

**DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

**WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY UPGRADE
WEST WENDOVER, NEVADA**

July 2010



**US Army Corps
of Engineers ®**
Sacramento District

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade
West Wendover, Nevada

I have reviewed and evaluated the information in this Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade, West Wendover, Nevada, project. The work would involve upgrading the existing water reclamation facility (WRF) to a membrane bioreactor treatment process. The upgrade would include constructing a building; modifying and adapting the existing WRF; constructing a pump station; installing evaporators; and installing pipeline. The upgrade would allow the WRF to handle projected influent and meet the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection's limit for nitrogen in effluent.

During this review, the possible consequences of the work described in the EA have been studied with consideration given to environmental, social, cultural, and engineering feasibility. In evaluating the effects of the proposed project, specific attention has been given to significant environmental resources that could potentially be affected. I have also considered the views of other interested agencies, organizations, and individuals concerning the project. Any effects on environmental resources would be avoided or minimized by using best management practices. There are no Federally listed species in or near the project area, and the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer has concurred with our determination of no effect on any historic properties.

Based on my review of the EA and my knowledge of the project area, I am convinced that the proposed project is a logical and desirable alternative. Furthermore, I have determined that the project would have no significant effects on the environment. All construction will be implemented in compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws, rules, and regulations. Based on the results of the environmental evaluation and completion of interagency coordination, I have determined that the EA and Finding of No Significant Impact provide adequate documentation and that no further environmental document is required.

Date

Thomas C. Chapman, P.E.
Colonel, U.S. Army
District Engineer

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1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED

1.1 Proposed Action

The City of West Wendover (City), Nevada, is proposing to upgrade their existing water reclamation facility (WRF) to a membrane bioreactor (MBR) treatment process. The proposed upgrade would include constructing a building; modifying and adapting the existing WRF; constructing a pump station; installing evaporators; and installing pipeline. The upgrade would allow the WRF to handle projected influent and meet Nevada Division of Environmental Protection's (NDEP) limit for nitrogen in effluent.

1.2 Location of the Project Area

The City is located in eastern Nevada on the border of Utah, approximately 100 miles east of Elko, Nevada, and 120 miles west of Salt Lake City, Utah (Plate 1). The WRF is located at 101 S. U.S. Highway 93A in an undeveloped area south of the City center. The facility encompasses approximately 5.7 acres of Federal land under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Air Force (USAF) (Plate 2). The City currently leases the land from the USAF on a 5-year renewable lease (Melville, 2010).

The 5.7-acre project area has been highly disturbed by operation and maintenance of the WRF. As a result, the ground surface is covered in dirt or gravel, and devoid of vegetation. Existing structures include two aeration tanks, clarifiers, digester and digester pump building, two sand filters, storage tank, transformer, operations building, compost building, transfer ramp, wood building, and surrounding chain link fence. Approximately 1.5 acres would be disturbed by some type of construction activity associated with the upgrade project.

1.3 Need for Proposed Action

The existing WRF was constructed in 1992 and is capable of treating up to 1 million gallon per day (mgd) of water for irrigation of the Toana Vista Golf Course, helping to conserve drinking water resources. The WRF uses an activated sludge treatment process with sand filtration and chlorination. Features include two aeration tanks, three clarifiers, digester, sludge pump, and two sand filters. Currently, the WRF is operating very near capacity, especially on weekends and holidays when tourist traffic is higher. In addition, the NDEP now requires a nitrogen effluent limit of less than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L), which necessitates the addition of a nitrogen removal process.

The WRF upgrade to an MBR treatment process is needed to ensure that the WRF has sufficient capacity for the next 20 years and to improve the quality of the effluent for use as irrigation water. As a result of the upgrade, the overall capacity would be increased from 1.0 to 2.0 mgd, with a peak hour capacity of 4.0 mgd. Thus, the WRF would not be at risk of exceeding capacity. In addition, the MBR treatment process would include nitrogen removal, thus allowing the WRF to comply with NDEP's nitrogen effluent limit of less than 10 mg/L.

1.4 Project Authorization

This project was authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1999 (Public Law 106-53), as amended, which authorized the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to participate in environmental infrastructure projects in rural Nevada. The Corps is the Federal lead agency, and the City is the local sponsor for the project.

The proposed WRF upgrade is located within a 300-acre parcel owned by USAF and leased by the City. Due to Federal ownership of the parcel, a Categorical Exclusion (CatEx) was completed by the USAF pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The CatEx prepared by the USAF is included as Appendix A. No further action is required of the USAF under NEPA.

1.5 Purpose of the Environmental Assessment

This Environmental Assessment (EA) discusses the environmental resources in the project area; evaluates the effects of the alternatives (including the proposed action) on the resources; and proposes measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects to a less-than-significant level. This EA is in compliance with NEPA and provides full public disclosure of the effects of the proposed action.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES

2.1 No Action

Under the no action alternative, the City would not upgrade the existing WRF. The City would continue to treat the effluent using the existing facility with the current capacity and treatment process. The MBR treatment process would not be implemented, and the City would eventually reach and exceed the capacity of the WRF. Further, the City would exceed the NDEP's effluent limit of less than 10 mg/L for nitrogen because the current WRF does not include a nitrogen removal process. As a result, the quality of the irrigation water at the golf course would not improve.

2.2 Upgrade Water Reclamation Facility (Preferred Alternative)

The preferred alternative consists of upgrading the existing WRF to an MBR treatment process. This upgrade includes (1) constructing a new building to house the membrane basins, fine screens, UV disinfection equipment, and a lab; (1) modifying and adapting the existing WRF; (3) constructing a new membrane pump station and grit trap; (4) installing evaporators; and (5) installing new pipeline. The site plan and piping plan for the WRF upgrade are shown on Plates 3 and 4, respectively.

2.2.1 Pre-Construction Activities

Permits and Utilities. Prior to initiation of work, the construction contractor would be required to obtain all Federal, State, and local permits and approvals necessary to perform the work, including those related to treatment plants, stormwater discharge, fugitive dust, and traffic safety. Specific permits and approvals related to environmental resources are discussed in Section 3.0.

The contractor would also be required to verify the depths and locations of all existing utility lines and underground facilities in the project area. Potentially affected utility companies would be notified and coordinated with concerning the timing and scope of the proposed work. The only other utility at the WRF other than the City is Wells Rural Electric.

Mobilization and Staging. Since the entire project area is highly disturbed and devoid of vegetation, the construction contractor would be allowed to stage in an open area anywhere in the project area. However, to maximize efficiency, the contractor would be expected to stage as near as possible to the work sites. No staging would be allowed outside the fenced perimeter of the WRF.

During mobilization, construction equipment would be moved to the staging area, along with various tools, supplies, piping, and construction materials, via the gravel access road from Highway 93A. Types of equipment could include hydraulic excavators, front end loaders, compactors, dump trucks, haul trucks, and water trucks. In addition, areas would be provided for an administrative trailer and parking of worker vehicles.

Dewatering. Groundwater has previously been encountered at depths of only 3.5 and 7 feet on the WRF. Since upgrade of the WRF would involve excavation of up to 15 feet in some areas, dewatering would be needed prior to initiation of the excavation work (AGEC, 2010). Dewatering would likely involve installing well points and a pump to remove groundwater and temporarily lower the groundwater level until construction is completed.

Prior to any dewatering, the contractor would be required to obtain a temporary dewatering permit from the NDEP. All dewatering activities would be conducted in accordance with the conditions in this permit. A geotechnical report for the project estimates a pumping quantity of 1 to 50 gallons per minute, depending on the depth of sand and gravel (AGEC, 2010). Based on this quantity, the pumped groundwater would be discharged into the WRF and processed. Currently, storm water that is collected onsite is treated in this manner.

2.2.2 Construction Details

Construct New Building. A new prefabricated metal building would be constructed to house the MBR treatment process and laboratory. The building would be located between the fence and operations building adjacent to the aeration tanks. The dimensions would be approximately 100 feet wide by 130 feet long and 36 feet high. The north end of the new

building would be raised approximately 5 feet above existing grade to adjust for a decrease in grade in that area and provide a flat surface for the building construction.

Construction would involve grading the surface; excavating footings; backfilling with aggregate base; pouring a concrete slab; pouring decorative concrete at the northern end of the building; erecting the metal wall panels and roof; and installing all of the structural, mechanical, and electrical interior and exterior features of the building. Four membrane basins, a storage tank, four pumps, UV disinfection equipment, three blowers, two barrel screens, chemical treatment, and pipeline would be installed within the new building. Two rooms, including the laboratory and electrical room, would also be constructed within the new building.

Modify and Adapt Existing WRF. Several features of the WRF would need to be modified to meet the design requirements of the new MBR treatment process. The existing diffuser equipment would be removed and replaced within the digester and two aeration tanks. The three clarifiers would be converted to three anoxic basins for nitrogen removal by removing the clarifier infrastructure and installing new bubble mixer educator tubes. The existing sludge pump would be modified to include a new sludge dewatering system, and the two sand filters would be removed and replaced by one disk filter on the same concrete pad.

Construct Pump Station and Grit Trap. The new effluent pump station would consist of a 10-foot by 10-foot cast-in-place concrete structure that would extend approximately 15 feet below the existing grade. Construction of the new pump station would include dewatering and excavating, pouring the concrete structure, and backfilling the site to match existing grade. A new grit trap would be installed, and the existing grit trap would remain north of the new building and east of the operations building. The existing grit trap is approximately 6 feet in diameter. The additional grit trap would allow increased capacity of 2.0 mgd.

Install Evaporators. Up to 30 evaporators would be constructed along the southern perimeter of the WRF, west of the digester and south of the compost building. The evaporators would be activated during the winter to eliminate excess water when influent flows exceed the existing storage capacity. The evaporators consist of buried pipes that connect to above-ground tripods with pipes directed on an angle into the air. A trench would be excavated to bury the pipes along the fence line, and the evaporators would be pointed to spray out over the ponds. The new evaporator area is approximately 150 feet long and 30 feet wide.

Install Pipeline. New pipeline would be required to connect the various features of the WRF upgrade. An 8-inch drain line would be installed north of the aeration tanks and would tie into the existing line at the northeast corner of the new building. A 14-inch pipeline would be installed from the new influent pump station to the fine screens located in the new building, and a 14-inch pipeline would also be installed from the new building to the effluent storage tank. A 6-inch pipeline would be installed along the west side of the new building for sludge drainage. A 24-inch pipeline would be installed from the new membrane raw activated sludge station to the membranes located in the new building. This pipeline would be located east of the new building. An 8-inch pipeline would be installed to connect to the evaporators. Existing pipelines located directly to the north and east of the aeration tanks would be removed or abandoned in place.

For each new pipeline, a trench approximately 5.5 feet deep and 2 feet wide would be excavated. The pipeline would be installed above the undisturbed subgrade with approximately 3.5 feet of native or imported bedding material compacted around the pipe. A layer of approximately 18 inches of native or imported backfill would be compacted above the bedding material; 6 inches of type 2 untreated base would be compacted on top; and the surface would be covered with top soil to meet the original grade.

Adapt Electrical Equipment. The onsite electrical and supervisory control and data (SCADA) systems would be adapted and upgraded to incorporate all of the new equipment and processes. In addition, a new emergency standby generator would be installed between the existing transformer and operations building to allow the plant to operate during power outages.

Install Fencing. Once construction of the WRF upgrade is completed, new sections of chain link fence would be installed, as needed, and sections of existing chain link fence would be replaced to ensure security and prevent animals such as rodents and coyotes from accessing the WRF. The fencing would be 6 feet high and topped with barbed wire. Each line and gate post would be buried approximately 3 feet below grade.

2.2.3 Borrow, Stockpiling, and Disposal

Borrow. Borrow materials would include fill, rock, and bedding materials. Up to 5,000 cubic yards of fill could be used around the buildings, depending on soil conditions. Rock would be placed under the new building floors and in the footings, while bedding material would be used in the trenches for the pipelines. These materials would be obtained and transported from a local commercial source in the West Wendover area. Other materials such as concrete, pipes, and steel would be obtained from other commercial sources in the region, including Elko and Salt Lake City.

Stockpiling. Supplies and materials, including building materials and pipeline, would be stockpiled at the staging areas in the project area until needed for construction. During construction, any excess excavated soil material would be moved to a temporary stockpiling area in the project area. Based on testing, soils found to be suitable for possible reuse would be retained while unsuitable soils would be moved offsite for disposal.

Disposal. All unsuitable and/or excess excavated soil material and construction waste associated with the WRF upgrade would be transported offsite and disposed at the City landfill. This landfill is located approximately 4 miles south of the project area.

2.2.4 Construction Schedule

Construction of the project is scheduled to begin in the spring of 2011. All work is scheduled to be completed in late fall of 2011. Work would begin with construction of the new building, followed by modifications to the existing features and installation of evaporators and pipelines. Work would be conducted from 7:00a.m. to 5:30p.m., Monday through Friday. No work would be conducted on weekends or during late evening or night hours.

2.2.5 Post-Construction Activities

Clean Up of Work Areas. After construction is completed, all equipment, remaining materials, and temporary best management practices (BMP's) would be removed from the 5.7-acre parcel. Work, staging, and stockpiling areas would be cleaned of excess soils and construction debris, and all areas would be left in a neat and presentable condition.

Operation and Maintenance. Once the upgraded WRF is tested and approved for operation, the City would continue to operate the WRF as part of their existing water treatment system. The new features at the upgraded WRF would be inspected regularly by the City, and repairs would be made, as needed, to ensure the proper function and integrity of the facility. The City would also monitor the quality of the effluent to ensure that the upgraded WRF continues to meet water quality standards.

3.0 AFFECTED RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

This section identifies resources, describes existing conditions, and evaluates the resources in the project area, as well as any effects of the alternatives on those resources. When necessary, mitigation measures are also proposed to avoid, minimize, or reduce any effects to less than significant.

3.1 Resources Not Considered in Detail

Because of the location and nature of the project, there would be no effect on climate, soils, geology and seismicity, topography, fisheries, prime farmland, and recreation. The project would have minimal to no effect on several resources in the project area. These resources are discussed in Sections 3.1.1 to 3.1.6 to add to the overall understanding of the project area.

3.1.1 Vegetation and Wildlife

The WRF is located at the end of a gravel road that connects to Highway 93A. The project area is completely fenced to prevent animals such as rodents and coyotes from accessing the WRF as required under the WRF's State operating permit (AQUA Engineering, 2010). The project area has no vegetation or wildlife habitat as shown in the photographs in Appendix B.

Vegetation. The area surrounding the project area is sparsely vegetated with shrubs and forbs typical of the desert scrub-shrub plant community of the Great Basin bioregion. Since the soils in this arid region have a high salt and alkali content, the vegetation is salt and drought tolerant. Shrub species in this community include shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*), black greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*), and rabbitbrush (*Chrusoalthamnus nauseosus*). Forb species include halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis hymenoides*), and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*).

During a field survey on May 13, 2010, staff from 7Q10, Inc., identified these plant species in the area surrounding the project area. Since there is no vegetation in the project area

and there would be no construction in the surrounding area, the project would have no effects on vegetation.

Wildlife. The desert scrub-shrub plant community supports a variety of wildlife including large mammals, rodents, bats, songbirds, raptors, and assorted reptiles. The Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) performed a database search for wildlife species recorded or sighted within a 3-mile buffer around the project area. The search identified three species: coyote (*Canis latrans*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*). In addition, they noted that pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*) occur in the area.

During a field survey conducted by 7Q10, Inc., on May 13, 2010, the only wildlife observed in the surrounding area were house sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) (Corps, 2010b). No tracks and/or scat were observed, and no sensitive species or other bird species were observed in the project area. Effects on any wildlife near the project area would be limited to minimal disturbance due to construction noise and activity.

Migratory Birds and Raptors. The NDOW also performed a database search for raptors within the 3-mile buffer around the project area. Based on NDOW records, a number of raptors including hawks, owls, and eagles have been known to occur or have range within 3 miles of the project area. A complete list of these raptor species is included in NDOW's March 16, 2010, letter included in Appendix C. Migratory birds would also be expected to use the surrounding area during the spring and summer months. Because there is no wildlife habitat in the project area, any bird use would only be incidental, and any effects would be limited to minimal disturbance by construction noise and activity.

3.1.2 Land Use and Zoning

The project area is located on a 300-acre parcel that has been leased by the City from the USAF since 1986 specifically for the purpose of waste water treatment and storage. The WRF is located on approximately 5.7 acres of the parcel. The remainder of the 300 acres is undeveloped.

In their Land Use Plan dated October 5, 2000, the City has designated the project area as Industrial. The land surrounding the WRF is designated as Manufacturing to the north, northeast, and west. The land to the south and southeast is designated as Institutional and Airport Use (City of West Wendover, 2000). Under the City's Zoning Map of 2003, the WRF parcel is zoned for Public use, and the area to the north of the WRF is designated as Manufacturing and Air Force Exception Zone. Upgrading the WRF would have no effect on current land use or zoning.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) floodplain maps were reviewed, and the project is not located within a FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) area. The FIRM panel directly to the north of the project area designates the area as Zone X, which includes areas outside of the 500-year floodplain (FEMA, 1999). The project would not be constructed or operated within a flood zone. Since the effluent would be used to irrigate a golf course north of the WRF, the upgrade would not affect any floodplains downslope of the project area.

3.1.3 Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice

The City is located on the Nevada/Utah border and is the thirty-first largest city in Nevada based on population. The estimated population of the City was 4,721 in 2008 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). The City encompasses a 7.5-square mile area. The population density based on 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data was 629.8 people per square mile.

In 2000, the ethnic makeup of the City was 70.96 percent (%) White, 0.68% African American, 2.27% Native American, 0.59% Asian, 0.04% Pacific Islander, 22.75% other races, and 2.71% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race comprises 56.85% of the population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). There are no minorities or low-income populations in the project area. Since the project has been designed to improve wastewater treatment for all City residents, there would be no disproportionate effects on any minority or low-income populations in the City.

The City's local economy is based mainly on tourism, including gaming; accommodation and food services industry; retail sales; and outdoor recreation. The City draws over 2 million annual visitors, many from Salt Lake City and surrounding areas in Utah. The largest portion of the local workforce, greater than 60%, is employed by the service industry. In 2008, the estimated median household income in the City was \$42,595 per year; the poverty rate was 16.9%, and the unemployment rate was 6.4% (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

The project includes the upgrade of the existing WRF and would not affect the socioeconomic conditions in the City. The population growth, ethnic makeup, income, and poverty rate would continue to depend on factors such as social trends and overall economic conditions.

3.1.4 Noise

Noise can be defined as unwanted sound and noise levels, and effects are interpreted in relationship to noise level objectives for local agencies. The City relies on a noise disturbance section of its City Code to regulate loud noise. Chapter 10 of the City Code defines noise disturbance as "any sound which is unreasonably loud, disturbing or unnecessary or which endangers or injures the health of humans or annoys or disturbs a reasonable person of normal sensitivities" (City of West Wendover, 2010).

The existing sources of noise in the project area are the WRF and recycling center, and natural sounds such as wind and wildlife. There are no noise sensitive land uses in the project area, and the nearest residential area is just over 0.5 mile away. Operation of equipment and work activities would increase noise levels during construction. However, because the noise levels would attenuate over distance, there would be minimal to no effect on nearby sensitive receptors during the work hours, and no work would be conducted at night.

3.1.5 Odor Control

The only potential source of occasional unpleasant odors in the project area is the WRF. Odors from a sewage treatment plant are typically an indication of anaerobic conditions during the early stages of processing. The current process at the WRF has been designed to minimize anaerobic conditions prior to primary treatment. As a result, the WRF does not produce substantial unpleasant odor. Since the project would not result in any changes to the early stages of processing, the upgraded WRF would not produce any new or additional odors.

3.1.6 Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was completed for the project in May 2010 (Corps, 2010a). The purpose of the ESA was to identify the presence or likely presence of any hazardous, toxic, or radiological waste (HTRW) that could affect construction of the project. A comprehensive records review and field visit were conducted to compile information for the ESA. This assessment did not include sampling for analysis of soil or groundwater. The field reconnaissance revealed no evidence that HTRW contamination would affect the project.

Construction of the project would involve use of substances that could be considered hazardous, such as fuels, lubricants, and oils. However, construction of the project would follow the regulatory requirements of the NDEP's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting process. As a result, the project would have no effect on any existing HTRW, nor would it create any new HTRW.

3.2 Threatened and Endangered Species

3.2.1 Existing Conditions

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was contacted regarding Federally listed threatened and Endangered species that could potentially occur in or near the project area. In response, they provided the Corps with a letter dated March 31, 2010, indicating that there are no listed, proposed, or candidate species in the project area (Appendix C).

The Nevada Natural Heritage Program (NNHP) was also contacted regarding other species of concern in or near the project area. The NNHP conducted a search of their database and maps for a 2-kilometer radius around the project area. Based on their search, no at risk species taxa have been recorded within the given area. A copy of their letter is also included in Appendix C.

3.2.2 Effects

Basis of Significance. An alternative would be considered to have a significant effect on Federally threatened and endangered species if it would (1) result in the take of a Federally listed threatened or endangered species, or (2) adversely affect a species critical habitat.

No Action. This alternative would have no effect on Federally listed threatened or endangered species or their habitat.

Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade. There are no Federally listed threatened or endangered species or their habitat in and/or near the project area. As a result, this alternative would have no effect on Federally listed threatened or endangered species or their habitat.

3.2.3 Mitigation

Since there would be no effect on Federally listed threatened or endangered species or their habitat, no mitigation would be required.

3.3 Water Resources and Water Quality

3.3.1 Existing Conditions

Water Resources. There are no streams, ponds, or wetlands in the WRF or surrounding area. A few ephemeral drainages are located in the vicinity of the project area. Due to high evaporation rates and low rainfall, these drainages only occasionally carry runoff, primarily during the spring (USAF, 2000). Based on the topography, the general gradient of the area is south-southeast into the Great Salt Lake Desert. As a result, the runoff flows southeast, eventually evaporating or percolating into the groundwater. These drainages are not considered Waters of the U.S. because the drainages terminate into salt flats with no defined bed or bank and do not drain into another substantial water body (Corps, 2010b).

Based on geotechnical investigations, groundwater is encountered at depths of 3.5 and 7 feet below ground surface on the WRF. The project site is located within the Great Salt Lake Desert Basin (groundwater Basin 192), which spans across Nevada and Utah (King, 2010). Basin 192 encompasses approximately 507 square miles. The perennial yield of the basin is estimated at 5,000 acre-feet/year, and the total groundwater allocations are approximately 5.6 acre-feet for stockwatering (NDWR, 2010).

Water Quality. Given the high evaporation rates and low precipitation, surface water percolates into the groundwater rapidly after storm events. The quality of this water would reflect the temperature and chemical nature of the precipitation.. The surface runoff in the terminal drainages would also carry suspended sediments and organic debris due to erosion of surface soils.

Water quality in the underlying shallow groundwater aquifers has been described as poor due to high concentrations of total dissolved salt ions solids (USAF, 2000). The groundwater in the area is currently unclassified; however, naturally high concentrations of total dissolved solids suggest that it would be classified as either Class III (Limited Use) or Class IV (Saline Groundwater) (USAF, 2000).

Because of the poor quality of the groundwater, the City obtains its drinking water from springs located approximately 30 miles to the north, in the surrounding mountains (USAF,

2000). The use of treated effluent from the WRF for irrigation of the Toana Golf Course and other City parklands reduces the overall demand for potable water.

3.3.2 Effects

Basis of Significance. An alternative would be considered to have a significant effect on water resources if it would (1) substantially degrade the quality of natural surface or groundwater resources, (2) contaminate a public water supply, or (3) exceed or interfere with existing water rights.

No Action. This alternative would have no effect on surface or groundwater resources. However, the City would eventually fail to meet NDEP permit requirements that would limit nitrogen in effluent to less than 10 mg/L. The current treatment process does not include nitrogen removal, and thus the effluent would exceed this limit.

Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade. This alternative would have no effect on surface water resources. Per the project purpose, the proposed action would allow the City to increase treatment capacity to meet future demand for wastewater treatment up to 2.0 mgd. It would also provide compliance with the NDEP's effluent limits for nitrogen.

Because excavation would exceed the depth to groundwater in some work areas, dewatering would be required prior to excavation to avoid any short-term effects on groundwater resources. Dewatering would likely involve installing well points and a pump to remove groundwater and temporarily lower the groundwater level. Dewatering would be conducted in accordance with approved engineering designs and NDEP permitting requirements. Groundwater pumped from the area of excavation during dewatering would be discharged into the WRF.

Clearing, grading, and excavation would result in movement of loose soils, which could move down-gradient due to gravity or as suspended sediment in stormwater runoff. The City would require the construction contractor to avoid or minimize potential erosion and runoff during construction by implementing the BMP's listed in Section 3.3.3. As a result, any short-term effects on water quality would be less than significant.

3.3.3 Mitigation

Although the project would have no significant effects on water resources or quality, the City of West Wendover would be required to obtain all applicable permits, as well as comply with all State statutes and codes, intended to protect water resources and quality as discussed below.

Prior to any dewatering, the contractor would be required to obtain a temporary dewatering permit from the NDEP. All dewatering activities would be conducted in accordance with the conditions in this permit.

The project would disturb a total of approximately 1.5 acres. For construction activities that disturb 1 or more acres and involve possible stormwater discharge into surface waters, the NDEP requires an NPDES permit per the Clean Water Act, as amended. Prior to construction, the construction contractor would be required to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, including BMP's to avoid or minimize any adverse effects of construction on surface waters and protect channels from sediment input during construction. These BMP's could include the following:

- Install flags, markers, and/or temporary fences prior to construction to avoid soil disturbance outside of the work area.
- Prevent runoff from flowing over unprotected slopes and disturbed areas during construction.
- Trap sediment before it leaves the work site, and stabilize disturbed areas as quickly as possible.
- Confine construction to the dry season, whenever possible. If construction needs to be scheduled during the wet season, ensure that erosion and sediment transport control measures are ready for implementation prior to the first storm.
- Develop a spill containment plan for dealing with spills of potentially toxic substances.

In addition, the project would comply with all provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes, Chapters 533 and 534, regarding Nevada water rights and regulations, as well as Nevada Administrative Code 445A.6715 to 445A.6718, inclusive, "Regulations for Public Water Systems." As a result, no additional mitigation would be required.

3.4 Air Quality

3.4.1 Existing Conditions

Air Quality Management. The Nevada Bureau of Air Pollution Control (BAPC) and Nevada Bureau of Air Quality Planning (BAQP) are responsible for ensuring compliance with Federal and State air quality regulations in all Nevada counties except Washoe and Clark Counties (BAPC, 2010; BAQP, 2010). Among other activities, the Nevada BAPC issues emission and surface area disturbance permits while the Nevada BAQP monitors and manages ambient air quality throughout the rest of the State.

The State has adopted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Ambient Air Quality Standards in determining compliance. According to the U.S. EPA, the project area is classified as an "attainment" area (meets standards) for all required pollutants, including carbon monoxide, ozone, and particulate matter (PM10) (EPA, 2010). The primary sources of hydrocarbon emissions and fugitive dust in and near the project area are vehicles.

Sensitive Receptors. Air quality sensitive receptors include sensitive land uses and those individuals and/or wildlife that could be affected by changes in air quality due to emissions and fugitive dust from the project. There are no air quality sensitive land uses within 0.5 mile of the project area, and the only possible sensitive receptors would include occasional wildlife.

3.4.2 Effects

Basis of Significance. An alternative would be considered to have a significant effect on air quality if it would (1) violate any ambient air quality standard, (2) contribute on a long-term basis to an existing or projected air quality violation, (3) expose humans or sensitive species to substantial pollutant concentrations, or (4) not conform to applicable local standards.

No Action. This alternative would have no effect on existing air quality in the project area. Air quality would continue to be influenced by climatic conditions, wild fires, and local and regional emissions from vehicles.

Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade. This alternative would have minimal short-term effects on air quality during construction of the project. The operation of vehicles and heavy equipment would produce emissions as hydrocarbon, exhaust, and PM10. In addition, there would be minimal short-term increases in PM10 as fugitive dust during soil excavation and operation of vehicles and heavy equipment.

Since the WRF upgrade is a relatively small construction project, these short-term emissions are not expected to violate any Federal ambient air quality standards or expose any sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Once the project is completed, air quality would return to pre-project conditions. There would be no long-term effects on air quality in the region. As a result, the project would have no significant effects on air quality.

3.4.3 Mitigation

Although the project would have no significant effects on air quality, the City would be required to obtain all applicable permits and comply with applicable State statutes intended to protect air quality, as discussed below.

Construction of the project could disturb a total of approximately 1.5 acres of ground surface. Since construction would disturb fewer than 5 acres, a Surface Area Disturbance permit would not be required from the State. Prior to construction, the construction contractor would prepare a Fugitive Dust Control Plan identifying BMP's to minimize the amount of emissions and PM₁₀ generated during construction. These practices could include water trucks, sprinklers, fences or windbreaks, and speed limits. The contractor would be required to implement these BMP's and maintain dust controls during construction.

Since this relatively small construction project is not located in a Federal air quality non-attainment area, it is in a category of actions considered exempt from general conformity requirements of the Clean Air Act. The project would be required to comply with all provisions of the NRS Chapter 445B, "Air Pollution," and NRS Chapter 486A, "Alternative Fuels: Clean-Burning Fuels." Compliance with NAC Chapter 445B, "Air Controls," would also be required. As a result, no additional mitigation would be required.

3.5 Traffic

3.5.1 Existing Conditions

Regional and Local Roadways. The closest regional roadway to the WRF is Interstate 80 (I-80), which runs east-west to the north of the City. The local roadways include Highway 93A and a gravel access road. Highway 93A is the main north-south roadway in the area and is located west of the WRF. The highway intersects with I-80 just east of the City. The gravel access road extends north from the WRF to Highway 93A.

Traffic Types and Volumes. The types of traffic on Highway 93A include cars, recreational vehicles, small utility vehicles, semi- and pickup trucks, buses, and motorcycles. The Nevada Department of Transportation records annual average daily traffic (AADT) volumes on paved roadways in the City. Table 1 shows the 2008 AADT counts at three locations near the project area (NDOT, 2009). The gravel access road has occasional use by motorists dropping off garbage and recycling material, as well as maintenance vehicles accessing the WRF.

Table 1. Traffic Volumes on Roadways Near the Project Area in 2008

Station #	Road	Location	AADT ¹
07-0241	Wendover Boulevard	0.1 mile east of US93A	10,000
07-0354	US93A	50 feet north of Airport Way	1,500
07-0148	US93A	MP EL 52. 200 feet south of Wendover City limits	720

¹Data adjusted or estimated.

Source: NDOT, 2009.

3.5.2 Effects

Basis of Significance. An alternative would be considered to have a significant effect on traffic if it would cause an increase in vehicle traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing load and capacity of a roadway or a substantial deterioration of the physical condition of area roadways.

No Action Alternative. This alternative would have no effect on existing roadways or roadway traffic in the project area.

Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade. This alternative could have short-term effects on traffic volumes and flow along Highway 93A during construction. When the work is completed, however, the traffic volumes and flow would be expected to return to pre-project conditions. As a result, there would be no long-term effects on traffic.

The volume of traffic on Highway 93A would increase during construction as construction equipment, delivery trucks, and worker vehicles access the turnoff to the gravel road. However, use of the highway by equipment and most trucks would be limited to a few days during staging, mobilization, and clean up. In addition, only 5 to 10 worker vehicles would use the highway each work day, for a total of 10 to 20 vehicle trips per day. Since these

increases in traffic would not be substantial in relation to the existing volumes of traffic on Highway 93A, they would not be considered significant.

Effects on traffic could also include brief traffic delays and congestion as vehicles on Highway 93A slow down as construction vehicles enter and exit the highway at the turnoff to the gravel road. However, the contractor would be required to implement the measures listed in Section 3.5.3 to minimize disruption and ensure public safety during construction. As a result, any effects on traffic flow or public safety would be less than significant.

3.5.3 Mitigation

Although the project would have no significant effects on traffic, the City would be required to ensure public safety on roadways. Prior to initiation of construction, the contractor would be required to prepare a traffic management plan and have it approved by the City. This plan would identify those measures that the contractor would implement during construction to minimize any effects on traffic and ensure public safety. These measures could include signs, flaggers, cones, barricades, traffic delineation, and designated detours.

3.6 Esthetics

3.6.1 Existing Conditions

Esthetic resources are those natural resources, landforms, and manmade structures in the regional and local environment that generate one or more sensory reactions and evaluations by viewers. The regional landscape in the West Wendover area is dominated by flat undisturbed areas with desert scrub-shrub vegetation. Rolling hills are seen to the north, south, and west, with the flat, barren Great Salt Lake Desert to the east.

Local views in and near the project area include a highly disturbed area surrounded by undisturbed areas with desert scrub-shrub vegetation. Existing structures in the project area include WRF buildings and related facilities, staff vehicles, and chain link fencing. Adjacent to the project area on the south are the lagoon ponds surrounded by a chain link fence. Photos of the existing project area are included in Appendix B.

The existing WRF is visible from Highway 93A, as well as portions of downtown West Wendover. As a result, potential viewers include motorists and a few City residents, as well as visitors and staff of the WRF.

3.6.2 Effects

Basis of Significance. An alternative would be considered to have a significant effect on esthetics if changes in landform, vegetation, or structural features substantially increase levels of visual contrast as compared to surrounding conditions. The significance of esthetic effects is evaluated with reference to the number of viewers affected.

No Action. This alternative would have no effect on existing esthetics in the project area. The regional landscape and locals views would be expected to remain the same.

Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade. This alternative would have both short-term and long-term effects on existing esthetics. Short-term effects would involve changes in the local viewshed during staging of equipment and supplies, as well as construction of the new facilities at the WRF. However, many construction activities would not be visible to viewers because existing structures on the WRF would block the views of the activities. In addition, once the project is completed, these construction activities would end. As a result, any short-term effects would not be significant.

Long-term effects to esthetics would include a change in the local viewshed due to the addition of a new building on the WRF. However, the new building would be similar in size and height to other existing structures, and would have the general appearance of a utility structure. As a result, this change would not substantially increase the levels of visual contrast as compared to surrounding conditions. In addition, the new building would be located behind the operations building and would not be readily visible to viewers. Thus, the long-term effects on esthetics would not be considered significant.

3.6.3 Mitigation

Since there would be no significant effect on esthetics, no mitigation would be required.

3.7 Cultural Resources

3.7.1 Existing Conditions

Ethnography. Prior to the formation of the Great Salt Lake Desert, the area was covered by the waters of Lake Bonneville. Approximately 12,000 years ago, the lake began receding, and around 11,000 years ago, evidence of prehistoric humans appeared. The Great Basin Desert Culture left behind evidence of their existence at a site known as Danger Cave, which is less than 2 miles east of Wendover, Utah (Jennings, 1957). Evidence from the cave suggests that this desert population was sparse, with small social units of extended families. This desert culture persisted for thousands of years and eventually became the basis for other early Utah cultures such as the Fremont culture (Birnie and Diel, 2006; Jennings, 1957). The Fremont culture, which resembled the Anasazi, ceased to exist at about the same time that the Anasazi left the area, circa 1300 AD (UDIA, 2010).

By 1000 AD, groups/bands of Indians that belonged to the language family of Uto-Aztecan, which is part of the Numic speaking branch, entered the area. By 1300 AD, they had spread into Utah and Colorado. The Ute, Shoshoni, Goshute, and Paiute were part of the groups that entered this area; hence, these latter tribes have inhabited this area for at least 1,000 years (UDIA, 2010). The Shoshone-Goshute people have always been an integral part of western Utah and northeastern Nevada. The word Goshute (Gosuitem) is derived from the native word Kutsipiuti (Gutsipiuti), which means "desert people"(UDIA, 2010).

Historic Content. Some of the earliest Euroamerican explorers into the area were mountain men such as Jim Bridger, Peter Skene Ogden, Etienne Provost, John C. Fremont, Captain Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, and Jedediah Smith. John C. Fremont explored the area and stopped at the springs located at Pilot Peak about 23 miles north of Wendover. Wagon trains of settlers stopped at the Pilot Peak springs prior to heading west.

The town of Wendover, Utah, was established in 1907 as a watering stop on the Western Pacific Railroad. In 1914, the transcontinental telephone line was joined at the Utah-Nevada state line in Wendover. In the 1930's, automobile racers began flocking to the nearby salt flats to set land speed records. The West Wendover, Nevada, area was settled in the 1920's when a gas station was built next to the road by Bill Smith. Gambling was legalized in 1931 in Nevada. W.T. Smith was issued one of the first gambling licenses in the State and began operating the Stateline Casino and Hotel at the Nevada-Utah border. The City of West Wendover was officially incorporated in 1991.

The Wendover Air Force Base (AFB) was established in 1941 to train air crews, including the 509th Composite Group trained in preparation for dropping the atomic bombs on Japan. At its height in WWII, the air base had a population of 19,000 airmen. Wendover Army Air Field was declared surplus in 1976, and most of the field, including the water system, was turned over to Wendover, Utah, as a municipal airport (renamed Decker Field). Beginning in 1980, the 4440th Tactical Fighter Training Group (Red Flag), Nellis AFB, Nevada, used the field for exercises, but they were discontinued after 1986.

Fieldwork. A cultural resource study for the Airport Way Realignment project was conducted by Birnie and Diel in 2006. As part of this study, a file search and historic resources review were conducted. No prehistoric sites were located during the inventory. One trash scatter was identified outside of the WRF project area. This site is a trash scatter consisting of household trash, A.D.ca. 1880 to present. There was no evidence that any of the trash found was associated with the military operations of Wendover Air Field (Birnie and Diel, 2006).

A Corps archeologist visited the project area (area of potential effect [APE]) on May 21, 2010. The field visit confirmed that the project area has been highly disturbed by construction and operation of the existing WRF. There is no natural ground surface and no existing cultural resources or historic properties in the project area.

3.7.2 Effects

Basis of Significance. An alternative would be considered to have a significant effect on cultural resources if it would adversely affect any properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Types of potential effects include physical destruction, damage, or alteration; isolation or alteration of the character of the setting; introduction of elements that are out of character; neglect; and transfer, lease, or sale.

No Action Alternative. This alternative would have no effect on cultural resources. Any cultural resources and historic structures in the vicinity of the project area would be expected to remain the same.

Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade. Because there are no historic properties in the APE, the upgrade to the WRF would not effect any potentially significant cultural resources. The State Department of Cultural Affairs and the Nevada State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) have determined that the project area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources and no historical properties were found. They conclude: “As no historical properties are likely to be affected in the area of potential effects (APE) for the subject undertaking, the SHPO would concur with the Rural Utilities Program and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers determination that historic properties will not be affected by the proposed undertaking” (AQUA Engineering, Inc., 2010). The Corps has determined that a finding of no historic properties affected is applicable (36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1)) since there are no cultural resources in the project area.

3.7.3 Mitigation

Since there are no known properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the NRHP in the APE, no mitigation would be required. However, if buried or previously unidentified cultural resources are located at any time during project activities, all work in the vicinity of the find would cease, and the Corps archaeologist and Nevada SHPO’s office would be contacted for additional consultation per NRS 303.150-383.190 and 36 CFR 800.13(b)(3), Post Review Discoveries.

4.0 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

Cumulative effects are effects of the project considered with other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects in the area. Currently, the City has no other ongoing or reasonably foreseeable projects in the project area. The land surrounding the WRF is under the ownership of the USAF, who has no ongoing or planned projects in the area (Stark, 2010). As a result, when the effects of the proposed project are considered with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects in the area, no significant cumulative effects are anticipated at this time.

5.0 COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Clean Air Act, as amended and recodified (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.).

Compliance. The project is not expected to violate any Federal or State air quality standards, or hinder the attainment of air quality objectives in the local air basin. The Corps has determined that the project would have no significant adverse effects on the future air quality of the area.

Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.). *Compliance.* Since the project would not involve placing any fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, a Section 404 permit would not be required. The project would require an NPDES permit from the State since it would disturb 1 or more acres of land.

Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). *Compliance.* No Federally listed threatened or endangered species or their habitat have been identified in or near the project area. As a result, the work would have no effect on threatened or endangered species.

Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management. *Compliance.* Since the project is not located in a designated floodplain, the work would not modify any floodplains or support floodplain development.

Executive Order 11990, Wetlands. *Compliance.* Since there are no wetlands in the project area, the work would have no effects on wetlands.

Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations. *Compliance.* Since there are no minority or low-income populations in the project area, the work would have no disproportionate human health or environmental effect on these types of populations.

Farmland Protection Policy Act (7 U.S.C. 4201). *Compliance.* Since there are no prime farmland or farmland of statement importance in the project area, the work would have no effect on these types of farmland.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (15 U.S.C. 701-18h). *Compliance.* Since there is no nesting habitat for migratory birds in the project area, the work would not affect any active nests or young of migratory birds.

National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). *Partial Compliance.* Comments received during the public review period will be considered and incorporated into the final EA, as appropriate. The final EA and either a signed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or determination of need to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will result in full compliance with this act.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). *Partial Compliance.* A letter was sent to the Nevada SHPO (Appendix D) on July 6, 2010, requesting concurrence with the Corps' determination of no historic properties affected in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1) (Appendix D). Concurrence from the SHPO will be obtained prior to construction, and the response from the SHPO will be included in the final EA.

On July 6, 2010, letters were also sent to potentially interested Native Americans, requesting information regarding traditional cultural sites or concerns in or near the project. To date, no responses have been received.

6.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement for this project has included articles about the project in the local newspaper, discussion of the project at the local City Council meetings, and notification by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) of the environmental document prepared by AQUA Engineering, Inc. (2010).

7.0 COORDINATION AND REVIEW OF THE EA

The draft EA and FONSI will be circulated for 21 days to agencies, organizations, and individuals known to have an interest in the project (Appendix E). All comments will be considered and incorporated into the EA, as appropriate. This project is being coordinated with all relevant government resource agencies including the USFWS, USDA, NDEP, Nevada SHPO, and the City.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the information in this EA, the proposed project would have no significant effects on the environment. No mitigation beyond avoidance, BMP's, and measures proposed in this EA would be required. Following the public review period, a determination will be made whether a FONSI is warranted or whether preparation of an EIS is necessary.

9.0 PREPARERS

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Nicki Polson
Archaeologist

Lynne Stevenson
Environmental Manager

7Q10, Inc.

Susanne Heim
Environmental Planner

Robert Knable, PWS
Environmental Scientist/Regulatory Specialist

10.0 REFERENCES

10.1 Printed Sources

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http://indian.utah.gov/history_of_utah_tribes/index.html.

10.2 Personal Communications

Melville, Chris. 2010. City Manager, City of Wendover. Email message to James Baker, Project Manager. Subject: Time Line West Wendover Waste Water Upgrade. January 26.

Stark, Shay. 2010. Engineer, AQUA Engineering, Inc. Phone call regarding City Public Works building. June 10.

Plates



Project Location

**PLATE 1
PROJECT LOCATION**

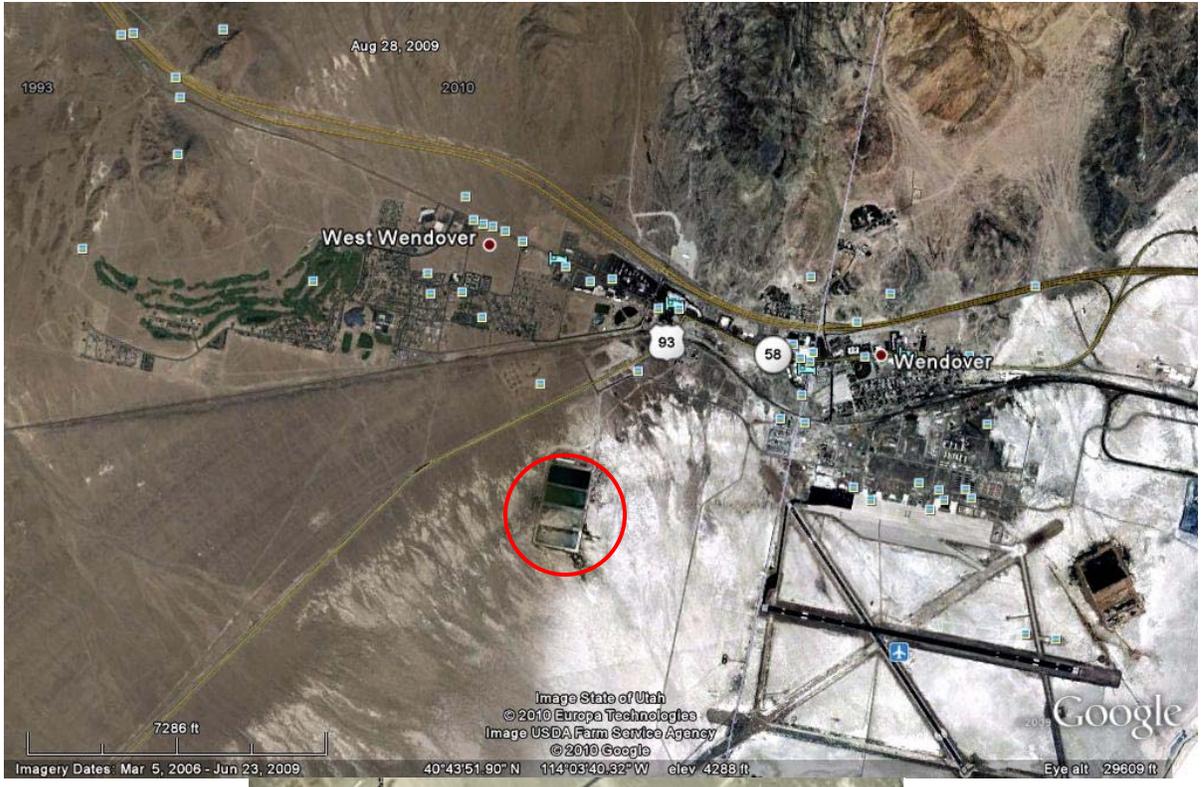
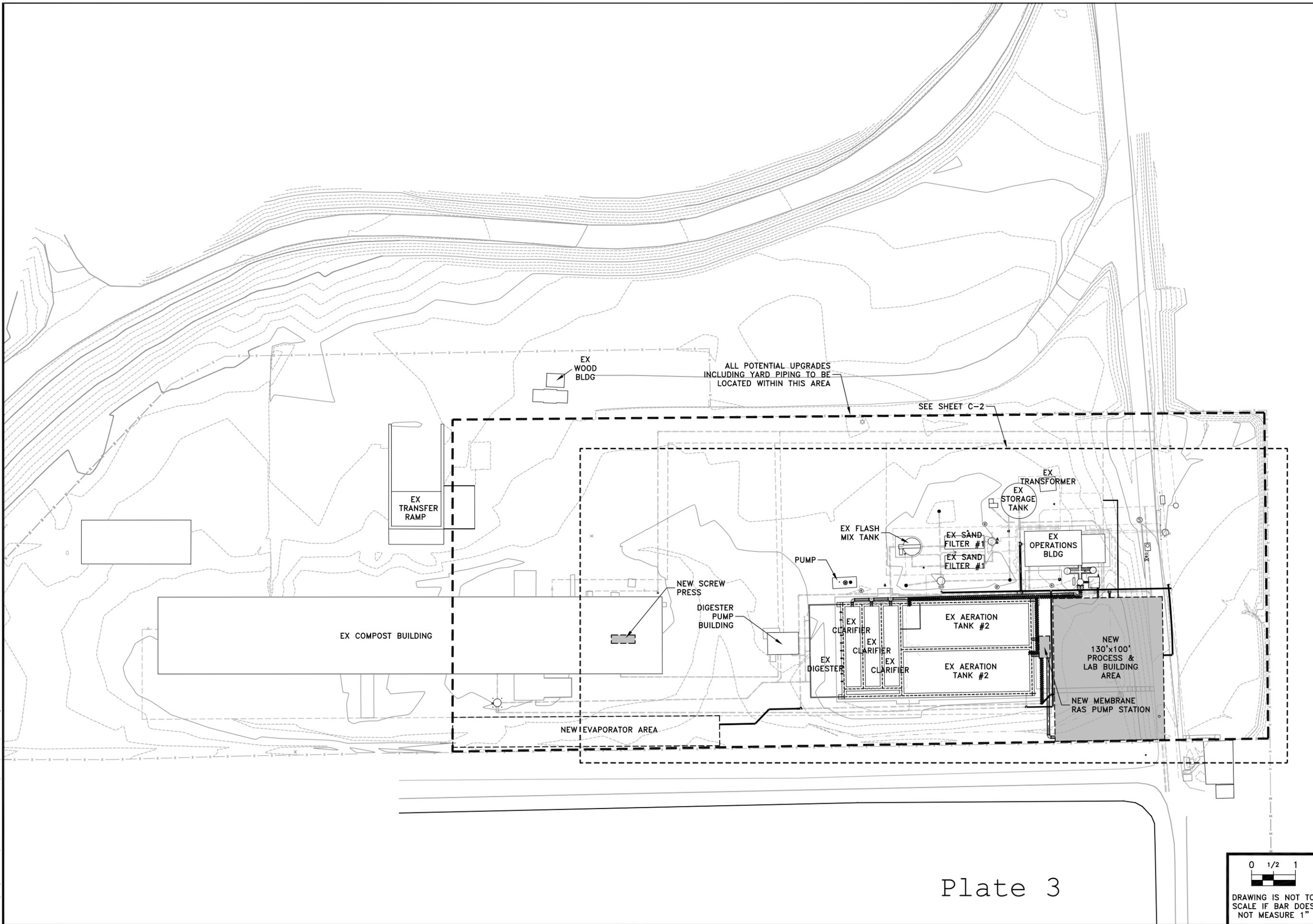


PLATE 2
VICINITY AND PROJECT AREA

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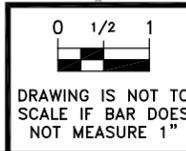


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		REVISIONS					

CITY OF WEST WENDOVER
 WASTEWATER UPGRADE PHASE II
 CIVIL
 GENERAL SITE PLAN

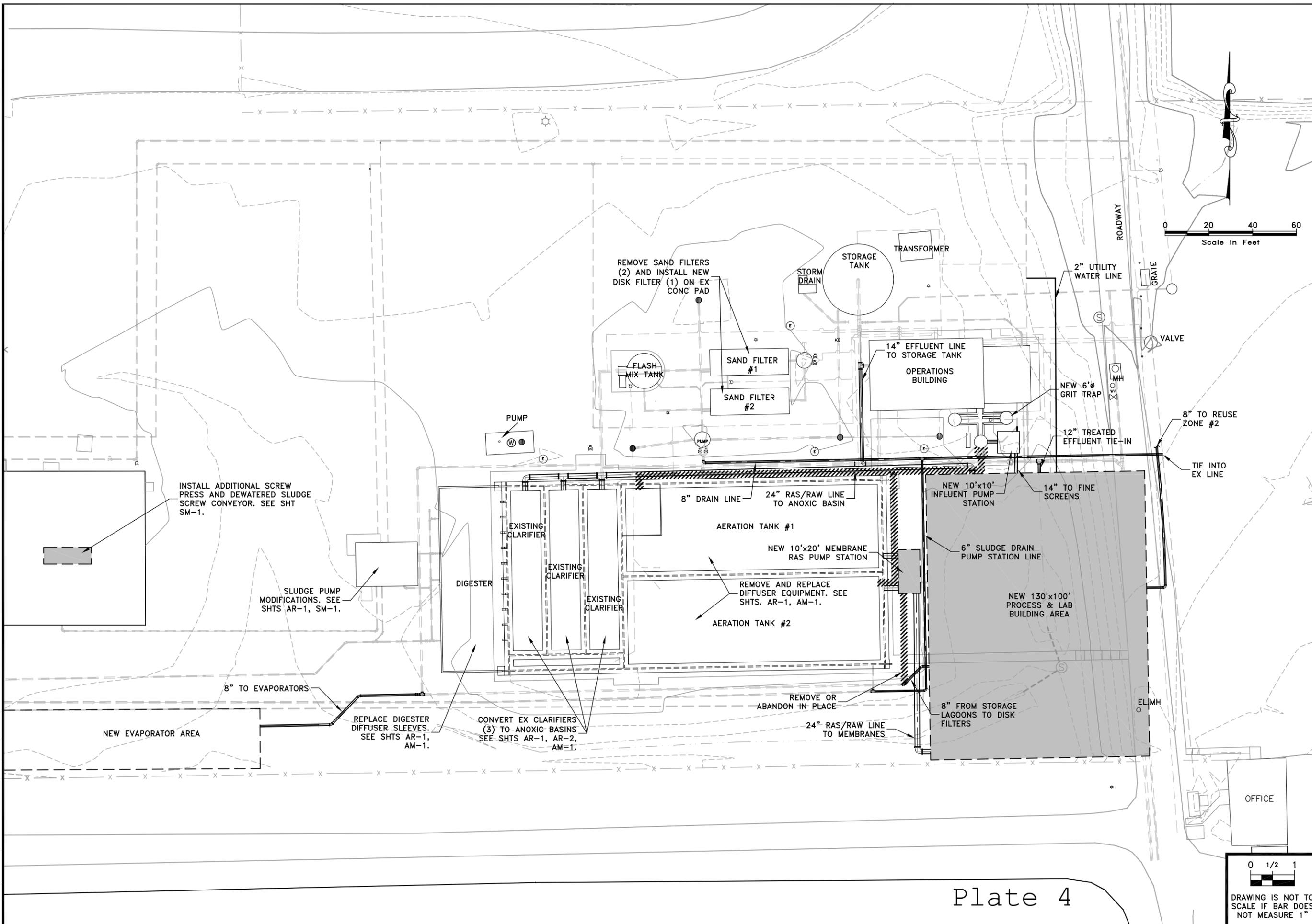
AQUA
 ENGINEERING, INC.
 533 W. 2600 S., SUITE 275 BOUNTIFUL, UT 84010
 PHONE (801) 299-1327 FAX (801) 299-0153

Plate 3



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REVISIONS				

CITY OF WEST WENDOVER
 WASTEWATER UPGRADE PHASE II
 CIVIL
 YARD PIPING PLAN

AQUA
 ENGINEERING, INC.
 533 W. 2600 S., SUITE 275 BOUNTIFUL, UT 84010
 PHONE (801) 299-1327 FAX (801) 299-0153

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Appendix A
CatEx Issued by USAF

REQUEST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

Report Control Symbol
RCS: 09-1278

INSTRUCTIONS: Section I to be completed by Proponent; Sections II and III to be completed by Environmental Planning Function. Continue on separate sheets as necessary. Reference appropriate item number(s).

SECTION I - PROPONENT INFORMATION

1. TO (Environmental Planning Function) 75 CEG/CEVOR	2. FROM (Proponent organization and functional address symbol) Chris J. Melville, City Manager West Wendover, NV	2a. TELEPHONE NO. 775-664-3081
3. TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade		
4. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION (Identify decision to be made and need date) The water reclamation facility, originally constructed in 1978, has two containment cells. Additional cells were added in 1982 and 1986, but by the early 1990's these were reaching their capacity, so the City decided to construct a water reclamation ** over **		
5. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES (DOPAA) (Provide sufficient details for evaluation of the total action.) This is a single action that will be accomplished in two phases. Phase one consists of the addition of new main course screens, and the installation of mixing and blower equipment for de-nitrification. The de-nitrification is a new requirement of ** over**		
6. PROPONENT APPROVAL (Name and Grade) Chris J. Melville	6a. SIGNATURE 	6b. DATE 20090820

SECTION II - PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY. (Check appropriate box and describe potential environmental effects including cumulative effects.) (+ = positive effect; 0 = no effect; - = adverse effect; U = unknown effect)	+	0	-	U
7. AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE/LAND USE (Noise, accident potential, encroachment, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. AIR QUALITY (Emissions, attainment status, state implementation plan, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. WATER RESOURCES (Quality, quantity, source, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH (Asbestos/radiation/chemical exposure, explosives safety quantity-distance, bird/wildlife aircraft hazard, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE (Use/storage/generation, solid waste, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES (Wetlands/floodplains, threatened or endangered species, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. CULTURAL RESOURCES (Native American burial sites, archaeological, historical, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. GEOLOGY AND SOILS (Topography, minerals, geothermal, Installation Restoration Program, seismicity, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. SOCIOECONOMIC (Employment/population projections, school and local fiscal impacts, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. OTHER (Potential impacts not addressed above.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION III - ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS DETERMINATION

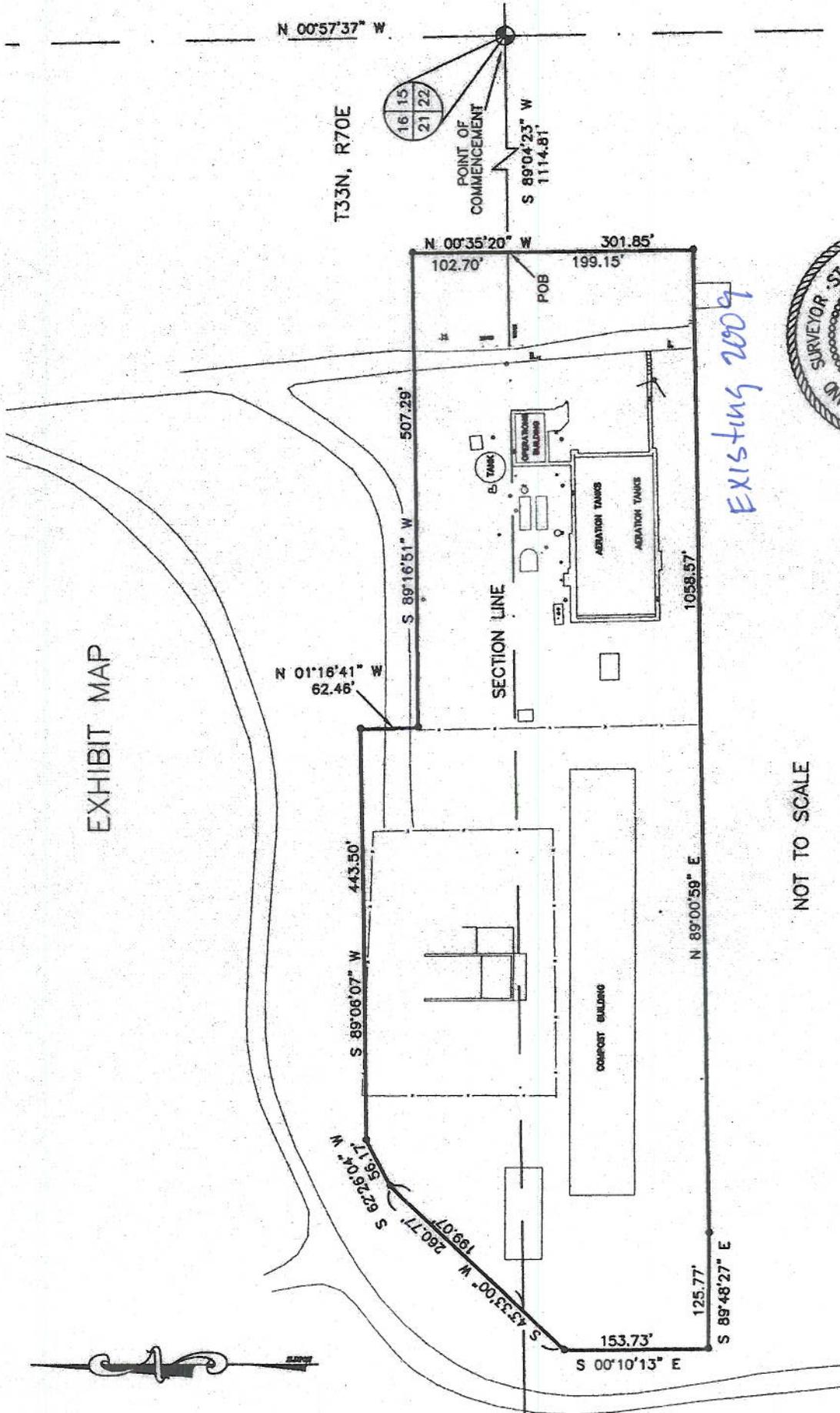
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROPOSED ACTION QUALIFIES FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION (CATEX) # <u>A2.3.7/9/14</u> ; OR <input type="checkbox"/> PROPOSED ACTION DOES NOT QUALIFY FOR A CATEX; FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS IS REQUIRED.		
18. REMARKS 32 CFR Part 989 CATEX A2.3.7 Continuation or resumption of pre-existing actions, where there is no substantial change in existing conditions or existing land uses and where the actions were originally evaluated in accordance with applicable law and regulations, and surrounding circumstances have not changed. CATEX A2.3.9 Repairing and replacing real property installed equipment. CATEX 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. If the AF were to do this project on their equipment CATEX A2.3.7/8 and 9 would apply. An EBS & an EBS Waiver have been previously completed & are still vali		
19. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING FUNCTION CERTIFICATION (Name and Grade) KAY W. WINN YD-02, DAF JOSEPH A. MARTONE YF-02, DAF	19a. SIGNATURE  	19b. DATE 23 Aug 09 24 Aug 09

4. Cont. facility that would provide reuse water to water Toana Vista golf course. The new facility was constructed in 1992 and is capable of providing up to 1 million gallons per day to the golf course, helping to conserve potable water resources. The facility has been functioning for nearly 20 years with no major capacity upgrades and is currently operating very near capacity, especially on weekends and holidays when tourist traffic is higher.

5. Cont. of Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP). Phase Two includes the installation of new wastewater treatment equipment and associated modifications to the laboratory. This phase will install new equipment that will use new Membrane Bio Reactor (MBR) technology in the treatment of wastewater. This new technology will allow better reuse capabilities of the the water, achieve more efficiency in operation, produce a better end product suitable for a wide variety of applications, and achieve easier plant expansion protocols.

See attached Project Description, and Membrane Bio Reactor Technology information.

EXHIBIT MAP



T33N, R70E



POINT OF COMMENCEMENT

S 89°04'23" W
1114.81'

N 00°35'20" W 301.85'

102.70'

199.15'

POB

507.29'

S 89°16'51" W

N 01°16'41" W
62.46'

SECTION LINE

1058.57'

N 89°00'59" E

S 89°06'07" W 443.50'

S 82°36'04" W 56.17'
S 89°07'19" W 260.77'
S 43°33'00" W 159.07'

COMPOST BUILDING

OPERATIONAL BUILDING
WATER TANK
ABRICATION TANKS
ABRICATION TANKS

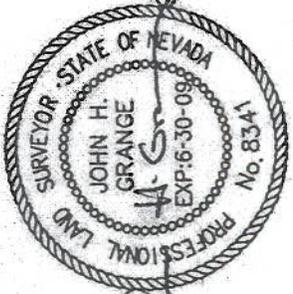
S 00°10'13" E 153.73'

125.77'

S 89°48'27" E

EXISTING 2009

NOT TO SCALE

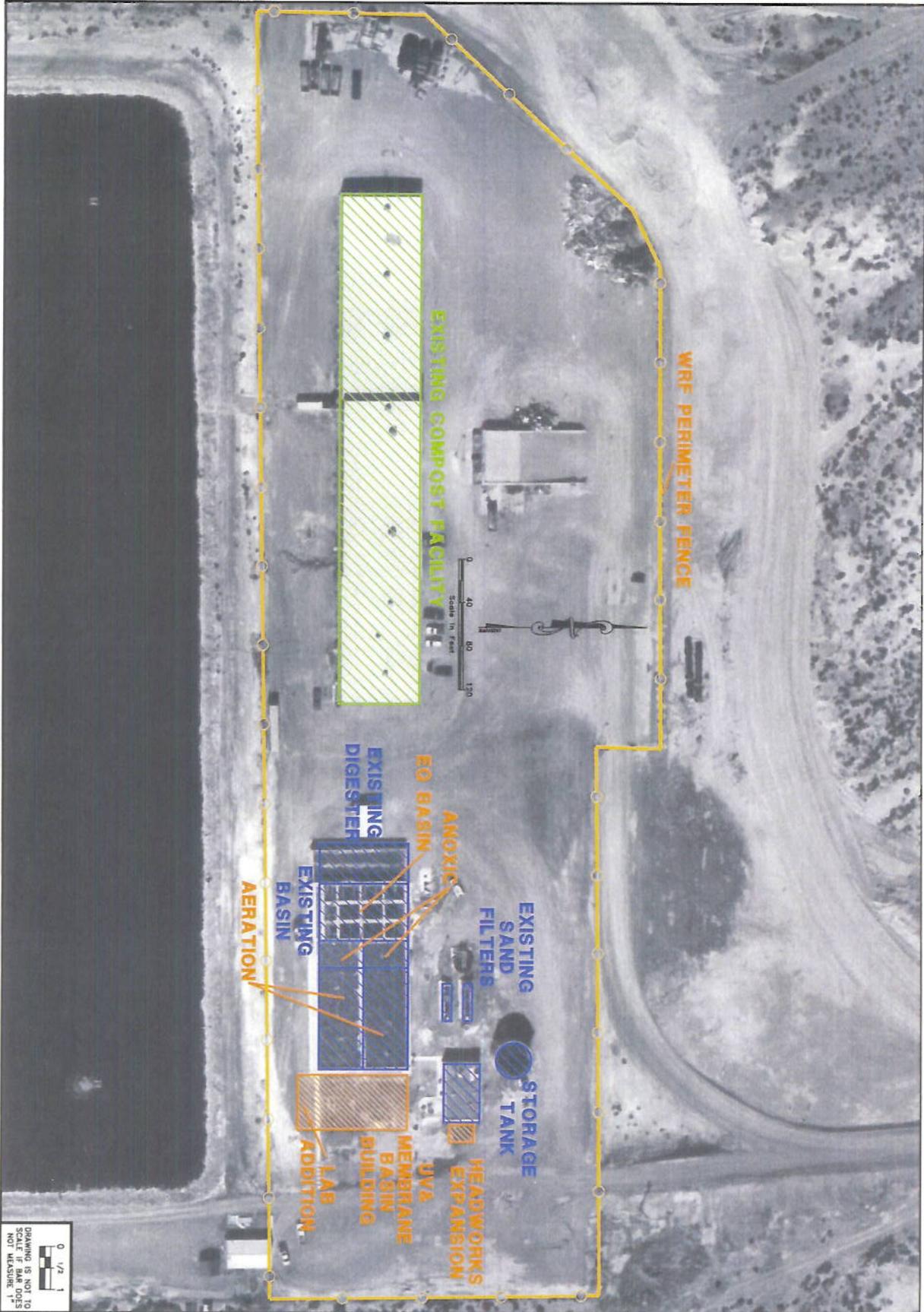


7-6-2007

218 HOLYOKE DRIVE
SPRING CREEK
NEVADA
89815

**GRANGE
SURVEYING
Inc.**

PH. 775-753-3610



0 1/2 1
DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE IF BAR DOES NOT MEASURE 1"

FIGURE: 25

AQUA
ENGINEERING, INC.
533 W. 2600 SO. SUITE 275 BOUNTIFUL, UT 84010
PHONE: (801) 299-1327 FAX: (801) 299-0153



CITY OF WEST WENDOVER
WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE SITE PLAN
MEMBRANE BIOREACTOR (MBR)

REVISIONS	
NO.	DATE

DESIGN: DMH
DRAWN: TWF
CHECKED: CGH
SCALE: HORIZ: 1" = 40' VERT: NONE
DATE: _____
ENGINEER SEAL

with expansion -

Appendix B
Representative Photographs

Representative Photos (May 13, 2010)



Access road looking north



Access road looking south towards facility



Entrance to yard



Yard and water reclamation buildings looking east

Representative Photos (May 13, 2010)



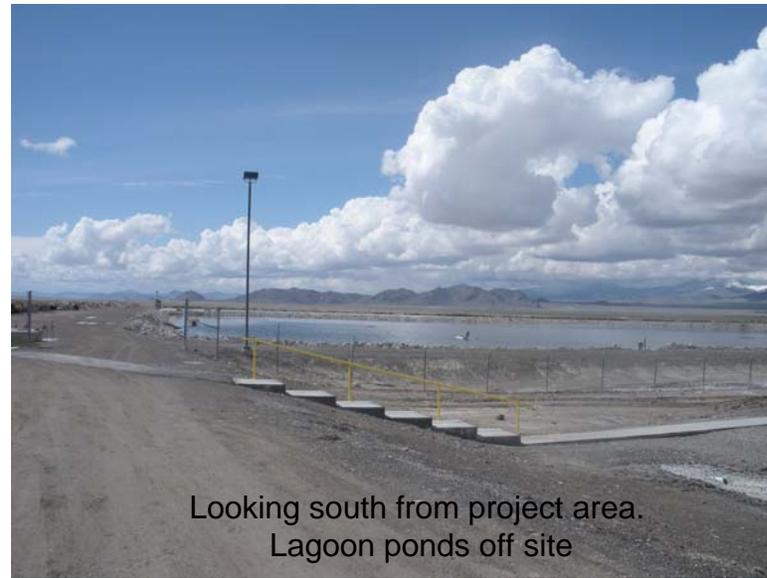
Looking east waste water facility
storage tank & sand filters



North side of facility looking west



Headworks building & storage tank



Looking south from project area.
Lagoon ponds off site

Representative Photos (May 13, 2010)



Area where new building will be located
Headworks building in background



Area where new building will be located



South side of facility looking east
aeration unit on left



South side of composting facility looking east

Representative Photos (May 13, 2010)



Appendix C
Correspondence Regarding Threatened and Endangered Species



United States Department of the Interior

Pacific Southwest Region
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Nevada Fish and Wildlife Office

1340 Financial Blvd., Suite 234

Reno, Nevada 89502

Ph: (775) 861-6300 ~ Fax: (775) 861-6301



March 31, 2010

File No. 2010-SL-0237

Mr. Robert Knable
7Q10, Inc.
500 Damonte Ranch Parkway, Suite 929
Reno, Nevada 89521

Dear Mr. Knable:

Subject: Species List Request for the Wendover Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade Project, Elko County, Nevada

This responds to your letter received on March 22, 2010, requesting a species list for the Wendover Water Reclamation Facility Upgrade Project in Elko County, Nevada. To the best of our knowledge, no listed, proposed, or candidate species occur in the subject project area. This response fulfills the requirements of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to provide a list of species pursuant to section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended, for projects that are authorized, funded, or carried out by a Federal agency.

The Nevada Fish and Wildlife Office no longer provides species of concern lists. Most of these species for which we have concern are also on the sensitive species list for Nevada maintained by the State of Nevada's Natural Heritage Program (Heritage). Instead of maintaining our own list, we are adopting Heritage's sensitive species list and partnering with them to provide distribution data and information on the conservation needs for sensitive species to agencies or project proponents. The mission of Heritage is to continually evaluate the conservation priorities of native plants, animals, and their habitats, particularly those most vulnerable to extinction or in serious decline. Consideration of these sensitive species and exploring management alternatives early in the planning process can provide long-term conservation benefits and avoid future conflicts.

For a list of sensitive species by county, visit Heritage's website at www.heritage.nv.gov. For a specific list of sensitive species that may occur in the project area, you can obtain a data request form from the website or by contacting Heritage at 901 South Stewart Street, Suite 5002, Carson City, Nevada 89701-5245, (775) 684-2900. Please indicate on the form that your

TAKE PRIDE
IN AMERICA 

Mr. Robert Knable

File No. 2010-SL-0237

request is being obtained as part of your coordination with the Service under the Act. During your project analysis, if you obtain new information or data for any Nevada sensitive species, we request that you provide the information to Heritage at the above address. Furthermore, certain species of fish and wildlife are classified as protected by the State of Nevada (see <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/NAC/NAC-503.html>). Before a person can hunt, take, or possess any parts of wildlife species classified as protected, they must first obtain the appropriate license, permit, or written authorization from the Nevada Department of Wildlife (visit <http://www.ndow.org> or call 775-777-2300).

Based on the Service's conservation responsibilities and management authority for migratory birds under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA), as amended (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*), we are concerned about potential impacts the proposed project may have on migratory birds in the area. Given these concerns, we recommend that any land clearing or other surface disturbance associated with proposed actions within the project area be timed to avoid potential destruction of bird nests or young, or birds that breed in the area. Such destruction may be in violation of the MBTA. Under the MBTA, nests with eggs or young of migratory birds may not be harmed, nor may migratory birds be killed. Therefore, we recommend land clearing be conducted outside the avian breeding season. If this is not feasible, we recommend a qualified biologist survey the area prior to land clearing. If nests are located, or if other evidence of nesting (*i.e.*, mated pairs, territorial defense, carrying nesting material, transporting food) is observed, a protective buffer (the size depending on the habitat requirements of the species) should be delineated and the entire area avoided to prevent destruction or disturbance to nests until they are no longer active.

Please reference File No. 2010-SL-0237 in future correspondence concerning this species list. If you have any questions regarding this correspondence or require additional information, please contact me or James Harter at (775) 861-6300.

Sincerely,


Robert D. Williams
State Supervisor

ALLEN BIAGGI
Director

Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources

JENNIFER E. NEWMARK
Administrator



JIM GIBBONS
Governor



Nevada Natural Heritage Program
Richard H. Bryan Building
901 S. Stewart Street, Suite 5002
Carson City, Nevada 89701-5245
U.S.A.

tel: (775) 684-2900
fax: (775) 684-2909

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
Nevada Natural Heritage Program
<http://heritage.nv.gov>

30 March 2010

Robert Knable
7Q10, Inc
500 Damonte Ranch Parkway, Suite 929
Reno, NV 89521

RE: Data request received 18 March 2010

Dear Mr. Knable:

We are pleased to provide the information you requested on endangered, threatened, candidate, and/or At Risk plant and animal taxa recorded within or near the City of Wendover, Nevada Water Reclamation Facility Upgrades Project area. We searched our database and maps for the following, a five kilometer radius around:

Township 33N Range 70E Sections 16 and 21

There are no at risk taxa recorded within the given area. We do not have complete data on various raptors that may also occur in the area; for more information contact Chet VanDellen, Nevada Division of Wildlife at (775) 688-1565. Note that all cacti, yuccas, and Christmas trees are protected by Nevada state law (NRS 527.060-.120), including taxa not tracked by this office.

Please note that our data are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations, and in most cases are not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys. Natural Heritage reports should never be regarded as final statements on the taxa or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

Thank you for checking with our program. Please contact us for additional information or further assistance.

Sincerely,

Eric S. Miskow
Biologist /Data Manager





JIM GIBBONS
Governor

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

1100 Valley Road
Reno, Nevada 89512

(775) 688-1500 • Fax (775) 688-1595

KENNETH E. MAYER
Director

RICHARD L. HASKINS II
Deputy Director

Shay Stark
Planner/Designer
AQUA Engineering
533 West 2600 South
Suite 275
Bountiful, Utah 84010

March 16, 2010

Re: West Wendover Nevada Wastewater Reclamation Facility Upgrade

Dear Mr. Stark,

I am responding to your letter requesting information from the Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) on the known or potential occurrence of raptor species within the proposed project area. To perform this analysis we developed a three-mile buffer around the project area provided by you (Township 33 North, Range 70 East, Sections 15 and 22, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian) and searched our data for species occurrences within this buffer zone. To provide you with a more complete dataset for your planning purposes, we performed our standard analysis, which includes information on all wildlife species within the area of interest.

A review of our data sources has produced the following information:

Big Game – Pronghorn antelope distribution occurs within the southern and northwestern portions of the buffer zone, as well as most of T33N R70E Section 22, and the southwestern part of Section 15. Bighorn sheep distribution occurs in the northern portions of the buffer zone but not within T33N R70E Sections 15 or 22.

Raptors - Various species of raptors, which use diverse habitat types, are known to reside in this area. Within the specified project area and designated buffer area are species such as great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, Cooper's hawk, golden eagle, and northern goshawk, all of which are protected by State and Federal laws. In addition, the northern goshawk is a NDOW species of special concern and is a target species for conservation as outlined by the Nevada Wildlife Action Plan.

There is one documented raptor nest in the northern part of the three-mile buffer zone.

Here is a complete list of raptor species that are known by NDOW to have range in the designated area:

American kestrel; bald eagle; barn owl; burrowing owl; Cooper's hawk; ferruginous hawk; golden eagle; great horned owl; long-eared owl; northern goshawk; northern harrier; northern saw-whet owl; osprey; peregrine falcon; prairie falcon; red-tailed hawk; sharp-shinned hawk; short-eared owl; Swainson's hawk; and turkey vulture.

Below is a list of other species that have been recorded or sighted within the project area and buffer zone.

COMMON NAME	SPECIES
coyote	Canis latrans
black-tailed jackrabbit	Lepus californicus
red fox	Vulpes vulpes

The above information provided to you is based on data stored at our headquarters office in Reno, and may or may not represent accurate current environmental conditions for your project area. I suggest and recommend that you contact the following biologists at our Eastern Regional office (775-777-2368):

Katie Miller, Habitat Mining Biologist (775-777-2306)

* Steve Foree, Habitat Supervisor (775-777-2306)

If you have any questions or require more information, please do not hesitate to contact our office at 775-688-1565.

Sincerely,

Tim Herrick
Conservation Aide 3
Wildlife Diversity Division
Nevada Department of Wildlife

Appendix D
Correspondence Regarding Cultural Resources



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Environmental Resources Branch

Mr. Ronald M. James, SHPO
State Historic Preservation Office
100 North Stewart Street, Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89701-4285

JUL 06 2010

Dear Mr. James:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District (Corps), is writing pursuant to 36 CFR 800.3(c)(3) to inform you of the proposed Section 595 West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade Project in Elko County, Nevada (Enclosure 1). We are writing pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(I) to request your concurrence with our determination of the area of potential effects (APE) and our determination of no historic properties affected in accordance with 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1) for the West Wendover project.

The city is proposing to upgrade their existing water reclamation facility (WRF) to a membrane bioreactor (MBR) treatment process. The proposed upgrade would include constructing a new building; rehabilitating and adapting the existing WRF to the MBR process; installing new pipeline; and constructing a new pump station and grit trap. The project lies on land owned by the United States Air Force and currently leased by the city and used for water reclamation. Construction activities are anticipated to begin the summer/fall of 2010.

A records search has indicated that no archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the current project area. A site visit to the project area on May 21, 2010 revealed that the project area has been previously disturbed and no cultural resources are present (Enclosure 2). Appropriate Native American Tribes were contacted in July 2010, with no response to date.

Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(a)(1) and 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), we are requesting concurrence with the current APE and our determination of no properties affected. Comments or questions may be sent to Ms. Nikki Polson, CESP-K-PD-RC, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1325 J Street, Sacramento, California 95814; email at nikki.polson@usace.army.mil; or telephone at (916) 557-6977.

Sincerely,

Alicia E. Kirchner
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

JUL 06 2010

Western Shoshone Historic Preservation Society
1545 Silver Eagle Dr.
Elko, Nevada 89801

To Whom It May Concern:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we are writing to inform you of the proposed West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade in West Wendover, Nevada (Enclosure 1). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to participate in water-related infrastructure and resource development projects in rural Nevada pursuant to Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-53, as amended. The Corps is the lead Federal agency, and the City of West Wendover is the local sponsor for the project.

The city is proposing to upgrade their existing water reclamation facility (WRF) to a membrane bioreactor (MBR) treatment process. The proposed upgrade would include constructing a new building; rehabilitating and adapting the existing WRF to the MBR process; installing new pipeline; and constructing a new pump station and grit trap. The project lies on land owned by the United States Air Force and currently leased by the city and used for water reclamation. Construction activities are anticipated to begin the summer/fall of 2010.

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We are sensitive toward the protection of traditional cultural properties and sacred sites, and make every effort to avoid them. Please let us know if you have knowledge of locations of archaeological sites, or areas of traditional cultural value or concern in or near the project area. Correspondence may be sent to Ms. Nikki Polson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, 1325 J Street, Sacramento, California 95814-2922. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Ms. Polson at (916) 557-6977 or by email at Nikki.Polson@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alicia E. Kirchner".

Alicia E. Kirchner
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

Mr. Bryan Cassadore
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
525 Sunset Street
Elko, Nevada 89801

JUL 06 2010

Dear Mr. Cassadore:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we are writing to inform you of the proposed West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade in West Wendover, Nevada (Enclosure 1). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to participate in water-related infrastructure and resource development projects in rural Nevada pursuant to Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-53, as amended. The Corps is the lead Federal agency, and the City of West Wendover is the local sponsor for the project.

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Sincerely,

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Alicia E. Kirchner
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

JUL 06 2010

Chair
Shoshone Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley
P.O. Box 219
Owyhee, Nevada 89832

To Whom It May Concern:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we are writing to inform you of the proposed West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade in West Wendover, Nevada (Enclosure 1). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to participate in water-related infrastructure and resource development projects in rural Nevada pursuant to Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-53, as amended. The Corps is the lead Federal agency, and the City of West Wendover is the local sponsor for the project.

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Sincerely,

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Alicia E. Kirchner
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

Mr. Sim Malotte
South Fork Band Council
21 Lee, Unit 13
Spring Creek Nevada 89815

JUL 06 2010

Dear Mr. Malotte:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we are writing to inform you of the proposed West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade in West Wendover, Nevada (Enclosure 1). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to participate in water-related infrastructure and resource development projects in rural Nevada pursuant to Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-53, as amended. The Corps is the lead Federal agency, and the City of West Wendover is the local sponsor for the project.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Alicia E. Kirchner".

Alicia E. Kirchner
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

Mr. Ivan D. Posey, Chair
Shoshone Tribe of Wind River Reservation
Shoshone Business Council
P.O. Box 217
Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514

JUL 06 2010

Dear Mr. Posey:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we are writing to inform you of the proposed West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade in West Wendover, Nevada (Enclosure 1). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to participate in water-related infrastructure and resource development projects in rural Nevada pursuant to Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-53, as amended. The Corps is the lead Federal agency, and the City of West Wendover is the local sponsor for the project.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alicia E. Kirchner".

Alicia E. Kirchner
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

Ms. Paula Salazar
Wells Band Council
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
P.O. Box 809
Wells, Nevada 89835

JUL 06 2010

Dear Ms. Salazar:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we are writing to inform you of the proposed West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade in West Wendover, Nevada (Enclosure 1). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to participate in water-related infrastructure and resource development projects in rural Nevada pursuant to Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-53, as amended. The Corps is the lead Federal agency, and the City of West Wendover is the local sponsor for the project.

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alicia E. Kirchner".

Alicia E. Kirchner
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall
Shoshone-Bannock Heritage Tribal Office
P.O. Box 306
Fort Hall, Idaho 83203

JUL 06 2010

To Whom It May Concern:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we are writing to inform you of the proposed West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade in West Wendover, Nevada (Enclosure 1). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to participate in water-related infrastructure and resource development projects in rural Nevada pursuant to Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-53, as amended. The Corps is the lead Federal agency, and the City of West Wendover is the local sponsor for the project.

The city is proposing to upgrade their existing water reclamation facility (WRF) to a membrane bioreactor (MBR) treatment process. The proposed upgrade would include constructing a new building; rehabilitating and adapting the existing WRF to the MBR process; installing new pipeline; and constructing a new pump station and grit trap. The project lies on land owned by the United States Air Force and currently leased by the city and used for water reclamation. Construction activities are anticipated to begin the summer/fall of 2010.

A records search has indicated that no archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the current project area. A site visit to the project area on May 21, 2010 revealed that the project area has been previously disturbed and no cultural resources are present (Enclosure 2).

We are sensitive toward the protection of traditional cultural properties and sacred sites, and make every effort to avoid them. Please let us know if you have knowledge of locations of archaeological sites, or areas of traditional cultural value or concern in or near the project area. Correspondence may be sent to Ms. Nikki Polson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, 1325 J Street, Sacramento, California 95814-2922. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Ms. Polson at (916) 557-6977 or by email at Nikki.Polson@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Alicia E. Kirchner".

Alicia E. Kirchner
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

JUL 06 2010

Shoshone Tribal Cultural Center
P.O. Box 1008
Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514

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U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

Mr. Nathan Small, Chair
Fort Hall Business Council
P.O. Box 306
Fort Hall, Idaho 83203-0306

JUL 06 2010

Dear Mr. Small:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we are writing to inform you of the proposed West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade in West Wendover, Nevada (Enclosure 1). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to participate in water-related infrastructure and resource development projects in rural Nevada pursuant to Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-53, as amended. The Corps is the lead Federal agency, and the City of West Wendover is the local sponsor for the project.

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Alicia E. Kirchner
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U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

Mr. Rupert Steele, Chair
Goshute Business Council
P.O. Box 6104
Ibapah, Utah 84034

JUL 06 2010

Dear Mr. Steele:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we are writing to inform you of the proposed West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade in West Wendover, Nevada (Enclosure 1). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to participate in water-related infrastructure and resource development projects in rural Nevada pursuant to Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-53, as amended. The Corps is the lead Federal agency, and the City of West Wendover is the local sponsor for the project.

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Alicia E. Kirchner
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure



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U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEER
1325 J STREET
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814-2922

Environmental Resources Branch

JUL 06 2010

Mr. Gerald Temoke, Chair
Elko Band Council
1745 Silver Eagle Dr.
Elko, Nevada 89801

Dear Mr. Temoke:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, we are writing to inform you of the proposed West Wendover Reclamation Facility Upgrade in West Wendover, Nevada (Enclosure 1). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is authorized to participate in water-related infrastructure and resource development projects in rural Nevada pursuant to Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, Public Law 106-53, as amended. The Corps is the lead Federal agency, and the City of West Wendover is the local sponsor for the project.

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Sincerely,

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Alicia E. Kirchner
Chief, Planning Division

Enclosure

Appendix E
Mailing List

Appendix E Mailing List

Loni Johnson
U.S. Department of the Air Force
5713 Lahm Lane, Bldg 593 N
Hill AFB, UT 84056-5410

Cheryl Couch
U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDA Rural Development
1390 S. Curry Street
Carson City, NV 89703

Chris Melville
City of West Wendover
1111 N. Gene L. Jones Way
West Wendover, NV 89883

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Nevada Fish and Wildlife Office
1340 Financial Boulevard
Reno, NV 89502

Nevada Department of Transportation
1263 South Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89712

NV Division of Environmental Protection
901 So. Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, NV 89701

NV Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
901 So. Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, NV 89701

NV Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Air Pollution Control
901 So. Stewart Street, Suite 4001
Carson City, NV 89701

Nevada Department of Wildlife
1100 Valley Road
Reno, NV 89512

Nevada State Historic Preservation Office
100 North Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89701

Nevada State Clearinghouse
209 East Musser Street, Room 200
Carson City, NV 89701

West Wendover Branch Library
590 Camper Drive
West Wendover, Nevada 89883

High Desert Advocate
P.O. Box 2805
West Wendover, NV 89883

Western Shoshone Historic Preservation
Society
1545 Silver Eagle Drive
Elko, Nevada 89801

Mr. Brian Cassadore
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
525 Sunset Street
Elko, Nevada 89801

Mr. Sim Malotte
South Fork Band Council
21 Lee, Unit 13
Spring Creek, Nevada 89815

Ms. Paula Salazar
Wells Band Council
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone
P.O. Box 809
Wells, Nevada 89835

Mr. Gerald Temoke, Chair
Elko Band Council
1745 Silver Eagle Drive
Elko, Nevada 89801