 2009.
Qualifies for Air Force CATEX A2.3.14. The proposed action was to site, set up, calibrate and operate the AN/TPY-2 Radar, Defense Satellite Communication System, Transportable Telemetry System and supporting communications equipment on previously disturbed land on Wake Island. Minor site clearing and preparation would occur and all cabling would either use existing buried conduit or be laid on the ground in protected cable trays.

22. Routine law and order activities performed by military personnel, military police, or other security personnel, including physical plant protection and security.

This CATEX is supported by long-standing practices and use of similar CATEXs by other DoD components. Actions of a similar nature, scope, and intensity are performed throughout the DoD without significant environmental impacts.

Based upon the extensive history of the application of similar CATEXs by DoD components, and the absence of extraordinary circumstances associated with their application, this CATEX is determined to be applicable to DTRA/SCC-WMD projects.