

The U.S. Department of Labor conducted a qualitative evaluation of potential new Job Corps Center sites criteria as required by the standard Federal Facility Acquisition criteria. The Federal Related Program Design Criteria was used to establish a shortlist of alternative project sites within the region. The project was selected after having undergone detailed, comparative Facility Utilization Evaluation studies and a related review of shortlisted site alternatives, in accordance with facility use requirements including location, suitability and availability of campus scale land requirements.

The Job Corps site review teams identified alternative potential project sites. These included the Park Plaza Hotel site in Los Angeles, and available Federally-owned surplus sites including: U.S. Navy White Point family housing area in San Pedro, California; Cabrillo family housing area, Seabright family housing area, and Savannah Substandard housing in Long Beach, California; as well as a Reserve Center housing area in Los Alamitos, California.

To Continue as Proposed with the Long Beach Site would eliminate costly and unnecessary acquisition of private land for public uses. Development of this preferred site would also provide for continued government ownership, maintenance and economic reuse of existing federal properties.

Based on the information gathered during the preparation of the EA for the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Job Corps finds that the proposed new Job Corps Center in Long Beach, California, will not cause any significant adverse impact of the environment; and, therefore, recommends that the project continue as proposed. This Proposed Action is not considered to be highly controversial.

Dated at Washington, DC., this 23rd day of December, 1994.

Peter E. Rell,

Director of Job Corps.

[FR Doc. 95-670 Filed 1-10-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

Job Corps: Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Relocation of the Marsing Civilian Conservation Center in Marsing, ID

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Relocation of the Marsing Civilian Conservation Center in Marsing, Idaho.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR part 1500-08) implementing procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Job Corps, in accordance with 29 CFR 11.11(d), gives notice that an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared and the proposed plans for the relocation of the Marsing Civilian Conservation Center (CCC) near Marsing, Idaho will have no significant environmental impact. Pursuant to 29 CFR 11.11(d)(1), this Preliminary Finding of No Significant Environmental Impact (FONSI) will be made available for public review and comment for a period of 30 days.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before February 19, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Any comment(s) are to be submitted to Lynn Kotecki, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20210, (202) 219-5468.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Copies of the EA and additional information are available to interested parties by contacting Paul J. Krois, Director, Region X (Ten), Office of Job Corps, 1111 Third Avenue, Suite 960, Seattle, Washington 98010, (206) 553-7938.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The proposed action would relocate the Marsing CCC to Nampa, Idaho, a distance of about 15 miles. The existing site is located about 4 miles south of the town of Marsing on land owned by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. The proposed site is located within the city of Nampa, Idaho, about 3 miles northeast of the downtown area, at the terminus of the 11th Avenue North Extension. The property is on the periphery of the city, generally surrounded by institutional and open space land uses. The site includes two parcels. The primary campus area consists of 17.9 acres of land, immediately adjoining the Idaho State School and Hospital (ISSH). A smaller area of 4.2 acres, divided from the primary campus by the main service road to ISSH, would be used for open space recreational purposes.

The proposed campus would be similar to the existing campus. It would accommodate 3 dormitories, one of which would include a daycare component; a general education building; one or more vocational training buildings; greenhouse; dining hall/culinary arts building; gymnasium/recreation hall; medical/dental

dispensary; administration hall; storage/maintenance warehouse; outdoor recreation area; and various parking and landscaped areas.

The primary and overriding purpose of relocating the CCC facility from its current site to the proposed site in Nampa is to provide safe and stable facilities for the staff and students, which would allow the program to continue to serve this region. Geotechnical investigations have been conducted at the present site in response to structural damage that has occurred at the existing buildings from ground subsidence. The investigations have determined that groundwater moving through the area from the Snake River has dissolved the formations underlying the CCC facilities to depths of 40 feet or more. As a result, cracks have occurred in a number of buildings on campus. One dormitory has been closed because it has been found structurally unsafe, reducing the numbers of students that the campus can accommodate from 210 to 140. Additionally, the current site is isolated from surrounding communities that provide jobs and other on-the-job training opportunities, which creates substantial transportation demands in transporting students to jobs. The proposed site in Nampa is centrally located to other communities in the Treasure Valley, and is only a quarter of a mile from Interstate 84, thereby alleviating these transportation problems.

The new CCC will provide housing, food, recreational, medical/dental, and administrative services, educational and vocational training, and appurtenant storage consistent with Job Corps and Center needs. Establishing the CCC at this location will require new construction for all the proposed facilities. The proposed project will be constructed in accordance with local fire, building and zoning code requirements, and will not adversely impact the City of Nampa or Canyon County emergency services.

The proposed site is located in a rural/suburban setting and is currently zoned "Agriculture". This zoning permits vocational schools and associated facilities as an allowed use. The site is bordered on the south by the ISSH and on the west, north, and east by the Centennial Golf Course and agricultural crop land. Interstate 84 lies about a quarter of a mile to the south. The site is on the edge of a topographic "bench" formed by the Boise River, which lies some distance to the north. Agricultural land uses to the north, therefore, are separated from the site by a significant difference in elevation

(about 100 feet). Other land uses in the vicinity include light industry south of the Interstate Highway. The proposed site and land occupied by the ISSH are owned by the Department of Health and Welfare of the State of Idaho. The existing CCC is located in a rural area. Most of the land in the surrounding area is in natural condition (grasses and sagebrush), although some agricultural cropland and grazing of cattle does occur. The lease on this land from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game calls for the site to be restored to its natural condition if the CCC uses should be discontinued. However, it is expected that the Department of Fish and Game will choose to use or lease those buildings on the site that remain in structurally sound condition. Through cooperative agreements with State and federal agencies, the federal government prefers to locate new facilities on state or federal lands rather than to purchase land outright. This arrangement can result in long-term leases for new facilities at little or no cost to the taxpayer.

The proposed action was found in the EA to have no significant impact on natural systems or resources. Minor soil erosion would occur during construction of the CCC at the proposed site. Best Management Practices, including minimizing the extent and duration of vegetation and soils disturbance, would be employed to minimize erosion. If damaged buildings were to be removed at the existing site near Marsing, decreased loads on soils would result in less subsidence of the ground surface than is currently occurring beneath existing buildings. Water for drinking and irrigation at the proposed facility would be provided by the City of Nampa. Stormwater runoff during construction would be maintained on site in accordance with federal requirements. Possible removal of some or all of the buildings at the existing site would result in fewer impermeable surfaces and less stormwater runoff.

Investigation into the historical land uses/operations for the ISSH and surrounding properties indicates that no significant concern regarding contamination of these lands from hazardous materials or wastes is warranted. Anecdotal information regarding possible underground contamination resulting from the storage of DDT at ISSH resulted in investigation and laboratory sample analysis of soils and groundwater. No pesticides were detected in any of the samples; therefore, no further action was taken. A number of chemicals are stored at the

existing Center for cleaning and vocational training purposes. Due to the nature of these chemicals and the small amount involved, the potential for impact is considered to be insignificant.

Vegetation at the proposed site consists of a residual corn crop. In the surrounding area, almost all vegetation is ornamental. While the existing site is fully landscaped, most of the surrounding vegetation is natural, providing some cover for wildlife in the area. Construction of the proposed project would eliminate the temporary cover provided for pheasants and rodents that currently exists at the proposed site. Demolition of some or all of the buildings at the existing site could result in restoration of natural vegetation that would provide habitat for wildlife species in the area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has written that the proposed action is not likely to cause impacts to the wetlands, Federal candidate, nor listed endangered or threatened species.

Ambient noise levels would be increased somewhat at the proposed site as a result of the construction and operation of the proposed CCC. Because of the nature of nearby noise receptors (operations and maintenance facilities for ISSH), and the existence of other noises from the site, both types of impacts should be relatively unnoticeable. Noise levels at the existing Center would be expected to decline somewhat from current levels, but this would depend on the nature of any new tenant. Both the existing and the proposed sites are attainment areas for air quality standards. Dust and increased emissions from internal combustion engines will occur at the proposed site during construction of the Center. Best Management Practices including limitation of the extent and duration of soils disturbance and wetting down of access and construction areas will minimize impacts of dust during construction. Because of the nature of the surrounding uses and their distance from the site, these temporary air quality impacts should be minor. Long-term operational impacts to air quality would slightly increase due to emissions from additional motor vehicles in the area, but would not be significant. Air quality at the existing site would be expected to improve slightly as a result of fewer motor vehicles in the area, but would depend on the nature of other tenants that might locate or be in close proximity to this site. Outdoor security lighting at the proposed site would be noticeable in the area, but would be consistent with lighting at ISSH and would not impact sensitive receptors.

Lighting at the existing site would be expected to decrease, depending on the future use of the site.

The proposed action would not create significant adverse effects to the human or cultural environment. The relocation would create between 40 and 52 new jobs in the Nampa area. No jobs would be lost in Owyhee County, since current employees at the Center would maintain their jobs at the Nampa facility. The population of Owyhee County would decrease by about 140 (students at Marsing CCC), and the population of Nampa would increase by as much as 490 people (students, new staff members and their dependents).

Nampa schools in proximity to the proposed site, which are already at or over capacity, might be required to accommodate as many as 15 elementary schools students as a result of the relocation since as many as 20 Job Corps students could bring their young children to the new Center. This impact would be mitigated by construction of a new elementary school in the area, scheduled for construction upon passing of a pending bond election. Because of the relatively small number of students expected and the nature of school funding that virtually requires schools capacities to be exceeded before bonds for new schools are approved, the anticipated impact is expected to be short-term and not significant.

Police and fire services would be provided by the City of Nampa. Canyon County also provides emergency ambulance service to the area. These services would experience a small increase in demand for services. Owyhee County services to the existing site would be expected to experience a decrease in demand. Existing demands on emergency services would remain unchanged for the short term. In the long term, it would be expected that the CCC would close or relocate, and that there would be less demand on Owyhee County for emergency services. The central location of the proposed site in the region would result in decreased transportation requirements, both for the staff and for students.

Local businesses in Marsing would experience a loss of income estimated between \$40,000 and \$60,000 due to the Center relocation. This amount would probably be spent in Nampa or nearby communities as a result of the new location. Since federal facilities pay no taxes, there would be no adverse economic impacts to governments. Federal-in-lieu fees would no longer be paid to Owyhee County, but would be paid, instead, to Canyon County.

No structure nor other resource exists on either the existing or the proposed

site that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Buildings at the ISSH are both placed on and are eligible for placement on the National Register. Since the proposed CCC would have no effect on these structures, there would be no impact on cultural resources. No areas of archaeological significance were identified at the proposed site. The open farmland at the proposed site would no longer offer an open space view, but would consist of urban development. With adjoining urban uses to the south, the proposed development would not contrast with surrounding visual conditions. If some or all of the buildings at the existing site were removed and replaced with natural vegetation, a greater extent of natural views would occur.

A public meeting was held between representatives of the Office of Job Corps, the Marsing Job Corps Center staff, and the Nampa, Idaho city council in February, 1994. Job Corps staff presented an overview of the Job Corps program, and discussed the relocation of the Marsing Job Corps Center at the proposed site in Nampa. Community leaders were given an opportunity to comment on the project and ask questions. There were no adverse comments directed to Job Corps regarding the proposed relocation of the Job Corps Center to Nampa. Subsequent to the meeting, there were no adverse comments received by the city council or the Office of Job Corps from the public.

The alternatives considered in the preparation of the EA were: (1) The "Proposed Action" (Preferred Alternative); (2) the "No Action Alternative" (continuing to operate the CCC at its existing site until it would be necessary to locate elsewhere or close the Center); and (3) the "Alternative Sites" alternative. All three alternatives have been considered, as reflected in the environmental assessment, in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Although choosing the "No Action" alternative would result in no environmental impact upon the area, it would deny the young adults of this area the benefits of a Job Corps Center. Several alternative sites were considered by the Department of Labor for the new CCC site, but were found to be undesirable in terms of safety of students, compatibility with surrounding land uses, and/or proximity to job locations, goods and services. The potential for an excellent facility and operational efficiency afforded by the proposed action indicates that the proposed relocation of

the Center to the city of Nampa is the preferred alternative.

Based on the information gathered during the preparation of the EA for the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, the Office of Job Corps finds that the relocation of the Marsing CCC to the land adjoining the ISSH in Nampa, Idaho, will not cause any significant adverse impact on the environment and recommends that the project continue as proposed. This proposed action is not considered to be highly controversial.

Dated at Washington, DC., this 23rd day of December, 1994.

Peter E. Rell,

Director of Job Corps.

[FR Doc. 95-672 Filed 1-10-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

Job Corps: Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the New Job Corps Center in Montgomery, AL

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration, Labor.

ACTION: Preliminary Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the New Job Corps Center in Montgomery, Alabama.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality Regulations (40 CFR Part 1500-08) implementing procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Job Corps, in accordance with 29 CFR 11.11(d)(1), gives notice that an Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared and the proposed plans for the establishment of a Job Corps Center in Montgomery, Alabama will have no significant environmental impact.

DATES: Comments must be submitted by February 10, 1995.

ADDRESSES: Any comment(s) are to be submitted to Lynn Kotecki, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., NW., Washington, DC, 20210, (202) 219-5468.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the EA and additional information are available to interested parties by contacting Mr. Melvin R. Collins, Director, Region IV (Four), Office of Job Corps, 1371 Peachtree Street, NE., room 405, Atlanta, Georgia, 30367, (404) 347-3178.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The purpose of the proposed action is to develop the site into the Montgomery Job Corps Center for 272 resident and

600 non-resident students. A dormitory and other buildings will be constructed in order to provide the Job Corps Center with the necessary facilities for education, vocational skills training, work experience, counseling, health care, and related support services. To meet recreational needs, based on the Job Corps prototype for recreational activities, some construction is also needed; however, Trenholm and the local YMCA have offered to share their recreational facilities with the Job Corps Center. All of these newly constructed facilities will be consistent with Job Corps guidelines and center needs.

The proposed project will also be constructed in accordance with local fire, building and zoning code requirements and will not adversely impact the City of Montgomery police, fire, or emergency services.

The proposed site, located in the area of 1225 Airbase Boulevard, Montgomery, Alabama is comprised of 23 acres and is bounded on one side by the Montgomery Youth Detention Center and on the other by Trenholm State Technical College. The site has no structures on it. The site is located in an industrial/residential setting and is currently zoned as light industrial. The zoning is compatible with the intended use and, therefore, no rezoning will be required. The site is bordered on the north and east by railroad tracks, on the west by a drainage ditch, and to the south by Airbase Boulevard.

The proposed use has no significant impact on any natural systems or resources. No areas of archaeological significance are present at the proposed Job Corps Center site. The activities of the proposed Job Corps Center are not of a contaminant-generating nature. The geologic, water, and climatic characteristics of the general vicinity of the site, coupled with the historically known land use, minimizes the site's potential to be contaminated from possible off-site sources and further minimizes the impact of contamination.

Because there are no existing buildings or water pipes on this site, there was no need to test for radon, asbestos, lead-based paint, or lead in drinking water. These items are addressed in the EA.

A short-term impact from additional noise will occur during construction activities; however, construction activities will be limited to the hours of 7 am to 4 pm. The use of sound control devices and muffled exhausts on all noise-generating construction equipment will be required. Appropriate techniques to mitigate fugitive dust and emissions during construction activities will be used.