

DOE-ID NEPA CX DETERMINATION

Idaho National Laboratory

SECTION A. Project Title: 2017 First Responder Electronic Jamming Exercise at Idaho National Laboratory Test Range

SECTION B. Project Description and Purpose:

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) needs to evaluate the impact of Electronic Warfare (EW) equipment (Jammers) and the impact of EW on first responder equipment. Idaho National Laboratory (INL) has experience and qualified personnel to conduct these tests. The proposed action would provide the needed testing to the Department of Defense (DoD), DHS, Department of Justice (DoJ), Federal Communications Commission (FCC), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and local, state and other agencies at the INL over several days in July 2017.

A First Responder Electronic Jamming Exercise was conducted in 2016 and was focused on assessing the impacts jammers have on public safety communications equipment and mission response. The DHS S&T identified notable vulnerabilities during this exercise for which solutions need to be developed. During the 2017 Exercise, referred to as JamX 17, DHS S&T will examine how to identify, locate, and mitigate the effects of jamming. JamX 17 will be conducted at INL Test Range locations. Test hours (start and stop times) will be dependent on Spectrum Use approvals, night time testing is anticipated, and ten (10) hour shifts will be supported. The following are also needed to support the proposed action:

- Six test sites with power, lighting, or restrooms (portable amenities may be provided) Identified Areas are:
 1. Security Training Facility/High Frequency Test Bed (asphalt)
 2. Remote Test and Monitoring Facility (PBF Reactor Site) (gravel)
 3. Powerline Test Bed (gravel)
 4. CFA-608 - Helipad (asphalt)
 5. PBF-632/623 (asphalt)
 6. Eight-mile Canyon (off-site) - one night only
- Two 50 kW Generators and 13 2 kW and three 6.5 kW portable generators at any test locations
- 26 DC to AC invertors
- INL's Long Term Evolution Tier III network
- Three real-time spectrum analyzers
- Signage to mark defined jammer locations
- Fueling at each test Site for generators and vehicles
- Bottled water for test participants (30-40 individuals per training exercise, for a total of up to 200-300 people).

Buildings CFA-699, CFA-1608, and CFA-1609 will house Control and Command (administrative) activities.

Unmanned aerial systems and vehicles (UASs/UAVs) have the potential to be used for this exercise dependent on available funding. If this activity is funded, a Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR) Request would be required UAS/UAV use of INL restricted airspace. This activity is unlikely to occur, however, should the proper funding become available, this environmental checklist will be revised to capture the environmental impacts of using UAS/UAVs during the JamX exercise.

SECTION C. Environmental Aspects or Potential Sources of Impact:

Air Emissions

Operation of portable generators is covered under sitewide Air Permitting Applicability Determination (APAD) APAD-02-20.

Project activities have the potential to generate fugitive dust.

Emissions may be generated during activities such as operation of fuel burning equipment (e.g., portable generators), use of products that contain hazardous constituents, and disturbance of contaminated soils.

Discharging to Surface-, Storm-, or Ground Water

Routine project activities may discharge wastewater through sewer and septic systems.

Most exercise activities occur outside the storm water corridor; however, some activities associated with the exercise may take place at other INL locations that may be within the storm water corridor. Project personnel would consult with the PEL to review each activity to determine if the activity is within the storm water corridor in order to minimize impacts to the floodplain.

Disturbing Cultural or Biological Resources

Project activities have the potential to disturb biological and cultural resources.

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Generating and Managing Waste

Project activities may generate a variety of waste. It is anticipated that the following types of waste could be generated:

- Hazardous wastes have the potential to be generated during the conduct of project activities and by using hazardous chemicals to clean or decontaminate equipment and systems. Hazardous metal waste (e.g., lead, electronics, brass, metal containing paints, etc.) may also be generated.
- Industrial (non-hazardous, non-radioactive) waste includes typical maintenance wastes such as boxes, wood, wiring, paper, insulation, and some metals.

Releasing Contaminants

Project activities may take place within Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) sites subject to remediation and institutional controls.

Though unexpected, chemical use has the potential to result in spills and releases.

Using, Reusing, and Conserving Natural 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.
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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, B1.2, "Training exercises and simulations."

Justification: Project activities are consistent with 10 CFR 1021, Appendix B, B1.2, "Training exercises and simulations (including, but not limited to, firing-range training, small-scale and short-duration force-on-force exercises, emergency response training, fire fighter and rescue training, and decontamination and spill cleanup training) conducted under appropriately controlled conditions and in accordance with applicable requirements.

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: 3/13/2017