SECTION A. Project Title: SMC Parking Lot Repaving

SECTION B. Project Description and Purpose:

The purpose of this revision is to capture additional project scope. The repaving project required a temporary turn-around location to accommodate bus traffic during lot repaving. Figure R1-1 shows the approximate location of the temporary bus turn-around location.

Figure R1-1. Temporary bus turn-around at the Specific Manufacturing Capability (SMC).

The project has identified a need for a culvert near the turn-around to address stormwater run-off from the parking lot. The revised scope includes installing a culvert under Nile Avenue in this general area. The disturbed and graded area measures about 16,500 square feet. Figure R1-2 depicts culvert installation. This scope change has the potential to require revegetation and weed monitoring.

Figure R1-2. Proposed culvert installation.
The Specific Manufacturing Capability (SMC) at Idaho National Laboratory (INL) has identified the need to upgrade and expand the parking area. The proposed action removes asphalt where needed, regrades, backfills, and places new asphalt in the green area shown in Figure 1. The project also regrades, backfills, and places new asphalt in the areas outlined in red in Figure 1, which are not paved at present. The proposed action originally anticipated construction of a new entrance into the parking lot from Nile Ave (see Figure 1), but the new entrance is no longer part of the project scope.

The SMC area is excluded from the stormwater corridor. This environmental checklist (EC) does not cover development or disturbance, including construction of laydown or turnaround areas, in areas outside of those shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Proposed SMC parking lot upgrades
SECTION C. Environmental Aspects or Potential Sources of Impact:

Air Emissions

Construction activities include temporary emissions from backhoes, bulldozers, other heavy equipment, and vehicle operations and ground disturbance. In general, emissions during construction are exempt from Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) review, because the PSD requirements are primarily for major stationary sources and specifically exempt temporary increases in these emissions.

Temporary emissions include reactive organic gases, nitrogen oxides, and respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less (referred to as PM$_{10}$) from construction equipment, construction employee commute trips, material transport (especially on unpaved surfaces), and other construction activities.

Discharging to Surface-, Storm-, or Ground Water

The proposed action installs a culvert to divert stormwater away from the SMC parking lot. Project activities change storm water drainage patterns and soil porosity. These changes have the potential to cause soil erosion. However, minor soil erosion from culvert installation and changes in stormwater run-off is unlikely to impact groundwater quality. There are no wells in the project area that provide direct conduits to groundwater.

There are no streams or other bodies of surface water in the project area. The proposed action does not include activities that physically or chemically alter surface water resources.

Disturbing Cultural or Biological Resources

Soil disturbance has the potential to impact biological and cultural resources. Soil disturbance causes direct vegetation loss and indirectly increases the introduction of weeds into adjacent undisturbed plant communities. Soil disturbance and vegetation removal has the potential to affect wildlife by disrupting breeding and nesting, and loss of eggs, chicks, or fledglings through direct contact with mechanical equipment.

Freshly disturbed soil created by heavy equipment provides habitat for exotic plant species. Heavy equipment may also introduce exotic plant seeds or spread seed to the surrounding landscape. In areas where exotic species may exploit disturbed soils and dominate the revegetation, treatments using mulch, seeding, herbicide applications or combinations thereof may be used to reduce the invasion of exotic species. Biological reviews are required prior to beginning project activities, and all instructions from biological reviews must be implemented.

There are no known cultural resources in the project area. However, if at any time during project implementation cultural resources (i.e., bones, flakes of obsidian, “arrowheads” or other stone tools, bottles, tin cans, etc.) are discovered, all work in the area must cease until a Cultural Resource Management Office (CRMO) Archaeologist evaluates the resources.
Generating and Managing Waste

Industrial (non-hazardous, non-radioactive) waste such as wood, metal, wire insulation, etc. will be generated.

Releasing Contaminants

Vehicles and heavy equipment could release hazardous substances (primarily petroleum based products) to the ground. Although not anticipated, there is a potential for spills when using chemicals or fueling equipment. In the event of a spill, notify facility PEL. If the PEL cannot be contacted, report the release to the Spill Notification Team (208-241-6400). Clean up the spill and turn over spill cleanup materials to WGS.

Using, Reusing, and Conserving Natural Resources

The proposed action uses fossil fuels, metals, and other resources. Project personnel would use every opportunity to recycle, reuse, and recover materials and divert waste from the landfill when possible.

SECTION D. Determine Recommended Level of Environmental Review, Identify Reference(s), and State Justification:

Identify the applicable categorical exclusion from 10 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 1021, Appendix B, give the appropriate justification, and the approval date.

For Categorical Exclusions (CXs), the proposed action must not: (1) threaten a violation of applicable statutory, regulatory, or permit requirements for environmental, safety, and health, or similar requirements of Department of Energy (DOE) or Executive Orders; (2) require siting and construction or major expansion of waste storage, disposal, recovery, or treatment or facilities; (3) disturb hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, or Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)-excluded petroleum and natural gas products that pre-exist in the environment such that there would be uncontrolled or unpermitted releases; (4) have the potential to cause significant impacts on environmentally sensitive resources (see 10 CFR 1021). In addition, no extraordinary circumstances related to the proposal exist that would affect the significance of the action. In addition, the action is not “connected” to other action actions (40 CFR 1508.25(a)(1) and is not related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts (40 CFR 1608.27(b)(7)).

References: 10 CFR 1021, Appendix B to Subpart D, item 1.15 "Support buildings" and B1.33 "Stormwater runoff control."

Justification: Project activities described in this EC are consistent with 10 CFR 1021, Appendix B to Subpart D, item B1.15 "Siting, construction or modification, and operation of support buildings and support structures (including, but not limited to, trailers and prefabricated and modular buildings) within or contiguous to an already developed area (where active utilities and currently used roads are readily accessible). Covered support buildings and structures include, but are not limited to, those for office purposes; parking; cafeteria services; education and training; visitor reception; computer and data processing services; health services or recreation activities; routine maintenance activities; storage of supplies and equipment for administrative services and routine maintenance activities; security (such as security posts); fire protection; small-scale fabrication (such as machine shop activities), assembly, and testing of non-nuclear equipment or components; and similar support purposes, but exclude facilities for nuclear weapons activities and waste storage activities covered in B1.10, B1.29, B1.35, B2.6, B6.2, B6.5, B6.6, and B6.10 of this appendix;" and

B1.33 "Design, construction, and operation of control practices to reduce stormwater runoff and maintain natural hydrology. Activities include, but are not limited to, those that reduce impervious surfaces (such as vegetative practices and use of porous pavements), best management practices (such as silt fences, straw wattles, and fiber rolls), and use of green infrastructure or other low impact development practices (such as cisterns and green roofs)."

Is the project funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) □ Yes ☒ No

Approved by Jason Sturm, DOE-ID NEPA Compliance Officer on: 6/03/2019