# PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

# FORT A.P. HILL

## VIRGINIA

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PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

# FORT A.P. HILL

VIRGINIA

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# Executive Summary

## United States Army
## Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia
## Real Property Master Plan
## Programmatic Environmental Assessment
## March 2014

A Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) has been conducted to evaluate the potential environmental effects arising from the construction, renovations, additions, and improvements proposed in the Long Range Component (LRC) of the Fort A.P. Hill (FAPH) Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) for the U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) at FAPH, in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The PEA was completed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S. Code 4321 et seq.), and the regulations established by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500-1508) and the United States Army.

Based on the analysis of baseline conditions and the anticipated impacts of the improvements identified in the Proposed Action, this PEA concludes that no adverse effects to the environmental conditions of the FAPH or the surrounding community would result from the proposed RPMP's Proposed Action. In accordance with the findings of this PEA and relevant executive orders and requirements, it is anticipated that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) shall be issued regarding FAPH's intent to complete the improvements set forth in the Proposed Action. The PEA also includes the environmental impact parameters or boundaries within which proposed future FAPH projects must fall in order to not require separate NEPA documentation and be eligible to tier from this PEA.

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

## A

| | |
|---|---|
| ACP | Access Control Point |
| ADNL | A-weighted, day-night average sound level less than 65 A-weighted decibels (dBA) |
| ADP | Area Development Plans |
| AOC | Areas of Concern |
| AR | Army Regulation |
| AT/FP | Antiterrorism/Force Protection |

## B

| | |
|---|---|
| BMP | Best Management Practices |

## C

| | |
|---|---|
| CDNL | C-weighted, day-night average sound level less than 62 A-weighted decibels (dBA) |
| CEQ | Council on Environmental Quality |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation Liability Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulation |
| CO | carbon monoxide |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |

## D

| | |
|---|---|
| dB | Decibel |
| dBA | A-weighted decibel |
| dBC | decibels relative to the carrier |
| DNL | day-night level |
| DoD | Department of Defense |
| DPW | Directorate of Public Works |
| DZ | drop zone |

## E

| | |
|---|---|
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act |

## F

| | |
|---|---|
| FAPH | Fort A.P. Hill |
| FONSI | Finding of No Significant Impact |
| FRED | Fredericksburg Regional Transit bus system |
| FY | Fiscal Year |

## H

| | |
|---|---|
| HQ | Headquarters Area |
| HVAC | Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning |

## I

| | |
|---|---|
| I | Interstate |
| ICRMP | Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan |
| INRMP | Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan |

## L

| | |
|---|---|
| LEED | Leadership in Engineering and Environmental Design |
| LRC | Long Range Component |
| LZ | landing zone |

## M

| | |
|---|---|
| Mph | miles per hour |

## N

| | |
|---|---|
| NAAQS | National Ambient Air Quality Standards |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NHPA | National Historic Preservation Act |
| $NO_2$ | Nitrogen Dioxide |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |

## O

| | |
|---|---|
| ORTC | Operational Readiness Training Complex |

## P

| | |
|---|---|
| PCB | Polychlorinated Biphenyl |

| | |
|---|---|
| PEA | Programmatic Environmental Assessment |
| $PM_{10}$ | Particulate Matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter |
| $PM_{2.5}$ | Particulate Matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter |
| PVC | polyvinyl chloride |
| PX | Post Exchange |
| PZ | pick up zone |

## R

| | |
|---|---|
| RCI | Residential Communities Initiative |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| RPMP | Real Property Master Plan |

## S

| | |
|---|---|
| SARA | Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act |
| sf | Square Foot |
| SIP | State Implementation Plan |
| $SO_2$ | Sulfur Dioxide |
| SR | State Route |
| STIP | Statewide Transportation Implementation Program |
| SWMU | Solid Waste Management Units |
| SWPPP | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan |

## T

| | |
|---|---|
| TTB | Tactical Training Base |

## U

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S. | United States |
| USACE | United States Army Corps of Engineers |
| USAG | United States Army Garrison |
| USC | United States Code |
| USFWS | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |

## V

| | |
|---|---|
| VCC | Visitor Control Center |
| VDCR-DNH | Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Natural Heritage Program |
| VDEQ | Virginia Department of Environmental Quality |
| VDHR | Virginia Department of Historic Resources |
| VRE | Virginia Railway Express |

## W

| | |
|---|---|
| WWTP | Wastewater Treatment Plant |

# Chapter 1: Introduction and Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

## 1.1 Background

The United States (U.S.) Army has prepared a Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) to direct the future development and management of Fort A.P. Hill's (FAPH) real property infrastructure. The Long Range Component (LRC) of the RPMP presents development options in accordance with the Installation's mission and the RPMP's real property vision, goals and objectives. Including the LRC, there are five components in the RPMP: Real Property Master Plan Digest, Installation Design Guide, Capital Investment Strategy, and the Short-Range Component. The LRC serves as the planning baseline for the other four components:

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 United States Code [USC] 4321, et seq.) requires that all federal actions be assessed for their environmental effects. This Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) addresses that requirement by evaluating the environmental effects associated with the implementation of the LRC. The purpose of this PEA is to determine whether the LRC's implementation would have significant environmental consequences.

## 1.2 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

Fort A.P. Hill supports national readiness through realistic and combined arms training support to America's Defense Forces and contingency capability for the Mid-Atlantic and National Capital Regions. To achieve this mission, the Garrison must be able to support the units and tenants located at FAPH through real property assets. The long range planning, development, and maintenance of real property ensures the sustainable use of resources and services that would prepare the Garrison to fulfill its assigned missions for many years to come. The action proposed to accomplish these goals is the implementation of the LRC and the overarching RPMP.

According to Army Regulation (AR) 210-20 (U.S. Army, 2005), the LRC of the RPMP establishes "the environmental baseline, basic framework, and specific options for developing and managing real property on the Post." It provides development options in accordance with the Installation's mission, and the Real Property Vision and Guiding Principles. The LRC provides the framework to ensure that FAPH protects the environment and its historical heritage, and provides the highest quality services, facilities, and support to its extended military community.

## 1.3 Decision to be Made

The intent of this document is to provide the Commander of the FAPH Garrison and other authorized decision-makers the information necessary to evaluate the impacts associated with the LRC, as well as the potential effects of the No Action Alternative. The decision-makers shall take into account technical, economic, environmental, and social issues, and the proposed alternative's ability to meet the purpose and need and the objectives of the LRC. This information may assist in the siting of projects needed to support Army stationing decisions at FAPH now and in the future, as well as any decisions to eliminate or alter any portions of the proposed alternatives to better meet the needs of the Installation.

## 1.4 Environmental Review Process

NEPA provides the framework for evaluating the environmental consequences of an action, and defines the decision-making process used to evaluate the action. There are three principal levels of environmental review that an action can be subject to NEPA. The level of analysis undertaken for a given action is dependent upon the level of effect that is likely to occur if the action is implemented.

The lowest level of NEPA review is a Categorical Exclusion, which documents that the proposed project has no adverse environmental effects on the project area and that it meets the criteria for a class of actions that have been previously determined not to require further review (43 Code of Federal Regulation [CFR] Section 1508.4, Categorical Exclusions, Nov. 29,1978).

The next level of NEPA review is an Environmental Assessment (EA), which is a concise public document that serves to provide evidence of the environmental impacts of a proposed action. To aid in decision-making, the assessment includes an evaluation of alternatives to the proposed action, and concludes with one of two findings: a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), meaning that the action would not cause any significant harm to the environment, or a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

An EIS is the highest level of NEPA review. An EIS must be prepared when an EA concludes that significant environmental impacts are anticipated, or when it is uncertain whether environmental impacts would be significant. An EIS may also be initiated without first conducting an EA if it is clear from the outset that significant environmental effects are likely.

NEPA recognizes that some projects encompass multiple recurring actions that are implemented under a program, may occur over time, and may all require EAs. In such cases, a programmatic document can be prepared to cover an entire range of actions associated with the larger program. This is referred to as "tiering." Tiering can be implemented in order to reduce paper work and streamline the environmental review process. Tiering is defined as the coverage of general matters in broader EAs, with subsequent narrower assessments or environmental analyses incorporating by reference the general discussions, and concentrating solely on the issues specific to those assessments. As stated in 40 CFR Section 1508.28, tiering is appropriate when the sequence of assessments or analyses is:

- From a program, plan, or policy EA to a program, plan, or policy assessment or analysis of lesser scope, or to a site-specific assessment or analysis.
- From an EA on a specific action at an early stage (such as need and site selection) to a supplemental assessment (which is preferred), or a subsequent assessment or analysis at a later stage (such as environmental mitigation).

A programmatic document does not analyze the specific environmental effects of a specific action, rather it identifies and evaluates broad types of actions and establishes a bounding analysis for those actions relative to their potential impacts. Subsequent types of actions that were previously evaluated under the programmatic document can then tier off the analysis and findings presented in the original analysis. This method eliminates repetitive analysis of the same issues and instead focuses on the actual issues that are ripe for decision at each level of environmental review (40 CFR Section 1508.20). Programmatic documents are particularly applicable to broad planning efforts, such as the LRC of the RPMP, where the same types of actions are likely to be repeated over a relatively long period of time.

Based on these criteria, a PEA was chosen as the appropriate environmental document for the LRC. The LRC proposes a series of recurring actions such as renovations, utility upgrades, building expansions, building additions, and so forth, that are not expected to cause significant harm to the project area and are all eligible for a PEA-level of environmental review. The discussion in this PEA of the environmental effects of the project alternatives reflects the generalized environmental effects of the implementation of all actions associated with the LRC. Consequently, this PEA and its findings are applicable to those future actions that are associated with the proposed action as part of the LRC, provided those actions meet the requirements for review as specified in the PEA. A full description of boundaries and parameters covered in this PEA to which future tiering would be applicable is provided in Section 5 of this PEA.

When a specific project associated with the LRC matures as a proposed action in the planning process, an additional project-specific NEPA analysis will be prepared that will tier off of this PEA. The site-specific NEPA analysis will summarize issues discussed in this PEA and will concentrate on the issues and environmental impacts specific to the subsequent action. The subsequent NEPA analysis will refer back to this PEA and state where it is available. Depending on the level of detail and analysis in this PEA for a specific project, either an environmental assessment

(EA) or a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) may be appropriate as a subsequent project-specific NEPA analysis.

If a later action associated with the proposed action is expected to (1) create impacts not described in the PEA; (2) create impacts greater in magnitude, extent, or duration than those described in the PEA; or (3) require mitigation measures to keep impacts below significant levels that are not described in the PEA; then a Supplemental Environmental Assessment would be prepared to address the specific action and would be tiered from this PEA in accordance with 40 CFR Section 1508.28.1. Further, actions that are determined to require a more detailed or broader environmental review would be subject to the stand-alone EA/EIS process. In addition to complying with regulations set by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), this document has been prepared in accordance with 32 CFR Part 651, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions; Final Rule (March 2002). This PEA has been prepared in accordance with NEPA regulations promulgated by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), at 40 C.F.R. part 1500-1508, and with the Army's regulations implementing NEPA, at 32 C.F.R. Part 651.

## 1.5 Valued Environmental Components

Valued environmental components (VECs) are defined as fundamental elements of the physical, biological or socio-economic environment, including the air, water, soil, terrain, vegetation, wildlife, fish, birds and land use that may be affected by a proposed project. The following VECs were identified for further evaluation in this PEA:

- Land Use
- Socioeconomics/Environmental Justice
- Utilities
- Public and Emergency Services
- Traffic and Transportation
- Airfields
- Visual Resources/Aesthetics
- Cultural and Historic Resources
- Water Quality and Floodplains
- Geology, Soils, and Topography
- Solid and Hazardous Materials and Wastes
- Climate/Air Quality
- Noise
- Biological Resources

## 1.6 Relevant Laws, Regulations, Consultations, and Permits

The applicable and relevant federal laws and regulations and their associated regulatory agency consultations and permits that would be required for implementation of the proposed action are listed below.

- American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Executive Order 13007 Indian Sacred Sites and Executive Order 13175 Consultation and Coordination With Indian Tribal Governments compliance
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- AR 200–1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement
- AR 210-20, Real Property Master Planning for Army Installations
- Asbestos Management Plans, as applicable
- Clean Air Act, as amended (General Conformity Rule, 40 CFR parts 51 and 93)
- Clean Water Act (CWA), including Section 404
- Chesapeake Bay Agreement

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- CEQ – Regulations for Implementing NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500-1508)
- Endangered Plant and Insect Species Act, Code of Virginia, Chapter 39 Sections 3.1-1020
- Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Environmental Noise Management Program, as applicable
- Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations (Executive Order 12898, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 859)
- Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards (Executive Order 12088)
- Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements (Executive Order 12856, 3 CFR, 1993 Comp., p. 616)
- Federal Noxious Weed Act (7 USC 2801 et seq.; 88 Stat. 2148)
- Floodplain Management (Executive Order 11988, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 117)
- Indian Sacred Sites (Executive Order 13007, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 196)
- Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) as required by AR 200–1 and DODD 4700.4
- Invasive Species (Executive Order 13112, 3 CFR, 1999 Comp., p. 159)
- NEPA of 1969, as amended (42 USC 4321, et seq.)
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Sections 106 and 110
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101–601, 104 Stat. 3048)
- Pollution Prevention Act
- Protection of Children From Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks (Executive Order 13045, 3 CFR, 1997 Comp., p. 198)
- Protection of Wetlands (Executive Order 11990, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp., p. 121)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- Sikes Act, 16 USC 670
- Toxic Substances Control Act
- Virginia Listed Species Protection, Code of Virginia, Title 29.1-564
- Virginia Noxious Weed Regulation, Code of Virginia, Section 3.2-800 through 808
- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act

# Chapter 2: Installation Setting

## 2.1 Geographic Location

Located in the northeastern part of the Commonwealth of Virginia, FAPH is roughly midway between Richmond, Virginia (40 miles to the south) and the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area (50 miles to the north). The Interstate 95 (I-95) corridor connects these two major cities and lies approximately seven miles west of the Installation (see Figure 2.1).

Fredericksburg, Virginia is approximately 20 miles northwest of the main garrison. The Installation is bordered by U.S. Route 2 to the west and U.S. Route 17 to the north-east, and is divided into two parcels by U.S. Route 301. Within close proximity are the towns of Bowling Green and Port Royal. Bowling Green is the community closest to the main garrison and permanent staff office complex of the Installation. It is the governmental seat and the professional and service hub of Caroline County. Northeast of the Installation is the County's smaller incorporated town, Port Royal, located on the Rappahannock River along U.S. Route 301.

The political jurisdictions surrounding the Installation are Caroline County, Essex County, King George County, Spotsylvania County and the towns of Bowling Green and Port Royal, all of which are considered part of the Greater Fredericksburg Region.

## 2.2 Description of Installation

### 2.2.1 Installation Site and Facilities Information

FAPH is an active duty installation of the U.S. Army and serves as a Regional Collective Training Center. Known as the place "Where America's Military Sharpens Its Combat Edge," FAPH is an all-purpose, year-round, military training center for both active and reserve troops of America's defense forces, as well as other government agencies.

The Installation is one of the largest military bases on the east coast with 76,000 acres of land. In support of its training mission, FAPH maintains a modern 27,000 acre live-fire range complex with 50 ranges, 30 training and maneuvering areas covering 44,000 acres, as well as multiple training lanes, land navigation courses, and demolition training sites. Military units can engage in training from small unit operations to major maneuvers with combined arms, live-fire exercises. The Installation also operates on a 25-acre leased parcel of land along the Rappahannock River. The leased parcel, named Hick's Landing, provides an area for float bridge training and riverine operations training.

### 2.2.2 Historical Background

In the spring of 1940, the War Plans Division of the Army General Staff developed a plan to raise a national army of four million men to conduct simultaneous operations in the Pacific and Europe theaters. In July 1940, a movement began to locate an area of approximately 60,000 acres, independent of any post, and lying somewhere between the Potomac River and the upper Chesapeake Bay.

No one seems to know who first suggested Caroline County as a site for heavy weapons and maneuver training facilities. What is known is that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver Marston, an artillery officer stationed in Richmond and acting as an agent of the Third Corps Area Commander, made a detailed investigation of the Bowling Green area in September 1940. He enthusiastically recommended that the War Department procure the site.

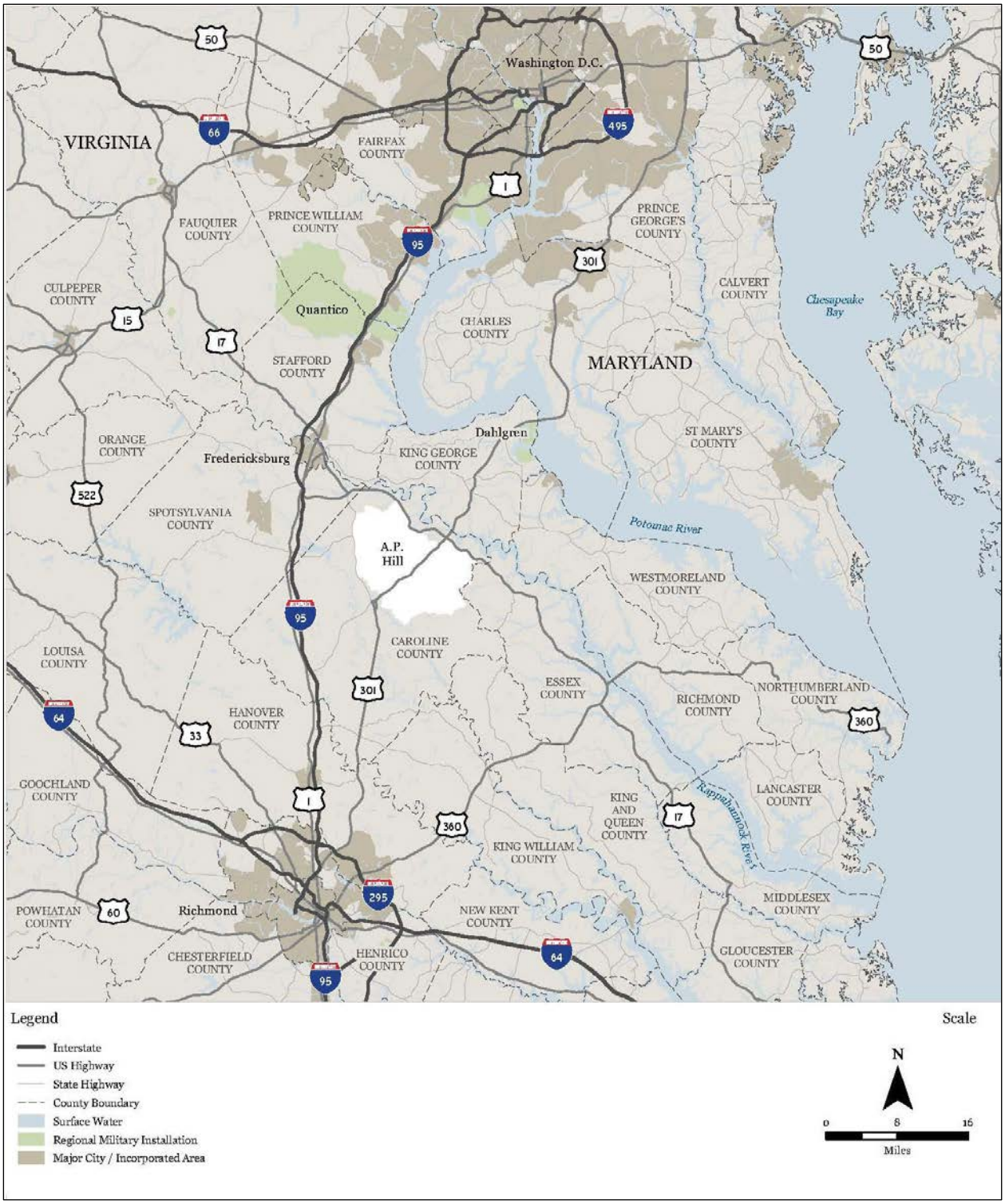


**Figure 2.1: Regional Map**

A.P. Hill Reservation was established as an Army training facility on June 11, 1941, pursuant to War Department General Order No. 5. It was named in honor of Lieutenant General Ambrose Powell Hill, a Virginia native who had distinguished himself as a Confederate Commander during the Civil War. Eventually the site became known as Camp A.P. Hill and was redesignated FAPH October 1, 1977.

Initially Camp A.P. Hill was used as a maneuver area for the II Army Corps and for three activated National Guard divisions from Mid-Atlantic states. In the autumn of 1942, Camp A.P. Hill was the staging area for the headquarters and corps troops of Major General Patton's Task Force A, which invaded French Morocco in North Africa. During the early years of World War II, the Installation continued to be a training site for corps and division-sized units. Commencing in 1944, field training for Officer Candidate School and enlisted replacements from nearby Forts Lee, Eustis, and Belvoir was conducted.

During the Korean War, Camp A.P. Hill was a major staging area for units deploying to Europe, including the VII Corps Headquarters and the Third Armored Cavalry Regiment. The camp was the major center for Engineering Officer Candidate School training (students from Fort Belvoir) during the Vietnam War and was the mobilization station for seven Army Reserve and National Guard units deployed to during operations Desert Shield/Storm.

Today all branches of the Armed Forces, as well as foreign allies, train at FAPH. The Installation is a training and maneuver center focused on providing realistic joint and combined arms training.

### 2.2.3 Tenant Organizations

FAPH's population consists of permanent party military and civilian personnel from numerous organizations associated with the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, National Guard, and Coast Guard. These groups use the Installation's ranges and training areas for a limited time on a rotating basis. FAPH supports a permanent population of 550 people and an average transient population of 2,000 people per day. During the four days of Field Training Exercise, FAPH has a training load of approximately 500-550 students and instructors (maximum capacity 1,100 personnel) that add to the daily population at the Logistics Support Area and Explosive Ordnance Disposal sites. Currently the Installation supports less than 10 children. There is a minor population increase projected for the Installation within the next five years.

FAPH maintains 25 on-post family housing units. These units range in size from two, three, or four bedrooms. The main neighborhood is located off A.P. Hill Drive, near the Installation's Main Gate. FAPH also maintains barracks and bachelor officer's quarters for transient unaccompanied military personnel. The Wilcox Barracks site has barracks and bachelor officer's quarters that include over 2,400 beds. The Longstreet Barracks site has five barracks with over 375 beds. The occupancy rate of these housing units is seasonal.

### 2.2.4 Existing Installation Land Use

FAPH is currently delineated into seven land use categories that specify distinct activity areas on the Post. Each land use type reflects the dominant land use within that area. While some facilities within a particular land use category may not be specifically associated with that land use, these categories are meant to provide a general overview of how the Installation is organized. The Existing Installation Land Use map (see Figure 2.2) illustrates the present spatial limits of the following:

- Airfield
- Community
- Recreation
- Industrial
- Professional/Institutional
- Residential
- Ranges and Training
- Troop

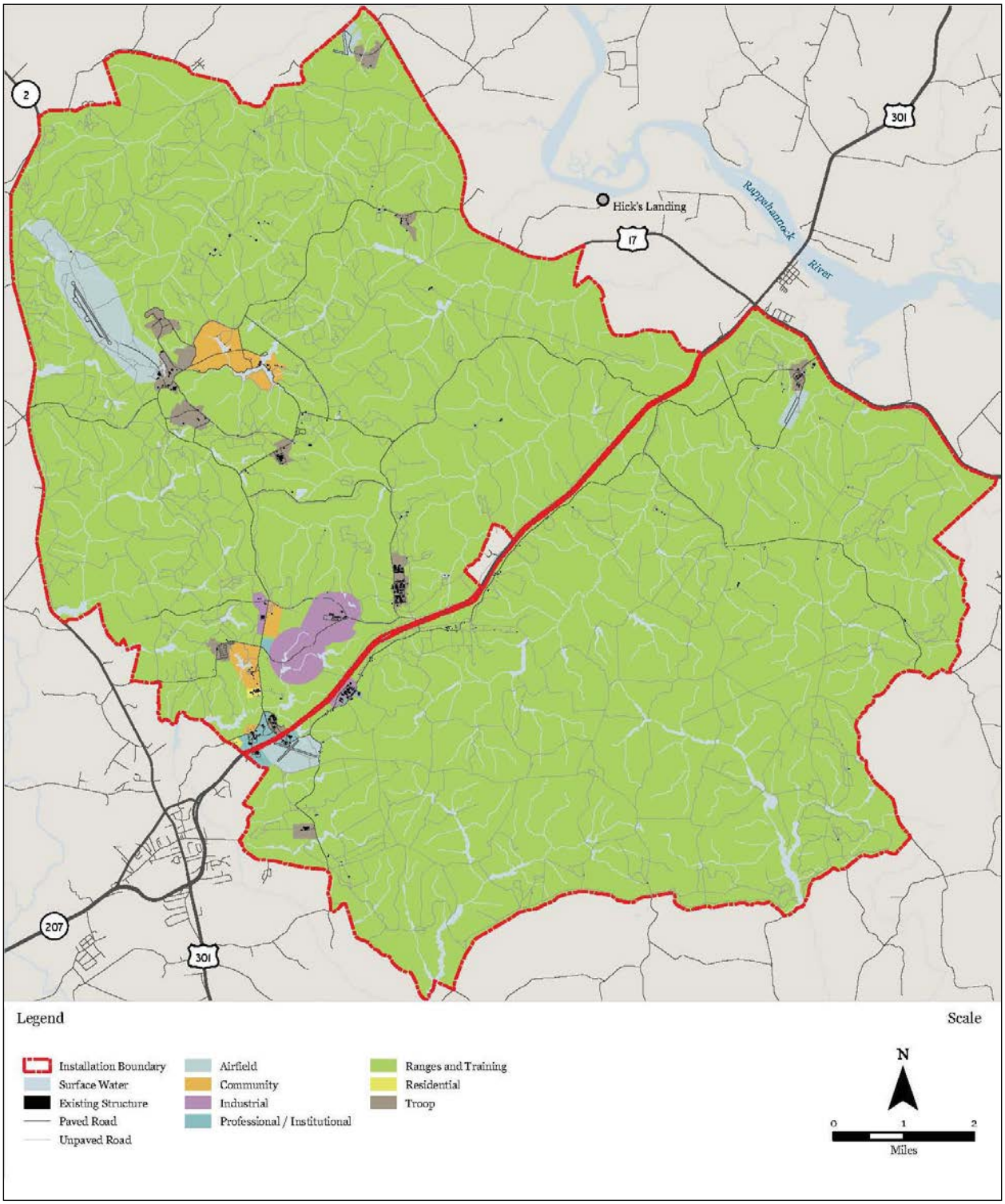


**Figure 2.2: Land Use Map Overview**

#### 2.2.4.1 Airfield

This land use is designated for flight operations, including runways, taxiways, and airfield support facilities including airfield operations, aviation refueling, aviation maintenance, and related test facilities.

The Installation has one Army Airfield located near the South Post Gate. The Drop Zone (DZ) and Assault Airstrip are located at North Post and have the capability to handle C-130 and C-17 aircraft. There are Helicopter Landing Pads throughout the Installation, with the largest located at U.S. Army Garrison (USAG) Headquarters Area (HQ), Cooke Tactical Training Base (TTB), Heth Barracks, Pender TTB, Longstreet Barracks, and Wilcox Barracks. Aviation support facilities are limited since there are no permanently assigned aircraft to the Installation. The control tower, at the airfields on South Post, is only operational for rotary-wing aircraft during the annual training period (April – September).

#### 2.2.4.2 Community

This designation encourages a mix of uses. Facilities allowed include religious, family support, personnel services, professional services, medical, community, housing, commercial, and recreational services. Users live both on- and off-Post and may include Soldiers, dependents, retirees, and other civilian personnel.

Community facilities are concentrated, but are not limited to areas around Travis Lake and Beaver Dam. Other facilities include the game check, gymnasium, car wash, and recreational playing fields. The Installation lacks child development centers and youth services facilities.

#### 2.2.4.3 Industrial

This land use is designated for production, maintenance, depot and storage, as well as activities that generate significant amounts of heavy traffic and pollution.

Facilities at FAPH include Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant Storage, Troop Issue Sustenance Activity, Supply Storage Site, Transportation Motor Pool, and Ammunition Supply Point

Large concentrations of storage facilities are also located in Equipment Park Number 4 along North Range Road.

#### 2.2.4.4 Professional/Institutional

This land use provides for non-tactical organizations including military schools, headquarters, major commands, and nonindustrial Research Development Testing and Evaluation.

The HQ forms the largest concentration of Administrative use on the Installation. These facilities include Garrison HQ, Network Enterprise Center, Resource Management Office, Directorate of Contracting, and the Safety Office.

#### 2.2.4.5 Residential

This land use provides space for family housing and senior unaccompanied personnel housing. It may also include family services and other neighborhood services.

Hopemont Housing on AP Hill Drive consists of 25 units and is the only permanent residential housing at FAPH.

#### 2.2.4.6 Ranges and Training

This land use includes live indoor and outdoor firing ranges, range control towers and buildings, ammunition breakdown and distribution sheds, target storage and maintenance buildings, gas chambers, simulator buildings, bunkers, safety clearances and distances for weapons firing and ammunition storage, and impact areas.

Ranges and Training occupies the vast majority of land at FAPH and are comprised of forests, fields, and wetlands that occupy more than 90 percent of the installation's area. The Installation offers a highly-developed range complex capable of accommodating all conventional weapons systems except for those associated with Air Defense and Hellfire missiles. Training and maneuver areas are available for quality year-round training. Leased property on the Rappahannock River is also available for bridging exercises.

#### 2.2.4.7 Troop

This land use is designated for operational facilities for Table of Organization and Equipment units, transient training, and Field Training Exercise of the Sustainment Center of Excellence, Advanced Individual Training programs of Instruction.

TTBs, and barracks locations at FAPH are designated as Troop use. These areas include Anderson Barracks, Archer, Cooke, Davis, Jackson, Longstreet Barracks, Mahone, Pender, and Wilcox Barracks.

### 2.2.5 Description of Surrounding Areas

FAPH is located in Caroline County in northeastern Virginia, approximately 50 miles south of Washington, D.C. Surrounding and nearby jurisdictions include the towns of Bowling Green and Port Royal.

The land surrounding FAPH is used for a variety of purposes ranging from residential housing and agriculture preservation to commercial and industrial uses (Figure 2.3). Most development is associated with the presence of the Installation.

Caroline County has a Land Use Plan that provides the primary direction for achieving the goals set forth in their Comprehensive Plan. The Land Use Plan allows the County to coordinate public and private decisions that affect physical development. By establishing a direction for the future, the plan strives to create a desirable pattern of development.

The Land Use Plan designates areas in the County for residential, commercial, industrial, public, semi-public, and other general land uses.

#### 2.2.5.1 Industrial Land Use

Caroline County has over 3,400 acres of land zoned for industrial use. Of this acreage, only about 400 acres are actively used for commercial or industrial purposes; the majority is in an industrial park near the town of Milford. Based on projections for the County, the amount of land that is planned for Carmel Church and Ladysmith developments as well as that already zoned for industrial development, exceeds the amount of land needed to meet expectations.

#### 2.2.5.2 Commercial Land Use

Commercial land uses in the County can be classified into one of three categories: neighborhood, community, or highway service. “Community” commercial uses serve larger areas of the County and may be characterized as shopping centers. Approximately 1,800 acres of land are zoned with this designation.

The primary community commercial area is the Town of Bowling Green and the areas immediately adjacent to Bowling Green. This area currently has two shopping centers plus several other commercial uses that cater to the larger area.

Neighborhood commercial uses are scattered throughout the County and are characterized as “general store” types of uses that service either small rural areas or residential neighborhoods.

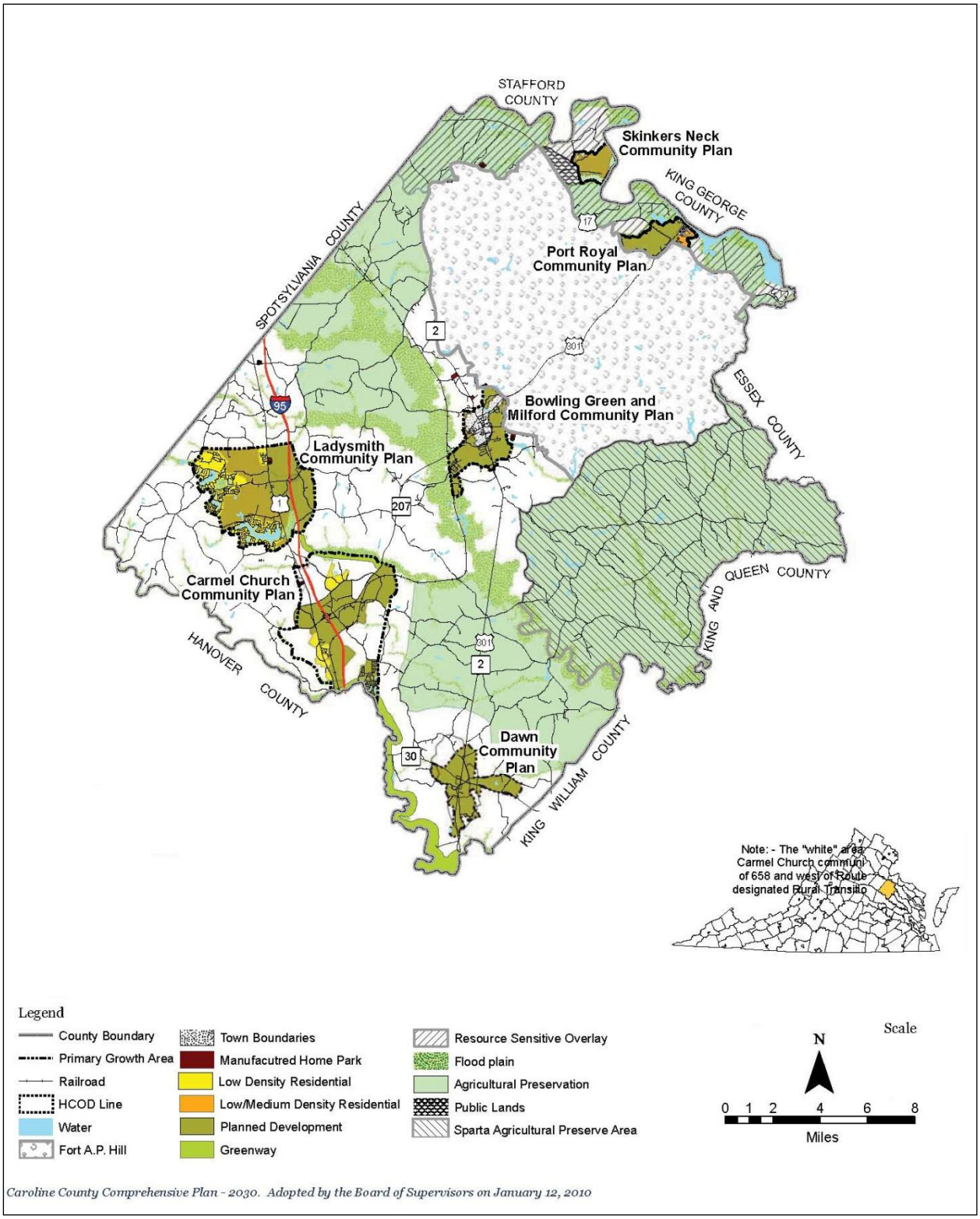


**Figure 2.3: Caroline County Land Use Map**

#### 2.2.5.3 Residential Land Use

The towns of Port Royal and Bowling Green contain the majority of the residential areas adjacent to FAPH. Housing types range from single family homes on large tracts of land to greater density housing in recently planned developments including Ladysmith and Carmel Church.

#### 2.2.5.4 Agriculture Preservation

The largest amount of land surrounding FAPH is designated as Agricultural Preservation. This designation is intended to discourage economic development and to preserve agricultural land for the viability of the county's agricultural sector. These areas are intended to encourage and promote the orderly and responsible growth of agricultural production activities including crops, livestock, and related activities.

Residential densities should be very low, generally not exceeding one dwelling unit per 25 acres of land. Land use regulations should protect and give preference to agricultural/forestry uses over other uses.

# Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Action and Alternatives

## 3.1 Introduction

This section describes the alternatives under consideration for the long term development and management of real property infrastructure at USAG, FAPH. This PEA assesses two alternatives: (1) the No Project Alternative and (2) the FAPH RPMP LRC Alternative. The FAPH RPMP LRC Alternative assesses the Installation's facility upgrades, additions, demolitions, and enhancements, as described in the LRC.

## 3.2 Description of the Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is the implementation of the LRC. Under the Proposed Action, the program for development at FAPH would support current and future war fighter training. The Installation would continue to focus on providing training ranges and facilities for all branches of the military, multiple federal agencies, and local and state law enforcement agencies. The Installation would also continue to expand and maintain the support of services for the transient user and the Installation's permanent community.

## 3.3 Development of the Proposed Action

In March 2010, as part of the master planning process, a two day workshop was held at FAPH. It included a project kickoff presentation, visioning charrette and concluding outbrief. The workshop participants included Installation stakeholders who were knowledgeable about the Post and could provide input into its strengths and weaknesses. This workshop informed the basis for the development of the RPMP.

Additionally, the Installation was studied in terms of projected population changes, existing real property, demolition of facilities, new development intended to accommodate those changes, land use, space utilization, buildable area and total build-out concept, adequacy of utilities and waste management systems, environmental and cultural management issues governed by local, state, and federal requirements, traffic and transportation management, and the environmental impact of implementing the LRC.

The following assumptions developed by the Master Planning Team and the Garrison guided the development of the LRC:

- The Installation would continue to focus on providing training ranges and facilities for all branches of the military and multiple federal agencies. Because of this, every attempt should be made to sustain these ranges and discourage any encroachment from non-compatible uses within and outside of Installation boundaries.
- As the population at FAPH would remain largely transient, the Installation would continue to expand and maintain the support services for this type of user and improve the facilities and support for the Installation's permanent community.
- As the Installation adapts and is flexible to accommodate new training missions, the focus on protecting and sustaining the extensive environmental resources found on-Post would be maintained.

The following sections summarize constraints, needs, deficiencies, and other factors considered in developing the LRC.

### 3.3.1 Assessment of Functional Relationships of Existing Land Uses

The Installation's primary mission is to be a regional training center that provides realistic joint and combined arms training support to America's Defense Forces. Ranges and training are a critical function of the Installation, sustaining

the mission, and as a result encompasses other functions. The functional land uses at FAPH are categorized as follows: Ranges and Training, Troop, Professional/Institutional, Community, Industrial, Airfield, and Residential.

The Professional/Institutional category provides support to all functions throughout the Installation. Troop functions occur at the bivouacs, which are scattered throughout FAPH, and rely on support from each of the additional land uses. The Airfield's primary function is to support the troop training mission with night vision training and pick up/drop off capabilities. The Industrial area contains the ammunition storage point, vehicle storage, and warehouse space to accommodate troop units moving through the Installation as well as functions of the Professional/Institutional use. Community Support on FAPH is limited, but provides support to the transient population as well as the small residential community. Existing functional relationships are depicted in Figure 2.2.

These functions, as shown in Figure 2.2, are dispersed. The HQ cantonment area serves as the control center for many of the operations at FAPH and is neighbored by year-round support facilities. Beyond this, the majority of the land serves the ranges and training function with TTBs and associated support facilities. This distribution is consistent with the Installation's mission of providing realistic joint and combined arms training support.

### 3.3.2 Constraints and Considerations on Development at FAPH

FAPH faces specific challenges influencing future development and growth. Some of these constraints and considerations relate to infrastructure requirements, while others relate to environmental conditions that complicate or preclude development in certain areas. These constraints and considerations are summarized below, and a map that combines the locations of constraints is presented as Figure 3.1.

#### *Roadway Network Constraints*

- Currently, there are limited connections to the Post from transit stations and public transportation.
- Only one point of ingress/egress is consistently opened 24 hours.
- Current South Gate hours cause limited mobility between the North and South Post (hours have now been extended).
- Internal road network is interrupted by training mission, creating an in-cohesive network of roads at times.
- Throughout the Post, there is a lack of wayfinding and road hierarchy.
- Pedestrian infrastructure within the ranges and training areas is limited or nonexistent.
- There is no direct rail access to the Post.

#### *Utility Constraints*

- Existing electrical lines remain above ground.
- The current copper telephone system is at its maximum capacity.
- The wastewater spray irrigation system at Cooke TTB has limited capacity.
- There is no natural gas on Post.

#### *Noise Constraints*

- Due to the nature of on-Post training, there are associated noise limitations.
- Adjacent development should be appropriate for each noise zone.
- Currently the Installation does not exceed average ambient noise levels.

#### *Light Constraints*

- Light pollution from adjacent off-Post development may negatively affect the night vision training mission and should be given special consideration.

#### *Land Use Constraints*

- Range and training areas are extensive and limit larger development opportunities.
- Land uses throughout the Post are fragmented resulting in incompatible land use adjacencies.

- Rural-style development is not conducive to wayfinding for pedestrians and vehicular traffic.
- Lack of defined cantonment area.
- Administration buildings are spread out between North and South Post.
- Community facilities are not located near the main gate, forcing users to travel though the Post and range areas.

#### *Facility Requirements*

- There are limited community support facilities within the Installation to provide services to military, tenants, and residents.
- Lack of consolidated warehousing facilities.
- Family Housing at FAPH is improperly sized to meet the needs of the modern military family.

#### *Force Protection Requirements*

- Discontinuous fence line along FAPH perimeter compromises antiterrorism/force protection (AT/FP) standards.
- Parking at some facilities does not meet AT/FP standards.
- A continuous perimeter road for patrolling the Installation boundary does not exist.

### 3.3.3 Identified Needs and Deficiencies on the Installation to be Addressed in the LRC

During development of the LRC, consideration was given to existing needs and deficiencies on the Installation and how best to address those needs through the improvements proposed in the LRC. The LRC is intended to address these and other deficiencies, while still operating within the identified constraints summarized above. The needs and deficiencies addressed by the LRC include:

- Consolidation of similar uses and facilities
- Sufficient services and facilities for soldiers, retirees, and civilian personnel
- 21st century utilities
- Resilience programs and services for soldiers and civilians
- Be a good neighbor to surrounding community
- Sustainability
- Accessibility (to the Post/within the Post)
- Self supporting

## 3.4 Description of Alternatives Carried Forward for Detailed Analysis

### 3.4.1 Alternative 1—No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no upgrades, renovations, additions, grounds improvements, circulation improvements, or new facility construction would take place at FAPH. The Installation would continue to operate with the facilities, housing, operational space, and circulation patterns that currently exist today. Actions foreseen in the LRC that have not already received approval would not take place.

### 3.4.2 Alternative 2 – FAPH Real Property Master Plan (Proposed Action)

Alternative 2 would implement the LRC. The LRC incorporates short-term projects that would be implemented during fiscal year (FY) 2014 through FY 2018, mid-term projects that would be implemented during FY 2019 through FY 2024, and long-range projects that would be implemented during FY 2025 through FY 2030.

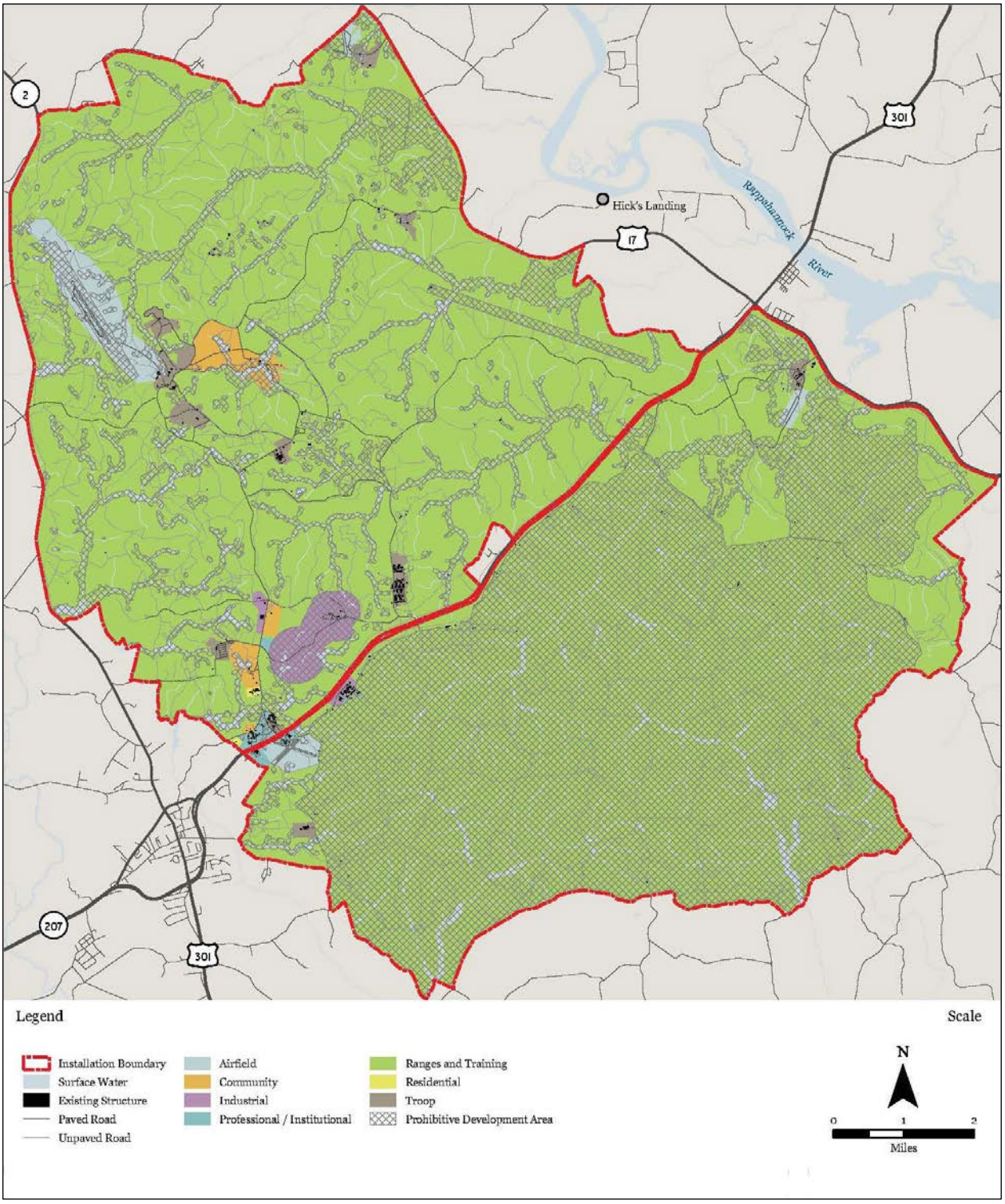


**Figure 3.1: Existing Land Use with Prohibitive Development Limitations**

Projects proposed in the LRC are organized into Area Development Plans (ADPs), which detail short-term, mid-term, and long-term Real Property actions on the Installation. Uses are in accordance with the proposed Land Use Plan, while orientations and locations are aligned with subsequent framework plans. The ADPs for FAPH propose new and in-fill redevelopment to meet mission requirements; maintain the existing road networks, except where a change would greatly improve both circulation and force protection; establishes pedestrian linkages to development nodes and recreational spaces, and maintains the traditional fabric of the Installation.

Each ADP is accompanied by a series of framework plans outlining development parcels, circulation, and open space. The plans are meant to be flexible working guides to the future development of the Installation; plans that would not become outdated if a project location or priority is revised.

#### 3.4.2.1 Headquarters Area Development Plan

The plan for redevelopment of the HQ focuses on removing existing AT/FP deficiencies by reorganizing and relocating general parking areas around the perimeter of the administrative core. It would utilize all existing buildings and street infrastructure while enhancing these areas in a grid development pattern. Potential similarly sized administrative facilities would be located on either side of the existing grouping of garrison buildings, continuing with the development pattern already present. A new “small” child development center would anchor the southern end of the headquarters to be conveniently located near the majority of the workforce population. The overall campus feel would be enhanced by sidewalks, street trees, parking lot plantings, and layout of buildings around open spaces. The result is that the prominence of this garrison and administrative area would be promoted by the organized arrangement buildings, roadways, parking, and open spaces.

Development of the HQ Area Framework Plan would clearly delineate parcels reserved for future administrative, community, parking, and recreational use while preserving all building facilities in their current locations. The plan identifies the area currently occupied by Anderson Barracks as a potential redevelopment parcel for a telework facility and identifies an area for Professional/Institutional parcel near 4th Street Gate that may be used as an alternative location for a telework facility. It would also accommodate an area south of the existing fitness center for a potential child development center, should there ever be a requirement for a facility. The end result is that development would enhance a campus-like layout by clustering potential development around central open spaces and relocating parking to the perimeter of the HQ Area.

The goals of the HQ ADP Framework were to:

- Identify A.P Hill Drive as the primary North/South thoroughfare.
- Provide clear routes that are more intuitive for wayfinding.
- Take advantage of existing infrastructure whenever possible.
- Adjust the alignment of Headquarters Drive as it approaches 4th Street. This would also require the relocation of the parking in front of the Garrison HQ (Building 112). This action would eliminate the awkward intersection as it exists today, as well as relocate a roadway that is currently in violation of setback requirements of the Skills Development Center and Gymnasium (Buildings 106 and 111).
- Provide access to additional areas that are reserved for potential future development.
- Reuse previously closed perimeter access, 4th Street Gate, for access to a potential private/government venture or an alternative telework center near Lakewood Road.
- Organize visitor and truck traffic so that all must pass through the Visitor Control Center (VCC) and/or Truck Inspection Station prior to continuing through the Main Gate. This reorganization reuses all existing access control points (ACPs) and inspection facilities.
- Expand and renovates surface parking surrounding the HQ to accommodate the realignment of Headquarters Drive and to improve circulation.

Figure 3.2 shows the future ADP for the headquarters of FAPH through 2030. Table 3.1 lists the components and development phasing of the Headquarters ADP.

**Table 3.1: Headquarters Area Development Plan**

| | |
|---|---|
| | **Phase 1 – Short-term Projects (FY2014-2018)** |
| 1 | Reroute Headquarters Drive away from the Fitness Center for AT/FP requirements |
| | **Phase 2 – Mid-term Projects (FY2019-2024)** |
| 2 | Expand Garrison Command parking lot eastward for realignment of Headquarters Drive and improved circulation |
| 3 | Renovate Fitness Center parking lot for AT/FP requirements and improved circulation |
| 4 | Renovate and expand main parking lot east of Montague Road |
| 5 | Renovate the temporary lodging facility parking lot |
| 6 | Construct a small child development center and associated parking |
| 7 | Construct Heritage Center display pads at Memorial Garden |
| | **Phase 3 – Long-term Projects (FY2025-2030)** |
| 8 | Garrison administration expansion |

### 3.4.2.2 Anderson TTB/North Gate Area Development Plan

The Anderson TTB/North Gate currently exhibits an awkward arrangement of vehicle inspection and visitor routes that would be reorganized to provide a clear and intuitive progression into the Installation (Figure 4.4). The plan would also accommodate the potential for a future secure telecommuting center for the regional Department of Defense (DoD) population. Highlights of the Anderson TTB/North Gate ADP include:

- Utilizing all existing access control facilities including the vehicle inspection building, the VCC, and the set of two guard houses with canopies.
- Although not a current requirement of FAPH, a location is reserved for a future secure telecommuting center and parking lot over the former Anderson Camp site. This location is ideal for such a facility as it is near the main entry of the Installation and there has been a desire expressed to explore opportunities for a regional facility.
- The existing Fire Station is severely antiquated for modern equipment, lacking drive through bays, AT/FP violations due to its proximity to the unsecured VCC parking lot, and the overall age of the existing building. This ADP suggests the fire station be replaced with a modern facility near the intersection of A.P. Hill Drive and Campbell Road. The existing fire station should be demolished.

Figure 3.3 shows the future ADP for the Anderson TTB/North Gate through 2030. Table 3.2 lists the components and development phasing of the Headquarters ADP.

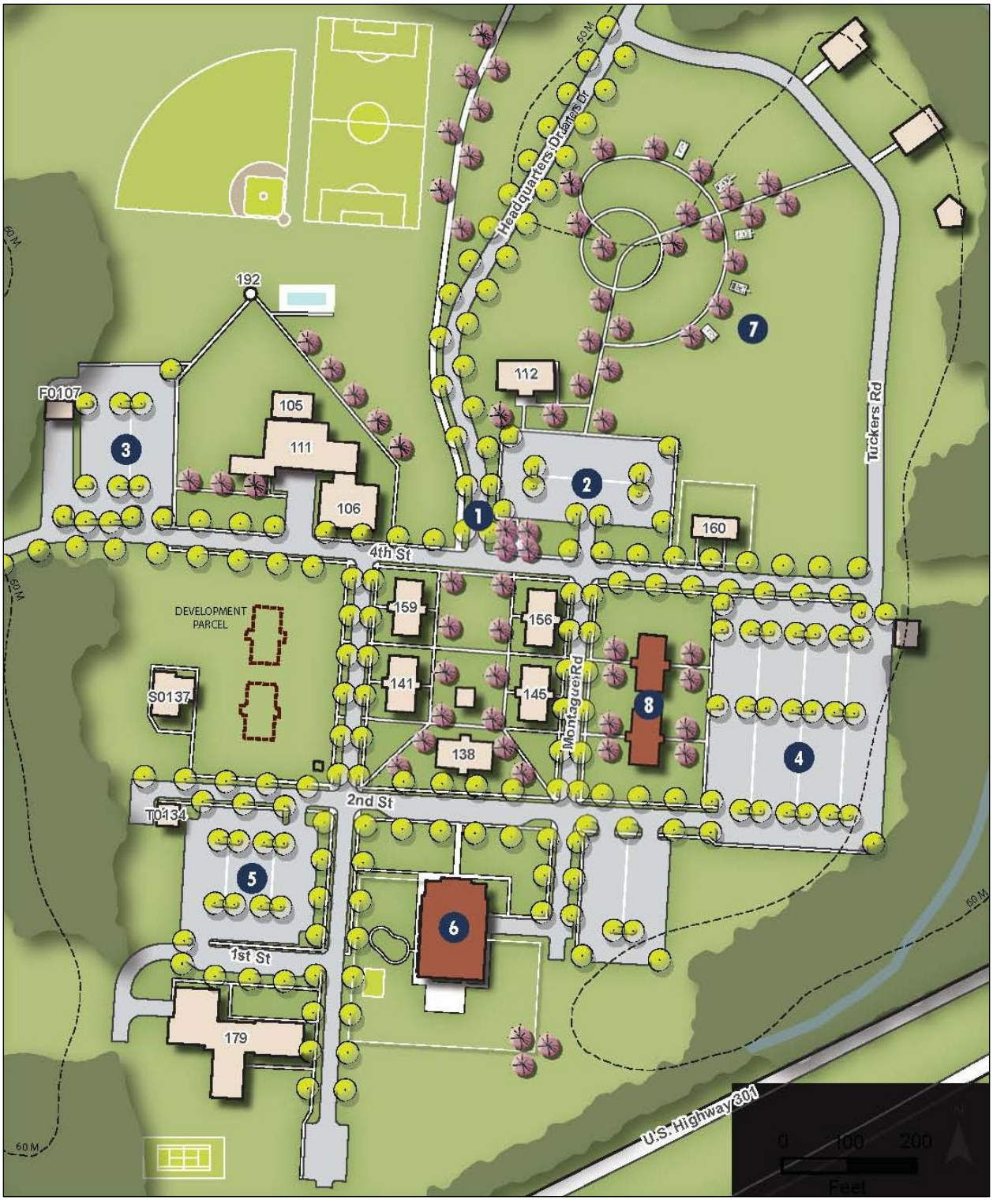


**Figure 3.2: Headquarters Area Development Plan**

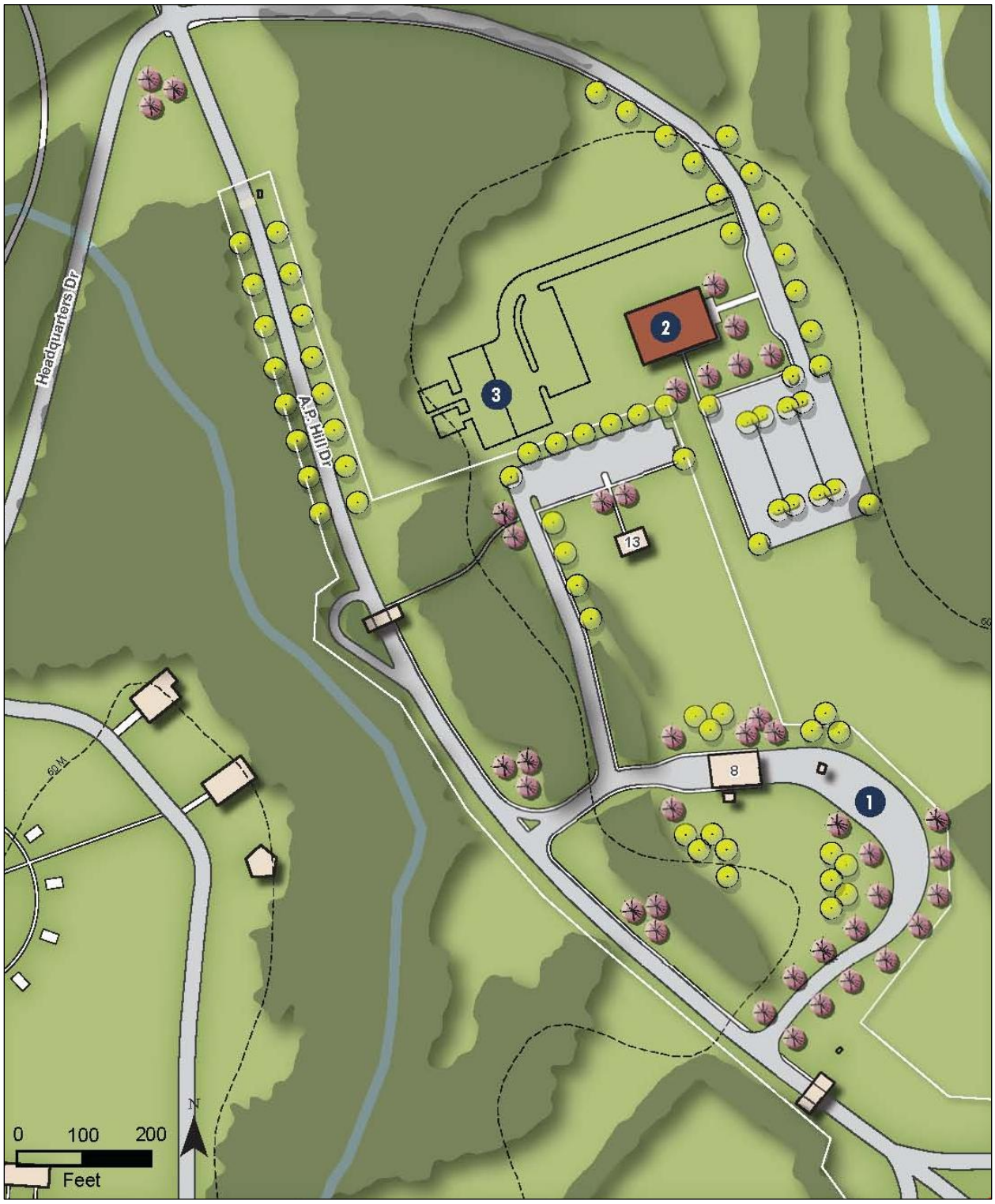


**Figure 3.3: Anderson TTB/North Gate Area Development Plan**

| Table 3.2: Anderson TTB/North Gate Area Development Plan | |
|---|---|
| | **Phase 1 – Short-term Projects (FY2014-2018)** |
| | None |
| | **Phase 2 – Mid-term Projects (FY2019-2024)** |
| 1 | Privately owned vehicle and truck traffic improvements around vehicle inspection facility, VCC, and the Guard House-rejection lane |
| 2 | Locate a future telecommuting work center and parking lot at the former Anderson TTB |
| | **Phase 3 – Long-term Projects (FY2025-2030)** |
| 3 | Demolish existing Fire Station and relocate |

### 3.4.2.3 4th Street Area Development Plan

Figure 3.4 is an ADP created for the development parcel at the southeast intersection between 4th Street and Lakewood Road. The Plan would accommodate an administration facility and parking lot. Although not a current requirement of FAPH, a location is reserved for a future 30,000 square-foot (sf) Administration Facility and parking lot. This location is ideal for such a facility as it is near the main entry of the Installation and satisfies the desire to explore opportunities for a regional facility. The plan would also include pedestrian trails for connectivity with the HQ area and community support facilities. Table 3.3 lists the components and development phasing of the 4th Street ADP.

| Table 3.3: 4th Street Area Development Plan | |
|---|---|
| | **Phase 1 – Short-term Projects (FY2014-2018)** |
| | None |
| | **Phase 2 – Mid-term Projects (FY2019-2024)** |
| | None |
| | **Phase 3 – Long-term Projects (FY2025-2030)** |
| 1 | Locate a future 30,000 sf administration facility and parking lot in the development parcel along |

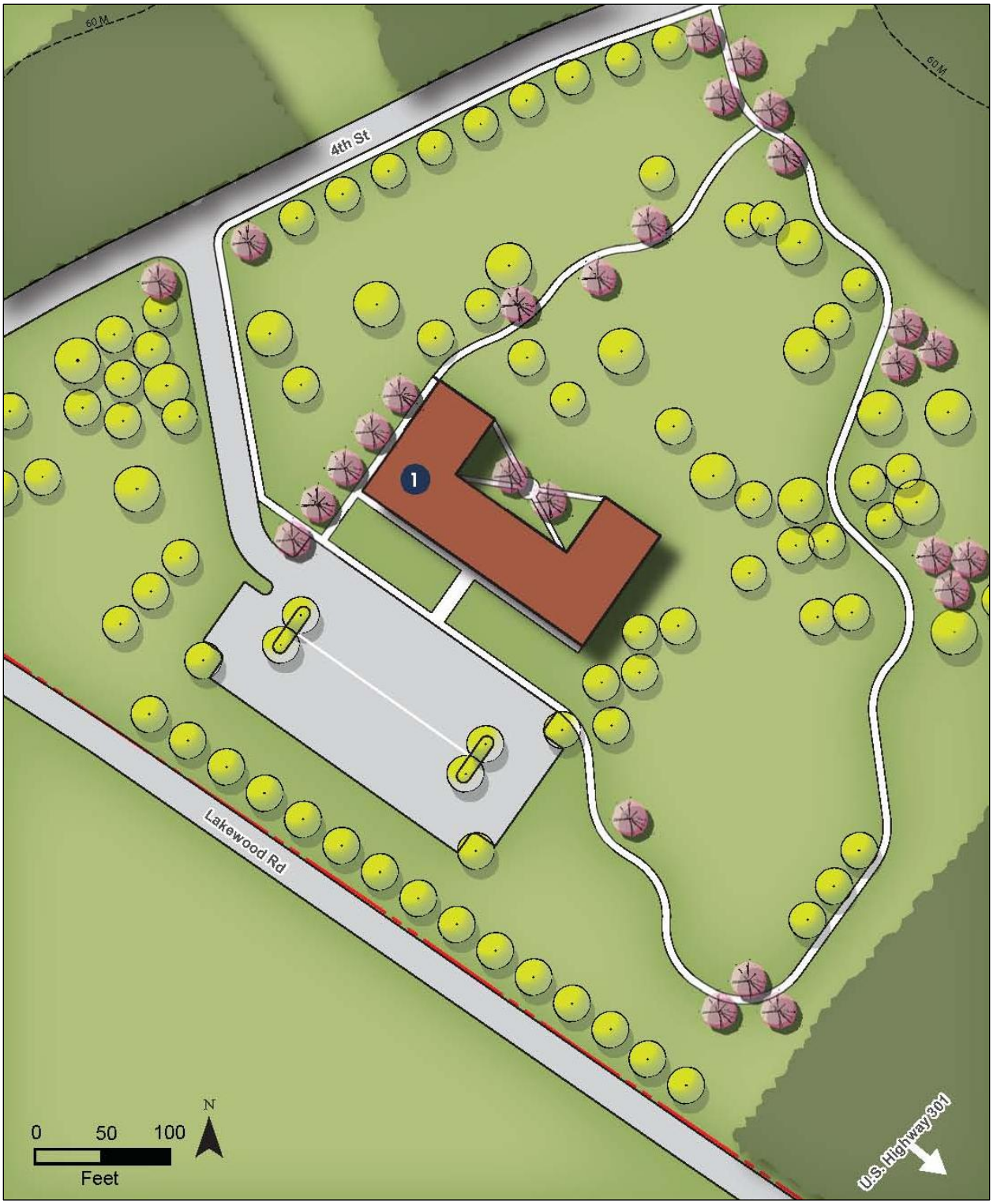


**Figure 3.4: 4th Street Area Development Plan**

#### 3.4.2.4 A.P. Hill Drive Area Development Plan

Development of the A.P. Hill Drive ADP would preserve most facilities in their current locations while clearly delineating parcels reserved for future administrative, community, housing, and recreational use. It would also reserve significant areas along A.P. Hill Drive for potential Professional/Institutional mission expansion or relocations. Clustering these parcels along A.P. Hill Drive would preserve existing training areas while utilizing existing roadway and utility infrastructure.

The ADP also identifies an already disturbed area for Industrial use expansion and the relocation of the Directorate of Public Works (DPW) administration, engineering maintenance, and Logistics Readiness Center storage from South Post. It proposes a Community Hub at the intersection of Campbell Road and A.P. Hill Drive. This hub is conveniently located near the Professional/Institutional expansion areas, housing, and recreational areas. The Community Hub could include a new Post Exchange (PX), relocated car wash, service garage, and other future community needs.

The ADP proposes the relocation and potential expansion of the Recreational Vehicle Park to Buzzard Road, near Buzzard Roost Pond. This area is more secluded than the current location, while providing access to proposed recreational trails around Buzzard Roost Pond and to the Community Hub. An area would also be reserved for future Housing expansion, should there ever be a requirement for additional quarters, developed in conjunction with a Residential Communities Initiative (RCI) program. Additional single home parcels would also remain available in and around the existing Hopemont housing area.

The Vehicular Circulation Framework Plan would use most of the existing roadway infrastructure, thus not requiring significant funding to execute. In it, A.P. Hill Drive is identified as the Primary Road, providing travel from north to south. Tertiary roadways connect outlying parcels that could potentially be further developed in the future.

The A.P. Hill Drive ADP has been divided into two plan areas: the A.P. Hill Drive-North ADP and the A.P. Hill Drive-South ADP. These are summarized below.

##### A.P. Hill Drive-North Area Development Plan

The A.P. Hill Drive-North ADP proposes that future industrial use development be placed near the intersection of A.P. Hill Drive and Fortune Road to accommodate the relocation of storage facilities from South Post to North Post. Highlights of the ADP include:

- Location of a new DPW hub that includes an administrative building and engineering maintenance facility. These facilities would replace the existing antiquated facilities located on South Post and would be sized to meet the DPW's existing mission.
- A future location for new Logistics Readiness Center warehousing facilities grouped near existing Transportation Motor Pool facility. This consolidates most covered and open storage facilities in one location.
- Location of a new Department of Emergency Services Facility to replace the existing antiquated facility near the former Anderson Barracks. This new facility would be sized and designed to meet the Fire Station, Police, and other Emergency Services mission, while allowing room for future expansion should it be required. The convenient access to A.P. Hill Drive and Fortune Road would improve response times across the Installation.

Figure 3.5 shows the future ADP for A.P. Hill Drive-North through 2030. Table 3.4 lists the components and development phasing of the ADP.

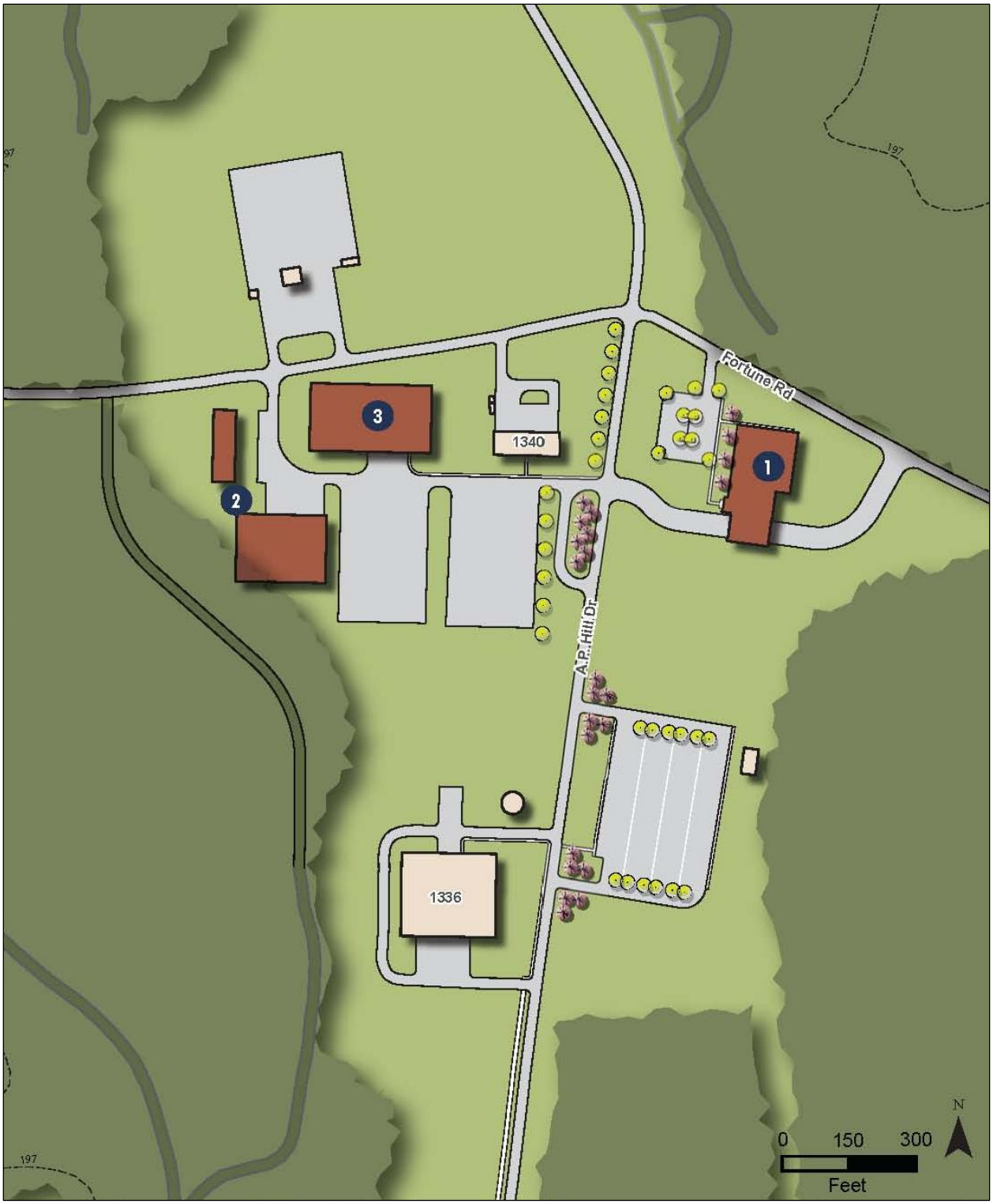


**Figure 3.5: A.P. Hill Drive-North Area Development Plan**

| Table 3.4: A.P. Hill Drive-North Area Development Plan | |
|---|---|
| | **Phase 1 – Short-term Projects (FY2014-2018)** |
| | None |
| | **Phase 2 – Mid-term Projects (FY2019-2024)** |
| 1 | Construct new Department of Emergency Services |
| 2 | Construct DPW Administrative and Engineering Maintenance Facilities |
| 3 | Construct Logistics Readiness Center Storage Facilities |
| | **Phase 3 – Long-term Projects (FY2025-2030)** |
| | None |

## A.P. Hill Drive-South Area Development Plan

The A.P. Hill Drive-South ADP proposes that future community use development be placed near the intersection of A.P. Hill Drive and Campbell Road, beginning to create a small hub of activity near the proposed Reserve Center. Highlights of the ADP include:

- A future location for a new main PX is reserved in this community hub, providing easy access for the entire Installation population. The PX's location along A.P. Hill Drive also makes it convenient for off-Post retirees saving them from having to drive through barracks and training areas to access the PX.
- Additional housing is preliminarily located near the existing Hopemont development along A.P. Hill Drive. Although there is currently no requirement for additional housing, this ADP identifies an appropriate location and layout should there ever become a future need.

Figure 3.6 shows the future ADP for A.P. Hill Drive-South through 2030. Table 3.5 lists the components and development phasing of the ADP.

| Table 3.5: A.P. Hill Drive-South Area Development Plan | |
|---|---|
| | **Phase 1 – Short-term Projects (FY2014-2018)** |
| | None |
| | **Phase 2 – Mid-term Projects (FY2019-2024)** |
| | None |
| | **Phase 3 – Long-term Projects (FY2025-2030)** |
| 1 | Construct new main PX facility with parking |
| 2 | Future housing expansion as necessary (no current requirement) |

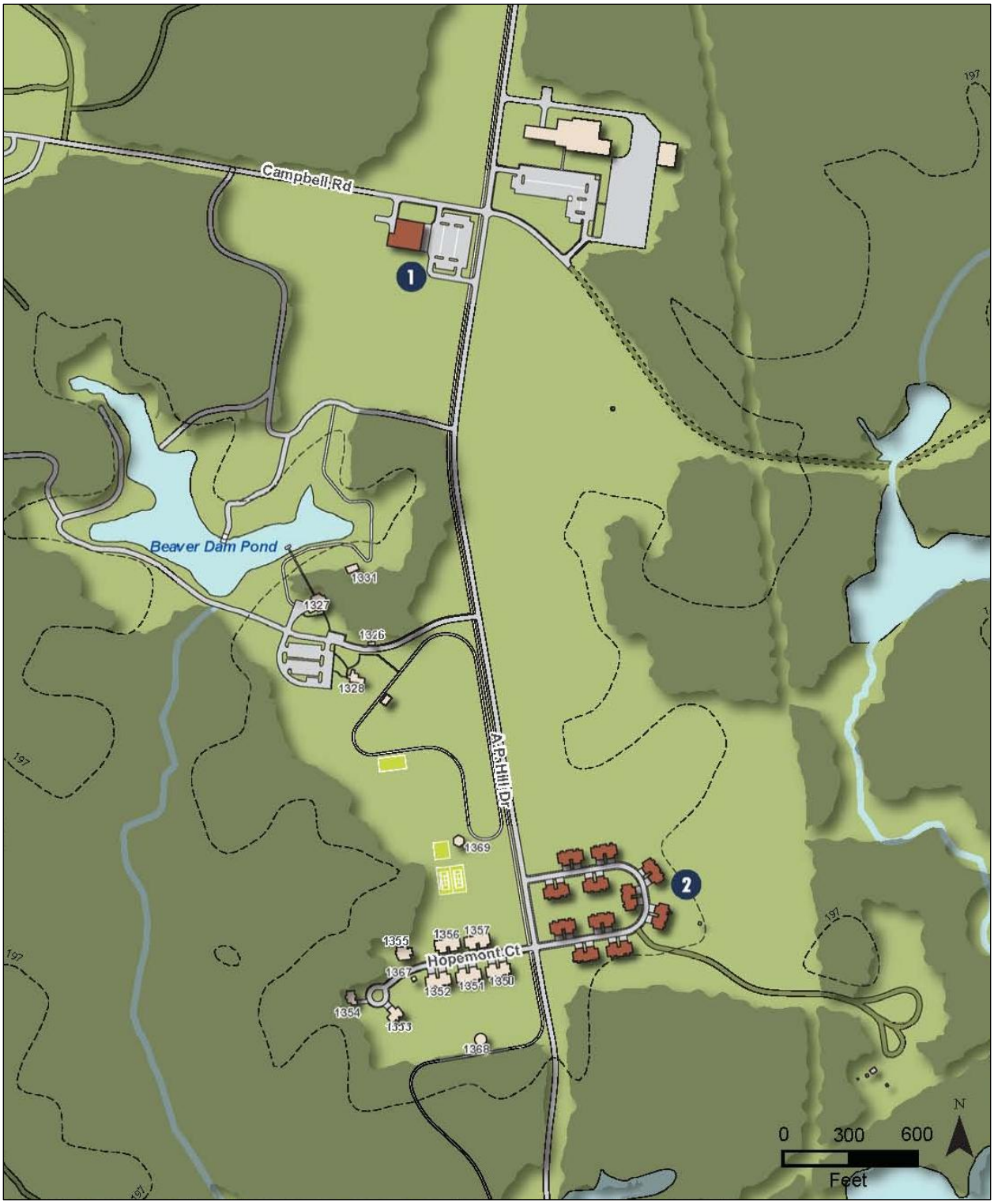


**Figure 3.6: A.P. Hill Drive-South Area Development Plan**

### 3.4.2.5 Wilcox Barracks Area Development Plan

The Wilcox Barracks ADP incorporates plans for a phased renovation and expansion of Wilcox Barracks. The three existing battalions would be renovated and a potential fourth battalion would be added. Highlights of the ADP include:

- The 1st Battalion (south of B Street) would be renovated to include an Operational
- Readiness Training Complex (ORTC) for transient training. New facilities would include Battalion Headquarters, company operating facilities, covered hardstands, battalion maintenance and warehouse, company maintenance shelters, and officer quarters.
- The 2nd Battalion (north of C and D Streets) would be renovated to include an ORTC for transient training. New facilities would include Battalion Headquarters, company operating facilities, covered hardstands, battalion maintenance and warehouse, company maintenance shelters, and officer quarters.
- The 3rd Battalion (south of F and E Streets) would also be renovated to include an ORTC for transient training. New facilities would include Battalion Headquarters, company operating facilities, covered hardstands, battalion maintenance and warehouse, company maintenance shelters, and officer quarters.
- A potential 4th Battalion complex is located north of F Street where the current recreation fields and track are located. The fields and track would be reconstructed in a central location to Wilcox Barracks, and the existing parking would be expanded.

This ADP would preserve most facilities in their current locations while clearly delineating parcels reserved for future expansion, and accommodates one additional battalion. It would preserves the existing helicopter landing areas north of the barracks. This hub also could include a relocated Health Clinic and computer room.

Additionally, the ADP consolidates all recreational areas along the eastern side, east of A Street. This would act as a buffer between the battalions and the ranges/training areas. It preserves most of the surrounding tree canopy by clustering potential development in already disturbed areas. The existing PX parcel could be eventually demolished and revegetated or used for storage.

The Vehicular Circulation Framework Plan uses most of the existing roadway infrastructure, thus not requiring significant funding to execute. Wilcox Drive and A Street would be connected to create perimeter loop road system around the barracks. Secondary Roadways would remain to identify the limits of each battalion area. The existing road pattern would be expanded northward to accommodate future Battalion expansion. Areas where battalion vehicular parking and drill areas should be located are identified in the Vehicular Circulation Framework Plan.

Figure 3.7 shows the future ADP for Wilcox Barracks through 2030. Table 3.6 lists the components and development phasing of the ADP.

**Table 3.6: Wilcox Barracks Area Development Plan**

| | |
|---|---|
| | **Phase 1 – Short-term Projects (FY2014-2018)** |
| **1** | Construct 1st Battalion ORTC Facilities |
| **2** | Construct 2nd Battalion ORTC Facilities |
| **3** | Construct 3rd Battalion ORTC Facilities |
| | **Phase 2 – Mid-term Projects (FY2019-2024)** |
| **4** | Construct 4th Battalion ORTC and Barrack Facilities |
| **5** | Relocate PT track and athletic fields |
| **6** | Renovate and expand general parking lot and relocate recreational fields and track |
| | **Phase 3 – Long-term Projects (FY2025-2030)** |
| | None |

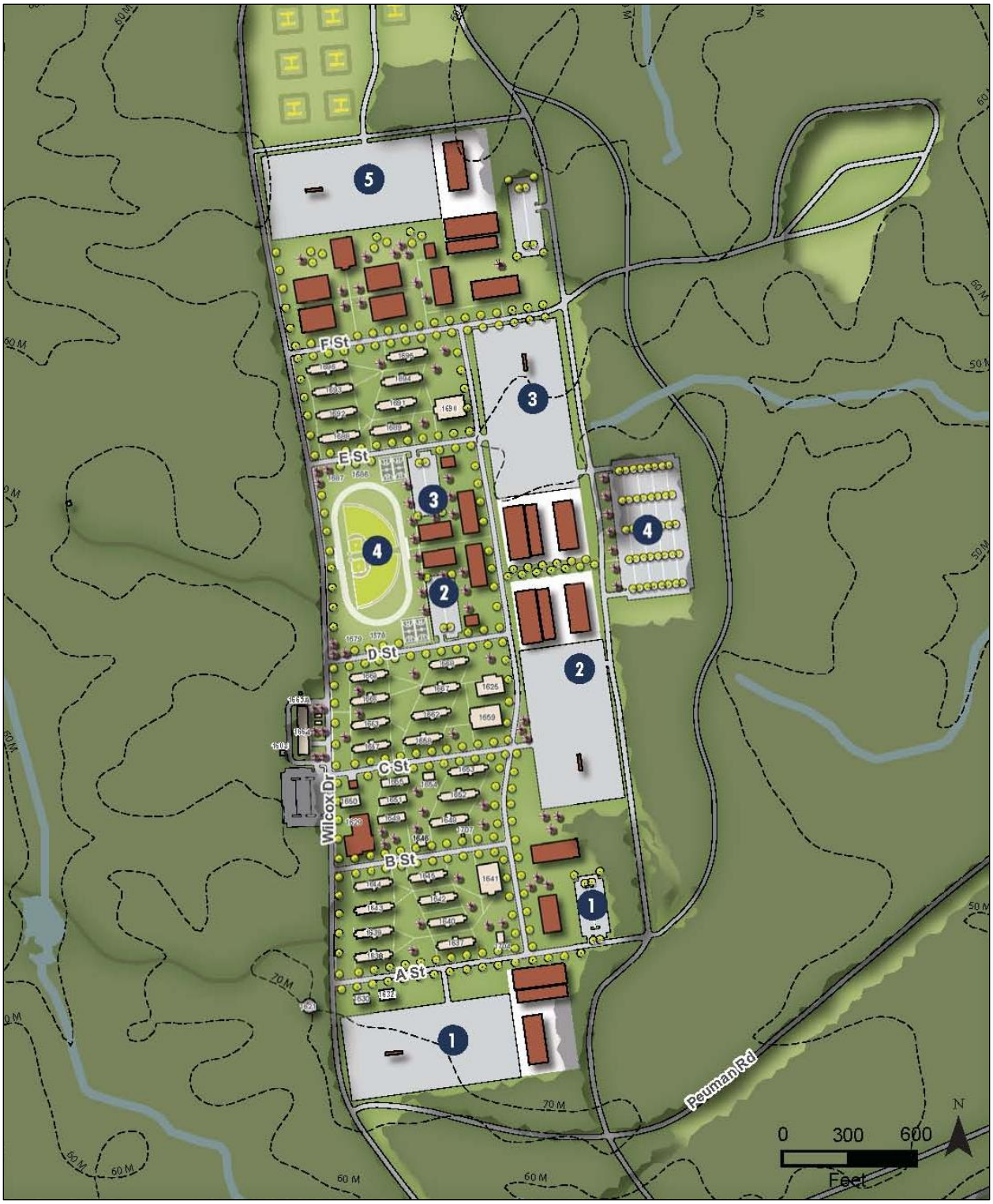


**Figure 3.7: Wilcox Barracks Area Development Plan**

### 3.4.2.6 Cooke TTB Area Development Plan

FAPH is a regional training center providing realistic joint and combined arms training support to America's Defense Forces. In order to carry out continuing training functions, Cooke TTB would need additional facilities and infrastructure to accommodate the ongoing training needs.

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Baltimore District, Real Property Services Field Office has developed an ADP for the Cooke TTB area at FAPH. Cooke TTB is located in the northeast corner of FAPH and encompasses approximately 40 acres of open land surrounded by undeveloped forested areas. The site is currently used for remote training and billeting functions. The implementation of the Cooke TTB ADP is being evaluated as a separate action in an EA, titled "Environmental Assessment (EA) Fort A.P. Hill - Cooke Camp Caroline County, Virginia". The draft EA for the Cooke TTB ADP was released for public review in August 2013.

Figure 3.8 describes the elements within the ADP. Planning bays has been designed individually but is to be built such that it would be fully coordinated with the other planned facilities.


1. Vehicle Maintenance
2. Command Quarters
3. MCNS
4. Planning Bays
5. Gymnasium/Lounge
6. Medical Training Facility
7. Demolition
   - 6 Barracks Building
   - 1 Shower Facility
   - 56 Concrete Pads
   - Asphalt Road
   - Restore Open Space
8. 50 Privately Owned Vehicle Gravel Parking Lot

**Figure 3.8: Cooke TTB Area Development Plan**

# Chapter 4: Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

This chapter identifies and describes the VECs that are currently present on FAPH. The chapter then analyzes the impacts on these VECs that would be likely to result if a project alternative is implemented. As presented in Section 3, the project alternatives are: 1) the No Action Alternative (Alternative 1); and 2) the Proposed Action (Alternative 2).

The analyses are broadly grouped as elements of either the Human Environment (Section 4.1) or the Natural Environment (Section 4.2). Each of these broad classifications is further divided into topical subsections specific to a particular VEC. For each environmental topic, the analysis follows the same presentation and organization as described below.

**Regulatory Setting.** This section summarizes relevant laws, regulations, and plans that serve to provide regulatory guidance for each environmental topic.

**Affected Environment.** This section presents existing conditions or baseline information for the environmental topic that is analyzed. As applicable, this section defines the geographic area from which information on these conditions is gathered. The following sources are a sample of the information and resources that were reviewed in identifying baseline environmental conditions:

- USAG FAPH ICRMP (2002-2007)
- National Wetlands Inventory maps
- Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Plain Maps
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website for current regulatory requirements
- AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement (2007)

In addition, applicable federal, state, and local agencies were contacted for consultation purposes and to collect additional, pertinent information.

**Impact Assessment and Mitigation Considerations.** The analysis in this section evaluates how the affected environment would be affected by implementation of the project alternatives. If needed to address potentially significant environmental effects, mitigation measures are presented to reduce or eliminate those effects. It is assumed throughout that the Installation would comply with all existing regulations and that applicable Best Management Practices (BMPs) would be implemented as a matter of course during project development. Therefore, compliance with regulations and implementation of BMPs are not listed as mitigation. Rather, any mitigation measures prescribed are restricted only to those actions that go above-and-beyond what would normally be required under regulation or standard BMPs.

## 4.1 Human Environment

### 4.1.1 Land Use

#### 4.1.1.1 Regulatory Setting

AR 210-20 (U.S. Army, 2005) establishes and prescribes the Army's RPMP process. It establishes the objectives and purpose of the RPMP and its relationship to the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution process.

#### 4.1.1.2 Affected Environment

FAPH's existing land use is organized into seven categories: Airfield, Community, Industrial, Professional/Institutional, Residential, Ranges and Training, and Troop. These land use designations are used to

classify land uses at the Installation. A detailed discussion of land use on Post and of the surrounding region is included in Sections 2.2.4 and 2.2.5. See Figure 2.3 for a map showing the locations of these land uses on FAPH.

### Compatibility / Adjacency Concerns

The Army's Compatible Use Buffer (ACUB) program leverages cooperative agreements with land conservation organizations and state agencies to preserve open space off-post in prevention of incompatible development that could encroach upon the mission of Army installations. The ACUB program operates within a regional context of land conservation programs and with willing private landowners. The goal of FAPH's ACUB program is to maintain approximately 30,000 acres of open space around the installation primarily along the northwest and northeastern portions of the installation where residential development has the highest likelihood of occurring. The FAPH ACUB program sustains the military mission by ensuring that open lands surrounding the installation are protected from incompatible uses that could limit or disrupt operational readiness and training activities. Conservation of these lands also assists in preserving the ecological integrity of the region.

## 4.1.1.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

The No Action alternative would not change or modify current Installation land uses or land uses surrounding the Installation. Retaining existing land uses on all areas of the Installation could negatively affect the ability of the Installation to adequately, and efficiently accommodate personnel and their associated missions.

### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

#### *Temporary Impacts*

There would be temporary impacts to land use during construction of Alternative 2 due to the development of the LRC over time. Some land use patterns that exist today at FAPH would be shifted to accommodate the evolving needs of the Installation. Construction-related impacts would be temporary and would cease after construction is complete.

#### *Permanent Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would not eliminate any previously existing land use category from FAPH. While no land use would be removed from the Installation, some would be relocated based on a functional relationships assessment conducted during the planning of the LRC.

The proposed land use plan is shown below in Figure 4.1 and would include the following:

**Airfield**

- New Airfield Extended Use Lease-type land use is proposed directly west of the existing assault strip and runway. The new land use would provide a regional commodity accommodating private aircraft on a 5,000-foot runway running parallel with the existing assault strip, as well as small military business jets.
- All existing rotary and fixed-wing landing areas throughout the Post would not be affected.
- The new land use would have direct access via Route 2 and State Route 606 (Stonewall Jackson Road).

**Community**

- Most Community land use would be relocated along the western side of A.P. Hill Drive with the intention of creating a “Community Hub” near the intersection of A.P. Hill Drive and Campbell Road. This location along A.P. Hill Drive near the Main Gate provides convenient, high volume access for regional populations.
- The HQ would retain its existing Community Land Use designations for future development opportunities.

- Community land use areas around Beaverdam Pond, Buzzard Roost Pond, and Travis Lake would be preserved for community trails and recreational uses.

**Industrial**

- The proposed land use plan would consolidate most Industrial land use to the north Post near the intersection of A.P. Hill Drive and Fortune Road, building upon the areas where there are existing industrial uses. DPW administration, engineering maintenance facilities, as well as Logistics Readiness Center storage facilities are relocated from South Post to this area. This relocation would improve truck traffic movement, as they would not need to cross to the south of Route 301 after passing through the truck inspection station.
- Former industrial uses on South Post would be converted to Ranges and Training use and storage specifically for those uses.

**Professional/Institutional**

- Opportunities would be provided for the expansion of this land use along the eastern side of A.P. Hill Drive for any future mission needs or relocations. The proposed land use plan appropriately locates these land uses adjacent to community land uses where personnel can take advantage of conveniently located facilities. It also provides a buffer between the Community land use "hub" and the Industrial land use along A.P. Hill Drive.
- Areas would be preserved for future Professional/Institutional growth in the Garrison Headquarters Area.
- Additional development opportunities would be provided by expanding the land use to Archer TTB, and near the proposed Airfield land use expansion, west of the existing Assault Strip.

**Residential**

- Areas for residential expansion would be reserved along A.P. Hill Drive, directly east of the existing Hopemont Housing. This expansion area would provide the potential for a privatized housing developer to have one large parcel. The area is already cleared of vegetation and could accommodate larger units that are spread apart. The proposed expansion area is conveniently located to the existing housing, existing recreational areas and community land use expansion areas.

**Ranges and Training**

- All Ranges and Training land use would be preserved by clustering future land use expansion near areas that are already developed.

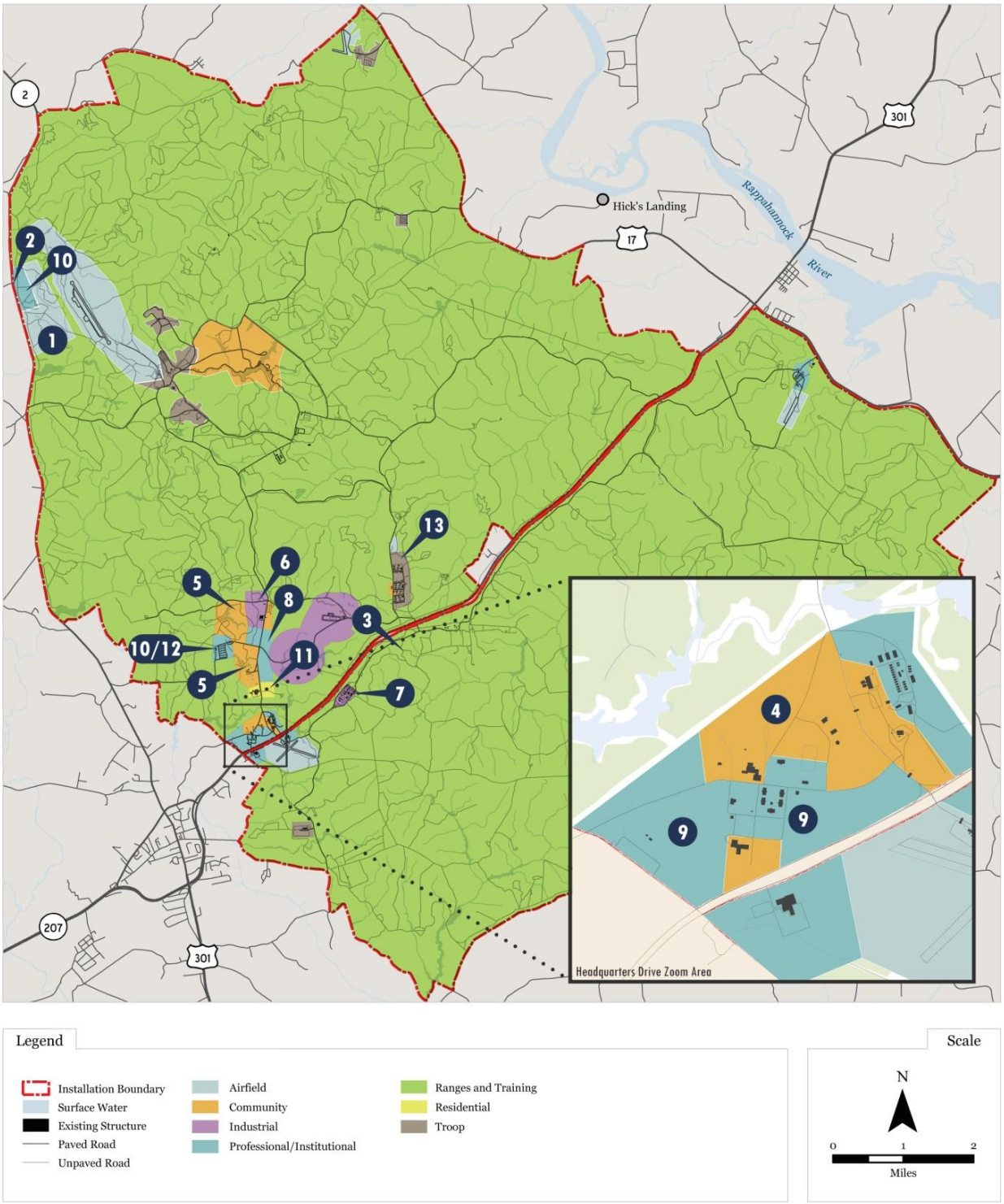


**Figure 4.1: Proposed Land Use Plan**

**Troop**

- Archer TTB would be converted to a Professional/Institutional land use, providing a secluded area for any future missions that require separation from other Professional/Institutional uses.
- Wilcox Barracks would be expanded to accommodate additional battalions and their support facilities.

While land uses would be relocated permanently, this impact would be less than significant for those living and working on FAPH since only temporary impacts would be experienced during the transition. No changes or impacts to land use surrounding the Installation would occur as a result of Alternative 2.

#### *Cumulative Impacts*

All impacts on land use from implementation of the Proposed Action would be limited to the Installation and do not pose any negative impacts to the environment or daily operations. The preferred alternative would result in the relocation of outlying areas of administrative space (Directorate of Public Works facilities) from south post to north post, which is anticipated to improve land uses by co-locating compatible uses and removing an administrative use from surrounding training ranges. These impacts are considered positive as they will preserve land for the critical training mission of the installation. Cumulative impacts of the No Action Alternative would include the continued use of administrative uses near active range uses.

### Mitigation Considerations

#### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

The No Action Alternative would not introduce any changes to land use at FAPH or in surrounding areas; no mitigation measures would be required.

#### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

To mitigate for temporary impacts during implementation of Alternative 2, the Installation would consider a public awareness and education program prior to construction/renovation of facilities.

## 4.1.2 Socioeconomics/Environmental Justice

### 4.1.2.1 Regulatory Setting

In NEPA, at 42 U.S.C. 4331(a), Congress declares national environmental policy to use all practicable means and measures 'in a manner calculated to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans. In order to carry out the policy of section 4331(a), Congress noted 'the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means…to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources' to certain ends, including achieving a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities

Executive Order 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, dated February 11, 1994) requires federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of federal programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations. Additional guidance for determining the presence of environmental justice communities was established in 1997 by the EPA in its Interim Final Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analysis, Office of Federal Activities.

Executive Order 13045 seeks to protect children from disproportionately incurring environmental health or safety risks that might arise as a result of Installation policies, procedures, programs, activities and standards.

### 4.1.2.2 Affected Environment

## Regional Population and Population Trends

Located in northeastern Virginia on the I-95 corridor, the Fredericksburg Region is approximately midway between Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Virginia. Averaging 4.1 percent annual population growth since 2000, the Region has been the fastest growing area in Virginia.

In 2011, the estimated population of the Fredericksburg Region (Caroline County, King George County, Spotsylvania County, and Stafford County) was 309,295, an increase of 39 percent over the 2000 population of 221,765 (U.S. Census Bureau. Bowling Green and Port Royal have seen changes in population over the last two decades. As shown in Figure 2.5, since 2000 Bowling Green has seen a 19 percent increase in population, while Port Royal has seen a 26 percent decrease in population.

## Regional Economy, Industries, and Employers

Situated on the U.S. East Coast, the Greater Fredericksburg Region is within one day's drive of over 60 percent of the U.S. population and 50 percent of the Nation's manufacturing base. Leading industries include healthcare and education services, information technology and professional business services. Additionally, within the region are three military installations, which roughly employ 18,000 while supporting over 650 government contractors who collectively impact the local economy by $2.3 billion annually. The large government influence is represented in Figure 4.3, where the government sector is responsible for employing approximately 24 percent of the region's labor market.

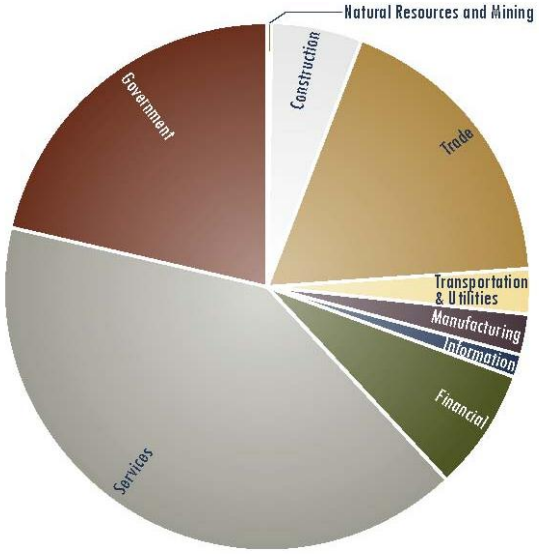


**Figure 4.2: 2011 Employment by Sector**

The major employers in the Greater Fredericksburg Region include Government Employees Insurance, Inc., McLane Mid-Atlantic retail distribution, Marine Corps Base Quantico, University of Mary Washington, and Mary Washington Hospital (Virginia Economic Development Partnership).

Figure 4.4 shows the median household incomes in the region. The slightly lower median income of Caroline County can be attributed to its rural nature when compared to its more rapidly urbanizing neighbors such as Stafford County.

Historically, Caroline County's major private industries have been tied directly to natural resources. These include agriculture and forestry products. The populations surrounding FAPH tend to have lower incomes than Virginia residents as a whole; however, this fact most likely reflects the rural nature of the county and the lag in growth compared to its more rapidly urbanizing neighbors such as Stafford and Spotsylvania counties.

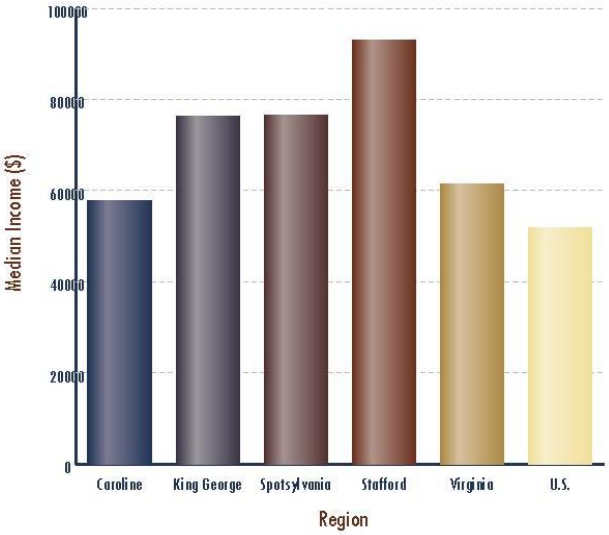


**Figure 4.3: 2011 Median Household Income**

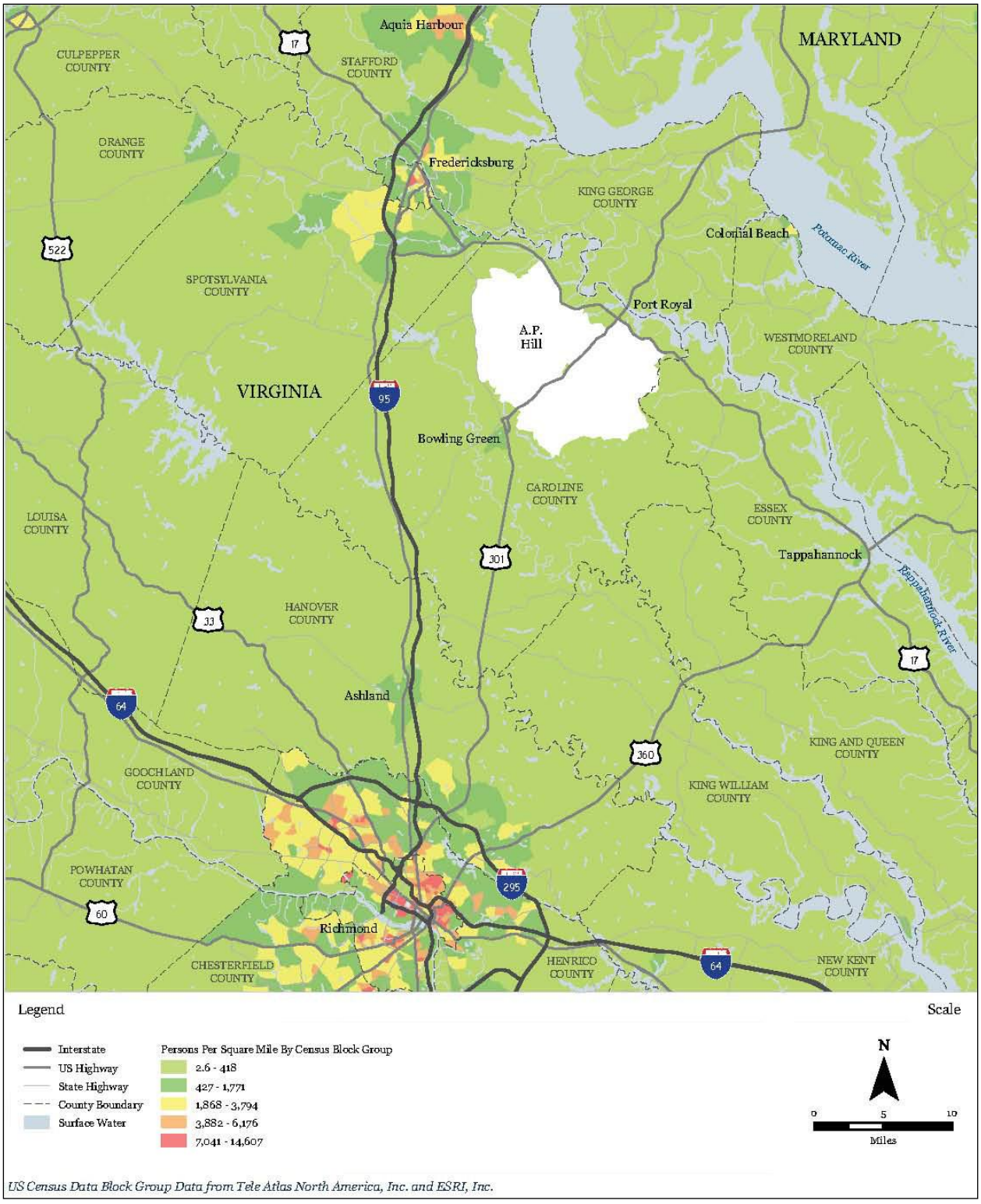


**Figure 4.4: Regional Population Map**

Timber harvesting is conducted by FAPH and the profits generated from the sale of timber harvesting are shared with Caroline County as a regular part of the Army Timber Management Fund. Monies from this fund help to support the local school system as well as other county programs.

## Regional Real Estate, Housing, and Household Income

The Greater Fredericksburg Region had experienced strong housing market growth since 2000. In 2010 there were 110,864 housing units, a 38 percent increase over the 2000 housing stock of 80,443 (U.S. Census Bureau). Table 4.1 shows housing values for the area.

The housing market can be characterized as primarily single-family homes occupied by the owner. The median home ownership rate of 79 percent is high compared to the state and national averages of 69 percent and 67 percent, respectively.

The 2010 median vacant housing rate for the Greater Fredericksburg Region is 9 percent. This rate is slightly less than the state vacancy rate of 10 percent and the national rate of 12 percent.

**Table 4.1: Regional Housing Values**

| | Total Housing Units | Median Value |
|---|---|---|
| **Caroline County** | 11,729 | $218,800 |
| **King George County** | 9,477 | $305,200 |
| **Spotsylvania County** | 45,185 | $305,000 |
| **Stafford County** | 43,978 | $355,300 |
| **Bowling Green** | 420 | $289,500 |
| **Port Royal** | 75 | $255,600 |
| Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 | | |

## Environmental Justice

### *Minority Populations*

Table 4.2 shows general demographic information for Caroline County, King George County, Spotsylvania County, Stafford County, Bowling Green, and Port Royal. The town of Port Royal contains 49.2 percent minority population, which is 64 percent higher than the 31.4 percent minority population in the state of Virginia. No other county or township contained concentrations of minority populations.

**Table 4.2: General Demographic Information**

| Location | White | Black/African American | American Indian/Native Alaskan | Asian | Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian | Other Races | Two or More |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth of Virginia | 5,486,852 | 1,551,399 | 29,255 | 439,890 | 5,980 | 245,278 | 233,400 |
| | 68.6% | 19.4% | 0.4% | 5.5% | 0.07% | 3.1% | 2.9% |
| Caroline County | 18,649 | 8,375 | 213 | 178 | 22 | 273 | 835 |
| | 65.3% | 29.3% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.08% | 1.0% | 2.9%% |
| King George County | 18,089 | 4,214 | 122 | 274 | 12 | 184 | 689 |
| | 76.7% | 17.9% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 0.05% | 0.8% | 2.9% |
| Spotsylvania County | 92,452 | 18,671 | 397 | 2,825 | 143 | 3,851 | 4,058 |
| | 75.5% | 15.2% | 0.3% | 2.3% | 0.1% | 3.1% | 3.3% |
| Stafford County | 93,483 | 21,881 | 576 | 3,620 | 164 | 4,120 | 5,117 |
| | 72.5% | 17.0% | 0.4% | 2.8% | 0.1% | 3.2% | 4.0% |
| Bowling Green | 826 | 244 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 25 |
| | 74.3% | 22.0% | 0.09% | 0.6% | 0% | 0.7% | 2.3% |
| Port Royal | 64 | 54 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| | 50.8% | 42.9% | 0.8% | 0% | 4.0% | 0% | 1.6% |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

### *Low Income Populations*

Table 4.3 shows general employment and income information for Caroline County, King George County, Spotsylvania County, Stafford County, Bowling Green, and Port Royal. No concentrations of low income populations were identified in the jurisdictions adjacent to the Installation.

**Table 4.3: Labor Force and Median Family Income**

| Location | In Labor Force ( percent) | Median Family Income ($) | Families Below Poverty Level ( percent) | Unemployment Rate ( percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commonwealth of Virginia | 67.2 | 75,962 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| Caroline County | 66.6 | 66,878 | 6.1 | 10.6 |
| King George County | 70.3 | 89,386 | 5.2 | 5.7 |
| Spotsylvania County | 70.1 | 87,523 | 6.5 | 6.9 |
| Stafford County | 72.1 | 104,142 | 3.4 | 6.2 |
| Bowling Green | 51.2 | 53,393 | 16.0 | 11.9 |
| Port Royal | 55.0 | 101,071 | 0.0 | 2.6 |

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

#### 4.1.2.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

While the No Action Alternative would not change the current state of the Installation as it exists today, if no improvements are made to existing facilities and infrastructure and no new facilities or facility extensions are constructed, FAPH personnel, residents, and retired veterans that utilize services at the Installation may eventually be at risk of working and/or utilizing facilities that no longer meet the needs of the various missions on the Installation, thereby affecting the success of each tenant's mission.

Alternative 1 would not change or affect the current state of the Installation; therefore, there would be no temporary or permanent impacts on communities in the vicinity of FAPH or on the Installation. Further, no environmental justice communities have been identified within the area surrounding FAPH. Therefore, there would be no disproportionately high or adverse temporary or permanent effects on an environmental justice population.

### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

#### *Temporary Impacts*

##### *Socioeconomics*

Temporary impacts during construction would be experienced by personnel and families that are stationed at or utilize the Installation. As facilities are constructed, modified, or upgraded temporary impacts are likely to include changes in circulation of people and vehicles due to roads being closed during construction; altered sidewalk access; presence and movement of construction equipment; and redistribution of personnel into newly constructed or modified facilities. Construction would be phased to allow the Installation to continue with its mission and avoid major interruptions. Impacts would generally create temporary inconveniences for the local community and would cease upon completion of construction.

##### *Environmental Justice*

No environmental justice communities have been identified within the area surrounding FAPH. Therefore, there would be no disproportionately high or adverse temporary effects on an environmental justice population.

#### *Permanent Impacts*

##### *Socioeconomics*

Long-term, beneficial impacts would be expected from the implementation of Alternative 2 as this would result in long-term job creation, income generation, and spending. The LRC does not provide for a large increase in the resident population of the Installation but does provide for increased capacity through construction and renovation of facilities. Therefore, impacts from Alternative 2 on local communities would be limited to positive impacts from increased capacity to accomplish the various missions of FAPH.

##### *Environmental Justice*

No effects would be expected. The projects proposed in the LRC are not actions that have the potential to substantially affect human health or the environment by excluding persons, denying persons benefits, or subjecting persons to discrimination because of their race, color, national origin, or income level. No low income or minority populations exist on the Installation or immediately adjacent to the proposed training or construction sites.

### *Cumulative Impacts*

Long-term minor beneficial economic effects would be expected with the implementation of the Proposed Action. Upgrades to FAPH and its continued operation would economically benefit the region by providing jobs, income, and the purchase of goods and services. The long term viability of the installation's operation also provides stability in local market. The No Action Alternative would continue the operations as they are today, which could impact the ability of the installation to meet future mission requirements, jeopardizing it's status as the preferred training facility for the nation's armed forces and its contributions to the local economy.

### Mitigation Considerations

#### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

No mitigation measures are required for the No Action Alternative.

#### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

No mitigation would be necessary to reduce the impacts on socioeconomics and environmental justice from implementing the LRC.

## 4.1.3 Utilities

### 4.1.3.1 Affected Environment

### Electricity

The electric distribution system at FAPH is privatized by Rappahannock Electric Cooperative. Rappahannock Electric Cooperative owns and maintains all of the distribution on the Installation and provides electrical power via three substations located on the perimeter. Contracting officers representatives manage the coordination between the Installation and the supplier; the Mission Installation Contracting Command manages the contract.

The primary power source providing approximately 75 percent of the Installation's power is the A.P. Hill Substation located along State Route 608, west of the HQ. The Widewake Substation is located to the west of the Installation on State Route 2, north of State Route 606; the Port Royal Substation is located to the east of the Installation, on U.S. Route 17 north of U.S. Route 301. The capacity of the total electrical substation distribution system is 30 megawatts, which provides sufficient power to supply the permanent and transient populations. The redundant system ensures electric service if a portion of the system should fail. In addition, critical facilities are supplied with emergency generators.

Approximately 57 miles of primary electrical lines and 30 miles of secondary lines supporting the electrical distribution are in place (see Figure 4.5). A majority of the system is above-ground 5 percent to 10 percent is underground. Most of the system was upgraded in the 1990s and a replacement program was implemented in 2002. All new construction incorporates underground electric lines.

### Natural Gas

Natural gas is not used at FAPH. Propane or fuel oil is used in lieu of natural gas. Older furnaces at the campsites also use fuel oil. The Wilcox barracks have been converted from fuel oil boilers to propane and tankless water heaters for heating and domestic hot water.

## Water

### *Existing System – Supply*

FAPH water source comes from several wells on the Installation that draw from the Aquia, Middle, and Lower Potomac Aquifers. The water system includes chlorination disinfection systems, booster pumps, storage tanks, water mains, fire hydrants, and various appurtenances. According to a Range Complex Utility and Transportation Requirements Gap Analysis report from 2007, the distribution pressure is approximately 54 pounds per square inch. FAPH owns the water system commodity, but the pumping, distribution, testing, and storage are privatized by the American Water Operations & Maintenance Inc. Military Group. Contracting officers representatives manage the coordination between the Installation and the supplier, while the Defense Energy Supply Center manages the contract.

The water system currently provides adequate capacity and supply for the training missions at FAPH for the approximate permanent population of 550 people and for the average transient population of 2,000 people per day (see Figure 4.6). FAPH also provides water to Peumansend Creek Regional Jail located off-Post along Route 301.

### *Existing System – Distribution*

Multiple water distribution systems exist on-Post, with some portions that were built as early as the 1940s of ductile iron material. The total length of pipe on-Post is approximately 380,000 linear feet, ranging in diameters from 1 to 18 inches, with a predominant pipe size of six inches. A majority of the distribution piping was replaced in the late 1980s and early 1990s with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) piping. Various repairs and replacements occur as necessary to provide service to customers. High density polyethylene piping is required for new construction on-Post and the water tower in the HQ cantonment area system was upgraded in 1995.

Most of the water systems on-Post have telemetry to monitor and operate the wells and tank levels. This telemetry system is housed in the wastewater treatment plant and allows off-site operators to monitor for system failures. The wells that do not use telemetry are monitored at the individual well and tank sites.

## Sanitary Sewer

The sanitary sewer system at FAPH consists of three independent systems including the HQ Cantonment area, Cooke TTB, and Rappahannock TTB sites. The system consists of gravity lines and force mains, equalization basins, lift stations, a wastewater treatment plant, a lagoon treatment plant, holding tanks, and septic tanks/drain fields (Figure 4.7). The sanitary sewer system is privatized by the American Water Operations & Maintenance Inc. Military Group, who is responsible for collection and treatment. Contracting officers representatives manage the coordination between the Installation and the supplier; the Defense Energy Supply Center manages the contract.

The largest component of the sanitary sewer system at FAPH is the HQ cantonment area. The wastewater generated in this area is treated by the Wilcox Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), which is located in the Wilcox area. The Wilcox WWTP has an approximate capacity of 535,000 gallons per day.

The Cooke TTB and Rappahannock TTB systems all have separate means of treatment. The wastewater generated at Cooke TTB flows by gravity to two lagoons for treatment and disposal by a spray irrigation field which limits the system's capacity.

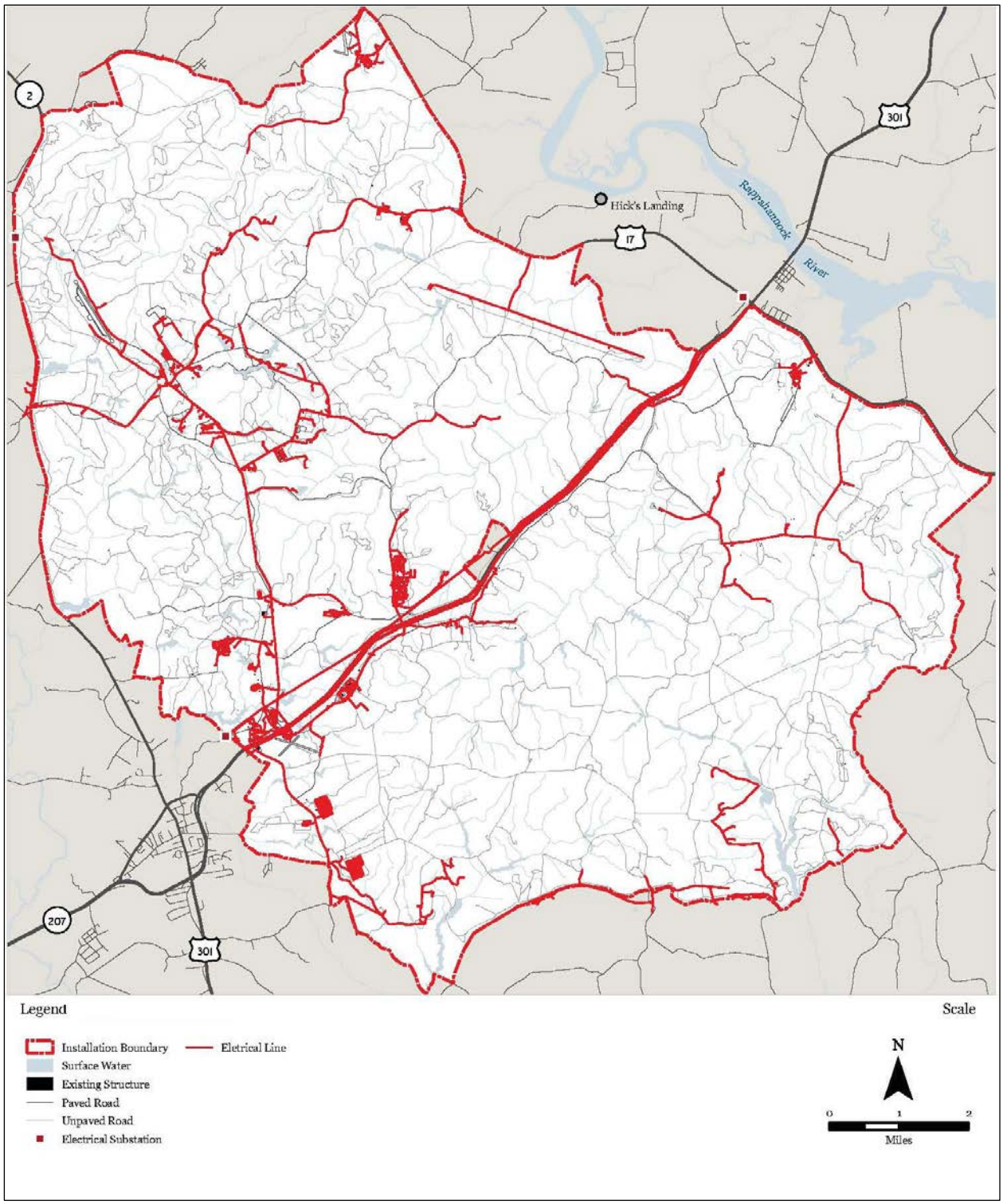


**Figure 4.5: Electric Power Map**

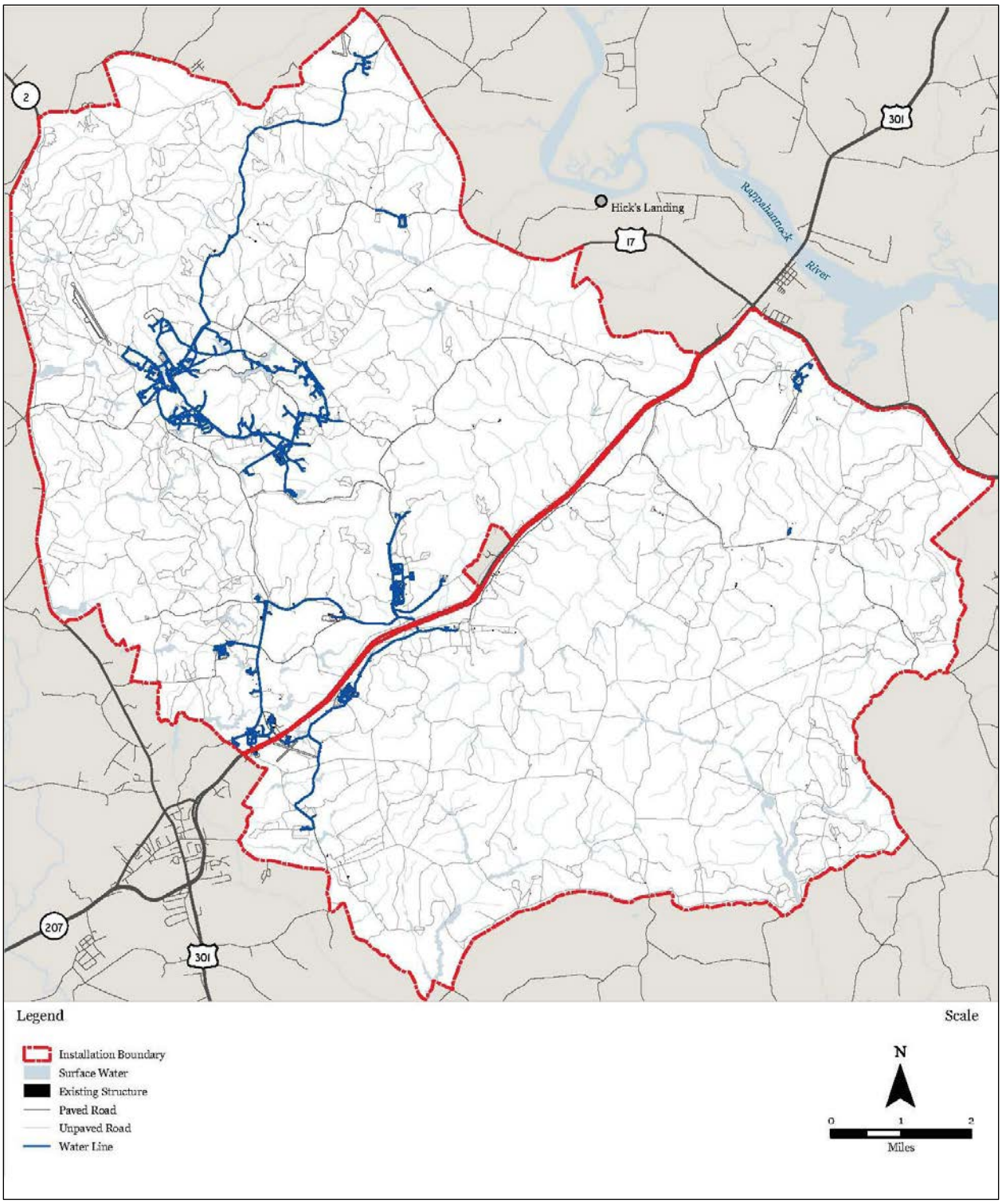


**Figure 4.6: Water System Map**

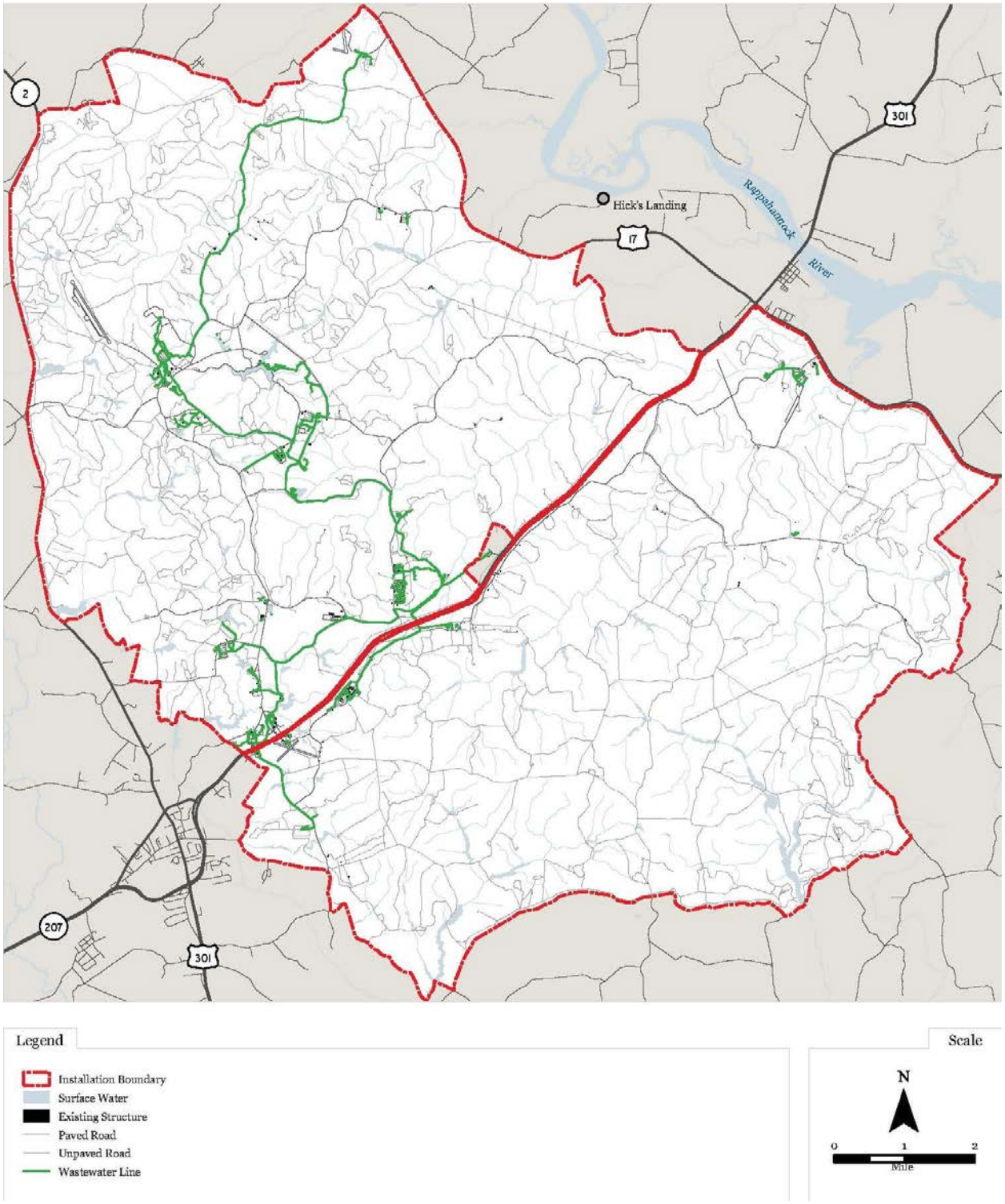


**Figure 4.7: Sanitary Sewer Map**

The sanitary sewer system consists of approximately 225,000 linear feet of gravity and force main pipe ranging in diameter from 2 to 20 inches. A majority of the pipe on-Post is 8 inches in diameter and is made of PVC material. Portions of the sanitary sewer pipe date back to the 1950s in the more remote areas, however pipe upgrades took place throughout the system between the late 1980s and 1990s. In addition, the pipes discharging to the Wilcox WWTP were last cleaned in 2004. The gravity pipe on-Post is primarily PVC material, with some ductile iron in high traffic areas. The above-ground gravity lines located with the Cooke TTB spray irrigation system are also ductile iron. Multiple small lift stations are located throughout the Post; major stations are equipped with backup generators in the event of an emergency. FAPH accepts wastewater from Peumansend Creek Regional Jail located off-Post along Route 301.

#### Storm Drainage

The storm system at FAPH consists primarily of culverts and swales that outfall to various stream locations and ultimately into the Chesapeake Bay. The only storm pipe network exists in the HQ cantonment area. Storm pipe/culvert material is primarily reinforced concrete pipe or corrugated metal pipe. There are 44 storm water management facilities and low impact design sites and 138 lakes and ponds within the Installation boundaries.

According to DPW staff, there are several areas of flooding on the Installation. Areas include some of the water habitats, where beavers build dams and where culverts occasionally wash out. At Dirt Bridge the water level raises at times, enough to run across the bridge. Ponding also occurs in certain areas along A.P. Hill Drive. Most culverts on the Installation have recently been upgraded to provide additional capacity.

FAPH has a stormwater maintenance program in place as well as an Industrial Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) permit. The Installation has implemented a plan to capture beavers in order to control flooding caused by the dams they build. Moving forward with new construction, the DPW is requiring that erosion and sediment control comply with state regulations and that stormwater flow of new development be restricted to pre-development conditions within the individual site. The Installation is actively attempting to implement low impact development practices and reduce impervious areas on-Post.

#### Telecommunications

The local provider for FAPH's telephone system is Verizon. The internet service provider for FAPH is Fort Belvoir, which also provides a secure network service via a DS3 connection. The Installation's Network Enterprise Center manages the communication from the Installation to the local providers.

The ages of the phone and internet system components vary. Some of the internet cables date back to 1970; however, extensive cable rehabilitation has occurred recently, upgrading the backbone cable and fiber optic lines. The telephone switching was upgraded in 1992 and in 2010 with a new fiber optic backbone. A massive underground cable plant was installed on-Post to service the Boy Scout Jamborees. About 96 percent of the telecommunications system is underground, although overhead lines are utilized to extend service to camps. All new construction incorporates underground telecommunications lines.

### 4.1.3.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

#### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Alternative 1 would not cause any change or disruption to the utilities currently servicing FAPH. However, utility deficiencies, including needed upgrades to water distribution systems; stormwater and wastewater management; telecommunications; and electrical infrastructure in the future would limit the ability of the Installation to meet utility demands.

## Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

### *Temporary Impacts*

Temporary impacts in the form of service delays and/or interruptions would be experienced during construction/demolition while new or upgraded facilities are being tied in to existing utility lines. These impacts would be temporary and cease at the end of construction. Since the LRC would be phased over time, these interruptions would be phased as well and affect only the areas related to the specific project being constructed.

### *Permanent Impacts*

The LRC identified utility deficiencies including upgrades and modernization to water distribution systems, stormwater and wastewater management, and telecommunication and electrical infrastructure. Implementation of Alternative 2 would include these necessary upgrades and would allow the Installation to meet utility demands on FAPH. Short- and long-term minor beneficial and adverse effects on all existing utilities would result from implementation of the LRC.

### *Cumulative Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would lead to improvements in the utilities on FAPH, improving upon utility reliability and capacity. These improvements would allow the Installation to modernize the utilities and likely improve interfaces with utilities off-Post. As such, implementation of Alternative 2 is not likely to contribute to any significant negative impacts off-Post. Cumulative impacts of the No Action Alternative would lead to mission deficiencies due to continued use of inadequate and antiquated communication, sewage, electrical, and water systems.

## Mitigation Considerations

### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

Alternative 1 would not cause any change or disruption to the utilities currently servicing FAPH. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be required beyond planned maintenance and upgrades.

### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

No mitigation would be necessary to reduce the adverse impacts of the implementing the LRC on utilities. During construction and demolition, FAPH personnel and residents would be informed of utility disruptions in time for individuals to prepare for service delays or disruptions. BMPs required as part of DoD, FAPH, and Commonwealth of Virginia policies, examples of which are provided below, would adequately limit the adverse impact of the Proposed Action on utilities.

- **Potable Water.** Install water-efficient control devices, such as low-flow showerheads, faucets, and toilets, in all new facilities.
- **Energy.** Install energy-efficient interior and exterior lighting fixtures and controls in all new and renovated facilities. All new facilities would be built to comply with Energy Policy Act of 2005 with specified goals for increased use of renewable energy sources, advanced utility metering, and procurement of energy efficient equipment and building systems in all applicable contracts. In addition, since FY 2008, all vertical building construction projects are expected to achieve the SILVER level of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) of the U.S. Green Building Council.

## 4.1.4 Public and Emergency Services

### 4.1.4.1 Affected Environment

#### Schools

There are no primary or secondary schools on FAPH. Children living on-Post attend the public schools in the town of Bowling Green, part of the Caroline County School District. Children of FAPH military and civilian personnel living off-Post attend the school district for the area in which they reside. The Caroline County Public School District has six schools: four elementary (grades K–5), one middle school (grades 6–8), and one high school (grades 9–12). Fall 2010 total student enrollment was approximately 4,300 and the student to teacher ratio was less than 15:1 (Caroline County Public Schools).

#### Parks and Recreation

There are many community activities throughout the year. The region has many Revolutionary and Civil War sites, including four battlefields that are preserved as National Parks (see Figure 2.9).

##### *Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge*

Established in 1996, the goal of the Refuge is to protect 20,000 acres of wetlands and associated uplands along the Rappahannock River and its major tributaries. As of May 2008, a total of 8,191 acres have been purchased from willing sellers or donated by Refuge partners, including 1,660 acres of conservation easements with help from conservation partners including the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, The Conservation Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and The Trust for Public Land.

##### *Fredericksburg Battlefield*

Four battlefields just outside Fredericksburg are part of the world's largest military monument – the 9,000-acre Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. A self-guided tour of the battlefield begins at the Fredericksburg Battlefield Visitor Center and continues into Spotsylvania County, where the vast majority of the battle sites are located.

##### *Lake Anna State Park*

In 1971 Lake Anna was created to serve as a water coolant for Dominion Power's nuclear plant. In 1972 work began on the acquisition and development of a water-oriented state park with Lake Anna State Park opening in 1983. Boating, fishing, and swimming are major attractions.

##### *State Fair of Virginia at the Meadow*

The Virginia State Fair is held annually at the end of September, at the Meadow Event Park in Caroline County. This multi-use space of 360 acres includes a 75,000 square foot exposition hall, a 10,000 square foot multi-purpose pavilion, a horse-stall barn with 143 stalls, and an equine facility with four show rings to accommodate local and regional horse shows and other equine events.

##### *Motts Run Reservoir*

Motts Run Reservoir is Fredericksburg's water supply reservoir located in Spotsylvania County. It is a steep-sided, 160-acre lake that is normally quiet and receives light fishing pressure. The shoreline is undeveloped, making it one of the more scenic lakes in Northern Virginia. The area has over 800 acres of deciduous woodland surrounding Motts Run Reservoir and a network of trails covering six miles along the northern shore of the reservoir.

### *Caledon State Park*

Caledon and the surrounding areas are the summer home for one of the largest concentrations of bald eagles on the East Coast. Preservation of the national bird's habitat is the primary focus of the natural area. Visitors can enjoy the beauty of Caledon by hiking and picnicking in a mature forest. Hiking trails in the eagle area are closed April through September to allow young birds undisturbed time to perfect their hunting and fishing skills.

### *Mattaponi Wildlife Management Area*

Mattaponi Wildlife Management Area was dedicated in 2011 and conserves 2,542 acres of important upper coastal plain wildlife habitat and provides quality wildlife-related recreation in central Virginia. The property lies partially within the buffer area around FAPH. Consequently, DoD contributed more than $1.4 million from its Army Compatible Use Buffer program. The Installation would also be able to use some 500 acres of the area to establish one of the Army's first wetlands mitigation banks.

## Law Enforcement and Fire Protection

FAPH's Directorate of Emergency Services conducts law enforcement, physical security, fire prevention and protection, and force protection operations. The Provost Marshall's Office oversees law enforcement and physical security including vehicle and weapons registration, traffic accident and criminal investigations, crime prevention, general and absent without leave investigations, and training. The FAPH fire department provides fire prevention, fire protection, special fire operations, hazardous material response, aircraft rescue, and fire prevention education and training. The fire department has a mutual aid agreement with Caroline County. On the basis of DoD Fire and Emergency Services minimum staffing requirements and the square footage of the Installation's structures, FAPH has the requirement for three engine companies. However, there are only two engine companies on-Post.

The first is located at Anderson Camp and the second engine company is sited near the assault landing strip. FAPH has two medical crews, located at Anderson and Wilcox Camps to provide emergency medical response.

## Emergency Medical Services

Fort A.P. Hill has two medical crews, located at Anderson and Wilcox Barracks, to provide emergency medical response. The Installation's Lois E. Wells Health Clinic is part of Kenner Army Hospital at Fort Lee. Located within Wilcox Barracks, the Clinic offers primary medical care and ambulance service for troops and minimal services for government employees (such as flu shots and emergency life/safety). The 3,400 SF clinic, built in 1975, has been expanded and modernized as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

The majority of emergency medical transport is evacuated to Spotsylvania Regional Medical Center. Opened in June 2010, the Spotsylvania Regional Medical Center has 126 beds and a wide range of clinical services and programs. It is located approximately 30 minutes northwest of FAPH. As backup, Mary Washington Hospital in Fredericksburg is about 40 minutes northwest of the Installation. Mary Washington Hospital is a short-term acute care facility with 412 patient beds. In cases where more intensive care is required, patients are taken to the Virginia Commonwealth University Medical Center in Richmond, which has a level one trauma center. Virginia Commonwealth University Medical Center is about an hour south of the Installation.

Also located in the area is the Riverside Tappahannock Hospital in Tappahannock, Essex County, a short-term acute care facility with 67 patient beds. The hospital offers an emergency room, inpatient surgery, intensive care unit, hospice, radiology and imaging services, chemotherapy, and joint replacement.

#### 4.1.4.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Alternative 1 would not cause any change or disruption to public and emergency services FAPH. However, the existing fire station located at the Anderson TTB/North Gate area would not be demolished and a new fire station would not be constructed. This would mean that emergency services would continue to be serviced by facilities that are outdated and lacking in modern equipment. This could result in an inability to adequately meet the needs of the FAPH community in the future.

### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

#### *Temporary Impacts*

Temporary impacts in the form of road delays/closures or construction activities would be experienced during construction. Without mitigation, these delays could temporarily affect the response time of police, fire and emergency medical personnel in the case of an emergency.

#### *Permanent Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would include construction of a consolidated Fire, Safety, and Security facility. This would allow all of these services to be housed in one location, which would allow simpler coordination of emergency response on the Installation.

#### *Cumulative Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would improve public and emergency services on-Post. As these improvements would occur solely on-Post it is not anticipated that Alternative 2 would contribute to significant cumulative impacts on public and emergency services off-Post. Implementation of the Proposed Alternative will also not contribute to negative impacts to the regional park and recreation facilities as the installation's population is expected to remain level.

### Mitigation Considerations

#### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

Under Alternative 1, a new fire station would not be constructed. This would have to be addressed as a separate proposed action in order to continue to provide adequate emergency services to FAPH.

#### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

A Traffic Management Plan shall be continually updated during construction activities that would map out routes for police, fire, and emergency personnel to use in the case of an emergency so that there would not be a delay in emergency response due to road delays/closures or construction activities.

## 4.1.5 Traffic and Transportation

### 4.1.5.1 Regulatory Setting

FAPH is within the Commonwealth of Virginia. All proposed roadway projects in Virginia must be programmed and approved for funding through the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). The STIP lists of all projects in Virginia for which Federal funding is proposed to be used and that are scheduled to begin within a designated time frame of four federal fiscal years. This time frame is mandated by the federal law known as the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act - A Legacy for Users.

The most recent STIP for the Commonwealth of Virginia was formally approved on September 30, 2011 and covers the period 2012 to 2015. Amendments to the STIP can be made by formal action.

### 4.1.5.2 Affected Environment

#### Regional Transportation Network

FAPH is located in a rural region and as is typical of jurisdictions in which low population densities cannot support alternate modes of travel, the primary means of transportation in the region is by personal vehicles. The region's transportation network includes major highways, mass transit, and air, rail, and freight shipping facilities. Shown in Figure 4.8, this section describes these existing regional transportation network facilities in greater detail.

##### *Roadway Network*

The region's roadway network in the direct vicinity of FAPH serves several purposes: It provides local access to nearby neighborhoods and adjacent land uses; serves as major commuter routes that connect the outlying rural areas to larger cities and population centers; provides long-distance travel, both passenger and cargo, throughout Virginia and the entire eastern seaboard of the United States.

General access to the Installation is limited to this regional roadway network. While Caroline County maintains over 500 miles of paved roadways, the majority are rural, local roadways. The major roadways that serve FAPH include:

- I-95 is located approximately 10 miles west of FAPH and is the main highway on the East Coast, serving both passenger and commercial traffic. This north-south interstate highway runs parallel to the Atlantic coast from Florida to Maine and links some of the most populated urban centers in the United States including Miami, Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City, and Boston.
- US Route 1 (Route 1; Jefferson Davis Highway) is a rural major collector roadway facility that parallels I-95 in the region and serves as an alternate route for vehicular traffic.
- US Route 17 (Route 17; Tidewater Trail in vicinity of the FAPH) is a north-south route that runs close to the Atlantic Coast for much of its length and serves the southeastern United States from Florida to Winchester, Virginia. For much of its extent, Route 17 runs parallel to I-95; the two highways form a concurrency outside Fredericksburg. This rural principal arterial runs directly along the northeastern side of the FAPH as a two-lane road.
- US Route 301 (Route 301; A.P. Hill Boulevard in vicinity of FAPH) is a rural principal arterial that connects Florida to Delaware. In the vicinity of FAPH, Route 301 is known as A.P. Hill Boulevard and directly bisects the Installation. Route 301 is a four-lane, divided highway with dedicated turn lanes into the Installation. In the town of Bowling Green, Route 301 intersects with State Route (SR) 207, another rural principal arterial facility that continues south to interchange directly with I-95.
- VA State Route 2 (SR 2; Fredericksburg Turnpike in vicinity of FAPH) is a primary state highway that links the City of Fredericksburg to Bowling Green. This rural minor arterial route runs directly along the western side of the Installation as a two-lane roadway.

To access FAPH from the north, traffic can utilize the I-95, Route 1, and Route 17 interchange that is located just south of Fredericksburg and continue to the Installation via SR 2. Traffic from the south can utilize the SR 207 interchange and continue through Bowling Green. Two other interchanges with I-95 and can be used as alternate routes to access the Installation: VA State Route 639 (SR 639; Ladysmith Road) is a secondary state highway that directly interchanges with I-95 and intersects with SR 207; VA State Route 606 (SR 606; Stonewall Jackson Road) is a secondary state highway that directly interchanges with I-95 and intersects with SR 2 on the northwestern side of the Installation.

Though commuting trips in the region occur on all of the roadways, due to the rural classification of the system, the through traffic on the roadway network in the vicinity of FAPH does not generally experience significant queuing or congestion.

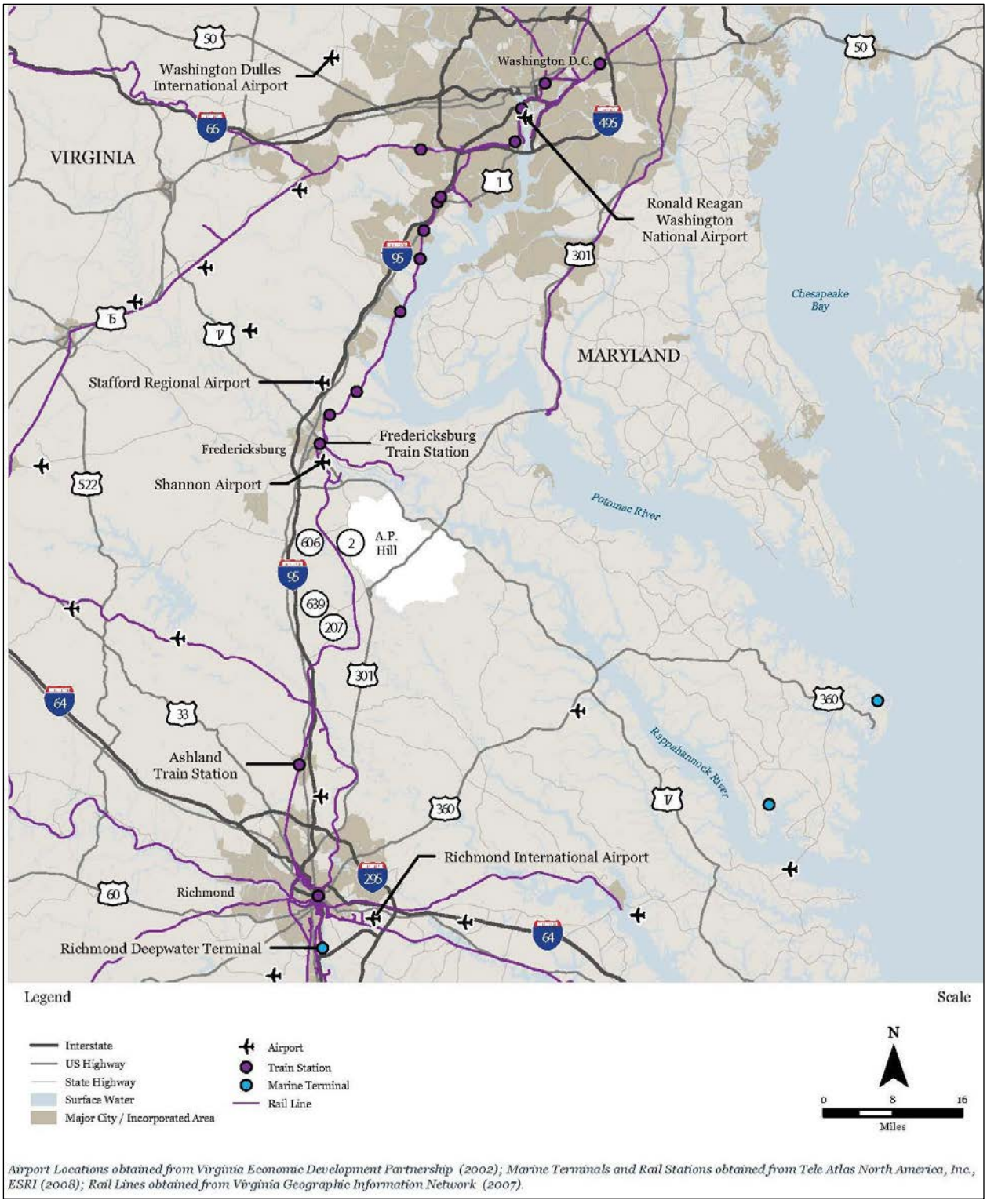


**Figure 4.8: Regional Transportation Map**

### *Mass Transit*

The City of Fredericksburg, provides mass transit via the Fredericksburg Regional Transit bus system (FRED) and Virginia Railway Express (VRE).

FRED serves the City of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania County, Stafford County, Caroline County, and King George County with a fixed-route and deviated bus service, Monday through Friday with weekend service during the University of Mary Washington's school year. FRED's C1 Route (Tan Line) provides bus service from downtown Fredericksburg to Bowling Green via SR 2, running directly along the western side of FAPH. Currently running only one day per week (Wednesdays), FRED's C2 Route begins in Bowling Green and connects to Port Royal via Route 301.

VRE is a commuter rail service that links outlying suburban areas in Northern Virginia to Washington, D.C. VRE operates a Fredericksburg Line that connects the City of Fredericksburg to Union Station in Washington, D.C. These trains run inbound to Union Station during the peak morning commuter period and run outbound to Fredericksburg during the peak evening commuter period (approximately six trains each period). FRED operates three VRE Feeder Service Routes from points in downtown Fredericksburg to the Fredericksburg Train Station.

As described above, the mass transit facilities that currently serve FAPH are not extensive enough to be utilized by Installation personnel. As the workforce primarily commutes from the City of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania (approximately 30 miles northwest), and Ashland (approximately 30 miles south), there is potential for mass transit to be well-utilized if it is provided.

### *Air*

FAPH does not autonomously support military air capabilities other than limited rotary-and fixed-wing support for training exercises (see Section 2.10 Installation Airfields for greater detail). Langley Air Force Base, located approximately 100 miles to the southeast in Hampton, Virginia, is the closest airport of embarkation for military deployment of troops and equipment.

The Richmond International Airport is the closest primary commercial airport. Located approximately 10 miles southeast of Richmond and 50 miles south of the Installation, the Richmond International Airport is central Virginia's busiest airport. Richmond International Airport operates three runways for both passenger and cargo services.

Three major commercial airports serve the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area: Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (approximately 75 miles from FAPH); Washington Dulles International Airport (approximately 75 miles); and Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport (approximately 100 miles from FAPH).

The Stafford Regional Airport, located just north of the City of Fredericksburg, is the designated reliever airport for the region. This public-use airport has a single runway (5,000 feet) and can serve corporate, charter, private, and military aircraft with wing spans of up to 80 feet. Additionally, Shannon Airport is a small public-use facility with a single runway (3,000 ft) that serves local private aircraft; this facility is located adjacent to SR 2 just south of the city of Fredericksburg.

### *Rail*

Currently, there are no direct freight or passenger rail links to FAPH.

Freight service is provided by CSX Transportation, which operates the largest rail network in the eastern United States. This comprehensive freight network connects over 20 states and two Canadian provinces. In the region surrounding FAPH, the CSX Transportation rail line runs just west of the Installation boundary through the towns of Milford and Guinea.

Amtrak provides passenger rail service to the region. The two closest stations to the Installation are the Fredericksburg Train Station and the Ashland Train Station. Both stations are part of Amtrak's Northeast Regional

route; this is the most heavily-utilized passenger rail route in the country and serves from Boston through New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. to Lynchburg, Virginia with daily roundtrip service in addition to peak morning service from Richmond, Virginia. Additionally, the Fredericksburg Train Station is part of Amtrak's Carolinian/Piedmont route, which provides daily service between Charlotte, North Carolina and New York City via Raleigh, Richmond, Washington, D.C., Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

### *Water Ports*

FAPH is not directly accessible to any navigable waterways for movement of cargo or personnel.

While the Rappahannock River is a navigable waterway, there are no commercial ports within Caroline County. The closest port to the Installation is the Port of Richmond, also known as the Richmond Deepwater Terminal, located approximately 50 miles south of the Installation on the James River. This port is a freight and distribution center that is operated by the City of Richmond.

The Port of Virginia, located 100 miles south of the Installation in Norfolk, is comprised of three marine terminals and one intermodal facility. This major port provides the deepest channels available on the East Coast and is operated by the Virginia Port Authority. This port is an importation transfer facility for cargo to land-based commerce (both rail and road transport of goods).

The Helen Delich Bentley Port of Baltimore is located approximately 100 miles north of the Installation in Baltimore, Maryland on the Chesapeake Bay. It provides seaport facilities for both passengers and cargo, and it is operated by the Maryland Port Administration, a unit of the Maryland Department of Transportation.

## Internal Transportation Network

The goal of the internal transportation network at FAPH (Figure 4.9) is to safely distribute tactical and non-tactical vehicular movements within the Installation with a minimal amount of congestion, while safely providing for pedestrians, troop movements, and other network users. The purpose of this section is to describe the existing conditions of the internal transportation network at FAPH, including the following elements in greater detail: Access Control Points (ACP); Roadways/Circulation; Commuting Patterns; Parking; Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities; Installation Shuttle Bus; and Internal Air/Rail/Port Facilities.

### *Access Control Points (ACPs)*

The purpose of an ACP is to provide a primary line of defense for a military installation. ACPs secure an installation from unauthorized access and contraband while maintaining ingress and egress vehicular and pedestrian flow. According to the military's Unified Facilities Criteria Security Engineering: Entry Control Facilities/ACPs, ACP priorities are Security, Safety, Capacity, and Image (aesthetics). General access to and from the Installation is currently monitored at two ACPs, described below:

- North Gate. Located on the northern side of Route 301, which bisects the Installation into two separate parcels, this gate provides direct access between the northern side of the Installation and Route 301 via an unsignalized, at-grade intersection; all movements to/from this divided highway have dedicated turn lanes to access the gate. This ACP is the Installation's main entrance and is the only ACP that maintains continuous hours of operation (24 hours per day, seven days per week). All commercial traffic as well as unescorted visitors must enter the Installation via this gate; past the guardbooth, these vehicles must proceed through an inspection area and then on to the VCC to obtain an Installation pass. FAPH personnel who possess a common access card and have a decal for their personal vehicle may proceed through this gate, pending verification of their identification. Inbound and outbound traffic are each served via one lane; however, the inbound side was constructed to serve two inbound lanes of vehicles.

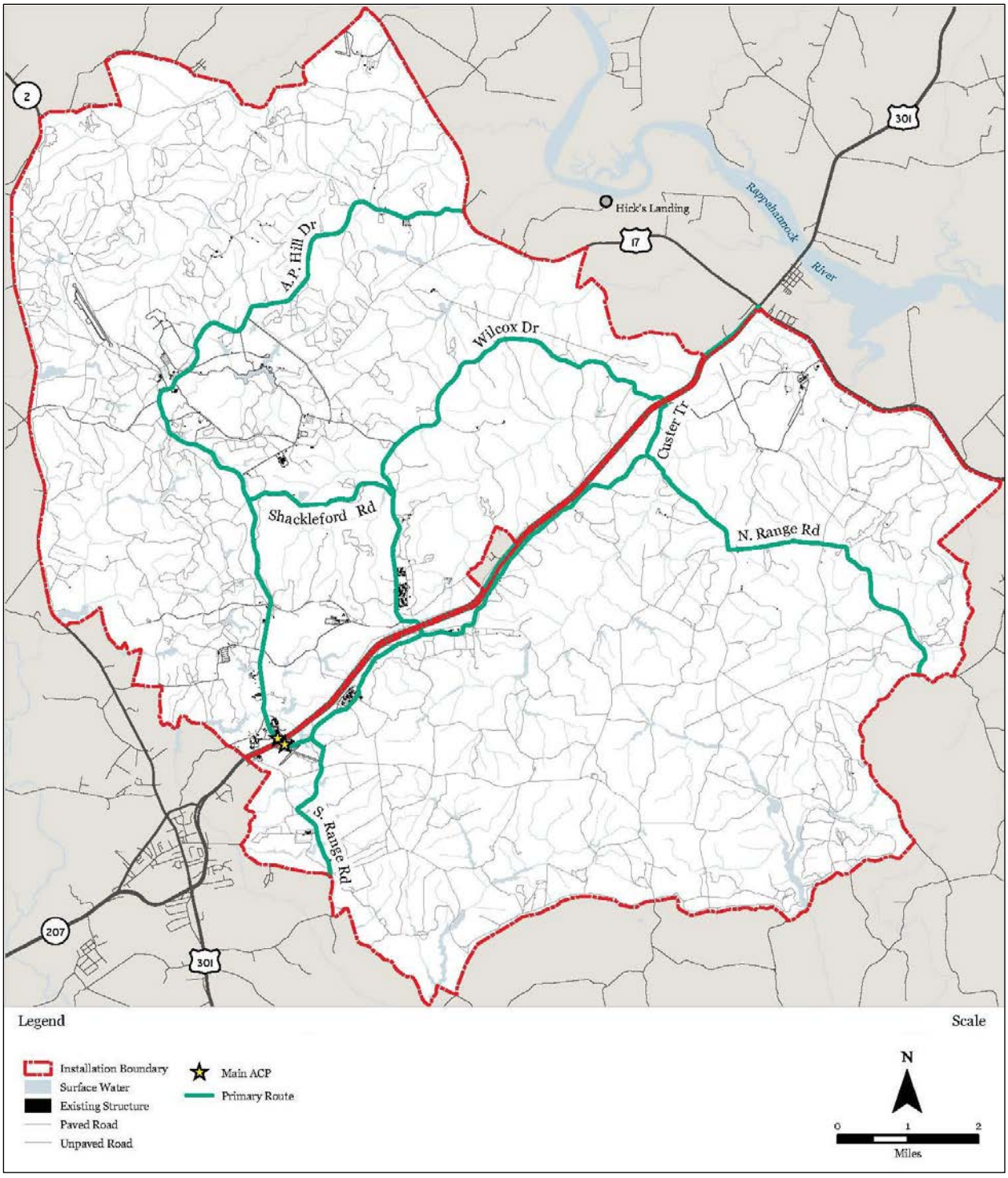


**Figure 4.9: Internal Transportation Map**

- South Gate. Located on the southern side of Route 301 directly across the divided highway from North Gate, the South Gate provides direct access between the southern side of the Installation and Route 301 via an unsignalized, at-grade intersection; both the left- and right-turn movements from Route 301 have dedicated turn lanes to this gate. This secondary gate is open during the duty week (Monday through Friday; no holidays or weekends from 6:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) only during the morning, afternoon, and evening peak periods (0630-0800; 1115-1300; and 1515-1715). Visitors who have already proceeded through the Main Gate VCC and Installation personnel who possess a common access card and vehicle decal may utilize this ACP. Inbound traffic is served via one lane with an additional large vehicle inspection area; outbound traffic is served via one lane.

During peak commuter periods, minor queuing and congestion occur into/out of these facilities. There is queuing on Route 301 in both the dedicated right- and left-turn lanes due to the identification verification checks that occur at these gates.

The two ACPs detailed above are the only right-of-entries onto FAPH that have permanent and standardized facilities to safely screen vehicular movements to and from the Installation. In addition to these facilities, there are several boundary entry locations that are situated on the external perimeter of FAPH with the capability to provide connection between internal and external roadways. Accessing the Installation via these entry locations is on an exception basis only; under normal conditions, fencing/gating infrastructure prevents vehicles from crossing the Installation perimeter. During an exception event, police would open the boundary entry locations and all vehicles are inspected prior to entrance.

### *Roadways / Circulation*

Internal transportation within FAPH is provided by a network of paved primary, secondary and tertiary roads, as well as a vast system of unpaved roads and tank trails that is used extensively for training operations. The majority of the 160 miles of paved roads are dispersed throughout the Installation from the two ACPs. There is no continuous perimeter road to patrol the Installation boundary.

In general, the primary routes can be characterized as winding two-lane roadways with 10- to 12-foot travel lanes and gravel shoulders that are located in wide cleared tracts of land. On the northern side of the Installation, A.P. Hill Drive provides direct access to Route 301 via the Main Gate ACP and is the primary north-south route. On the southern side of the Installation, North and South Range Road provide circulation as well as direct access to Route 301 via South Gate (during operational hours). Secondary routes on the Installation are collector-type streets that are generally a series of spurs or loops that interconnect to primary routes. Tertiary routes are minor roads located throughout the Installation and generally serve as access between adjacent facilities and parking lots.

All intersections in this roadway network are one-way stop-controlled; there are no traffic signals or all-way stop-controlled intersections within the FAPH boundary. Internal traffic control is further provided by signage. The speed limit on the primary and secondary roadways is generally posted at 40 miles per hour (mph) with 25 mph for tactical vehicles, 35 mph in housing areas, and 10 mph when passing troops. There is a general lack of wayfinding signs or obvious road hierarchy that is immediately discernible while traveling on-Post.

One of the greatest impediments to internal traffic circulation is the limited mobility between the northern and southern sides of FAPH. Two underpasses beneath Route 301 are the only points that connect the two sides of the Installation when South Gate is not operating. Both of these underpasses are located along Wilcox Drive: one underpass at the intersection with North Range Road on the western side of the Installation; and another underpass at the intersection with Custer Trail on the eastern side of the Installation. This lack of circulation is not only frustrating for personnel, but also affects internal response times to calls or emergencies. The internal roadway system is further interrupted at numerous locations where, for safety purposes, access to controlled areas is blocked or roads are closed during training missions. Campbell Road is permanently closed because it is located in the safety zone for the ammunitions supply point. The use of Fortune Road is strictly restricted.

The majority of the roads on FAPH are unpaved. These are primarily used for training operations and to access outlying ranges.

### *Commuting Patterns*

The majority of personnel commuting daily to FAPH live within a 20-30 mile radius of the Installation and include the City of Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania, and Ashland. These commuters almost exclusively utilize privately owned, single occupancy vehicles as their mode of travel. While public buses run directly outside the Installation's boundary (see Section 2.9 Regional Transportation Network), the number of personnel who use buses as their primary mode of transportation to and from the Installation is negligible.

### *Parking*

Parking at FAPH needs to accommodate tactical and non-tactical vehicles that are related to the daily operations and missions, as well as the private vehicles of personnel, contractors, and visitors.

In general, parking in the cantonment areas is provided by paved surface parking lots that are within proximity to the buildings. Parking is generally adequate in these areas; however, the location of the available spaces may not be perceived as convenient for users to easily walk to/from their destinations. Currently, there are several parking lots that are located directly adjacent to buildings and therefore violate AT/FP standoff requirements. Asphalt of the parking spaces within these standoff distances of the buildings should be eliminated.

In the housing areas, each unit has space for two vehicles within the carports and driveways; however, complaints of not enough parking in these areas have been noted. Given the general availability of land on this rural Installation, any insufficiencies in parking capacity in these areas have been resolved by graveling over adjacent unoccupied land to utilize as overflow parking.

Within the training and range areas, parking is generally provided via gravel surface parking lots adjacent to facilities.

### *Pedestrian/Bicycle Facilities*

At FAPH sidewalks are primarily located within the Headquarters cantonment area and the housing area, both of which are generally pedestrian accessible and provide connectivity to other areas of the Installation, including multi-use paths to Beaver Dam Pond. There are approximately eight miles of sidewalks at FAPH.

Outside of these areas, the rural style of development prevalent on FAPH is not conducive to connectivity or way-finding for pedestrians. Existing pedestrian infrastructure within the range and training areas is limited or non-existent even though the areas experience heavy localized pedestrian activity during training exercises. This activity can create direct conflict with vehicular movements and can present potentially unsafe conditions for the troops.

There are no existing dedicated bicycle lanes within FAPH; bicycle activity as a mode of travel is not prevalent due to the heavy reliance on personal vehicles by commuting personnel.

### *Installation Shuttle Bus*

FAPH does not currently operate shuttle buses within the Installation or to off-site locations.

## Rail, Port, and Associated Cargo Facilities

There are currently no rail, port, or associated cargo storage facilities within the Installation boundary.

### 4.1.5.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

#### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Implementation of Alternative 1 would not change or modify current FAPH roadway or circulation patterns; therefore, there would be no impact on transportation and circulation on or off the Installation.

#### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

##### *Temporary Impacts*

Long-term minor adverse effects on transportation resources would be expected with the implementation of the LRC. These effects would be directly related to using on-road construction vehicles during the periods of construction. Traffic congestion would increase due to additional construction vehicles and traffic delays near construction sites. These effects would be temporary in nature and would end with the construction phase of each project proposed in the LRC. The condition of the local on-post and off-post road infrastructure would be sufficient to support any increase in construction vehicle traffic. In addition, road closures or detours to accommodate utility system work would be expected, creating short-term traffic delays. Such effects would be minimized by directing all construction vehicles to access the Installation via the gates closest to the project site, minimizing construction vehicle movement during peak traffic hours, and placing construction staging areas where they would least interfere with traffic. All construction traffic controls would be carefully planned.

##### *Permanent Impacts*

Implementation of the LRC would result in long-term minor beneficial impacts to the transportation network at FAPH. This would be the result of various vehicular circulation improvements proposed by the LRC.

The effects on railway or public transportation at Fort A.P. Hill would be negligible.

##### *Cumulative Impacts*

Traffic and transportation projects associated with the implementation of Alternative 2 would mostly occur within the boundaries of the Installation and no substantial off-Post impacts are expected. Relocating the Directorate of Public Works administrative facilities from south post to north post would be a positive impact of the Proposed Alternative, reducing the frequency of vehicles crossing over the four lanes of Hwy. 301. The installation population counts will also remain level, therefore, implementation of Alternative 2 would not contribute to negative cumulative impacts on traffic and transportation.

#### Mitigation Considerations

##### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

Implementation of Alternative 1 would not change or modify current FAPH roadway or circulation patterns; therefore, there would be no impact on transportation and circulation on or off the Installation. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

##### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

The Installation will consider posting all construction-related traffic delays anticipated on-Post, due to construction activities, prior to commencement so that travelers on impacted roadways can factor in the time delay or plan a new route in order to meet their travel needs. Detour routes would also be considered to safely direct traffic around construction areas and maintain circulation on the Installation during construction. Special consideration would be given to construction sequencing and scheduling so vehicular access and circulation patterns are reasonably maintained during construction.

## 4.1.6 Airfields

### 4.1.6.1 Affected Environment

#### Installation Airfields

FAPH maintains one Army Air Field, one DZ, one assault airstrip, and multiple authorized landing zones (LZ)/pick up zones (PZ) to support airborne and aviation training for both rotary- and fixed-wing aircraft.

##### *Rotary Wing*

FAPH Army Air Field: The 70-acre airfield is located on South Post near the South Gate. This area is restricted to rotary-wing aircraft on the 1,900 foot sod runway. The largest rotary wing aircraft operating at FAPH are the OV-22 Osprey and the CH-53 Sea Stallion. This airfield also consists of an operational building with its second story serving at the control tower. FAPH Army Airfield uses Visual Flight Rules for landing (per the NAVAID website) which means that the imaginary surfaces are less restrictive than a typical airfield. There are two additional airfields located at Cooke and Pender Camps. Both the Cooke Airfield and Pender Airfield are grass surfaces that are approximately 1,000-feet long by 100-feet wide.

Landing Pads: There are landing pads throughout the Installation; the largest concentrations are located in the USAG HQ Area, Heth, Longstreet LZ at Longstreet Camp, and Wilcox Heliport at Wilcox Camp. The rest of the landing pads are within the range areas. In addition, Flight Training Areas used for helicopter training are located throughout the Installation.

##### *Fixed Wing*

Fort A.P Hill DZ: Located in the northwest portion of the Installation adjacent to Mahone Camp and Heth Area, this 800-acre site is the primary location of airborne operations on the Post. Oriented from northwest to southeast it is over 7,800 feet long by 2,000 feet wide; its highest elevation within the drop zones is near 230 feet. The DZ is accessible from a hard surface road (Mosby Drive), Gracik Trail (designated tank trail) and several unimproved dirt roads. This area is also used for night vision research by the U.S. Army Night Vision Laboratory.

Assault Airstrip: located within the DZ, FAPH LZ is 75 feet wide by 5,000 feet long. The Class B runway has the capability to handle C-17 and C-130 aircraft.

##### *Aviation Support*

Aviation support facilities are limited since there are no permanently assigned aircraft at the Installation. Since there are no aircraft maintenance facilities, units are required to bring their own organic maintenance assets when training at FAPH. Aircraft can be refueled with aviation fuel (JP-8) using a refueling truck available on-Post. Aircraft at the installation are scheduled to be switching from JP-8 to F-24 aviation fuel. The control tower is augmented with air traffic control personnel, which must either be supplied by training units or requested from other air traffic control units. The tower is only operational for rotary-wing aircraft during the annual training period (April through September). Air Traffic Advisory Service is conducted through Range Control when the tower is not manned.

### 4.1.6.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

#### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Implementation of Alternative 1 would not change or modify current FAPH airfields; therefore, there would be no impact on airfields at FAPH.

## Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

No modifications or improvements to airfields are proposed by the LRC; therefore, there would be no direct impacts to airfields at FAPH. Planning for other projects proposed by the LRC would have to consider the safety and clearance requirements of each airfield during development and construction.

### *Cumulative Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would not contribute to significant cumulative impacts on airfields as there would be minimal increase in training activities. No increases in airfield operations are part of the Proposed Action and current airfield activity is expected to remain level.

## Mitigation Considerations

### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

Implementation of Alternative 1 would not change or modify current FAPH airfields; therefore, there would be no impact on airfields and no mitigation measures would be required.

### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

Current and future facilities should not penetrate the imaginary clearance surfaces detailed in Figure 4.10 through 4.12. No man-made structures or natural features are allowed on the primary surface and clear zones. Height restrictions imposed on development and landscape are associated with the ground topography. Maximum building height for development on any given parcel is determined by its topography and the associated imaginary surfaces.

On-Post and off-Post lands and structures must be managed to comply with height restrictions set by the imaginary surfaces. Non-compliance decreases the operability of the airfield and increases the risk structures and those conducting aviation operations. Table 4.4 lists the existing facilities on-post that conflict with the imaginary surfaces.

**Table 4.4: Imaginary Surfaces, Existing On-Post Obstructions and Impacts to Development**

| Imaginary Surfaces | Definition | Development Impacts and Existing Obstructions* |
|---|---|---|
| **Primary** | A surface longitudinally centered on the runway and extending 200 feet beyond each runway end. The width of the primary surfaces varies depending on the class of runway and coincides with the lateral clearance distance. | No manmade or natural features are allowed. The only obstructions is building no. 1201. |
| **Clear Zone (graded area only)** | Surface located on the ground at the runway end and symmetrical about the extended runway centerline. | No manmade or natural features are allowed. No obstructions identified. |
| **Approach-Departure Surface** | An inclined plane arranged symmetrically about the extended runway centerline. The beginning of the inclined plane starts at the end of the primary surface and the elevation of the centerline at the runway end. The surface flares outward and upward from these points at a uniform slope. | No object shall puncture this surface. No obstructions identified. |
| **Inner Horizontal Surface** | An imaginary plane that is oval in shape and is located at a height of 150 feet above the established airfield elevation. | No object shall puncture this surface. No obstructions identified. |
| **Conical Surface** | An imaginary surface that extends from the periphery of the inner horizontal surface outward and upward at a slope of 20 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 7,000 feet and a height of 500 feet above the established airfield elevation | No object shall puncture this surface. No obstructions identified. |
| **Outer Horizontal Surface** | An imaginary plane located at a height of 500 feet above the established airfield elevation, extending outward from the edge of the conical surface a horizontal distance of 30,000 feet. | No object shall puncture this surface. No obstructions identified. |
| **Transitional Surface** | An imaginary surface that extends outward and upward at right angles to the runway centerline at a slope of 7 to 1 and connects the primary and approach departure surfaces to the inner horizontal, conical and outer horizontal surfaces | No object shall puncture this surface. Obstructions include building no. 1201, 1203 and T1207. |

* Existing Obstructions are calculated based on Fort A.P Hill GIS data provided. Field investigations are required to verify these conclusions.

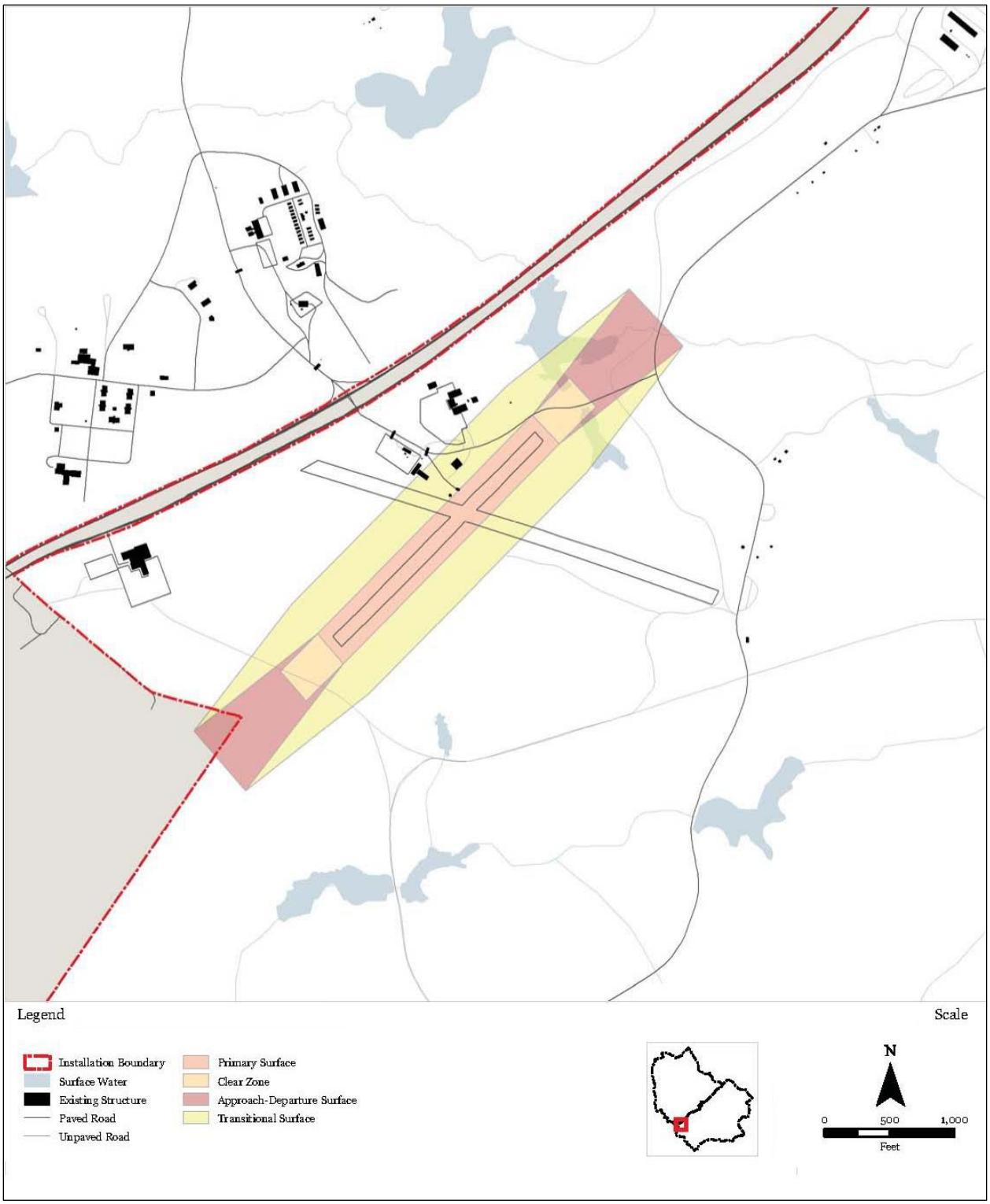


**Figure 4.10: Rotary Wing Imaginary Surface, Army Airfield**

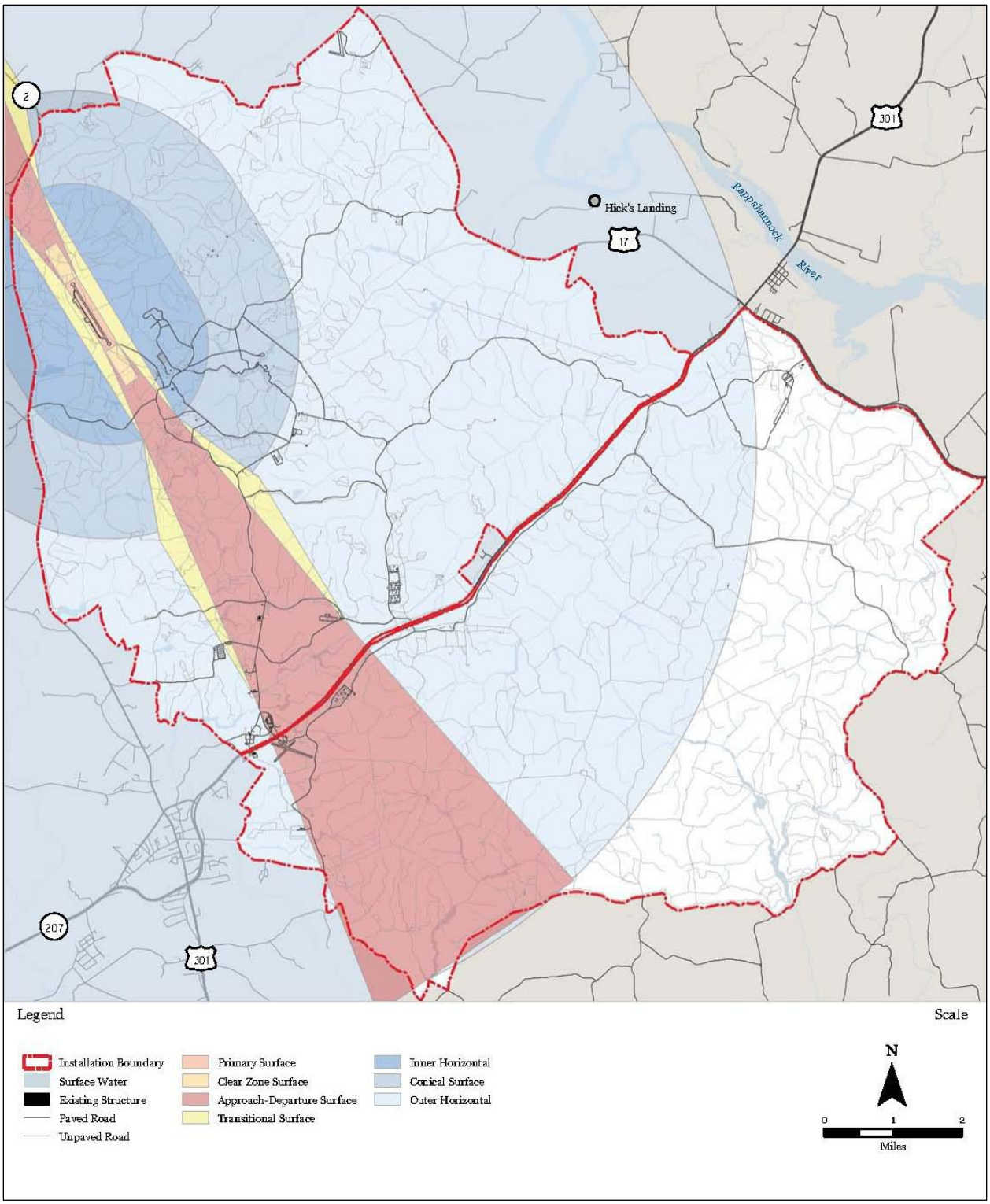


**Figure 4.11: Fixed Wing Imaginary Surface, Assault Strip**

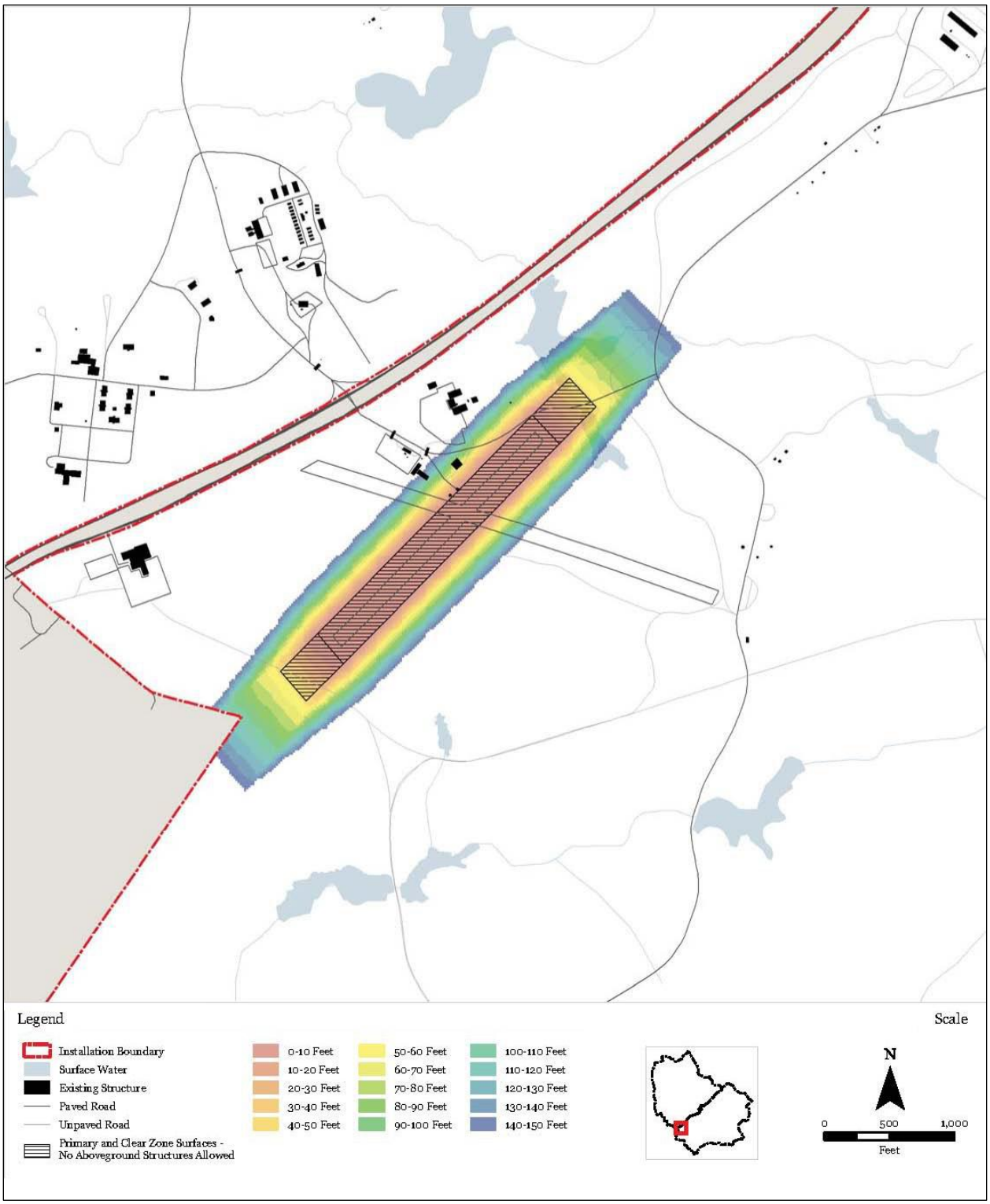


**Figure 4.12: Maximum Building Heights – Rotary Wing**

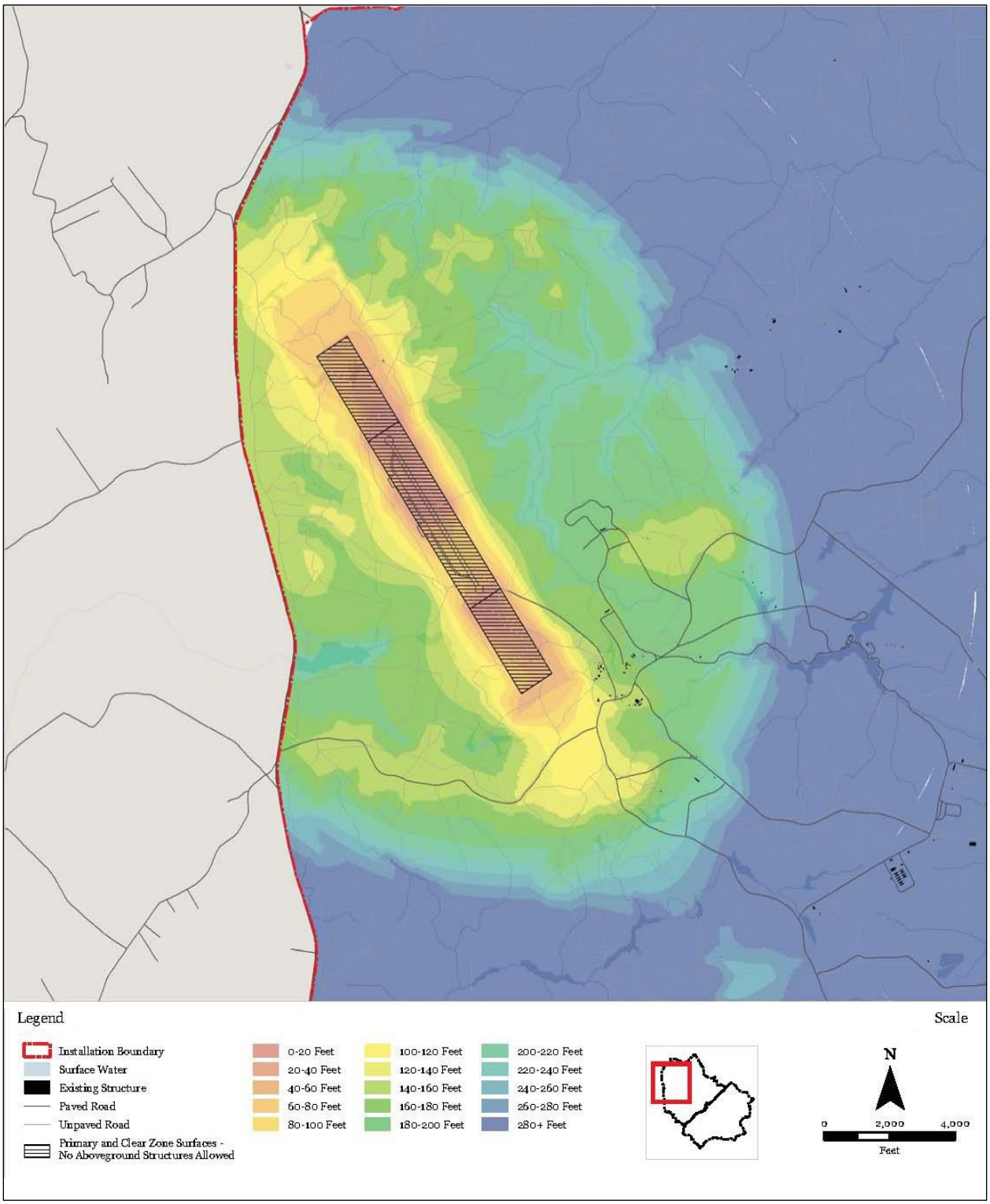


**Figure 4.13: Maximum Building Heights – Fixed Wing**

## 4.1.7 Visual Resources/Aesthetics

### 4.1.7.1 Regulatory Setting

NEPA provides that the federal government should use all practicable means to ensure that all Americans have safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings [42 USC 4331(b)(2)]. AR 210 20, Real Master Plan Updates for Army Installations (U.S. Army, 2005), directs the Installation Real Property Planning Board to be the adjudicating body for the Installation Design Guide at the installation level. Violations and variance from standards are reviewed and adjudicated by the Real Property Planning Board. The goal of the Installation Design Guide is to provide a clear, comprehensive approach that maintains a positive visual image throughout the Installation. This is accomplished by implementing appropriate standards through a systematic process that can be followed by all the involved parties. The Installation Design Guide values sustainable development, historical character of installations, and standards for all visual elements surveyed. This document is meant to be used with the LRC as a guide for development.

### 4.1.7.2 Affected Environment

No light sources on the Installation have a visual impact on the surrounding communities, but in some locations off-Post lighting sources may have an impact on night-vision training exercises on-Post. FAPH is actively working with those communities where lighting may be an issue, encouraging them to use down-lighting and Dark Sky lighting technology. The Installation currently uses Dark Sky Technology Inc. lighting standards.

### 4.1.7.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

#### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Implementation of Alternative 1 would not change the existing visual resources/aesthetics of the Installation. Therefore, there would be no new impacts from implementation of Alternative 1.

#### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

##### *Temporary Impacts*

Temporary impacts on visual resources/aesthetics would occur during construction/demolition activities. These impacts would be temporary as they would be construction-phase related and would impact areas that have been previously developed.

##### *Permanent Impacts*

Long-term minor adverse effects on the visual environment would be expected. New facilities erected would alter the character of the landscapes once they are constructed, especially if permanent facilities are established on previously undisturbed areas. Some projects proposed in the LRC may require associated structures and lights for night operations. The increase in exterior lights on buildings, parking lots, and training areas would add to light pollution levels in the immediate vicinity. Being a military installation with a training mission, the visual effects of facilities established to support the training mission would not be inherently adverse, but any light pollution that might reach surrounding, nonmilitary areas could have a minor adverse effect.

##### *Cumulative Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would not change the overall character of the Installation. The visual character, as seen from off-Post, would not change drastically. While some impacts may occur during the construction-phase, these would be temporary. The installation of new or additional outdoor lighting fixtures (such as those for parking facilities) may result in a minor cumulative effect on the Installation's lightscape. FAPH strives to follow dark-sky

recommendations, and it is anticipated that any impact would be consistent and compatible with the land use of the area. Therefore, implementation of Alternative 2 would not contribute to significant cumulative impacts on visual resources/aesthetics.

### Mitigation Considerations

#### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

Implementation of Alternative 1 would not change the existing visual resources/aesthetics of the Installation. Therefore, no mitigation would be required.

#### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

Where feasible and practicable, FAPH will consider measures to minimize or avoid light pollution. These could include installation of motion sensors, light shields, low pressure sodium or low-lumen (low-light-output) lights and judicious placement of fewer lights.

## 4.1.8 Cultural and Historic Resources

### 4.1.8.1 Regulatory Setting

A number of federal statutes address cultural resources and federal responsibilities regarding them. The long history of legal jurisdiction over cultural resources, dating back to the 1906 passage of the Antiquities Act (16 U.S.C. 431-433), demonstrates a continuing concern on the part of Americans for their cultural resources. Foremost among these statutes is the NHPA of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470). Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federal undertakings on historic properties. Historic properties are cultural resources that are included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a cultural resource must demonstrate a significant degree of physical integrity and meet one or more of the NRHP criteria for significance with respect to historical associations, cultural characteristics, and future research potential. The regulations that implement Section 106 (36 CFR Part 800) describe the process for identifying and evaluating cultural resources; assessing effects of federal actions on historic properties; and consulting to avoid, reduce, or mitigate adverse effects. The NHPA does not require preservation of historic properties, but it does ensure that federal agency decisions concerning the treatment of these resources result from meaningful consideration of cultural and historic values, and identification of options available to protect the resources.

The federal government recognizes its unique relationship with Native American tribal governments and respects tribal sovereignty and self-government. Various federal statutes that establish and define a trust relationship with tribes have been enacted. These statutes, along with Executive Orders, include NEPA; the NHPA; the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 1996); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001); Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites (61 FR 26771); Executive Order 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (65 FR 67249); and the Executive Memorandum on Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments (59 FR 22951). They call on agencies to consult with Native American tribal leaders and others knowledgeable about cultural resources important to them.

Cultural resource compliance requires FAPH to consider effects on historic properties and to consult with potentially interested Native American tribes. FAPH has an ICRMP that directs cultural resource management actions and decisions for the Installation. The ICRMP and the standard operating procedures (SOPs) contained in it ensure compliance with the legislation discussed above.

### 4.1.8.2 Affected Environment

The area now known as FAPH has had an extensive human habitation history encompassing at least 8,000 years, from prehistoric Native American occupations, through colonial settlement and Civil War military encampments, to the early twentieth-century.

Cultural resources located on Army installations include, but are not limited to, buildings, structures, prehistoric archeological sites, native sacred sites, and cemeteries (see Figure 4.14).

FAPH, as a federal facility must be in compliance with the governing laws for the long-term preservation and storage of federally owned collections, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and National Park Service standards for the care, preservation and long-term storage of all cultural materials and associated records. The FAPH Artifact Curation Facility has been actively involved in the long-term storage of artifacts.

#### Archeological Resources

The Department of the Army and Archaeological Resources Protection Act guidelines define archaeological resources as "material remains of past human life or activities which are of archaeological interest, as determined under uniform regulations." The FAPH ICRMP lists examples of archeological sites to include but not be limited to burials, artifacts, shell middens, cemeteries, rock piles, rock shelters, chimney falls, brick walls, piers, shipwrecks, earthworks, trash pits and piles, and building remains. Archaeological Resources Protection Act limits archaeological resources to sites or items that are more than 100 years old. The NHPA requires that any site older than 50 years and in some cases (rare) less than 50 years, be evaluated for historical significance. The locations of these sites on FAPH are maintained on a GIS linked database.

Site inventory files at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) included approximately 250 archaeological sites on FAPH. Of these, one site is listed as eligible for the NRHP; one is recommended as eligible for the NRHP, 25 are listed as potentially eligible for the NRHP, and 83 are listed as being recommended to be listed as potentially eligible (requires further site investigation).

#### Historic Buildings and Structures

Architectural surveys have identified 65 architectural resources on the Installation. The majority of these resources date to the World War II construction. Two sites that predate the establishment of the Installation have been determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and have been listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register. These resources are Liberty Church, a circa 1850 brick, nave-plan church and the Travis Lake Historic District, a 1930s summer retreat built around an antebellum mill pond.

### 4.1.8.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

#### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

No changes to the condition, or quality of cultural resources would occur under this alternative; therefore, no impacts would result from Alternative 1.

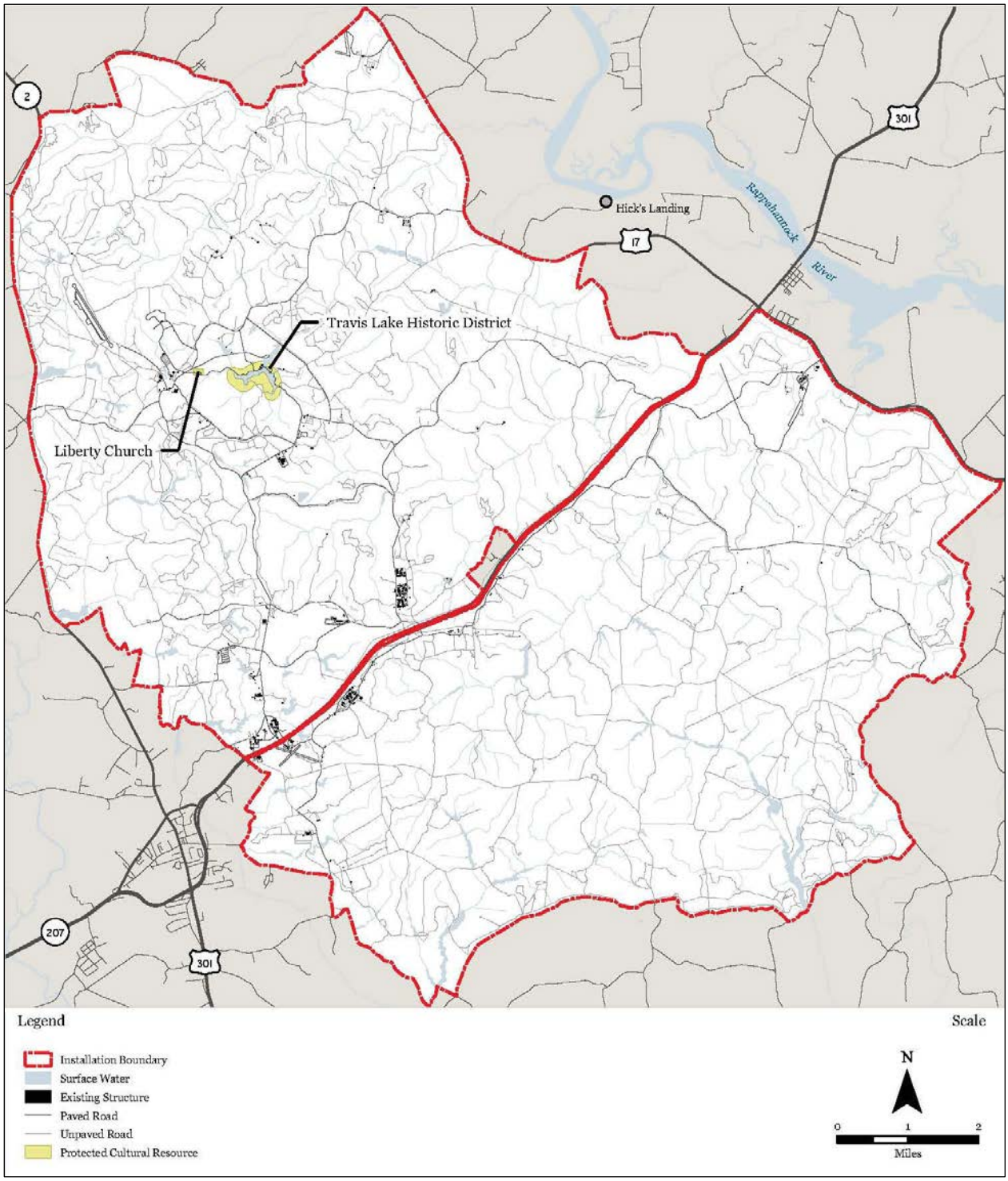


**Figure 4.14: Cultural Resources Map**

### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

#### *Temporary and Permanent Impacts*

Areas identified as sensitive for cultural and historic resources were withdrawn from consideration for future development. These include all known historic buildings, structures, archeological sites, traditional cultural properties, monuments, and cemeteries. Therefore, implementation of the LRC would not collectively or individually impact the physical condition or quality of cultural and historic resources known to be present on FAPH. The LRC recognizes areas containing contributing and non-contributing archaeological sites as "severely restricted" to development and therefore no future development has been planned to occur on or in the immediate vicinity of these resources.

When conducting ground-disturbing activities, there is always the possibility that buried archaeological resources would be discovered or unanticipated adverse effects would occur on historic properties that were to be avoided. Although unanticipated adverse effects on historic properties from the LRC activities are possible, compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and the Installation's ICRMP would mitigate any unanticipated effects.

#### *Cumulative Impacts*

The Proposed Action would not impact sensitive cultural resources on FAPH or resources outside of the Installation. No existing facilities which are or may become eligible for NRHP listing, will be impacted or altered from the Proposed Action. Therefore, Alternative 2 would not contribute to cumulative impacts on cultural and historic resources.

### Mitigation Considerations

#### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

No changes to the condition, or quality of cultural resources would occur under the No Action Alternative; therefore no impacts would result and no mitigation measures would be necessary.

#### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

The installation will consider the following mitigation measures to avoid or minimize impacts on cultural resources at FAPH:

- Fence all historic properties during nearby construction activities.
- Monitor historic properties periodically to ensure that avoidance and protection measures are effective.
- Construction workers would be trained to recognize when archaeological resources have been discovered or when unanticipated adverse effects have occurred, and instructed to halt construction activities and notify the Installation.

## 4.2 Natural Environment

### 4.2.1 Water Quality and Floodplains

#### 4.2.1.1 Regulatory Setting

### Water Quality

The primary federal law governing water quality is the CWA of 1972, as amended. This act provides for the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. The CWA emphasizes technology-based (end-of-pipe) control strategies and requires discharges permits to use public resources for waste discharge. The Act also limits the amount of pollutants that may be discharged and requires

wastewater to be treated with the best treatment technology economically achievable regardless of receiving water conditions. The CWA has several key sections that are worth noting:

- **Section 401:** Requires a water quality certification from the State Water Resources Control Board or from a Regional Water Quality Control Board when water is discharged into an existing waterway or when the project requires a CWA Section 404 permit to dredge or fill within waters of the U.S. The Section 401 water quality certification attests to the acceptability of the resultant water quality in the affected area.
- **Section 402:** a 1987 amendment to the CWA that established a framework for regulating municipal and industrial storm water discharges, which includes the requirements for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the discharge of any pollutants into water of the U.S. The amendment also provides a framework for regulating storm water runoff from construction sites. In 1990, the EPA published final regulations that established requirements for storm water permits.
- **Section 404:** The USACE has jurisdiction over wetlands and other waters of the U.S. through the CWA. Hydrophytic vegetation, wetland hydrology and hydric soils all must be present to qualify a site as a jurisdictional wetland as defined in Section 404. The USACE requires that: 1) impacts to wetlands be avoided; 2) unavoidable impacts be minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and 3) when unavoidable, impacts be mitigated to achieve no-net-loss of wetland functions and values.
- **Section 303d:** was amended to the CWA in 1998 and requires the state to identify and maintain a list of water bodies that do not meet water quality standards and implement a Total Maximum Daily Load program for impaired water bodies.

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) oversees water quality regulation for all regions of the state. The mission of the agency is accomplished through a wide range of programs and activities. Some of these programs are statewide in their scope and apply to all parts of the state. Other efforts are targeted to address water quality and quantity issues in specific regions of the state, focusing on waterbodies or watersheds where these issues are of particular concern. Still other programs target specific contaminants (e.g., mercury) or sources (e.g., stormwater runoff) or impacts (e.g., acid rain) of pollution.

In 1988, the commonwealth of Virginia enacted the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (Bay Act). The Bay Act required the 84 Virginia communities which border on the tidal portions of rivers that drain into the Chesapeake Bay to institute water quality protection measures to improve the declining health of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. The goal of the Bay Act is to plan for and manage the adverse environmental impacts of growth and development in a manner that balances the objectives of improved water quality and continued growth.

FAPH'S Watershed Management Plan and INRMP collectively describe the water quality program and how water quality is maintained within a land management and military training context.

## Floodplains

E.O. 11988 (Floodplain Management) directs all federal agencies to refrain from conducting, supporting, or allowing actions in floodplains unless it is the only practical alternative.

In order to comply, the following must be analyzed:

- The practicability of alternatives to any longitudinal encroachments.
- Risks of the action.
- Impacts on natural and beneficial floodplain values.
- Support of incompatible floodplain development.
- Measures to minimize floodplain impacts and to preserve/restore any beneficial floodplain values affected by the project.

The base floodplain is defined as "the area subject to flooding by the flood or tide having a one percent chance of being exceeded in any given year." An encroachment is defined as "an action within the limits of the base floodplain."

#### 4.2.1.2 Affected Environment

### Surface Waters

Fort A.P. Hill includes an estimated 75,794 acres (117 square miles) of land that are located within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The Chesapeake Bay watershed is comprised of approximately 50 smaller watersheds, including the Rappahannock River and the York River watersheds that drain a large portion of central and eastern Virginia, including Caroline and Essex Counties.

The Installation is located along the drainage divide between the Rappahannock River watershed to the north and the Mattaponi/York River watershed to the south. Approximately two-thirds of the Installation drains to the Rappahannock River and one-third drains to the Mattaponi River. Geographically, FAPH is located near the mid-point of the Rappahannock and York River watersheds. The Mattaponi River watershed drains approximately 913 square miles. The overall York River watershed includes an estimated 2,661 square miles. The Rappahannock River watershed contains an estimated 2,848 square miles.

The Installation is subdivided into 13 subwatersheds; these subwatersheds drain an estimated 74,649 acres of the 75,794 acres within the installation. The remaining 1,145 acres are divided into small areas throughout FAPH that drain into watersheds outside the installation.

For nearly its entire length, the FAPH installation boundary follows drainage or watershed divides. There are a few, very small areas along the perimeter that do not fall within one of the thirteen watersheds. Similarly, there are only a few very small areas outside of the Installation boundary that occur within the 13 watersheds.

Surface waters found on FAPH are managed and protected in accordance with Army Regulation (AR) 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement) as well as several other local, state, and federal laws and regulations that include but are not limited to, Clean Water Act (CWA), Energy Independence Security Act (EISA) of 2007 Section 438, Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Regulations, Virginia Stormwater Management Act, and Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (CBPA).

The Installation contains numerous impoundments and ponds with a surface area totaling more than 630 acres and approximately 560 miles of streams. In addition, essentially all of the watersheds contain multiple beaver ponds and other small natural impoundments.

A vast majority of the surface water resources (perennial and wetlands) have contiguous riparian buffers consisting of forest or shrub/grassland cover types. This buffer extends 35 feet in width to protect these natural water resources on all sides. In addition to the 35 foot riparian buffer and in accordance with the CBPA Regulations a Resource Protection Area (RPA) buffer not less than 100 feet in width is maintained around a majority of the natural water resources and the Installation's Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP) further extends the 100 foot wide RPA buffer to include intermittent streams. There are approximately 6,628 acres of RPAs associated with FAPH's stream networks and 6773 acres associated with the wetlands, combined they makeup approximately 13,401 acres or 18% of the Installation's land mass.

Figure 4.15 depicts the location of the RPA buffers. The vast majority of riparian and RPA acreage at FAPH remains virtually undisturbed, exhibiting natural transitions from terrestrial to aquatic regimes.

## Storage and Hydrologic Features

All water features on FAPH have natural channels or bottoms. There are several dams (both man made and beaver made) on the Installation and the majority of these water bodies created by the dams are stocked for recreational fishing.

## Storm Water

FAPH does not have a specific storm water management plan. The Installation has an Industrial Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and SWPPP for the bulk petroleum, oil, central vehicle wash facility, and lubricant facility, multiple storm water construction permits, and SWPPPs for projects with land disturbing activities. FAPH does have a Watershed Management Plan that outlines BMPs observed on-Post. Additionally, the DPW has adopted the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, third edition, (E&S Handbook) for guidelines and regulations for construction activities on-Post.

## Hydrology/Groundwater

FAPH is in Virginia's Coastal Plain, approximately 40 miles west of the Chesapeake Bay between the Rappahannock and Mattaponi rivers. The regional hydrologic framework of the Virginia Coastal Plain is described by eight major confined aquifers, eight major confining units, and an uppermost water table aquifer, all of varying permeability and water quality. This framework has been developed on the basis of lithologic and hydrologic formations. The major flow boundaries for the Coastal Plain groundwater flow system are the fall line to the west, the freshwater or saltwater interface to the east (Chesapeake Bay and Atlantic Ocean), and crystalline basement rock. Groundwater movement through the unconfined and confined aquifers is generally lateral, with some movement occurring vertically. Groundwater is discharged laterally into a variety of water bodies, including the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Recharge of the Coastal Plain groundwater system occurs in the aquifer outcrop zones along the fall line, where precipitation and surface water can infiltrate into unconfined and confined aquifers. Note that the groundwater system below FAPH is the sole source of potable water for the Installation.

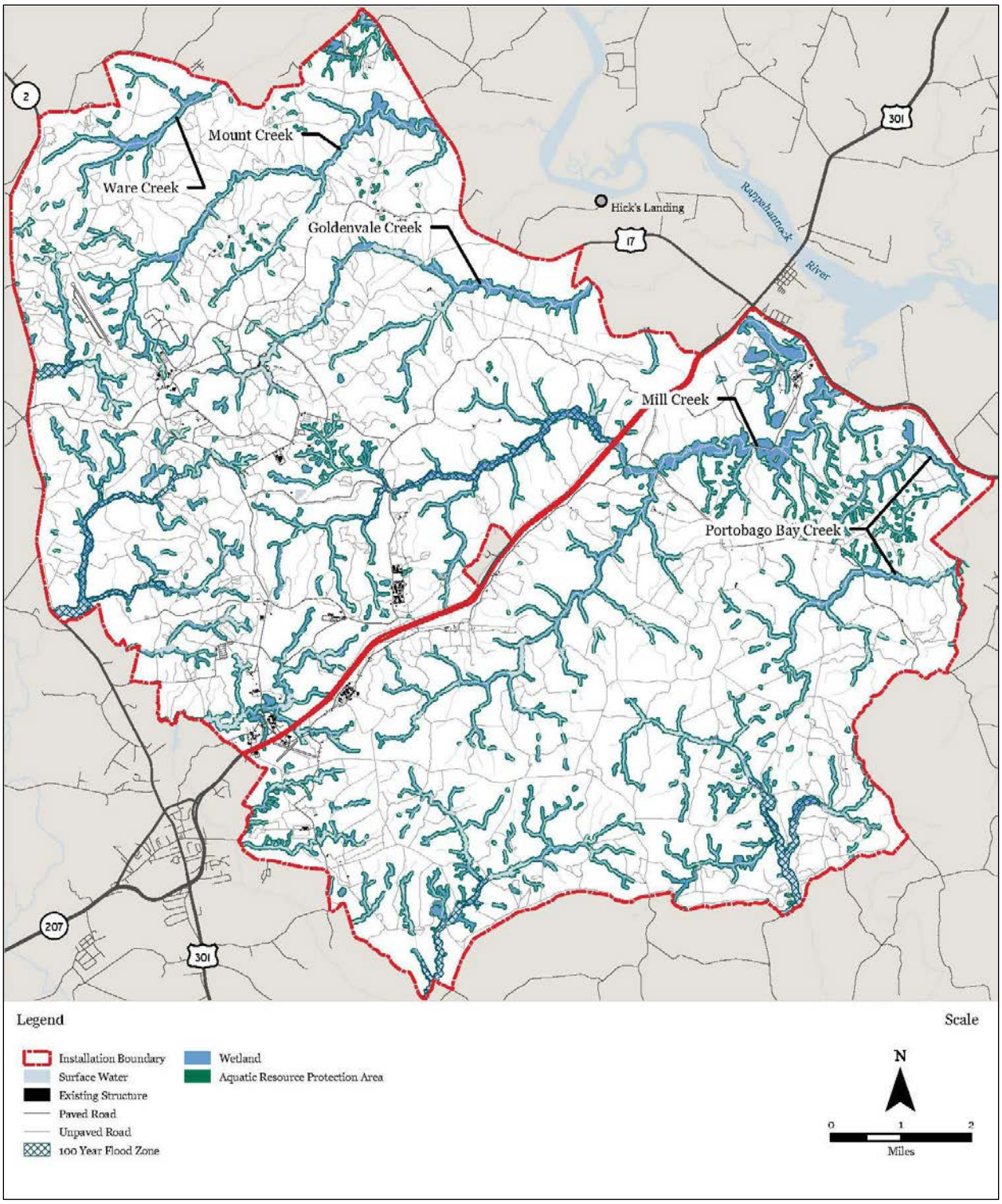


**Figure 4.15: Water Resource Map**

### Floodplains

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Q3 digital data and Flood Insurance Rate Map, FAPH consists of approximately 1,970 acres of designated 100-year floodplain area for the Rappahannock River. These areas also include reaches of Ware, Mount, Goldenvale, Mill and Portobago Creeks. None of these floodplain areas pose a risk to inhabited areas on the Installation; therefore FAPH manages the associated flora and fauna according to their significance as natural communities.

## 4.2.1.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

No changes to the condition or quality of the surface water or groundwater aquifers would occur under Alternative 1. Therefore, no impacts on water quality or floodplains would occur from implementation of Alternative 1.

### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

#### *Temporary Impacts*

Temporary impacts to water resources from implementation of the LRC would primarily result from increases in storm water runoff and associated pollutants from land disturbance activities and construction-associated impacts. Storm water runoff could increases flow volumes, velocity, peak flows, and the delivery of sediment and other pollutants to streams. During the initial development phase, construction activities could result in an increase in sediment-associated pollutants, dissolved solids, and petroleum hydrocarbons in adjacent water bodies. Measurable effects would be expected to be minimal because the Installation would comply with federal, state, and Installation regulations and necessary permits for storm water control would be obtained.

To comply with federal, state, and Installation requirements, FAPH would minimize potential impacts through effective storm water planning, the development of adequate infrastructure, and the use of BMPs. Storm water requirements are addressed under the NPDES program, which includes the development of comprehensive SWPPPs.

Effective July 1, 2013, VDEQ is the lead agency for developing and implementing statewide nonpoint source pollution control programs to protect the Commonwealth's water quality and quantity. A permit may be required to discharge stormwater from a construction activity. Such a permit also may be required to discharge stormwater through a conveyance system owned or operated by a government entity. VDEQ administers these permits under Virginia Stormwater Management Program regulations, authorized by the Virginia Stormwater Management Act (§ 62.1-44.15:24 et seq). During construction, a permit may also be required for erosion and sediment control. These land disturbance permits are issued by localities as part of their erosion and sediment control programs. VDEQ also conducts reviews of local erosion and sediment control programs. The Stormwater Act and Virginia Stormwater Management Program permit regulations provide VDEQ the ability to manage the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff on construction sites as well as on a regional or watershed basis. Because of this, site-specific BMPs or mitigation measures would be required for each construction site.

#### *Permanent Impacts*

Long-term adverse impacts would result from the conversion of pervious areas to impervious areas, potential loss of riparian buffers, and other physical changes to watershed features. An increase in storm water volume from additional impervious surfaces could result in an increase in nutrients, metals, and other potential contaminants in water bodies. Proper storm water controls, as discussed above, would be implemented as part of the development to minimize the potential effects of pollutant loading during wet-weather events. Low impact development techniques would also be implemented, where possible, to manage the hydrology and quality of storm water runoff from impervious surfaces to reduce this adverse effect.

Infiltration of increased storm water runoff into the groundwater could increase loads of nitrogen and other contaminants such as soluble metals. However, absorption loss and infiltration of pollutants could be partially alleviated by installing BMPs that facilitate infiltration to groundwater. In addition, the reduction in pervious surfaces would reduce groundwater infiltration, which might reduce baseflow conditions during dry periods.

#### *Cumulative Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would be subject to existing regulations and BMPs associated with maintaining water quality and runoff standards. Compliance with these standards would avoid impacts with respect to water quality and sedimentation during construction and operation. The Proposed Action results in very limited disturbance to previously undeveloped land, and mostly focuses on land that has already been disturbed. Therefore, implementation of Alternative 2 would not significantly contribute to cumulative impacts on water quality or floodplains.

### Mitigation Considerations

#### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

No changes to the condition or quality of the surface water or groundwater aquifers would occur under Alternative 1. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be required.

#### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

The following measures will be considered by FAPH for implementation to minimize or mitigate impacts on water quality and/or floodplains.

- For new development and redevelopment, apply environmentally responsible site design, and low-impact development techniques. Minimize the amount of impervious surface, encourage cluster development, and preserve forested and riparian areas.
- Construct BMPs for erosion controls in accordance with and Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.
- Implementation of storm water controls in accordance with Virginia's storm water management regulations.
- Maintain 100-foot Riparian Protection Areas around all wetlands, perennial streams, and intermittent streams.
- Redirect vehicle use on roads and fire breaks that traverse wet areas or design crossings to minimize impacts on the habitats.
- Maintain the minimum 50-foot NO CUT area for all forestry operations in wetland areas; however, most operations would require a 100-foot Resource Protection Area.

## 4.2.2 Geology, Soils, and Topography

### 4.2.2.1 Regulatory Setting

For geologic and topographic features, a key federal law is the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which establishes a national registry of natural landmarks and protects "outstanding examples of major geological features." The Act must be considered during design and construction of federal projects.

Prime farmland soils are protected under the Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 (7 CFR Part 658; Natural Resources Conservation Service Final Rule, Farmland Policy, July 5, 1984; proposed revisions published on January 8, 1987).

### 4.2.2.2 Affected Environment

#### Geology

FAPH is located within Virginia's Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain is an eastward-thickening wedge of marine and fluvial sediments unconformably overlying crystalline basement rock that dips down toward the northeast into the Salisbury Embayment. These sediments are principally composed of unconsolidated gravels, sand, silt, and clay, with variable amounts of shells. U.S. Geological Survey and available FAPH boring data show that the thickness of these sediments underlying the site averages 400 feet. The depth to bedrock is greater than 400 feet. No rock outcrops or quarries exist on the Installation.

Two major aquifer units exist within the Potomac Formation and are separated by a confining unit comprised of massive clay, silt and sand beds. Above the confining unit rests the aquifer in fine to medium glauconitic sands imbedded with shell beds and silty clays. The lower aquifer exists in medium to coarse sands and gravel with imbedded silty clays.

#### Soils

Soils at FAPH are classified as silt loam to gravelly sand with large areas of fine sandy loam and loamy sand. This classification is known to erode severely when exposed to wind and rain during construction and grading but can be mitigated by the use of erosion and sediment control measures.

The Rappahannock River terrace soils are found only in the northeastern portion of FAPH, in areas with minimal to no slope. The Rappahannock River alluvial floodplain and terrace deposits are deep, well-to poorly-drained, clay loam deposits on broad and nearly level areas. In low areas these soils have a high water table. Depth to groundwater varies from 1 to 5 feet with high water present from February to May. Permeability varies considerably from high to low, and the shrink-swell potential is moderate. Runoff is slow on most of these soils, and erosion is not generally a problem due to the low slope angles. Representative soil types include the Altavista, Roanoke, and Wickham series. FAPH has 17 soil series identified as prime farmland.

#### Topography

FAPH is within the larger Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. Land features range from smooth uplands to plateaus, to V-shaped stream valleys and ravines that rise abruptly from floodplains. The elevation range on-Post is 30 feet to 200 feet above sea level with slopes ranging from approximately 0-80 percent.

### 4.2.2.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

#### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

No effects on geology, topography, soils, or Prime Farmland would occur under the No Action Alternative.

#### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

##### *Temporary Impacts*

Temporary impacts to soil stability and exposure may occur during construction. Construction activities may lead to erosion in the construction area especially in cases where soil is left un-vegetated after disturbance. Several activities associated with the LRC involve the construction of new facilities or renovations/additions to existing facilities. These activities would involve ground disturbances to varying degrees by removing existing ground cover (in some cases, grassy areas, in other cases paved areas) during the construction phase. These disturbances have the potential to generate uncontrolled surface runoff during and after precipitation events. Surface runoff could also induce erosion effects, carrying soil sediments into storm drains or other conveyances. Construction activities may also require the

movement and stockpiling of excavated soils. Unmanaged soil stockpiles also pose a risk of generating sediment-laden runoff.

### *Permanent Impacts*

Impacts to geology and soils would be location and project specific. Without proper controls, erosion and drainage impacts could be significant, particularly in sandy or localized steep-sloped soils. Soils with slopes greater than 8 percent are considered "very limited" and developments of roads and streets are "very-limited" due to the low strength of the soils; any projects sited in these areas must apply proper engineering and soil erosion control practices to the project design.

Certain types of development require different foundation types, some requiring more soil excavation than others. In all cases, soil erosion would be evaluated on a project by project basis during the design phase of each project. All LRC projects would be required to comply with applicable regulations and BMPs regarding erosion management. In addition, standard engineering practices and BMPs would be implemented as part of standard operating procedure. These may include:

- Development of paths and trails are "not limited" by soil conditions.
- Lawn, landscaping and golf fairways are "somewhat limited" only by the possible presence of some large stones in the soil.
- The soils present a "low" risk of corrosion of concrete, and a "moderate" risk of corrosion of steel.
- Development of dwellings with and without basements, and of small commercial buildings is "somewhat limited" by the shrink swell potential of the soils. Slope is also a limiting factor in some areas about 8 percent slope.
- Development of local roads and streets are "very limited" by the low strength of the soil, and by the shrink-swell and frost action of the soils. It should be noted that the definition of "very limited" is a standard set by the Web Soil Survey. The condition at FAPH is typical for the surrounding municipalities.
- Conventional septic systems are "moderately limited" by slow percolation, and potential karst geology. Karst geology is related to the risk of sinkhole formation. Slopes above 8 percent raise the level of limitation to "very limited."

### *Cumulative Impacts*

All impacts to soils, geology, and topography would occur within FAPH. The Proposed Action results in very limited disturbance to previously undeveloped land, and mostly focuses on the redevelopment of parcels with existing facilities. Therefore, Alternative 2 would not contribute to cumulative impacts on soils, geology, and topography.

## Mitigation Considerations

### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

Under Alternative 1, no changes would be made to the soils, geology, or topography of FAPH. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be required.

### *Alternative 2 –LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

The installation will consider BMPs, including limiting land disturbance on each parcel to no more than what is necessary for the desired use, using temporary crossing bridges or mats to minimize soil compaction where parking and stacking are unavoidable, and following erosion and sediment control measures for storm water control, would adequately limit the adverse impact of Alternative 2 on soils.

### 4.2.3 Solid and Hazardous Materials and Wastes

#### 4.2.3.1 Regulatory Setting

Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are regulated by federal and state laws. These include not only specific statues governing hazardous materials and wastes themselves, but also a variety of laws regulating air and water quality, human health, and land use.

The primary federal laws regulating hazardous materials and wastes are the CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, and the RCRA of 1976.

The purpose of CERCLA, which is often referred to as Superfund, is to clean up orphaned or abandoned sites contaminated by hazardous substances, such that public health and welfare are not compromised. The Superfund SARA of 1986 made several important changes and additions to the CERCLA program, including the following:

- Stressed the importance of permanent remedies and innovative treatment technologies in cleaning up hazardous waste sites.
- Required Superfund actions to consider the standards and requirements found in other State and Federal environmental laws and regulations.
- Provided new enforcement authorities and settlement tools.
- Increased State involvement in every phase of the Superfund Program.
- Increased the focus on human health problems posed by hazardous waste sites. Encouraged greater citizen participation in making decisions on how sites should be cleaned up.
- Increased the size of the trust fund.

RCRA provides for “cradle to grave” regulation of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. RCRA, which amended the solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, set national goals for:

- Protecting human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal.
- Conserving energy and natural resources.
- Reducing the amount of waste generated.
- Ensuring that wastes are managed in an environmentally-sound manner.

EPA hazardous waste management regulations are codified at 40 CFR 260-282. Most states have enacted laws and promulgated regulations that are at least as stringent as the federal regulations. Furthermore, the statute authorizes states to carry out many of the functions of RCRA through their own hazardous waste programs (and state laws), if such programs have been authorized by the EPA.

Other relevant laws with implications for hazardous materials and wastes include:

- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- Occupational Safety & Health Act
- Public Works Technical Bulletin 420-70-8 Installation Asbestos Management Program (March 1998)
- Public Works Technical Bulletin 420-70-2 Installation Lead Hazard Management (February 1997)
- Toxic Substance Control Act 15 U.S.C. §2601 et seq. (1976)

### 4.2.3.2 Affected Environment

#### Solid Waste

Solid waste generated on the Installation is collected on Post and hauled to King George Sanitary Landfill located in King George, Virginia. Approximately 40 percent of solid waste is recycled. All construction debris is hauled to a CDD landfill in Hanover County. All medical waste on FAPH is located and collected for disposal at the Health Clinic. The Installation has established procedures for storage and disposal of medical waste, accordance with in Medical Department Activity Regulation 40-36 and VA Regulated Medical Waste Management Regulations 9VA20-120.

#### Recycling

FAPH maintains a comprehensive, Installation-wide recycling program. All materials are collected at recycle areas (locations include but not limited to Wilcox Camp, HQ, Anderson Camp and the EP4 Compound) as well as dumpsters and roll-off containers at the scrap yard. Material recycled on-Post includes but not limited to scrap metal, construction and demolition debris, cardboard, office paper, newspaper, magazines, brass, concrete, contaminated soil, automotive fluids, tires, kitchen grease, batteries, fluorescent lamps, toner cartridges, mercury switches, etc."

#### Hazardous Wastes and Materials

FAPH is a RCRA Large Quantity Generator of hazardous wastes, and a former Transportation, Storage, and Disposal Facility. The Installation's EPA Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Information System identification number is VA2210020416. Hazardous wastes are managed by the DPW in accordance with the Installation Hazardous Waste Management/Waste Minimization Plan, and applicable regulations and laws. The Installation has implemented a Hazardous Materials Management Program to track the storage and use of all HM. The HM inventory is tracked in the Hazardous Materials Management System database.

#### Storage Tanks

FAPH has 31 underground storage tanks and 85 aboveground storage tanks. Table 4.5 provides a summary of underground and above ground storage tanks on the Installation.

**Table 4.5: Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks at FAPH**

| Type | Number | Total Capacity |
|---|---|---|
| **Underground Storage Tanks** | | |
| Regulated | 20 | 152,100 gallons |
| Unregulated | 11 | 45,000 gallons |
| **Above-Ground Storage Tanks** | | |
| Regulated | 27 | 284,400 gallons |
| Unregulated | 58 | 23,680 gallons |
| Regulated underground storage tanks contain any product type besides heating/fuel oil<br>Regulated above ground storage have a capacity of 600 gallons or more | | |

## Closed Landfills

FAPH maintains ten historic landfills. On January 28, 2000, FAPH accepted the EPA's proposal to enter into a Facility Lead Corrective Action Agreement to address corrective action requirements at FAPH, Virginia. The agreement included several sites identified as Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU) and Areas of Concern (AOC) (see Figure 4.16). FAPH was subject to the Corrective Action program under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the RCRA of 1976, and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, 42 U.S.C. Sections 6901 to 6992k. The Corrective Action program is designed to ensure that certain facilities subject to RCRA have been investigated and cleaned up of any releases of hazardous waste and hazardous constituents that occurred on the facility.

In September 2010 the EPA prepared a Statement of Basis for FAPH in cooperation with the VDEQ. Following a thorough review of all available site data and public comments the EPA selected Monitored Natural Attenuation and Institutional Controls as the final remedy for FAPH. Natural attenuation refers to a system where a variety of physical, chemical, or biological processes act without human intervention to reduce the mass, toxicity, mobility, volume, and/or concentration of contaminants in soil or groundwater. Monitored Natural Attenuation simply refers to the act of collecting samples to "monitor" the natural attenuation process. EPA has determined that FAPH's groundwater does not currently pose a threat to human health or the environment given that it is not used for potable purposes. In order to assure that human health and the environment continue to be protected, EPA requires that the final remedy include requirements to monitor groundwater to ensure that contamination is attenuating.

Groundwater at the Wilcox Wastewater Treatment Plant, the Cooke Wastewater Treatment Plant and Spray Irrigation Field and the Wilcox Sanitary Landfill is being addressed and monitored under existing permits with the VDEQ. All wastewater operations at FAPH have been privatized as of 2008 and all associated permits have been transferred to the contractor, American Water Operations and Maintenance Inc Military Group. The permits for the Wilcox Wastewater Treatment Plant, Cooke Wastewater Treatment Plant and Spray Irrigation Field would continue to require American Water Inc. to maintain a VDEQ-approved groundwater monitoring program. The Wilcox Sanitary Landfill requires FAPH to continue monitoring groundwater to track the natural attenuation of contaminants. Therefore, EPA has determined that the VDEQ permits for these units satisfy the monitored natural attenuation component of EPA's proposed remedy. Those conditions also include ongoing monitoring and maintenance sufficient to maintain these units, prevent releases and to protect human health and the environment.

Because contamination would remain in the groundwater, EPA's proposed final remedy also includes Institutional Controls. Institutional Controls are non-engineered instruments such as administrative and/or legal controls that minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination by limiting land or resource use. Contaminated groundwater remains in the unconfined aquifer at a depth of 30 to 50 feet. Groundwater use at the Facility is limited to water supply wells drawing from deep confined aquifers present at an average depth of over 400 feet. Even though there are no current consumptive uses of groundwater contained in the unconfined aquifer, it is EPA's goal that groundwater be restored to drinking water standards to be protective of potential future use. Until groundwater is restored to drinking water standards, EPA is requiring Institutional Controls, as necessary, to prevent consumptive use of the contaminated groundwater. Contaminated soils also remain in place at the following closed landfills identified by EPA as SWMUs 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Figure 4.16 shows locations. Engineered controls, consisting of landfill caps or vegetative soil covers, are in place to contain wastes and access to these areas which is also restricted to authorized personnel.

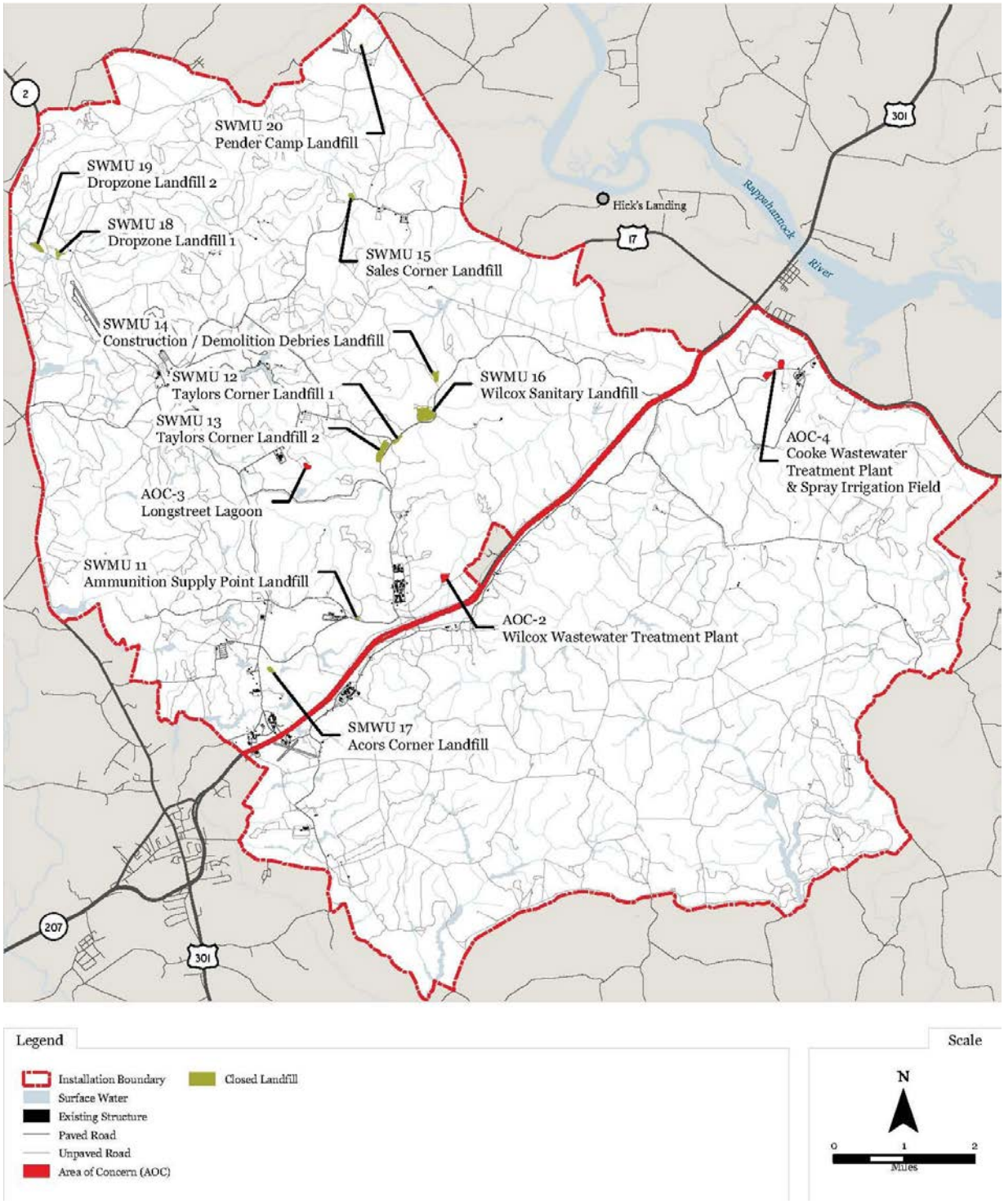


**Figure 4.16: Solid Waste Management Units Map**

EPA requires the following Institutional Controls be observed and implemented at all SWMU and AOC sites:

- Prohibition on the access and use of groundwater in the unconfined water table aquifer within areas hydrogeologically connected to AOCs and SWMUs for any other purpose other than environmental monitoring and testing.
- Prohibition on the development and use of AOC and SWMU areas for residential housing, elementary and secondary schools, child care facilities, and playgrounds.
- Prohibition on earth moving activities in landfill areas, SWMUs 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, to prevent contact with or exposure to waste materials remaining in place.
- Written notification to EPA in the event Fort AP. Hill intends to sell part or all of the Facility, 45 days prior to any such sale, and a demonstration that the prospective purchaser is aware of the restrictions placed on land and groundwater use.
- Written notification to EPA and VDEQ 45 days in advance of any proposed land use changes that are inconsistent with land-use control objectives or the final remedy.

## Asbestos

Asbestos is present in some of the FAPH facilities. Asbestos-containing materials include vinyl composite tile and roofing tar, but are also present in other forms. The last Installation-wide asbestos survey was completed in March 2012. Since then, building-specific surveys have been conducted on an as-needed basis. FAPH has an Asbestos Management Plan; the Installation plans to privately contract out the handling of cleanup and disposal of asbestos materials as facilities are renovated or demolished.

U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine has guidance on asbestos in relation to Army facilities and the environment:

- AR 420-1 Army Facilities Management contains the Army's facilities policy for asbestos. Each installation is required to develop and implement an asbestos management program to evaluate and control asbestos-containing materials in Army facilities. Installations must follow Federal, State, and local requirements.
- AR 200-1 Environmental Protection and Enhancement contains the Army's environmental policy for asbestos.

While asbestos must be mitigated to a safe level in working facilities, during construction, renovation, and/or demolition asbestos materials may be become disturbed. Proper handling, disposal, and safety regulations, as presented in the Asbestos Operations & Maintenance and Asbestos Management Plan for Asbestos-Containing Materials must be followed.

## Lead-Based Paint

Lead-based paint is present on FAPH. Individual surveys have been completed as necessary. FAPH observes the EPA facility Lead Agreement Program, which encourages RCRA to take the lead in addressing corrective action using an agreement which includes the same requirements and relies on the same scope of work and policy as a permit or an order. As scheduled renovations or demolitions occur, lead-based paint would be removed and disposed of in accordance with AR 420-70, which describes the procedures and policies for the management of lead-based paint. These policies are aimed at identifying the lead hazards in facilities where children are present, performing risk assessments, control or elimination of lead-based paint hazards through abatement, and continual monitoring of painted surfaces that contain lead. As noted above, there are no primary or secondary schools on FAPH, and the facility supports less than 10 children.

### Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

There are no known PCBs on the Installation. In the event that light ballasts are found and are not labeled or cannot be identified as non-PCB, they would be treated as PCB light ballasts and disposed of. The disposal of PCB compounds is regulated under the Toxic Substances Control Act. The EPA regulates the removal and disposal of all sources of PCBs containing 50 parts per million or more.

## 4.2.3.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

If the No Action Alternative were adopted, there would be no change in the operations, use, or generation of solid or hazardous wastes. No new impacts would result.

### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

#### *Temporary Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would cause a temporary increase in construction and demolition debris. This increase in non-hazardous solid waste would be temporary and cease to be an impact once construction/demolition is complete. Implementation Alternative 2 may also cause a temporary increase in hazardous wastes during building demolition activities.

Short-term negligible adverse effects could result from an increase in spills associated with the use of hazardous materials during construction and renovation activities. Established controls such as spill containment, emergency response and clean-up procedures would limit the impact of spills.

#### *Permanent Impacts*

Long-term beneficial impacts may occur if buildings containing lead-based paint or asbestos were to be demolished or renovated under the LRC. These materials would be handled in a manner consistent with applicable rules and regulations, and thus no environmental or health effects from the removal, handling, and disposal of these materials would be expected during demolition, renovation, or construction activities.

Long-term minor adverse effects could result from an increase in the use of hazardous materials. Additional potentially hazardous materials that could be found on-post during construction and/or renovation include paints, thinners, asphalt, and fuel and motor oils for vehicles and equipment. An increase in the volume of these wastes generated and the amount of storage required would be anticipated.

#### *Cumulative Impacts*

Temporary impacts may occur during implementation of Alternative 2. These impacts would not significantly contribute to cumulative impacts resulting from the generation, handling, storage, disposal of, or transportation of solid and hazardous materials and waste. Existing procedures would continue to be followed as the Proposed Action is implemented.

### Mitigation Considerations

#### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

The implementation of Alternative 1 would not alter the existing setting on FAPH with respect to hazardous materials. As no new impacts would occur, no mitigation measures would be required.

### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

Before initiating demolition or renovation activities, the potential for environmental impacts of special hazards such as asbestos and lead-based paint would be evaluated and addressed as specified in the appropriate regulatory requirements. Only contractors certified in the management of hazardous materials would be used to evaluate and remove these materials.

During construction and demolition there is expected to be a temporary increase in solid and hazardous waste during construction and demolition activities. To mitigate temporary construction and demolition waste, contractors would be required to accumulate all construction and demolition debris (soil fill, waste lumber and other construction/demolition materials, including hazardous waste such as florescent bulbs) to a designated temporary storage location and remove them in a timely manner to an appropriate receiving facility for recycling or licensed disposal in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Contractors should identify all potential hazardous material, asbestos-containing material, and petroleum products present in a building or construction area prior to initiating demolition or construction activities to prevent accidental spills and releases. Installation personnel that work with hazardous waste, such as pesticides and medical supplies, would be required to arrange for proper transport and/or disposal of any hazardous substances in their facility prior to initiating demolition activities to prevent accidental spills and releases.

Contractors would be required to develop a hazardous material and waste management plan with procedures for handling removal and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes and handling accidental spills and releases, including a list of agencies to be contacted in the event of an accidental spill or release. The plan should also address worker safety and list required protective personal equipment, identify emergency contacts and services, and report human health exposure risks.

## 4.2.4 Climate/Air Quality

### 4.2.4.1 Regulatory Setting

The Federal Clean Air Act, as amended in 1990 (40 CFR part 50), is the federal law that governs air quality for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The Act gives each state the authority to establish air quality regulations through an EPA approved State Implementation Plan (SIP). The SIP helps to attain and maintain compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) established for six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide ($NO_2$), ozone, sulfur dioxide ($S0_2$), lead, and particulate matter both smaller than 10 microns in diameter ($PM_{10}$) and smaller than 2.5 microns ($PM_{2.5}$). Areas where ambient concentrations of a given pollutant are below the applicable ambient standards are designated as being in "attainment" for the pollutant and in compliance with the NAAQS. An area that does not meet the NAAQS for a given pollutant is classified as a "non-attainment" area for that pollutant and in violation of the NAAQS.

FAPH, as part of Caroline County (Virginia's "Northern Region" for air quality), is classified as attainment for $PM_{2.5}$, Sulfur dioxide, Nitric Oxide and Ozone.

### 4.2.4.2 Affected Environment

The Installation, as part of Caroline County (Virginia's "Northern Region" for air quality), is classified as attainment for $PM_{2.5}$, Sulfur dioxide, Nitric Oxide, and Ozone. Although FAPH is in an attainment area it is required to operate stationary air emission sources under a state "synthetic minor permit" which regulates and limits the emission from boilers, furnaces, generators, parts washers, indoor firing ranges, and other similar sources.

Air pollution associated with FAPH includes emissions from heating equipment, building and equipment maintenance activity, weapons firing, other training activities, generators and other fuel burning equipment, and vehicle operation. The post currently has an air quality state operating permit for all emissions activities.

In addition to these emissions, activities at Fort A.P. Hill also result in smoke being released into the air. Smoke is produced as a result of some training exercises as well as natural and manmade fires. Existing conditions within the proposed project area also are influenced by emissions from vehicles traveling along South Range Road.

#### 4.2.4.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Implementation of Alternative 1 would not cause any change or disturbance to air quality at FAPH. Therefore, there would be no impact on air quality from implementation of Alternative 1.

### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

#### *Temporary Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would result in temporary increases in air pollution. Emissions from internal combustion engines would be the primary source of these increased emissions. These sources include ground transport vehicles, construction workers commuting and construction vehicles, and various types of motorized construction equipment. Additionally, increased use of electrical resources, which ultimately translates into emissions from power plants, would also be experienced during construction phases. It is not presently possible to quantify the amount (tonnage) of such emissions; however, the emissions impacts would be similar to any improvement project of this nature, phased over time, conducted within the FAPH vicinity. Therefore, the short-term air quality issues associated with construction of Alternative 2 would, on a local and regional level, have a qualitatively limited incremental impact on the baseline air quality at FAPH and in the vicinity and would cease at the end of construction activities.

#### *Permanent Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would introduce a limited number of new sources of air emissions at FAPH, which may include new boilers, emergency generators, or other point sources of air emissions. The addition of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems associated with new facility construction would result in an increase in electrical demand. Additional energy use, to support operations in the additional facilities, would result in additional emissions from power plants.

Improvements proposed under Alternative 2 may also result in additional personnel being stationed at FAPH, which would result in a small increase in vehicular traffic and subsequent mobile air emissions.

#### *Cumulative Impacts*

Impacts on air quality would primarily occur during the construction phase of Alternative 2; however, these impacts would be temporary and would cease with completion of construction activities. Small, permanent increases in post-construction energy use levels could increase emission from power plants. However, all new facilities would be required to meet or exceed energy efficiency standards and none of the impacts from implementation is expected to be significant. As such, implementation of Alternative 2 is not expected to significantly contribute to cumulative impacts on air quality and may afford opportunities for the Installation to reduce its carbon footprint, contributing positivity to climate/air quality.

### Mitigation Considerations

#### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

Implementation of Alternative 1 would not cause any change or disturbance to air quality at FAPH. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be required.

### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

Compliance with construction BMPs and applicable permits and regulations would limit emissions during construction periods. Construction BMPs to minimize fugitive dust may include, but would not necessarily be limited to:

- Using water or chemicals for dust control when demolishing existing buildings or structures, construction operations, grading roads, or clearing land.
- Applying water or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces that could create airborne dust.
- Paving roadways and maintaining them in a clean condition.
- Installing and using hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty material, including the implementation of adequate containment methods during sandblasting or other similar operations.
- Covering open equipment for conveying or transporting material likely to create objectionable air pollution when airborne.
- Promptly removing spilled or tracked dirt or other materials from paved streets.

During operation of the proposed facilities, all non-range Army facilities are already required to be constructed to LEED Silver standards and would include energy saving HVAC systems and low energy light sources, which would in turn reduce the energy demand on power plants.

## 4.2.5 Noise

### 4.2.5.1 Regulatory Setting

#### Federal Regulations

In the past, EPA coordinated all federal noise control activities through its Office of Noise Abatement and Control. In 1981, it was determined by the Administration that noise issues were best handled at the state or local government level. As a result, the primary responsibility for regulating noise was shifted to state and local governments. The Noise Control Act of 1972 and the Quiet Communities Act of 1978, however, were not rescinded by Congress and remain in effect today, although essentially unfunded.

#### Local Regulations

The Installation is not subject to local noise ordinances or policies.

#### Army Regulations

AR 200-1 Chapter 14 identifies the Army's environmental noise requirements. AR 200-1 requires the Army to evaluate and document the impact of noise produced by ongoing and proposed Army actions/activities and to minimize annoyance to humans to the extent practicable. It is the responsibility of each installation to manage operational noise issues to maintain sustainable testing and training capabilities. Installations must also undertake active community relations to prevent encroachment that could result in noise-related conflicts.

The day-night level (DNL) is the primary descriptor for military noise. The DNL is the time weighted energy average sound level with a 10-decibel (dB) penalty added at night (2200 to 0700 hours). The Army's noise policy is based upon land use compatibilities as indicated by objective noise levels. The Army's policy complies with applicable federal laws and regulations in regards to noise management.

The Army uses noise zone maps to assess the noise generated by military operations. FAPH also has an Environmental Noise Management Plan.

- Noise Zone I: Includes all areas around a noise source in which the A-weighted, day-night average sound level (ADNL) is less than 65 A-weighted decibels (dBA), or the C-weighted, day-night average sound level (CDNL) is less than 62 decibels relative to the carrier (dBC). This area is considered "normally acceptable" and usually suitable for all types of land use activities.
- Noise Zone II: Consists of areas where the DNL is between 65 and 75 dBA and 62 and 70 dBC. Exposure to noise within this area is considered significant and use of the lands within Noise Zone II should normally be limited to activities such as industrial, manufacturing, transportation, and resource production.
- Noise Zone III: Consists of areas directly around the sources of noise in which the DNL is greater than 75 dBA or 70 dBC. The noise level within Noise Zone III is considered "clearly unacceptable" and so severe that noise sensitive activities should not be conducted therein.

#### 4.2.5.2 Affected Environment

Existing noise conditions at FAPH are the result of aircraft operations, small-arms ranges, large weapons firing, and demolition. The noise generated by military aircraft and weapons at FAPH extends to areas outside the Installation boundary. Noise zones and noise buffers are depicted in Figure 4.17. The noise from industrial-type operations and the movement of heavy military vehicles does not have a considerable effect on the surrounding civilian communities or military housing areas at FAPH (U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion & Preventive Medicine, 1999). Operations at FAPH do not currently exceed the standards set by the surrounding community (Caroline County local noise ordinances). Ongoing efforts to minimize noise generated by artillery and demolitions are in place to protect its neighbors from annoying levels of demolitions noise. FAPH imposes explosive weight limits on its ranges uses weather modeling to help make decisions on the firing of explosives and larger weapon systems

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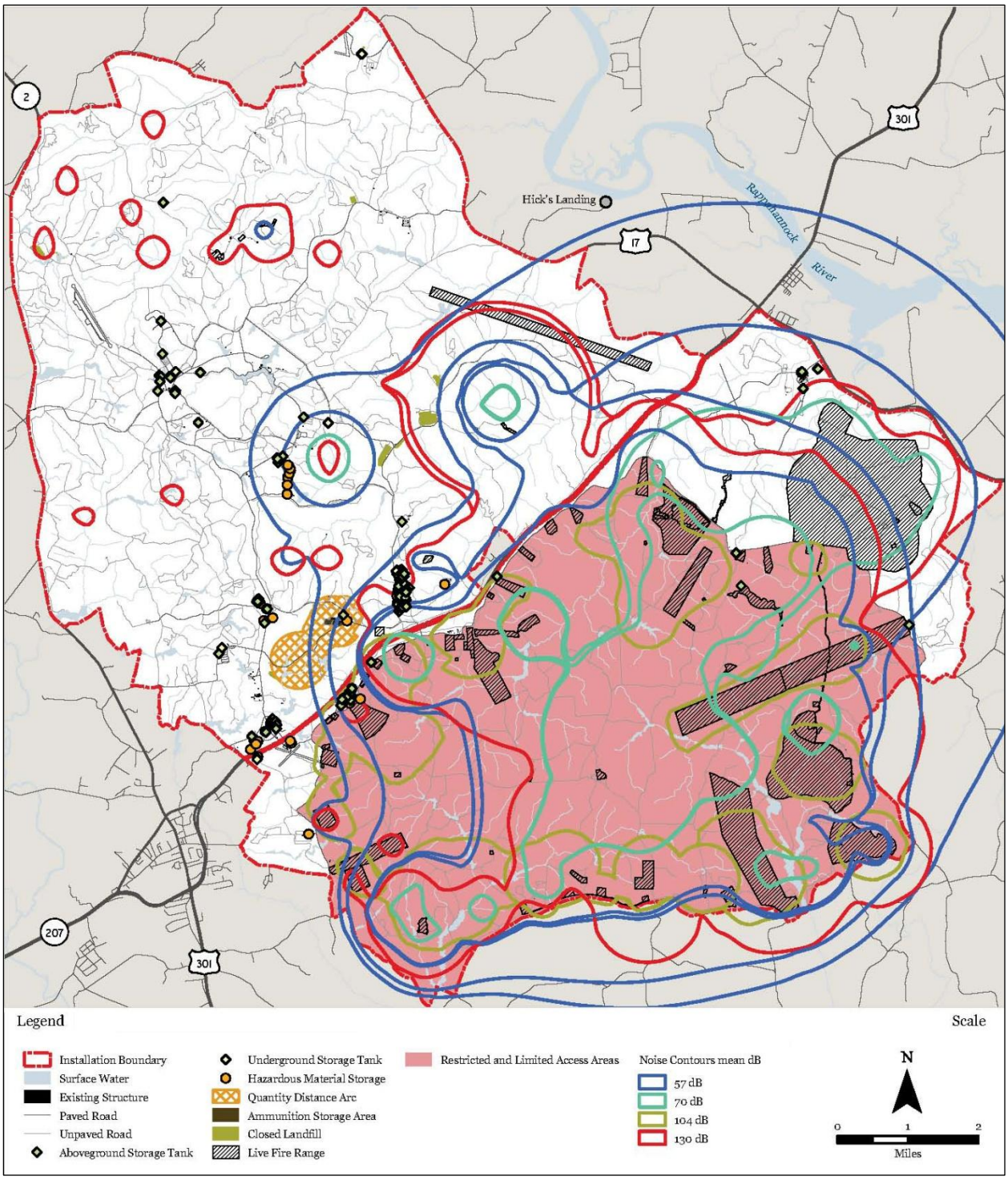


**Figure 4.17: Operational Limitations Map**

#### 4.2.5.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Under Alternative 1, no changes or modifications would be made to FAPH; therefore, no new noise impacts would be generated.

### Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

#### *Temporary Impacts*

Temporary impacts from noise would occur during demolition and construction activities. These impacts, however, would be temporary in nature and would cease at the close of construction.

#### *Permanent Impacts*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would not increase noise sources or ambient noise levels on the Installation after construction activities are complete. Therefore, there would be no permanent impacts on noise from implementation of Alternative 2

#### *Cumulative Impacts*

Temporary noise impacts are expected during construction activities. However, there would be no permanent impacts on noise. Aircraft frequency is not expected to increase due to mission growth, and will not contribute to increased noise to the surrounding region. Therefore, implementation of Alternative 2 would not contribute to cumulative impacts on noise.

### Mitigation Considerations

#### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

Under Alternative 1, no changes or modifications would be made to FAPH and, therefore, no new noise impacts would be generated. As such, no new mitigation measures would be required.

#### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

FAPH will consider use of the following BMPs to reduce construction noise effects:

- Construction would predominately occur during normal weekday business hours in areas adjacent to noise-sensitive land uses such as residential areas, recreational areas, and any off-post areas.
- Construction equipment mufflers would be properly maintained and in good working order.
- Residents adjacent to construction areas would be notified of the duration of construction activity before beginning work.

## 4.2.6 Biological Resources

### 4.2.6.1 Regulatory Setting

### Special-Status Species

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation share regulatory responsibility for the protection of special-status plant and animal species in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Special-status species are selected for protection because they are rare and/or subject to population and

habitat declines. Special status is a general term for species that are afforded varying levels of regulatory protection. The highest level of protection is given to threatened and endangered species; these are species that are formally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the federal ESA. The regulatory requirements for the ESA can be found at 16 USC 1531, et. seq. See also 50 CFR 402.

The ESA and subsequent amendments provide for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. Under Section 7 of the act, federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS to ensure that they are not undertaking, funding, permitting or authorizing actions likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat. Critical habitat is defined as geographic locations critical to the existence of a threatened or endangered species. The outcome of consultation under Section 7 is a Biological Opinion or an incidental take permit. Section 3 of the ESA defines "take" as actions that "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect, or any attempt at such conduct."

AR 200-1 states that the Army has five primary requirements under the ESA:

- to conserve listed species;
- not to "jeopardize" listed species;
- to "consult" and "confer",
- to conduct biological assessments, and
- not to "take" listed fish and wildlife species or to remove or destroy listed plant species.

## Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703-712; Ch. 128; July 13, 1918; 40 Stat. 755) originally implemented the 1916 Convention between the U.S. and Great Britain (for Canada) for the protection of migratory birds. Later amendments implemented treaties between the U.S. and Mexico, the U.S. and Japan, and the U.S. and the Soviet Union (now Russia). The Act's provisions include establishment of a federal prohibition, unless permitted by regulations, to "pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird, included in the terms of this Convention . . . for the protection of migratory birds . . . or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird." (16 USC 703).

Executive Order 13186, "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds" (January 10, 2001), directs departments and agencies to take certain actions to further implement the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Specifically, the Order directs federal agencies, whose direct activities will likely result in the take of migratory birds, to develop and implement a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the USFWS that shall promote the conservation of bird populations.

On July 31, 2006, the DoD and the USFWS entered into a MOU to Promote the Conservation of Migratory Birds, in accordance with Executive Order 13186, "Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds." This MOU describes specific actions that should be taken by DoD to advance migratory bird conservation; avoid or minimize the take of migratory birds; and ensure DoD operations-other than military readiness activities-are consistent with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The MOU also describes how the USFWS and DoD will work together cooperatively to achieve these ends. The MOU does not authorize the take of migratory birds; the USFWS, however, may develop incidental take authorization for federal agencies that complete an Executive Order MOU. This MOU specifically pertains to the following categories of DoD activities:

- Natural resource management activities, including, but not limited to, habitat management, erosion control, forestry activities, agricultural outleasing, conservation law enforcement, invasive weed management, and prescribed burning;

- Installation support functions, including but not limited to, the maintenance, construction or operation of administrative offices, military exchanges, road construction, commissaries, water treatment facilities, storage facilities, schools, housing, motor pools, non-tactical equipment, laundries, morale, welfare, and recreation activities, shops, landscaping, and mess halls;
- Operation of industrial activities;
- Construction or demolition of facilities relating to these routine operations; and
- Hazardous waste cleanup.

## Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

The USACE has jurisdiction over wetlands and other waters of the U.S. through Section 404 of the CWA. Hydrophytic vegetation, wetland hydrology and hydric soils all must be present to qualify a site as a jurisdictional wetland as defined in Section 404. The USACE requires that: 1) impacts to wetlands be avoided; 2) unavoidable impacts be minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and 3) when unavoidable, impacts be mitigated to achieve no-net-loss of wetland functions and values.

## Executive Order 11990 – Protection of Wetlands

Executive Order 11990 requires that federal agencies implement the following procedures for any federal action that involves wetlands: 1) provide an opportunity for early public involvement; 2) consider alternatives that would avoid wetlands, and if avoidance is not possible, measures to minimize harm to wetlands must be included in the action; and 3) prepare a "Wetlands Only Practicable Alternative Finding" for actions that require an EIS.

## Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan

FAPH implements an INRMP for the Installation per AR-200-1 (4). This plan is a regulatory document required by the Sikes Act and signed by the USFWS and the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. The document serves as a guide for the implementation of the natural resources program on FAPH. The plan ensures the maintenance of quality training lands to accomplish FAPH's critical mission on a sustained basis and to ensure that natural resource conservation measures and Army activities on mission land are integrated and consistent with federal environmental stewardship requirements. The INRMP contains Installation guidance on treatment of protected flora and fauna, habitat management and biological control of invasive species found on the Installation as well as providing guidelines on the treatment of wetlands in relation to construction and land use. The INRMP also provides information on prescribed fire management for FAPH's forests and woodlands, outlines the necessity of public awareness of the Installation's natural resource programs to the public as well as providing guidance to the Installation for implementation, documentation, funding and support. Specific management plans within the INRMP include but are not limited to:

- Forest Management: This plan focuses on the management of forest ecosystems on FAPH in support of the military mission, to maintain integrity, and to produce forest products on a sustainable basis.
- Fish and Wildlife Management: The goal of this management program is to maintain fish and wildlife populations at optimal levels in accordance with species priorities, population ecology, population health considerations, and habitat capacities.
- Endangered Species Management: This program focuses on the preservation and enhancement of existing threatened and endangered species and their habitats, with the goal of conservation, protection, and sustenance of biological diversity while supporting the military mission.
- Outdoor Recreation: This program includes the use of natural resources, including indoor interpretive centers, where the focus is on the understanding and use of the natural environment. Both consumptive and non-consumptive uses such as hunting and fishing, the use of nature and recreational trails, picnic and camping areas, as well as other natural resource uses all are included in the definition of outdoor recreation.

### 4.2.6.2 Affected Environment

#### Vegetation

Forests cover approximately 65,000 acres of the Installation land area, with open fields of approximately 4,000 acres. Forests on FAPH encompass three cover types; southern yellow pine, mixed hardwood, and mixed pine-hardwood. Generally, a mix of southern pine and hardwoods occurs on the uplands, whereas nearly pure stands of hardwoods occur in the creek bottoms. Pine-dominated sites occupy abandoned farmland and plantations throughout the Installation. The presence of these three forest cover types and their varying stand structures contribute to a relatively high level of biological diversity.

All of the Installation's forests are second growth. The Installation also has forest stands that demonstrate old-growth-like characteristics (referred to as late seral old growth stands) and are managed to maintain these unique characteristics.

The Installation's Environmental and Natural Resources Division estimates that riparian areas are fully buffered (98 percent) with contiguous forest or shrub/grassland cover types. This buffer extends 100 feet to protect these natural riparian areas. Figure 4.18 shows the location of the riparian buffer areas on-Post coupled with Resource Protection Areas (discussed under Wetlands, below) under the designation of Natural Resource Buffers. The vast majority of riparian acreage at FAPH remains virtually undisturbed, exhibiting natural transitions from terrestrial to aquatic regimes.

Prescribed burning and wildland fire suppression occur routinely on the Installation for land management and resource protection. These operations are conducted jointly with personnel from the fire department as well as the DPW's Roads and Grounds. Wildfires typically occur within the range and impact areas, south of Route 301, as a result of live-fire training activities.

#### Conservation Areas

FAPH supports 22 Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Natural Heritage Program (VDCR-DNH) designated conservation sites, including three stream conservation units (Figure 4.18). These conservation sites/units represent large concentrations of habitats for federal and/or state listed species, rare plant, or stream assemblages.

#### Wildlife/Habitat

There are approximately 130 avian species, 40 species of mammals, and 30 species of fish present on the Installation. Limited data is available on the number of reptile and amphibian species, but approximately 50 species are expected to occur in this area. Of the total number of avian, mammalian, and fish species known to exist at FAPH, 20 bird, 10 mammal, and 16 fish species are recognized as game species.

Common mammal species include white-tail deer (*Odocoileus virginiana*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), southern flying squirrel (*Glaucomys volans*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica*), and woodchuck (*Marrnota monax*).

Common bird species include red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), greathorned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), Eastern screech owl (*Megascops asio*), whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*), American goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*), and red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*). All of these species (among others) would be expected to be present primarily in upland areas. Common species encountered in wetlands and open water areas include wood duck (*Aix sponsa*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), green heron (*Butorides virescens*), belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), and prothonotary warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*).

Approximately 50 reptile and amphibian species are expected to occur at FAPH. Several of the probable and known reptilian species include the northern copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix mokasen*), northern black racer (*Coluber constrictor constrictor*), eastern kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getulus*), and several of the known species of amphibians include spotted salamander (*Ambystoma maculaturn*), red-spotted newt (*Notophtalmus viridescens*), Northern cricket frog (*Acris crepitans*), American toad (*Bufo arnericanus*), and Fowler's toad (*Bufo woodhouse*).

Fish species observed include largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), pumpkinseed sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*), channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), golden shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*), creek chubsucker (*Erimycon* sp.), white sucker (*Catostomus comersoni*), redfin pickerel (*Esox americanus*), mud sunfish (*Acantharchus pomotis*), creek chub (*Semotilus atromaculatus*), tessellated darter (*Etheostoma olmstedi*) and American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*).

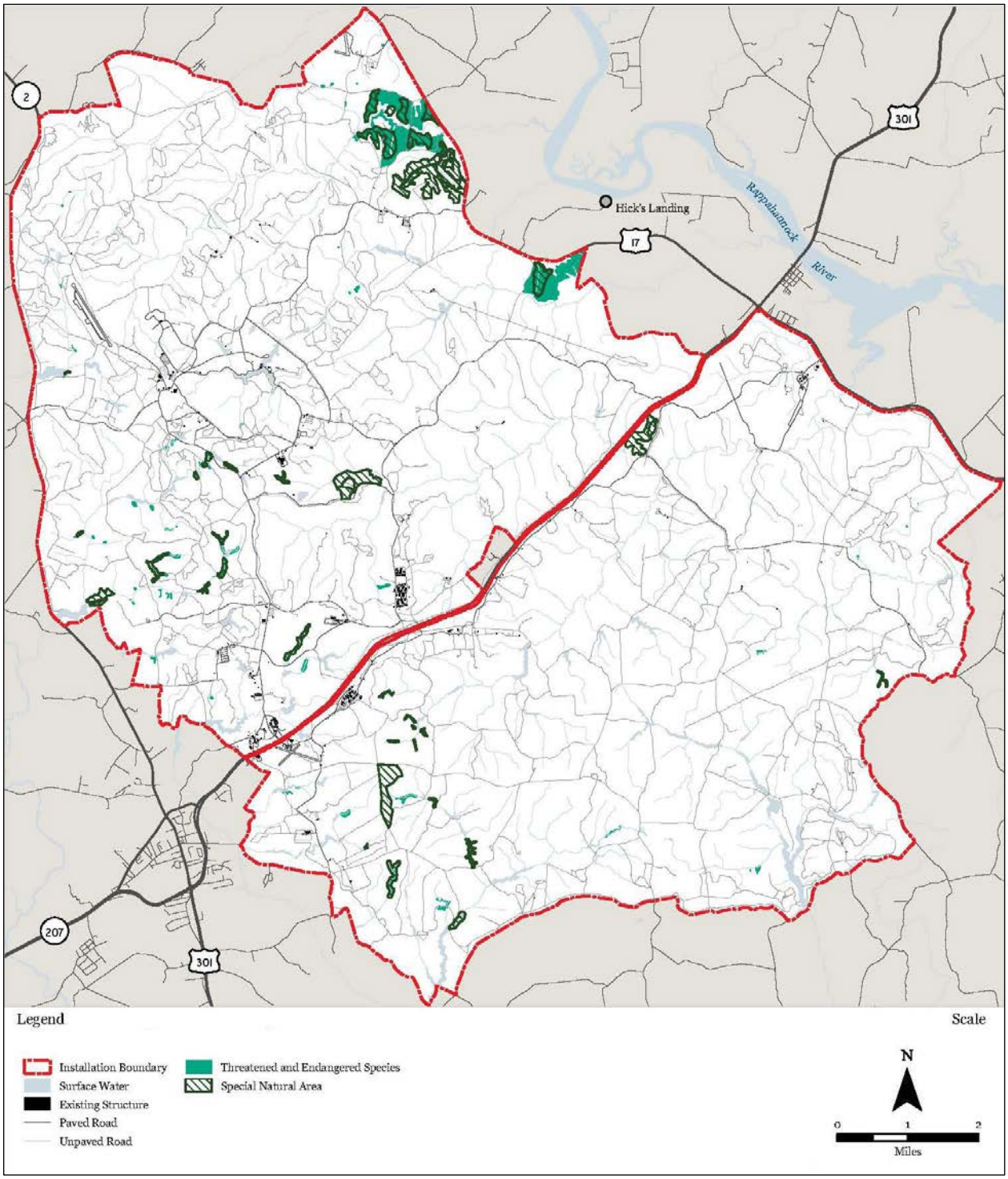


**Figure 4.18: Ecology Map**

### Wetlands

Wetland areas at FAPH are typically perennial swamps containing combinations of trees, shrubs and aquatic species. Some low-lying, nearly flat, floodplains and river terraces may contain water for several months during the winter. These areas vary from a few square yards to several square miles and are usually seasonally flooded from November to April. Water depths are generally less than one foot, but depth varies considerably during high/low water periods. The wetland bottom areas are usually layered organic deposits on top of silty sand or clay.

The approximately 4,400 acres of wetlands at FAPH represent approximately 6 percent of the Installation's total land area. The wetlands are widespread but largely limited to narrow stream valleys. Roughly half of the wetlands are palustrine forested, one-fourth is palustrine scrub-shrub, and one-fourth are palustrine emergent. More substantial wetland communities are present in broader valleys associated with the lower reaches of Ware Creek, Mount Creek, Goldenvale Creek, and Mill Creek. Small percentages (5 percent) of wetlands are classified as lacustrine wetlands, comprising approximately 290 acres of open water ponds and lakes.

FAPH actively works to implement a wetlands management program that is in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and policies. In accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations (9 VAC 10-20-10 et seq.), FAPH requires the establishment and conservation of 100-foot width Resource Protection Area around all wetlands. FAPH extends this requirement to perennial streams as well as intermittent streams.

### Threatened and Endangered Species

Several rare plant species that receive legal protection at the federal or state level have been documented to occur on FAPH. They include swamp pink (*Helonias bullata*), small whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*), New Jersey rush (*Juncus caesariensis*) and American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*). Both swamp pink and small whorled pogonia are listed federally as threatened and in Virginia as endangered. American ginseng has no federal status but is state-listed as threatened, in part due to harvesting pressures. The Virginia Department of Natural heritage (DNH) monitors it as a state species of special concern because of its rarity within the Commonwealth. The New Jersey rush is state-listed as threatened and a listed as a federal species of concern.

Regarding mammal species, no federal or state-listed threatened or endangered species or species of concern are known to occur on FAPH. Two state mammal species of special concern, the river otter (*Lontra* [*Lutra*] *canadensis*) and the star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*), have been collected on the Installation. River otter is considered uncommon only in the montane and upper Piedmont regions of Virginia and considered relatively abundant in the Coastal Plain. The River otter continues to be legally trapped at the Installation.

VDCR-DNH identified the federally protected bald eagle as inhabiting the Installation. Twelve active bald eagle nest sites have been documented.

## 4.2.6.3 Impact Assessment and Mitigation

### Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative

Under Alternative 1, FAPH would remain as it is today and no new impacts to biological resources would occur.

## Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)

### *Temporary Impacts*

#### *Vegetation*

In these situations, the impact would be short term in nature. In addition, there may be a temporary increase in runoff, erosion and sedimentation due to the clearing of vegetation, soil disturbance and excavation resulting from construction activities. Measures to limit soil erosion would decrease the magnitude of temporary impacts from implementation of Alternative 2.

#### *Wildlife/Habitat*

Implementation of Alternative 2 may result in temporary disturbance to wildlife species in disturbed construction area. Vegetated areas adjacent to proposed construction area would provide access to habitats similar to those disturbed during construction activities.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibits actions that lead to the destruction of eggs in nests or the death of immature birds of those species whose life history includes migration beyond international boundaries. Construction effects could result in direct mortality of eggs or chicks if removal of trees or structures were to occur where active nests are present. Nests are most likely to be present during the breeding and nesting season, which is typically defined as beginning April 15 and concluding August 1. Accordingly, vegetation removal or the removal of other suitable nesting habitat occurring during this time period could have an adverse effect on nesting birds. Measures to minimize impacts on migratory birds, including timing tree removal to occur outside of the migratory bird breeding season, would decrease these impacts. Impacts on fauna would be temporary and would cease with the completion of construction activities.

#### *Wetlands*

Wetlands on the Installation are categorized as “Severely Restricted to Development” in the LRC’s constraints mapping. This classification is associated with areas that are not considered viable for development; therefore, projects associated with the LRC would avoid these areas. If development is necessary in constrained areas, the Installation would consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and obtain all required permits and abide by all applicable regulations and mitigation requirements. Temporary impacts to wetlands could occur if soil erosion in construction areas runs into wetland areas. These impacts would be minimized through implementation of a SWPPP and by maintaining the 100-foot buffer around wetland areas.

#### *Special Status Species*

Projects proposed under Alternative 2 would not be located in areas known to contain special status species or potential habitat. Therefore, there would be no temporary impacts on special-status species from the implementation of Alternative 2.

### *Permanent Impacts*

#### *Vegetation*

Long-term minor adverse effects on vegetation would be expected from implementation of the proposed action. Implementation of Alternative 2 would include land clearing and removal of vegetation during construction. Following construction, some areas would be replanted or allowed to grow back to a fully vegetated condition. The clearings would be expected to increase edge species of vegetation and could create favorable conditions for invasive or exotic species to establish themselves. Generally speaking, construction would occur within existing facility and disturbance footprints and thus would limit the amount of vegetation removal required. However, some tree and vegetation removal can be expected with Implementation of Alternative 2.

### *Wildlife/Habitat*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would occur on previously developed and disturbed land or in close proximity to existing development. Similar habitats to those that would be disturbed are present nearby and would allow for wildlife to move to adjacent habitats. Therefore, there would be minimal permanent impacts on wildlife.

### *Wetlands*

Wetlands on the Installation are categorized as "Severely Restricted to Development" in the LRC's constraints mapping. This classification is associated with areas that are not considered viable for development; therefore, projects associated with the LRC would avoid these areas. If development is necessary in constrained areas, the Installation would consult with the appropriate regulatory agencies and obtain all required permits and abide by all applicable regulations and mitigation requirements. Therefore, permanent impacts on wetlands would be less than significant.

### *Special Status Species*

Implementation of Alternative 2 would not result in permanent impacts to special status species. If development is proposed in natural areas, the site would be assessed for the presence of special status species. If federally-protected species are encountered coordination with the USFWS would be initiated to minimize potential impacts. Given the nature of projects and location of improvements currently proposed, no impacts on known sensitive species and potential habitat would be expected. If any new occurrence of state and federally listed species is discovered, however, the appropriate state and/or federal agency would be immediately notified, baseline data would be collected, a monitoring effort would commence, and buffers would be established to protect the occurrence and surrounding habitat.

## *Cumulative Impacts*

### *Vegetation*

Impacts on vegetation from implementation of Alternative 2 would be limited to the Installation boundaries. Proposed Actions focus on previously disturbed land to limit removal of tree canopy. No development is proposed within delineated conservation areas. Therefore, Alternative 2 would not contribute to cumulative impacts on vegetation on or outside of the Installation.

### *Wildlife/Habitat*

Impacts on wildlife from implementation of Alternative 2 are expected to be minimal and would be limited to the Installation boundaries. Proposed Actions focus on previously disturbed land to limit removal of wildlife habitat, and no development is proposed within delineated conservation areas. Therefore, Alternative 2 would not contribute to cumulative impacts on wildlife.

### *Wetlands*

Impacts to wetlands are not anticipated; therefore, there would be no cumulative effects on wetlands from the implementation of Alternative 2 on or outside of the Installation.

### *Special Status Species*

While special-status species are known to be present at FAPH, impacts to these species are not anticipated. If these species were to occur within proposed areas for development, project-specific consultation with USFWS would be required. No impacts to special status species outside of the Installation will occur with the Proposed Action.

### Mitigation Considerations

#### *Alternative 1 – No Action Alternative*

Under Alternative 1, FAPH would remain as it is today and no new impacts to biological resources would occur. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be required.

#### *Alternative 2 – LRC Alternative (Proposed Action)*

Under Alternative 2 the following mitigation measures will be considered by FAPH:

- Limit land disturbance on each land parcel to only what is required for development
- Re-vegetate native species in disturbed areas
- Installation implementation of wetland preservation techniques (planning and regulatory)
- Installation imposed protective zones for the areas surrounding wetlands to serve as buffers to certain land areas

## 4.3 Cumulative Impacts

### 4.3.1 Regulatory Setting

The CEQ regulations governing the implementation of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.7) define a cumulative impact as:

> The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant action taking place over a period of time.

This section evaluates the impacts from the LRC from a cumulative perspective. When added to other potential development projects located both on and off the Installation, impacts can be compounded. Future development both on and off the post needs to be compatible in order for the military and civilian communities to conserve resources and be compatible neighbors. The PEA analysis shows that potential impacts resulting from the Framework plan's implementation would not be significant and could be adequately mitigated to remain at less than significant levels if recommended control measures were implemented.

### 4.3.2 Potential Cumulative Impacts

Implementation of Alternative 2 would not significantly contribute to cumulative impacts on resources addressed in Chapter 4 as noted throughout this section of the PEA. The implementation of the LRC would be phased and the majority of proposed actions are not significant in size relative to the development in the surrounding area.

## 4.4 Mitigation and Best Management Practices

Table 4.6 presents a summary of mitigation measures that would be considered during the implementation of Alternative 2. FAPH would have the ultimate responsibility of overseeing the implementation of mitigation measures and ensuring that sensitive resources are being appropriately protected during construction activities.

**Table 4.6 Summary of Mitigation Measures to be Considered**

| VEC | Mitigation and Best Management Practices | Responsible Party |
|---|---|---|
| **Land Use** | A public awareness and education program would be provided by the Installation to the public prior to construction/renovation of facilities. | FAPH |
| **Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice** | Phase construction to minimize major interruptions to those utilizing the Installation. | FAPH |
| **Utilities** | Inform FAPH personnel and residents of utility disruptions in time for individuals to prepare for service delays or disruptions. | FAPH |
| | Install water-efficient control devices, such as low-flow showerheads, faucets, and toilets, in all new facilities. | Contractor |
| | Install energy-efficient interior and exterior lighting fixtures and controls in all new and renovated facilities. | Contractor |
| | All new facilities shall be built to comply with Energy Policy Act of 2005 with specified goals for increased use of renewable energy sources, advanced utility metering, and procurement of energy efficient equipment and building systems in all applicable contracts. | Contractor |
| | All vertical building construction projects shall achieve the SILVER level of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) of the U.S. Green Building Council. | Contractor |
| **Public and Emergency Services** | A Traffic Management Plan shall be developed and continually updated during construction activities. This plan will map out routes for police, fire, and emergency personnel to use in the case of an emergency so that there would not be a delay in emergency response due to road delays/closures or construction activities. | FAPH and Contractor |
| **Traffic and Transportation** | Construction traffic will be directed to access the Installation via the gates closest to the project site, minimizing construction vehicle movement during peak traffic hours, and placing construction staging areas where they would least interfere with traffic. | Contractor |
| | All construction-related traffic delays anticipated on the Installation shall be posted prior to commencement so that travelers on impacted roadways can factor in the time delay or plan a new route in order to meet their travel needs. | FAPH and Contractor |
| | Detour routes shall be posted to safely direct traffic around construction areas and maintain circulation on the Installation during construction. | Contractor |
| | Phase construction such that vehicular access and circulation patterns are reasonably maintained during construction. | FAPH |
| **Airfields** | On-Post and off-Post lands and structures shall be managed to comply with height restrictions set by the imaginary surfaces. | FAPH |
| **Visual Resources/Aesthetics** | Where feasible and practicable, measures to minimize or avoid light pollution shall be implemented. These could include installation of motion sensors, light shields, low pressure sodium or low-lumen (low-light-output) lights and judicious placement of fewer lights. | Contractor |
| **Cultural and Historic Resources** | Fence all historic properties during nearby construction activities. | FAPH |
| | Monitor historic properties periodically to ensure that avoidance and protection measures are effective. | FAPH |
| | Construction workers shall be trained to recognize when | FAPH |

**Table 4.6 Summary of Mitigation Measures to be Considered**

| VEC | Mitigation and Best Management Practices | Responsible Party |
|---|---|---|
| | archaeological resources have been discovered or when unanticipated adverse effects have occurred, and instructed to halt construction activities and notify the Installation. | |
| **Water Quality and Floodplains** | For new development and redevelopment, apply environmentally responsible site design, and low-impact development techniques. Minimize the amount of impervious surface, encourage cluster development, and preserve forested and riparian areas. | Contractor |
| | Construct BMPs for erosion controls in accordance with and Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. | Contractor |
| | Implementation of storm water controls in accordance with Virginia's storm water management regulations. | Contractor |
| | Maintain 100-foot Riparian Protection Areas around all wetlands, perennial streams, and intermittent streams. | Contractor |
| | Redirect vehicle use on roads and fire breaks that traverse wet areas or design crossings to minimize impacts on the habitats. | Contractor |
| | Maintain the minimum 50-foot NO CUT area for all forestry operations in wetland areas; however, most operations would require a 100-foot Resource Protection Area. | Contractor |
| **Geology, Soils, and Topography** | Land disturbance shall be limited to no more than what is necessary for the desired use. | Contractor |
| | BMPs shall be implemented to reduce potential for sedimentation and erosion. | Contractor |
| **Solid and Hazardous Materials and Wastes** | Contractors shall identify all potential hazardous material, asbestos-containing material, and petroleum products present in a building or construction area prior to initiating demolition or construction activities to prevent accidental spills and releases. | Contractor |
| | Only contractors certified in the management of hazardous materials would be used to evaluate and remove these materials. | Contractor |
| | Contractors shall be required to accumulate all construction and demolition debris (soil fill, waste lumber and other construction/demolition materials, including hazardous waste such as florescent bulbs) to a designated temporary storage location and remove them in a timely manner to an appropriate receiving facility for recycling or licensed disposal in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. | Contractor |
| | Installation personnel that work with hazardous waste, such as pesticides and medical supplies, shall be required to arrange for proper transport and/or disposal of any hazardous substances in their facility prior to initiating demolition activities to prevent accidental spills and releases. | FAPH |
| | Contractors shall be required to develop a hazardous material and waste management plan with procedures for handling removal and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes and handling accidental spills and releases. | Contractor |
| **Climate/Air Quality** | Use water or chemicals for dust control when demolishing existing buildings or structures, construction operations, grading roads, or clearing land. | Contractor |

| Table 4.6 Summary of Mitigation Measures to be Considered | | |
|---|---|---|
| **VEC** | **Mitigation and Best Management Practices** | **Responsible Party** |
| | Apply water or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces that could create airborne dust. | Contractor |
| | Pave roadways where appropriate and maintain them in a clean condition. | Contractor |
| | Install and use hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty material, including the implementation of adequate containment methods during sandblasting or other similar operations. | Contractor |
| | Cover open equipment for conveying or transporting material likely to create objectionable air pollution when airborne. | Contractor |
| | Promptly remove spilled or tracked dirt or other materials from paved streets. | Contractor |
| **Noise** | Construction shall predominately occur during normal weekday business hours in areas adjacent to noise-sensitive land uses such as residential areas, recreational areas, and any off-post areas. | Contractor |
| | Construction equipment mufflers shall be properly maintained and in good working order. | Contractor |
| | Residents adjacent to construction areas shall be notified of the duration of construction activity before beginning work. | Contractor |
| **Biological Resources** | Limit land disturbance on each land parcel to only what is required for development. | Contractor |
| | Re-vegetate disturbed areas with native species once construction is complete. | Contractor |
| | Implement wetland preservation techniques and install protective barriers around buffer zones. | Contractor |

# Chapter 5: Programmatic Environmental Impact Boundaries

This section summarizes the parameters or boundaries within which proposed FAPH LRC projects must fall in order to be within the range of environmental effects evaluated in this PEA and not require additional, separate NEPA documentation. For projects that do not fall within these parameters, a project-specific EA or an EIS, depending on the anticipated impacts, must be prepared. When appropriate, any documents prepared should tier from this PEA. Any proposed project that may result in an adverse social, economic, environmental, and/or cumulative impact would require additional analysis to determine the exact impact(s) and to identify appropriate permitting and mitigation considerations. Consultations with the appropriate resource agencies would also be required as part of the additional analysis.

## Land Use

- Projects must occur within previously disturbed or developed areas.
- Projects must preserve mature forest stands on the Installation.
- Projects must not adversely impact targeted stream buffer areas for forest planting and removal of invasive plants.
- Projects must be in conformance with all appropriate federal, state, and local permits and regulations, as applicable.

## Community Impacts

- Projects must not substantially increase the workforce on the FAPH Installation to the extent that additional housing or infrastructure would be required from the surrounding communities.

## Utilities/Public & Emergency Services

- Projects must be able to be serviced by the present systems serving FAPH; no additional utility capacity should be required.

## Cultural and Historic Resources (Historic and Prehistoric)

- The project must not result in activities that disturb, destroy or otherwise impact cultural, archeological, or historic resources.
- Projects must comply with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Consultation with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources must be coordinated, as required.

## Water Quality and Floodplain

- Projects must be in conformance with all appropriate federal, state, and local permits and regulations, as applicable, including, but not limited to, Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management); Sections 303d, 401, 402, 404 of the CWA; and VDEQ for stormwater permits.
- Projects must not increase existing permitted discharges.
- Projects must not adversely affect surface water or groundwater.
- Projects must not result in permanent fill of a floodplain.
- Projects must not occur within wetlands buffer areas or result in the permanent discharge of fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands.

## Hazardous Waste/Materials

- Projects must comply with CERCLA, SARA, RCRA, and other relevant state and local regulations that regulate the generation, storage, handling, disposal of, and transportation of solid and hazardous materials and wastes.

- Projects must not exceed the quantity thresholds of its permit agreements with EPA.
- Projects must comply with the management plans outlined in the FAPH Installation Action Plan.

## Air Quality

- The project must comply with all provisions and permitting requirements under the Clean Air Act.
- The project must also comply with VDEQ regarding air management requirements for the state of Virginia and Caroline County.

## Noise

- The project must abide by all noise regulations set forth by Army Regulations pertaining to Noise Management and abide by the Installation's Noise Management Plan.

## Biological Resources

- Projects must maintain stream/water body buffer zones.
- Projects must not impact areas that contain threatened or endangered species regulated under the ESA.
- Projects must be in conformance with all appropriate federal, state, and local permits and regulations, as applicable, including, but not limited to, the ESA.

# Chapter 6: Public Coordination

The public's participation is essential to a successful NEPA analysis. The CEQ and 32 CFR 651 regulations provide opportunities for the public to participate in the PEA process. The U.S. Army is required to notify the interested public when the PEA is available and to ensure that the public has access to the findings of the environmental analysis. FAPH shall provide a public comment period for this Draft PEA, affording the public an opportunity to comment on elements of the alternatives presented prior to making a final decision.

The PEA and FONSI shall be made available for public review. Conspicuous notices announcing the availability of the documents shall be published prior to, during and at the end of the 30 day public comment period.

Comments on the PEA should be sent to:

U.S. Army Garrison, Fort A.P. Hill
ATTN: Environmental and Natural Resources Division
19952 North Range Road, Bldg. 1220
Fort A.P. Hill, VA 22427

Comments may also be submitted via email to: usarmy.aphill.imcom-northeast.mail.ernd@mail.mil

## 6.1 Agency Coordination

The following agencies were consulted verbally or in writing to obtain information:

- USFWS
- VDEQ
- VDCR-DNH
- VDHR

A copy of this PEA will be submitted to the USFWS and the VDEQ clearinghouse. These agencies will distribute the PEA to the appropriate agencies as applicable.

### 6.1.1 Government-to-Government Consultation

Federally recognized tribes maintain a unique political relationship with the federal government, one that is based on the United States Constitution, treaties, and statutes. Native American tribes have been recognized as "domestic dependant nations" and retain a substantial degree of sovereignty over their affairs. When federal actions have the potential to significantly affect tribal interests, consultation with tribal governments must be undertaken on a "government-to-government" basis. Tribal consultation must be considered separately from the public participation process mandated by statutes such as NEPA. There are no tribal governments in proximity to the Installation, and therefore, the U.S. Army did not conduct government-to-government consultations as part of this PEA.

### 6.1.2 Cooperating Agency Status

The U.S. Army has not formally requested any agency to serve in the capacity of an official Cooperating Agency. In addition, no federal or state agency, interest group or Native American tribe has requested this status.

# Chapter 7: List of Preparers

The following individuals were primarily responsible for the content of this PEA or made significant contributions to its development and review.

FAPH Environmental & Natural Resource Division

FAPH Master Planning

FAPH Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, and Security

Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, Fort Belvoir.

Atkins – PEA Consultant

| Name | Title | Education (Degree/School) | Contribution | Years of Experience |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kerry Himes** | CAD Manager | A.S. Specialized Technology/Pittsburgh Technical Institute | Figures/Graphics | 19 |
| **Kimberley Jenkins** | Senior Scientist | B.S. Zoology/University of New Hampshire | EA Task Manager | 12 |
| **Melinda Jones, PG** | Senior Project Manager | M.S. Geology/Baylor University<br>B.A. Anthropology/Baylor University | QA/QC Reviewer | 16 |
| **Chase McGeary** | Landscape Architect | B.A. Landscape Architecture/ Pennsylvania State University | Figures/Graphics | 5 |

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# Appendix A: Agency Coordination Letters

The following pages include copies of all Agency Coordination Letters sent in regard to this PEA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Wayne Acors
Caroline County Board of Supervisors
18157 Ms. Clara Lane
Ruther Glen, Virginia 22546

Dear Mr. Acors:

The United States Army, Fort A.P. Hill is preparing a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) in support of adoption of the Long Range Component (LRC) and the Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) of the Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) for the Installation. The LRC and CIS were prepared to direct the future development and management of the Installation's real property infrastructure and include proposed construction, renovations, additions, and improvements. The purpose of the PEA is to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with the LRC and CIS implementation. A regional location map and a land use overview map are enclosed as Figures 1 and 2.

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During the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, detailed investigations will be undertaken to identify potential environmental impacts related to the proposed action. These impacts will be analyzed in the PEA as required by NEPA. Fort A.P. Hill will also comply with other relevant environmental laws, including but not limited to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, during the NEPA process.

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If you have any questions or require further information about this initiative, please contact Ms. Kristine Brown at (804) 633-8417/8255 or via email to usarmy.aphill.incomnortheast.mail.ernd@mail.mil. We look forward to receiving your comments and working with you during the NEPA process.

Sincerely,

Peter E. Dargle
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
Commanding

Enclosures:
Figure 1 - Regional Location Map
Figure 2 - Land Use Overview Map

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Ms. Rene Hypes
Environmental Review Coordinator
DCR Division of Natural Heritage
217 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Ms. Hypes:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Troy M. Andersen
US Fish and Wildlife Service
6669 Short Lane
Gloucester, VA 23061

Dear Mr. Andersen:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. C. Douglas Barnes
Spotsylvania County Administrator
P.O. Box 99
Spotsylvania, VA 22553

Dear Mr. Barnes:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Thomas Blackwell
Essex County Commissioner of the Revenue
P.O. Box 879
Tappahannock, VA 22560

Dear Mr. Blackwell:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Ms. Regena Bronson
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1329 Alum Spring Road, Suite 202
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Dear Ms. Bronson:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Cedell Brooks, Jr.
King George Board of Supervisors
Shiloh District
10459 Courthouse Road
King George, VA 22485

Dear Mr. Brooks:

The United States Army, Fort A.P. Hill is preparing a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) in support of adoption of the Long Range Component (LRC) and the Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) of the Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) for the Installation. The LRC and CIS were prepared to direct the future development and management of the Installation's real property infrastructure and include proposed construction, renovations, additions, and improvements. The purpose of the PEA is to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with the LRC and CIS implementation. A regional location map and a land use overview map are enclosed as Figures 1 and 2.

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Kevin Byrnes
George Washington Regional Commission
406 Princess Anne Street
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Dear Mr. Byrnes:

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HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Beverly Cameron
Fredericksburg City Manager
P.O. Box 7447
Fredericksburg, VA 22404

Dear Mr. Cameron:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Ms. Sharon Carter
Caroline County Commissioner of the Revenue
17622 Lakewood Road
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Ms. Carter:

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If you have any questions or require further information about this initiative, please contact Ms. Kristine Brown at (804) 633-8417/8255 or via email to usarmy.aphill.incomnortheast.mail.ernd@mail.mil. We look forward to receiving your comments and working with you during the NEPA process.

Sincerely,

Peter E. Dargle
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
Commanding

Enclosures:
Figure 1 - Regional Location Map
Figure 2 - Land Use Overview Map

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Ms. Anne Richardson
Chief, Rappahannock Tribe Cultural Center
5036 Indian Neck Road
Indian Neck, VA 23148

Dear Chief Richardson:

The United States Army, Fort A.P. Hill is preparing a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) in support of adoption of the Long Range Component (LRC) and the Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) of the Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) for the Installation. The LRC and CIS were prepared to direct the future development and management of the Installation's real property infrastructure and include proposed construction, renovations, additions, and improvements. The purpose of the PEA is to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with the LRC and CIS implementation. A regional location map and a land use overview map are enclosed as Figures 1 and 2.

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Mike Coleman
Virginia National Defense Industrial Authority
P.O. Box 798
Richmond, Virginia 23218

Dear Mr. Coleman:

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HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Mary Frances Coleman
Bowling Green Town Council
P.O. Box 468
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Ms. Coleman:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Charles Culley
Caroline County Administrator
P.O. Box 447
212 North Main Street
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Mr. Culley:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Jean Davis
Bowling Green Town Council
P.O. Box 468
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Ms. Davis:

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Captain (Retired) James Day
President, Rappahannock Chapter Association
Of the United States Army
P.O. Box 465
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Mr. Day:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Ms. Ellie Irons
Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of Environmental Quality
629 East Main Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Ms. Irons:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

29 October 2013

Garrison Commander

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HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Mike Finchum
Caroline County Department of Planning
And Community Development
P.O. Box 424
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Mr. Finchum:

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Roy Gladding
Mayor, Town of Tappahannock
P.O. Box 266
Tappahannock, VA 22560

Dear Mr. Gladding:

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If you have any questions or require further information about this initiative, please contact Ms. Kristine Brown at (804) 633-8417/8255 or via email to usarmy.aphill.incomnortheast.mail.ernd@mail.mil. We look forward to receiving your comments and working with you during the NEPA process.

Sincerely,

Peter E. Dargle
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
Commanding

Enclosures:
Figure 1 - Regional Location Map
Figure 2 - Land Use Overview Map

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Mary Katherine Greenlaw
Mayor, City of Fredericksburg
715 Princess Anne Street, Room 208
Fredericksburg, VA 22404

Dear Ms. Greenlaw:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Dr. James Heimbach
Port Royal Town Council
923 Water Street
Port Royal, VA 22535

Dear Dr. Heimbach:

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HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Andy Hofmann
Eastern Virginia Rivers Refuge Complex
336 Wilna Rd.
P.O. Box 1030
Warsaw, VA 22572

Dear Mr. Hofmann:

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HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Dr. Gregory Killough
Superintendent, Caroline County Public Schools
16221 Richmond Street
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Dr. Killough:

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US ARMY INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. John Lampmann
Portobago Bay Home Owners Association
P.O. Box 367
Port Royal, VA 22535

Dear Mr. Lampmann:

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Sheriff Tony Lippa
Sheriff, Caroline County
P.O. Box 447
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Sheriff Lippa:

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HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY GARRISON
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Nancy Long
Mayor, Town of Port Royal
621 Main Street
Port Royal, VA 22535

Dear Ms. Long:

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Stephen Manster
Town Manager, Town of Bowling Green
117 Butler Street
Bowling Green, VA 22427

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Ms. Della Mills
Port Royal Town Council
616 Frederick St.
P.O. Box 215
Port Royal, Virginia 22535

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Dr. W. Angus Muir
President, Caroline County Countryside Alliance
2426 Prospect Hill Lane
Fredericksburg, VA 22408

Dear Dr. Muir:

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If you have any questions or require further information about this initiative, please contact Ms. Kristine Brown at (804) 633-8417/8255 or via email to usarmy.aphill.incomnortheast.mail.ernd@mail.mil. We look forward to receiving your comments and working with you during the NEPA process.

Sincerely,

Peter E. Dargle
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
Commanding

Enclosures:
Figure 1 - Regional Location Map
Figure 2 - Land Use Overview Map

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
ATLANTIC REGION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, FORT A.P. HILL
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Travis Quesenberry
King George County Administrator
10459 Courthouse Road, Suite 200
King George, VA 22485

Dear Mr. Quesenberry:

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18436 4TH STREET
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Ms. Rene Hypes
Environmental Review Coordinator
DCR Division of Natural Heritage
217 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Ms. Hypes:

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Hart Rutherford
Chairman, Fredericksburg Regional Chamber of Commerce Military Affairs Council
2300 Fall Hill Ave., Suite 240
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401

Dear Mr. Rutherford:

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Jason Satterwhite
Bowling Green Town Council
P.O. Box 468
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Mr. Satterwhite:

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Jeff Sili
Caroline County Board of Supervisors – Bowling Green District
205 Travis Street
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Mr. Sili:

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Stan Scott
Virginia National Defense Industrial Authority
P.O. Box 798
Richmond, Virginia 23218

Dear Mr. Scott:

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Dale Sisson, Jr.
Chairman, King George County Board of Supervisors
10459 Courthouse Road
King George, VA 22485

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Gary Skinner
Spotsylvania County Board of Supervisors
406 Princess Anne Street
Spotsylvania, VA 22553

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18436 4TH STREET
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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Thomas Tomzak
Mayor, City of Fredericksburg
P.O. Box 7447
Fredericksburg, VA 22404

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Edwin E. Smith, Jr.
Chairman, Essex County Board of Supervisors
P.O. Box 878
Tappahannock, VA 22560

Dear Mr. Smith:

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If you have any questions or require further information about this initiative, please contact Ms. Kristine Brown at (804) 633-8417/8255 or via email to usarmy.aphill.incomnortheast.mail.ernd@mail.mil. We look forward to receiving your comments and working with you during the NEPA process.

Sincerely,

Peter E. Dargle
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
Commanding

Enclosures:
Figure 1 - Regional Location Map
Figure 2 - Land Use Overview Map

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
ATLANTIC REGION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, FORT A.P. HILL
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Ms. Susan Spears
President, Fredericksburg Regional Chamber of Commerce
2300 Fall Hill Avenue, Suite 240
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

Dear Ms. Spears:

The United States Army, Fort A.P. Hill is preparing a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) in support of adoption of the Long Range Component (LRC) and the Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) of the Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) for the Installation. The LRC and CIS were prepared to direct the future development and management of the Installation's real property infrastructure and include proposed construction, renovations, additions, and improvements. The purpose of the PEA is to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with the LRC and CIS implementation. A regional location map and a land use overview map are enclosed as Figures 1 and 2.

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable David Storke
Mayor, Town of Bowling Green
P.O. Box 468
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Mr. Storke:

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Colonel Sandra Thacker
Peumansend Creek Regional Jail
11093 SW Lewis Memorial Drive
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Colonel Thacker:

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Reggie Underwood
Reedy Church District, Caroline Co. Board of Supervisors
26090 Ruther Glen Road
Ruther Glen, Virginia 22546

Dear Mr. Underwood:

The United States Army, Fort A.P. Hill is preparing a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) in support of adoption of the Long Range Component (LRC) and the Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) of the Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) for the Installation. The LRC and CIS were prepared to direct the future development and management of the Installation's real property infrastructure and include proposed construction, renovations, additions, and improvements. The purpose of the PEA is to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with the LRC and CIS implementation. A regional location map and a land use overview map are enclosed as Figures 1 and 2.

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Rosie Upshaw
Councilmember, Town of Port Royal
P.O. Box 29
Port Royal, Virginia 22535

Dear Ms. Upshaw:

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18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Robert Wilson
George Washington Regional Commission
406 Princess Anne Street
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22404

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Daniel Webb
Bowling Green Town Council
P.O. Box 468
Bowling Green, VA 22427

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. David Whitlow
Essex County Administrator
P.O. Box 1079
Tappahannock, VA 22560

Dear Mr. Whitlow:

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FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Bill Wick
Councilmember, Town of Port Royal
P.O. Box 29
Port Royal, Virginia 22535

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Walter A. Davis, Jr.
Chairman, Caroline County Planning Commission
P.O. Box 424
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Mr. Davis:

The United States Army, Fort A.P. Hill is preparing a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) in support of adoption of the Long Range Component (LRC) and the Capital Investment Strategy (CIS) of the Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) for the Installation. The LRC and CIS were prepared to direct the future development and management of the Installation's real property infrastructure and include proposed construction, renovations, additions, and improvements. The purpose of the PEA is to evaluate the environmental impacts associated with the LRC and CIS implementation. A regional location map and a land use overview map are enclosed as Figures 1 and 2.

Fort A.P. Hill provides realistic joint and combined arms training to support America's defense forces. The approval and implementation of the LRC and CIS would provide a framework for the future development of the Installation that would allow it to continue to focus on providing training ranges and facilities for all branches of the military and multiple federal agencies, expand and maintain support services for the Installation's users, and focus on protecting and sustaining the environmental resources found on the Installation. Improvements proposed in the LRC and CIS include new and in-fill redevelopment to meet mission requirements and remove existing antiterrorism/force protection deficiencies; improvements to emergency response facilities; improvements to existing road networks to improve both circulation and force protection; establishing pedestrian linkages to development nodes and recreational spaces and to maintain the traditional fabric of the Installation; and improvements to barracks and other facilities for users of the Installation.

During the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, detailed investigations will be undertaken to identify potential environmental impacts related to the proposed action. These impacts will be analyzed in the PEA as required by NEPA. Fort A.P. Hill will also comply with other relevant environmental laws, including but not limited to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, during the NEPA process.

As part of the early coordination and NEPA scoping process, we are identifying key issues that will need to be addressed in connection with this study. Please provide your comments on potential environmental impacts or other issues or concerns you may have that are relevant to the proposed action within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Once the NEPA analysis is complete, it will be available on the Fort A.P. Hill website at http://fortaphill.wordpress.com/enrd/nepa/. If the NEPA analysis results in a determination that an Environmental Impact Statement is required, then a Notice of Intent will be prepared.

If you have any questions or require further information about this initiative, please contact Ms. Kristine Brown at (804) 633-8417/8255 or via email to usarmy.aphill.incomnortheast.mail.ernd@mail.mil. We look forward to receiving your comments and working with you during the NEPA process.

Sincerely,

Peter E. Dargle
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
Commanding

Enclosures:
Figure 1 - Regional Location Map
Figure 2 - Land Use Overview Map

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**
INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT COMMAND
ATLANTIC REGION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, FORT A.P. HILL
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

Mr. Chuck Womble
President, Sparta Ruritan Club
25131 Stump Road
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Mr. Womble:

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ATLANTIC REGION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY GARRISON, FORT A.P. HILL
18436 4TH STREET
FORT A.P. HILL, VIRGINIA 22427-3114

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

October 29, 2013

Garrison Commander

The Honorable Otis Wright
Bowling Green Town Council
P.O. Box 468
Bowling Green, VA 22427

Dear Mr. Wright:

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Peter E. Dargle
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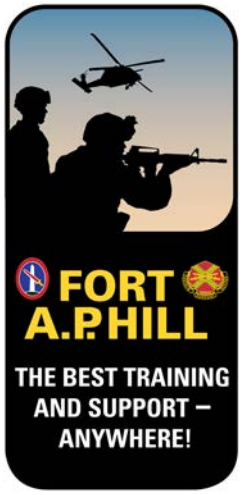
FORT
A.P. HILL
THE BEST TRAINING
AND SUPPORT –
ANYWHERE!