

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
OPERATION OF THE PROPOSED
2010 NATIONAL SCOUT JAMBOREE**

**Boy Scouts of America
U.S. Army, Fort A. P. Hill
Bowling Green, Virginia**



November 2008



Document Printed on Recycled Paper

**Environmental Assessment
Boy Scouts of America
U.S. Army Garrison, Fort A.P. Hill**

Operation of the
2010 National Scout Jamboree
November 2008

Reviewed by:

LUTHER TANKERSLEY
Team Leader, Engineering Service
Boy Scouts of America

Reviewed by:

TERRY L. BANKS
Chief, Environmental Division
Directorate of Public Works

Reviewed by:

MICHAEL S. GRAESE
LTC, AD
Commanding

This page intentionally left blank

Finding of No Significant Impact
Operation of 2010 National Scout Jamboree
Boy Scouts of America
U.S. Army Garrison, Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia

The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) proposes to operate the 2010 National Scout Jamboree (NSJ) at the U.S. Army Garrison, Fort A. P. Hill in Caroline County, Virginia.

The overall proposed action for this Environmental Assessment (EA) is the Army's action to outgrant (by license) the 2,200-acre site to the BSA for the set up, operation and dismantling of the 2010 NSJ at Fort A. P. Hill. This NSJ will celebrate the 100th anniversary of scouting in the U.S. Estimated attendance and participation at the 2010 Jamboree is 45,000 Scouts, leaders and voluntary support staff and approximately 275,000 visitors. The anticipated time for the NSJ would be 10 days during which the scouts would be on site (26 July – 5 August 2010). Supporting staff of approximately 8,000 persons would arrive the week before (July 19) and begin set up and preparation. Clean-up of the site would continue into November after the Scouts have left.

The NSJ program is designed to develop and enhance the skills of Scouting including physical fitness, environmental conservation, national heritage, and the values of Scouting. During the first day of the Jamboree, Scout troops are assigned a tent location in a Subcamp and the boys and their leaders set up camp. Approximately 18,500 tents, 3,700 patrol kitchens and support structures such as trailers and chemical toilets would be set up for 45,000 Scouts and leaders.

The total area proposed for use for the NSJ would be approximately 2,200 acres divided into 21 separate Subcamps. Subcamps are located along pre-existing primary and secondary roadways. Each Subcamp contains sleeping tents, at least one kitchen tent and eating area and the support centers needed to provide a safe and secure environment for the scouts and their leaders.

Supporting operations in the NSJ area would include buses to allow scouts to move throughout the jamboree area, safety call boxes, and a public safety headquarters area to provide security, health and safety, fire protection, emergency medical services and risk management services to all participants and visitors. First-aid stations would be set up throughout the jamboree area. Post offices, food warehouses, a daily newspaper, and retail stores (trading posts and concession stands) would provide other support and program services needed.

The Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative are the only alternatives to the proposed action described in detail within this EA. Consideration was given to holding the Jamboree on lands in New Mexico currently owned by the BSA. This alternative was reviewed and rejected because it did not meet the screening criteria established by the BSA. To move the Jamboree location would prevent the BSA from holding the NSJ to celebrate the 100th year anniversary. The Preferred Alternative, which is the proposed action, is the only one that meets the screening criteria established by the BSA. The No Action Alternative serves as a benchmark against which the Preferred Alternative can be evaluated. For this analysis, the No Action Alternative is defined as continuing the current use of the land area for military training and no Jamboree would be held.

Overall, implementation of the proposed action would have no significant impact on the resources evaluated. Insignificant impacts may be incurred temporarily on air and noise during Jamboree operations. Temporary air emissions from vehicle usage would be controlled by only allowing BSA, military support and contractor vehicles to drive on the site during the Jamboree. All other vehicles

would either be parked in the guest parking lots or remain in long-term parking until time for the Scouts to leave the site. Noise would be temporary and localized and is not expected to be greater than the military training noise normally produced on this site. The bald eagle nest on Fish Hook Lake would be protected by establishing an “off-limits” area demarcated by fencing and signage. The buildings inside the historic district at Travis Lake would be used for their intended purpose; therefore, no adverse effects to cultural resources are expected.

The EA concludes that, with the implementation of best management practices as mentioned above, the proposed action would have no significant impacts on the quality of the physical and human environment at Fort A. P. Hill. In accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the BSA and Fort A. P. Hill therefore issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for this proposed action, and an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will not be prepared. This Environmental Assessment is available for public review at the Environmental Office in the Directorate of Public Works, Fort A. P. Hill, Virginia. It is also available for review on the Fort A. P. Hill website <http://www.aphill.army.mil/sites/directorates/ea.asp>. Interested parties are invited to submit written comments for consideration on or before 30 days after publication of this notice to **Luther Tankersley, Engineer Service Team Leader, Boy Scouts of America, 1325 W. Walnut Hill Lane, Irving, Texas 75015.**

1 **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

2 **INTRODUCTION**

3 This Environmental Assessment (EA) is prepared in accordance with the National
4 Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), its implementing regulations published by the Council on
5 Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR 1500-1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 which implements
6 NEPA for the Army. Under NEPA, federal agencies are required to consider the environmental
7 consequences of proposed actions. Environmental consequences of proposed actions can be
8 considered through the use of a Record of Environmental Consideration (REC), an EA, or an
9 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) pursuant to 32 CFR Part 651, as appropriate, depending
10 on the level of significance of the environmental impacts of the proposed actions. In this case,
11 due to the federal (Department of the Army) lease between Fort A. P. Hill and the Boy Scouts of
12 America (BSA), NEPA must be done and an EA was determined to be the most appropriate level
13 of documentation.

14 This EA provides NEPA analysis and documentation for the proposed action, which is to operate
15 the 2010 National Scout Jamboree (NSJ) at Fort A. P. Hill. Site and utility upgrades are covered
16 in a separate document.

17 **PURPOSE AND NEED**

18 The purpose of the BSA is to provide an educational program for boys and young adults to build
19 character, to learn the responsibilities of being a participating citizen, and to develop personal
20 fitness.

21 According to the BSA, the NSJ is defined as a large national presentation and exhibition of the
22 Scouting program designed to draw attention to the importance and value of Scouting to the
23 individual boy, the home, the community, and the nation while providing a living example of
24 Scout ideals, Scout spirit and Scout skills in action. The purpose of the Jamboree is to deliver a
25 memorable, once-in-a-lifetime experience that embodies and embraces the values of Scouting.

26 The NSJ is needed to provide a safe and controlled environment where Scouts can participate in
27 these adventures and learn new skills, play games, swim together, learn how to make gadgets,
28 learn about future possible careers, and learn how Scouts live around the world.

29 **PROPOSED ACTION**

30 The overall proposed action for this EA is the Army's action to outgrant (by license) the 2,200-acre
31 site to the BSA for set up, operation and dismantling of the 2010 NSJ. Estimated attendance and
32 participation at the 2010 Jamboree is 45,000 Scouts, leaders and voluntary support staff and
33 approximately 275,000 visitors. The anticipated time for the NSJ would be 10 days during which
34 the Scouts would be on site (26 July – 5 August 2010). Supporting staff of approximately 8,000
35 persons would arrive the week before (July 19) and begin set up and preparation. Clean-up of
36 the site would continue into November after the Scouts have left.

37 The NSJ program is designed to develop and enhance the skills of Scouting including physical
38 fitness, environmental conservation, national heritage, and the values of Scouting. Skills

1 development stations would be set up throughout the Jamboree area to include rappelling,
2 SCUBA diving, kayaking, fishing, rafting, sailing, trap shooting, archery, and bicycle riding.
3 Games and competition, confidence courses, and a conservation trail would also be offered.
4 Daily activities from which a Scout could choose would include participation in the merit badge
5 midway, arts and sciences stations, visiting a re-creation of Baden-Powell's original Scout camp
6 on Brownsea Island, or an American Indian village, going to the regional entertainment stages,
7 attending a park ranger lecture about conservation issues, meeting with individuals representing
8 different possible career opportunities, and many other activities. Arena shows are also proposed
9 for opening and closing days of the Jamboree. All activities would be open to all participants.

10 During the first day of the Jamboree, Scout troops are assigned a tent location in a Subcamp and
11 the boys and their leaders set up camp. Approximately 18,500 tents, and 3,700 patrol kitchens
12 and support structures would be set up to house 45,000 Scouts and leaders in the jamboree area.

13 The total area proposed for use for the NSJ would be approximately 2,200 acres divided into 21
14 separate Subcamps. Subcamps are located along pre-existing primary and secondary roadways.
15 Each Subcamp contains sleeping tents, at least one kitchen tent and eating area and the support
16 centers needed to provide a safe and secure environment for the scouts and their leaders.

17 Supporting operations in the NSJ area would include buses to allow Scouts to move throughout
18 the jamboree area, safety call boxes, and a public safety headquarters area to provide security,
19 health and safety, fire protection, emergency medical services and risk management services to
20 all participants and visitors. First-aid stations would be set up throughout the jamboree area.
21 Post offices, food warehouses, a daily newspaper, and retail stores (trading posts and concession
22 stands) would provide other support and program services needed

23 ***ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED***

24 The Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative are the only alternatives to the proposed
25 action described in detail within this EA. The Preferred Alternative, which is the proposed
26 action, is the only one that meets the screening criteria established by the BSA and Fort A. P.
27 Hill. The No Action Alternative serves as a benchmark against which the Preferred Alternative
28 can be evaluated. For this analysis, the No Action Alternative is defined as continuing the
29 current use of the land area for military training and no Jamboree would be held.

30 ***ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND REJECTED***

31 Consideration was given to holding the NSJ at BSA owned lands in New Mexico. The land at
32 this location meets the size criteria established by the BSA; however, the terrain is mostly open
33 and provides very little variability, including wooded areas/shade, for the Scouts. The location is
34 not convenient to a major highway or transportation hub. Adequate water supply and waste
35 water disposal is not currently available on the site and would have to be installed prior to the
36 2010 Jamboree time period. The site is not convenient to the many contractors necessary to
37 provide the food and other services needed for a successful Jamboree. This alternative was
38 reviewed and rejected because it did not meet the screening criteria established by the BSA and
39 the set up could not be accomplished in time for the 100th anniversary celebration.

40

1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

2 The EA evaluates potential environmental consequences of implementing the proposed action
3 and the No Action Alternative. Implementation of the proposed action, the BSA's Preferred
4 Alternative, would mean that operation of the 2010 NSJ would occur on Fort A. P. Hill. Overall,
5 implementation of the proposed action would have no significant impact on the resources
6 evaluated, including: land use, noise, soils, water resources including wetlands, storm water,
7 drinking water and waste water, biological resources including vegetation and threatened and
8 endangered species, cultural resources, socioeconomics and environmental justice/protection of
9 children, infrastructure and hazardous materials/wastes. Insignificant impacts may be incurred
10 temporarily on air and noise during Jamboree operations. Temporary air emissions from vehicle
11 usage would be controlled by only allowing BSA and military support vehicles and contractor
12 vehicles to drive on the site during the Jamboree. All others would either be placed in the guest
13 parking lots or remain in long-term parking until time for the Scouts to leave the site. Noise
14 would be temporary and localized and is not expected to be greater than the military training
15 noise normally produced on this site. The bald eagle nest on Fish Hook Lake would be protected
16 by establishing an "off-limits" area demarcated by fencing and signage. The buildings inside the
17 historic district at Travis Lake would be used for their intended purpose; therefore, no adverse
18 effects are expected.

19 Implementation of the No Action Alternative would mean continuation of existing conditions (as
20 presented in Section 4.0). Under the No Action Alternative, no new land use practices would be
21 implemented and the proposed Jamboree site would continue to be used as military training land.

22 CONCLUSIONS

23 Implementation of the proposed action would not result in significant impacts to the physical or
24 human environment of Fort A. P. Hill. Insignificant impacts would be managed through the use
25 of best management practices. Based upon the findings and conclusions within this EA, issuance
26 of a Finding of No Significant Impact would be appropriate and an Environmental Impact
27 Statement would not be prepared.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

This page intentionally left blank

13

1	TABLE OF CONTENTS	
2	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
3	INTRODUCTION	1
4	PURPOSE AND NEED	1
5	PROPOSED ACTION	1
6	ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED.....	2
7	ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND REJECTED.....	2
8	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	3
9	CONCLUSIONS.....	3
10	TABLE OF CONTENTS	5
11	SECTION 1.0	9
12	1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION.....	9
13	1.1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF THE DOCUMENT	9
14	1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION	9
15	1.2.1 <i>Background</i>	9
16	1.2.2 <i>Purpose</i>	10
17	1.2.3 <i>Need</i>	10
18	1.3 SCOPE OF THE DOCUMENT	11
19	1.4 INTERAGENCY COORDINATION AND REVIEW AND PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD	11
20	SECTION 2.0	13
21	2.0 PROPOSED ACTION.....	13
22	3.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	15
23	3.1 ALTERNATIVES DEVELOPMENT	15
24	3.2 SCREENING CRITERIA	15
25	3.3 PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE, HOLD THE JAMBOREE AT FORT A. P. HILL, VA	16
26	3.4 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED AND REJECTED	17
27	3.5 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.....	17
28	SECTION 4.0	21
29	4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	21
30	4.1 LOCATION DESCRIPTION.....	21
31	4.2 LAND USE	21
32	4.3 AIR QUALITY.....	22
33	4.4 NOISE	22
34	4.5 SOILS AND VEGETATION.....	22
35	4.5.1 <i>Soils</i>	22
36	4.5.2 <i>Vegetation</i>	23
37	4.6 WATER RESOURCES.....	23
38	4.6.1 <i>Surface Water</i>	23
39	4.6.2 <i>Wetlands</i>	23
40	4.6.3 <i>Drinking Water</i>	23
41	4.6.4 <i>Waste Water</i>	24
42	4.7 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	24
43	4.7.1 <i>Threatened and Endangered Species</i>	24

1 4.7.2 *Threatened and Endangered Species Potential Habitat* 24

2 4.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES 25

3 4.8.1 *Archaeological Sites* 25

4 4.8.2 *Architectural Resources* 25

5 4.9 COMMUNITY SERVICES 25

6 4.9.1 *Police* 25

7 4.9.2 *Fire and Emergency Services* 25

8 4.9.3 *Traffic*..... 26

9 4.10 SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES 26

10 4.10.1 *Demographics* 26

11 4.10.2 *Economy*..... 26

12 4.10.3 *Protection of Children* 27

13 4.11 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE 27

14 4.12 INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES 27

15 4.13 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTES 27

16 4.13.1 *Hazardous Materials/Wastes* 27

17 4.13.2 *Regulated Materials/Wastes* 28

18 4.14 ENERGY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY 28

19 **SECTION 5.0** **29**

20 **5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**..... **29**

21 5.1 LAND USE 29

22 5.1.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 29

23 5.1.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 29

24 5.2 AIR QUALITY..... 29

25 5.2.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 29

26 5.2.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 30

27 5.3 NOISE 30

28 5.3.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 30

29 5.3.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 30

30 5.4 SOILS AND VEGETATION 30

31 5.4.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 30

32 5.4.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 31

33 5.5 WATER RESOURCES 31

34 5.5.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 31

35 5.5.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 32

36 5.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES 33

37 5.6.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 33

38 5.6.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 33

39 5.7 CULTURAL RESOURCES 33

40 5.7.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 33

41 5.7.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 33

42 5.8 COMMUNITY SERVICES INCLUDING SECURITY, FIRE AND EMERGENCY, AND TRAFFIC..... 34

43 5.8.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 34

44 5.8.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 35

45 5.9 SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES INCLUDING ECONOMY AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN 36

46 5.9.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 36

47 5.9.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 37

48 5.10 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE 37

49 5.10.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 37

1 5.10.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 37

2 5.11 INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES 37

3 5.11.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 37

4 5.11.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 37

5 5.12 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTES 38

6 5.12.1 *Effects of the Preferred Alternative*..... 38

7 5.12.2 *Effects of the No Action Alternative* 39

8 5.13 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES 39

9 5.14 SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE EFFECTS..... 39

10 **SECTION 6.0** **41**

11 **6.0 CONCLUSIONS** **41**

12 **SECTION 7.0** **43**

13 **7.0 REFERENCES**..... **43**

14 **SECTION 8.0** **45**

15 **8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS** **45**

16 **SECTION 9.0** **47**

17 **9.0 AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED** **47**

18 **APPENDIX A ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS** **49**

19 **APPENDIX B AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE**..... **51**

20 **APPENDIX C PUBLIC NOTICES/PUBLIC COMMENTS**..... **53**

21 **APPENDIX D RESPONSE TO COMMENTS** **55**

22 **APPENDIX E COASTAL RESOURCES CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION**..... **57**

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

This page intentionally left blank

1 **SECTION 1.0**

2 **1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION**

3 **1.1 Introduction and Scope of the Document**

4 The BSA is proposing operation of the 2010 National Scout Jamboree (NSJ) at Fort A. P. Hill
5 during July-August 2010. This Environmental Assessment (EA) identifies, reviews and
6 evaluates the environmental impacts of operation of the Jamboree on Fort A. P. Hill and of the
7 No Action Alternative.

8 This EA is prepared in accordance with the NEPA of 1969, its implementing regulations
9 published by the CEQ (40 CFR 1500-1508), and 32 CFR Part 651 which implements NEPA for
10 the Army. Pursuant to NEPA, federal agencies are required to consider the environmental
11 consequences of their proposed actions. NEPA typically applies when the federal agency is the
12 proponent of the action or where federal funds are involved in the action. In this case, due to the
13 federal (Department of the Army) lease between Fort A. P. Hill and the BSA, NEPA must be
14 completed and an EA was determined to be the most appropriate level of documentation.

15 **1.2 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action**

16 **1.2.1 Background**

17 Fort A. P. Hill is situated primarily within the boundaries of Caroline County, Virginia, along the
18 I-95 corridor and astride U.S. Route 301 (Figure 1). The post is 20 miles southeast of
19 Fredericksburg and is situated roughly midway between Richmond, Virginia, and the
20 Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. The installation rests on the upper Atlantic Coastal Plain
21 and in the watersheds of the Rappahannock and Mattaponi Rivers. Fort A. P. Hill's 76,000 acre
22 terrain consists of rolling hills with some low areas and wetlands throughout post. Most of the
23 installation is forested with wooded areas containing both hardwood and coniferous trees. U.S.
24 Route 301 divides the post into northern and southern sections, allowing maneuver and range
25 operations to occur simultaneously. The northwest portion of the post is dedicated to maneuver
26 operations and the southeast portion contains a 27,000-acre modern range facility and impact
27 area. To the south and west, the installation is bordered by forest, farmland, and the town of
28 Bowling Green. Forests, farmland, and the town of Port Royal lie to the east and north.

29 Fort A.P. Hill provides realistic joint and combined arms training, logistics and support, enabling
30 America's Defense Forces to win in the 21st Century operational environment. Fort A. P. Hill
31 maintains an all-purpose, year-round, training facility that serves Active, Reserve, and National
32 Guard troops of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force, as well as personnel from other
33 government agencies.

34 The BSA is one of the nation's largest and most prominent values-based youth development
35 organizations. Scouting began in England in 1907 based on Robert S. S. Baden-Powell's ideas
36 and book *Scouting for Boys*. The book and program proved to have universal appeal for boys and

1 quickly spread worldwide. Some aspects of the program vary around the world, but the
2 principles of the Scout Promise and Law unite the world brotherhood of Scouting and prepare
3 boys for adulthood in today's world.

4 There are currently more than 4 million members in the U.S. and 25 million members world-
5 wide. The BSA has had 111 million members since inception in 1910. The BSA provides a
6 program for young people that builds character, trains them in the responsibilities of participating
7 citizenship, and develops personal fitness.

8 The BSA has leased approximately 2,200 acres of land from the U.S. Army every four years to
9 hold the NSJ (the interim period of five years since the 2005 NSJ was planned to coincide with
10 the 100th anniversary of Scouting in the U. S.). The Jamboree has been held at Fort A. P. Hill
11 every four years since 1981. The 2,200 acres of land which has been leased in the past is located
12 northwest of U.S. Route 301 and includes all of training area 22A, and portions of training areas
13 5A, 5B, 7A, 7B, 7C, 8B, 8C, 12C, 13A, 13B, 18A, 18C and 22B. This historical jamboree area
14 would support an encampment of more than 45,000 Scouts, leaders and support staff during the
15 period July 26 through August 5, 2010.

16 ***1.2.2 Purpose***

17 Scouting has been a part of American culture since 1910. The BSA is committed to focusing on
18 the challenges of our nation's youth. Since 1910, the BSA has helped build the future leaders of
19 this country by combining educational activities and lifelong values with fun. The BSA believes
20 that helping youth develop strong values is a key to building a more conscientious, responsible,
21 and productive society. The Scouting idea has spread around the world and today it is the largest
22 international voluntary youth movement.

23
24 The first world Jamboree, organized by Lord Baden-Powell in 1920, was held in England. Since
25 then, every four years, except during World War II, Scouts have met in a World Jamboree.
26 National Jamborees are also held every four years.

27
28 According to the BSA, the Jamboree is defined as a large national (or international) presentation
29 and exhibition of the Scouting program designed to draw attention to the importance and value
30 of Scouting to the individual boy, the home, the community, and the nation while providing a
31 living example of Scout ideals, Scout spirit and Scout skills in action. The purpose of the BSA is
32 to provide an educational program for boys and young adults to build character, to train in the
33 responsibilities of participating citizenship, and to develop personal fitness. The purpose of the
34 Jamboree is to deliver a memorable, once-in-a-lifetime experience that embodies and embraces
35 the values of scouting.

36 ***1.2.3 Need***

37 The BSA is the nation's foremost youth program of character development and values-based
38 leadership training. The organization recognizes the need for strong role models, mentors, and
39 leaders to provide guidance and mentoring to young boys and men. Young people lacking
40 direction and focus often feel isolated from their parents and community and disconnected from

1 the institutions of society designed to help them through the difficult years of adolescence.
2 Scouting provides youth with an opportunity to try new things, provide service to others, build
3 physical strength and self-confidence, and reinforce ethical standards. Scouting stresses the
4 principles of love of God and country, service to others, development of character and
5 responsible citizenship and skills development through outdoor program orientation and
6 activities.

7 At the NSJ, Scouts acquire and compete in new skills, learn about possible future careers, and
8 make lifelong friends. They sample foods from other cultures, play games, swim together, learn
9 how to make gadgets, and learn how Scouts live around the world. The NSJ is needed to provide
10 a safe and controlled environment where Scouts can participate in these adventures and learn
11 new skills.

12 ***1.3 Scope of the Document***

13 This EA is limited to assessing the effects of operating the NSJ within the proposed federal lease
14 site on Fort A. P. Hill on the following environmental resources: land use, air quality, noise,
15 geology and soils, water resources including drinking water/waste water, wetlands, biological
16 resources including on-site vegetation and threatened and endangered species, cultural resources,
17 socioeconomics, the protection of children and environmental justice, utilities and infrastructure,
18 and hazardous/regulated materials/wastes. Any potential cumulative and secondary impacts
19 associated with this project are also analyzed. Proposed best management measures to minimize
20 environmental impact are provided.

21 ***1.4 Interagency Coordination and Review and Public Comment Period***

22 The preparation of this EA was coordinated with appropriate federal, state and local agencies.
23 Copies of agency correspondence are provided in Appendix B. In addition, agency and public
24 input will be obtained during a public comment period. The initial public comment period will
25 be held following completion of the draft EA. Comments submitted by agencies, organizations
26 and members of the public on the proposed action or EA will be considered. If the EA concludes
27 that there are no significant impacts, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

This page intentionally left blank.

1 **SECTION 2.0**

2 **2.0 PROPOSED ACTION**

3 The overall proposed action for this EA is the Army's action to outgrant (by license) the 2,200-acre
4 site to the BSA for the set up, operation and dismantling of the 2010 NSJ which will celebrate the
5 100th anniversary of scouting in the U.S. Estimated attendance and participation at the 2010
6 Jamboree is 45,000 Scouts, leaders and voluntary support staff and approximately 275,000
7 visitors. The anticipated time for the NSJ would be 10 days during which the Scouts would be on
8 site (26 July – 5 August 2010). Supporting staff of approximately 8,000 persons would arrive
9 the week before (July 19) and begin set up and preparation. Clean-up of the site would continue
10 into November after Scouts have left.

11 The NSJ program is designed to develop and enhance the skills of Scouting including physical
12 fitness, environmental conservation, national heritage, and the principles and values of Scouting.
13 Skills development stations would be set up throughout the Jamboree area. Skills development
14 which may be offered would include but not be limited to rappelling, SCUBA diving, kayaking,
15 fishing, rafting, sailing, trap shooting, archery, and bicycle riding. Games and competition,
16 confidence courses, and a conservation trail would also be offered. Daily activities from which a
17 Scout could choose would include participating in the merit badge midway or the arts and
18 sciences stations, visiting a re-creation of Baden-Powell's original Scout camp on Brownsea
19 Island, or an American Indian village, watching regional entertainment stage shows, attending a
20 park ranger lecture about conservation issues, meeting with individuals representing different
21 possible career opportunities and many other activities. Arena shows are also proposed for
22 opening and closing days of the Jamboree. All activities would be open to all participants.

23 Scouts, leaders and volunteers would travel from locations all over the U.S. Typically all modes
24 of transportation are used to reach the NSJ site including airlines, buses, railway and private
25 vehicles. A typical NSJ would also include some scouts from other parts of the world. Each
26 Scout pack would be responsible for bringing gear and tents for the group. The official arrival
27 date for the NSJ is 26 July 2010. During the first day of the Jamboree, troops are assigned a tent
28 location in a Subcamp and the boys and their leaders set up camp. During the first day,
29 approximately 18,500 tents, 3,700 patrol kitchens and support structures would be set up in the
30 Jamboree area for 45,000 Scouts and leaders. Trailers, as well as tents, would be brought in to
31 the site to be used as support structures. Approximately 93 trailers would be used as office
32 trailers. Most of these would be used as offices, but approximately eight would serve as bunk
33 house for fire and emergency services personnel. Rolling stock restroom facility trailers would
34 have already been set up to serve as restroom hubs in each Subcamp and in other centrally
35 located areas. There will also be approximately 700 chemical toilets available. Approximately
36 30 private contractor trailers would be brought in by the vendors and contractors hired by the
37 BSA to help support the NSJ. BSA would utilize 100 trash dumpsters.

38 The total area proposed for use for the NSJ would be approximately 2,200 acres divided into 21
39 separate Subcamps. Subcamps would be located along pre-existing primary and secondary
40 roadways. Each Subcamp would contain sleeping tents, at least one kitchen tent and eating area
41 and the support centers needed to provide a safe and secure environment for the scouts and their

1 leaders. Supporting operations in the NSJ area would include buses to allow Scouts to move
2 throughout the Jamboree area to allow full participation in all offered activities. Internet would
3 be supplied to staff headquarters tents and to other locations such as the media relations staff and
4 any safety and emergency services staff. A public safety headquarters area would provide
5 security, health and safety, fire protection, emergency medical services and risk management
6 services to all participants and visitors. First-aid stations would be set up throughout the
7 Jamboree area. Post offices, food warehouses, a daily newspaper, and retail stores (trading posts
8 and concession stands) would provide other support and program services needed.

1 **SECTION 3.0**

2 **3.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED**

3 **3.1 Alternatives Development**

4 For proposed actions that require preparation of an EA, Council of Environmental Quality
5 regulations (§1508.9[b]), NEPA (§102[2][E]), and Army regulations (32 CFR Part 651) and
6 policy has required that appropriate alternatives for the proposed action be described and
7 evaluated. A reasonable range of alternatives that meet the underlying purpose and need for the
8 proposed action has been analyzed for their environmental impacts to support a fully informed
9 decision by the decision-maker. This EA has included an evaluation of the No Action
10 Alternative as a reference for the comparison of potential environmental impacts associated with
11 the proposed action. Additionally, the EA had identified any alternatives eliminated from
12 detailed analysis and has indicated the reasons for their elimination.

13 The Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative were considered by the BSA as part of
14 the NEPA process. Each alternative was considered for meeting the purpose and need, cost and
15 impact to the human and natural environment. Alternatives which did not meet the screening
16 criteria established were not considered throughout the EA.

17 **3.2 Screening Criteria**

18 Screening criteria established by the BSA for the proposed NSJ includes:

- 19 • Site of at least 2,500 acres with a variety of natural features such as wooded/shaded areas,
20 open areas, streams, ponds, and nearby historical sites of national interest.
- 21 • Site with good natural drainage but ground slopes of no more than 7% in areas to be used
22 for tents and daily activities and no natural hazards such as cliffs or quarries where
23 injuries could occur.
- 24 • Large lake or water body on the site with clear unpolluted water for aquatic programs
25 such as swimming, canoeing, boating and fishing;
- 26 • Access to the site should be a paved four lane highway and conveniently connect (within
27 25 miles) with interstate or other four lane state highways. Site should also be close to a
28 secondary access highway for service and emergency vehicles;
- 29 • Site should have a pattern of paved and improved roads which could be closed off for
30 exclusive use of the NSJ and provide convenient access to all camping and program
31 areas. These roads should accommodate buses, tractor trailers, and emergency vehicles
32 as well as automobiles and service vehicles.

- 1 • Site must provide a water supply and waste water disposal system to include supplying
2 1,050,000 gallons per day of safe potable water and disposing of 23,000 gallons of
3 sewage per day.
- 4 • Site must have adequate facilities and equipment for disposal of trash and other waste
5 generated during the jamboree period. Site infrastructure must be able to support
6 contractor pump trucks for chemical toilet waste water disposal.
- 7 • Site should be within 50 miles of a major airport capable of handling passengers and
8 baggage of 30 to 50 charter flights per day for the two days prior to and after the
9 Jamboree. Site should also be located within a 50 mile radius of bus contractors which
10 may provide internal bus service.
- 11 • Distance to a metropolitan area of at least 500,000 persons or within 1 ½ hours driving
12 time to insure proximity to food service facilities and other contractors needed during the
13 NSJ period.
- 14 • Site must be located within a reasonable distance of a food service operator capable of
15 receiving, warehousing and delivering approximately \$2 millions worth of food and
16 related products to the jamboree site with daily deliveries going to at least 25 locations
17 over a period of 12 days.
- 18 • Site should have pre-existing utilities including power supply and communications
19 service capable of supporting 45,000 Scouts and staff for a minimum period of 10 days.
- 20 • Site must be within 30 minute drive of a hospital or medical facilities capable of handling
21 serious injuries and major trauma incidents.

22 **3.3 Preferred Alternative, Hold the Jamboree at Fort A. P. Hill, VA**

23 The BSA's Preferred Alternative is to hold the NSJ at Fort A. P. Hill. The land designated for
24 use by the NSJ has a variety of natural features and is both wooded and open. Travis Lake and
25 Fish Hook Lake both offer a location for aquatic programs and activities. Nearby historical sites
26 include Colonial Williamsburg, Revolutionary War battlefields in Yorktown, Civil War
27 battlefields in Spotsylvania County, many historic buildings and sites in the national capital of
28 Washington, D. C and the state capitol of Richmond, Virginia. Fort A. P. Hill is easily
29 accessible on U.S. Route 301 which connects to Interstate 95, a major north-south highway
30 which runs along the eastern U.S. Major air facilities are available in Richmond and in
31 Washington, D. C. Major contractors of food service, bus lines and other services are also
32 available in these metropolitan areas and in the city of Fredericksburg. Fort A. P. Hill can
33 provide water and sewer to support the NSJ. Pre-existing utilities and communications lines are
34 available along primary and secondary roadways on post. Fort A. P. Hill offers the additional
35 benefit of having access to trained military personnel which can provide support in the areas of
36 emergency response and security. This alternative meets the screening criteria provided in
37 Section 3.2, and is the only alternative carried throughout this EA. This alternative involves
38 using pre-existing training land, infrastructure and utilities located on Fort A. P. Hill (Figure 2).
39 This alternative also takes advantage of using pre-existing buildings and support structures

1 specifically built and used by the BSA for past jamboree activities. This military installation has
2 hosted the NSJ since 1981 and many capital improvements have been done on the site over the past seven
3 Jamboree periods.

4 **3.4 Alternatives Considered and Rejected**

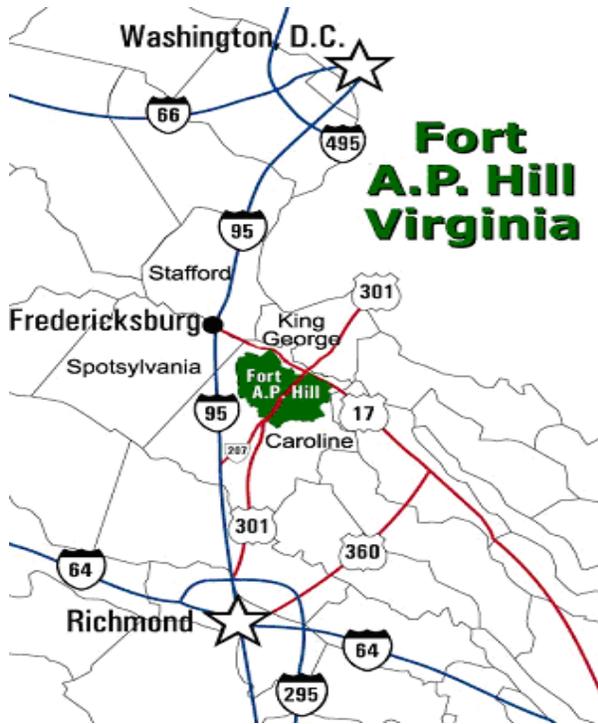
5 Consideration was given to holding the NSJ at BSA owned lands in New Mexico. The land at
6 this location meets the size criteria established by the BSA; however, the terrain is mostly open
7 and provides very little variability, including wooded areas/shade, for the Scouts. The location is
8 not convenient to a major highway or transportation hub. Adequate water supply and waste
9 water disposal are not currently available on the site and would have to be installed prior to the
10 2010 Jamboree time period. The site is not convenient to the many contractors necessary to
11 provide the food and other services needed for a successful Jamboree. This site could not be
12 adequately developed in time for the 100th anniversary celebration. This alternative was
13 reviewed and rejected because it did not meet the screening criteria established in Section 3.2.

14 **3.5 No Action Alternative**

15 Under the No Action Alternative, the NSJ would not be held at Fort A. P. Hill. The No Action
16 Alternative would be expected to have a negative impact on the BSA and its goal of providing a
17 Jamboree experience to participants, but would eliminate the potential environmental impacts
18 associated with operation of the NSJ on Fort A. P. Hill. The land for the proposed NSJ site
19 would continue to be used for its current military training purpose and the existing conditions of
20 the affected environment would not change under the No Action Alternative. These baseline
21 environmental conditions are described in Section 4.0 of this EA and serve as a benchmark for
22 the evaluation of potential impacts of the proposed action. CEQ regulations and 32 CFR Part
23 651 require consideration of the No Action Alternative.

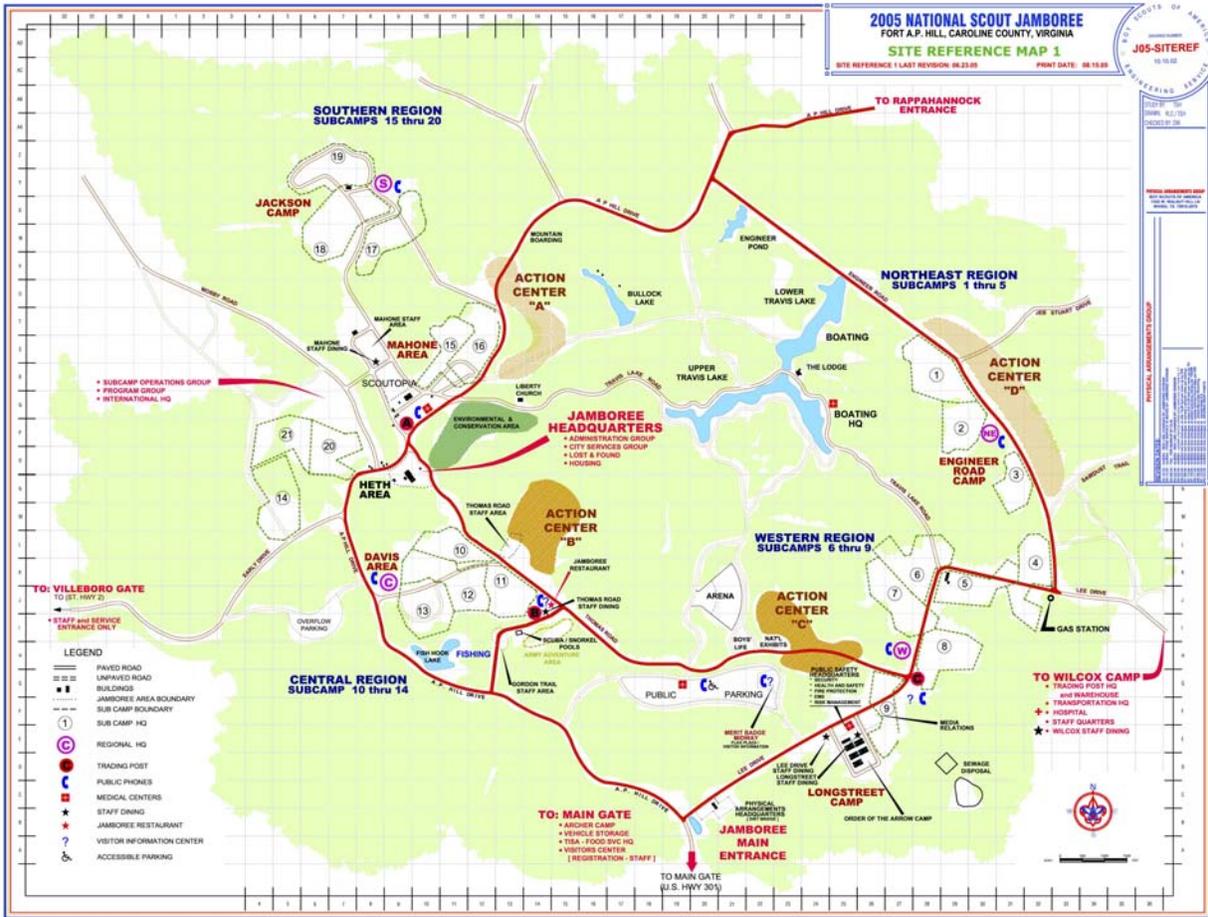
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

This page intentionally left blank.



1

2 **Figure 1. Location of Fort A. P. Hill, Caroline County, Virginia**



1

2 Figure 2. Proposed 2010 NSJ Area on Fort A. P. Hill

1 **SECTION 4.0**

2 **4.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

3 **4.1 Location Description**

4 Fort A. P. Hill is a Department of the Army training installation located in Caroline County,
5 Virginia, north of the town of Bowling Green. The installation is approximately 76,000 acres in
6 size and is bisected east and west by U.S. Route 301 (Figure 1). The mission of Fort A.P. Hill is
7 to provide realistic joint and combined arms training, logistics and support, enabling America's
8 Defense Forces to win in the 21st Century operational environment. Fort A. P. Hill maintains an
9 all-purpose year-round training facility for the military units assigned to the installation. Active
10 Army, National Guard and Reserve units as well as the Marines and the Navy use the installation
11 for training activities.

12 The proposed location of the Jamboree is within the Fort A. P. Hill training area north of U.S.
13 Route 301. The proposed Jamboree site is centrally located within Fort A. P. Hill. A. P. Hill
14 Drive, Lee Drive and Engineer Road border the area. Jamboree Headquarters would be at Heth
15 Area with further concentrations of staff at Longstreet and Wilcox Camps and at trading posts
16 throughout the site. Youth staff quarters would be at Longstreet Camp. Figure 2 provides the
17 configuration of the proposed NSJ site on Fort A. P. Hill.

18 **4.2 Land Use**

19 The proposed Jamboree site would be located on 2,200 acres within the training land areas of
20 Fort A. P. Hill northwest of U.S. Route 301. The proposed area of the Jamboree is used for, and
21 has historically been used for, military training and encompasses all or parts of training areas 5A,
22 5B, 7A, 7B, 7C, 12C, 13A, 13B, 18A, 18C, 22A, and 22B. The majority of the proposed NSJ
23 area is training area 22A and training lands just surrounding 22A. The roadways which
24 approximately surround and provide access to this oval shaped Jamboree site are Lee Drive,
25 Engineer Road, A. P. Hill Drive and Thomas Road. A. P. Hill Drive would provide primary
26 access from the main gate of post to the NSJ site. When not in use for Jamboree activities, these
27 training areas are used to support military training which occurs throughout the year on Fort A.
28 P. Hill.

29
30 This site has been leased by the BSA for use for the NSJ every four years since 1981. Over the
31 past seven Jamborees, the BSA has invested time, money and effort into improving the federally
32 leased site in anticipation of using Fort A. P. Hill for the NSJ over a long time period. While
33 many of the structures such as the tents, trading post, headquarters, operations command center
34 and swimming pools are temporary and are dismantled after the Jamboree is ended, other
35 structures such as the asphalt pads, water points, arena, public safety headquarters and the
36 physical arrangement headquarters are permanent.

1 **4.3 Air Quality**

2 Fort A. P. Hill is located in the Northeastern Virginia Air Quality Control Region. The Virginia
3 Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) has classified Caroline County as an attainment
4 area for all National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Fort A. P. Hill currently has an
5 air quality, state operating permit for all emissions activities which occur on post including
6 maneuver activities.

7 **4.4 Noise**

8 The Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise (FICUN) has developed land use
9 guidelines, adopted by the Department of Defense, for areas on or near noise producing
10 activities, such as highways, airports and firing ranges. The Army uses these guidelines to
11 designate Noise Zones (NZ) for land use planning. Land use guidelines are meant to ensure the
12 compatibility with the noise environment while allowing maximum beneficial use of contiguous
13 property. Fort A. P. Hill has an obligation to the surrounding communities to determine ways to
14 protect both the people living and working adjacent to the installation and the public's
15 investment in the installation and the training which occurs there. Fort A. P. Hill has an
16 installation Environmental Noise Management Plan (ENMP). The ENMP, which applies to all
17 tenants and land lease activities, provides information and recommendations for reducing noise
18 impact during land use as well as land and air training exercises. It also provides noise
19 complaint investigation procedures.

20 **4.5 Soils and Vegetation**

21 **4.5.1 Soils**

22 Fort A. P. Hill is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The terrain
23 includes rolling countryside to mostly level plains, interrupted by numerous shallow valleys.
24 The elevation ranges from 10 to 255 feet above mean sea level. The land on the proposed site
25 consists mainly of flat land with gentle slopes to stream valleys and to Travis and Fish Hook
26 lakes. The soils on the proposed site ranges from potentially erodible to highly erodible due to
27 location, soil texture, structure, slope and permeability. Soil types include Kempsville-Emporia-
28 Remlik complex (15 to 50% slopes) on stream slopes, and Kempsville-Emporia complex (2 to
29 6% slopes) in upland areas.

30 The Kempsville series consists of very deep well drained soils on coastal plain uplands formed in
31 fluvial sediments. They typically have dark grayish brown and light yellowish brown fine sandy
32 loam surface layers to a depth of 14 inches and sandy loam subsoil. Slopes range from 0 to 50
33 percent. The Emporia series consists of very deep, well drained soils of the upper coastal plain
34 which formed in loamy and clayey sediments. Typically, these soils have a pale brown loamy
35 fine sand and fine sandy loam surface layer to a depth of 15 inches. The subsoil is sandy clay
36 loam and clay loam. Slopes range from 0 to 50 percent. The Remlik series consists of deep, well
37 drained soils on coastal plain side slopes which formed in sandy and loamy sediments.

1 Typically, these soils have a dark grayish brown loamy sand surface layer to 3 inches and a
2 subsoil of sandy loam and sandy clay loam. Slopes can range from 2 to 60 percent.

3 **4.5.2 Vegetation**

4 The NSJ site on Fort A. P. Hill is composed mainly of open land and some upland forests. The
5 site has a variety of forest cover conditions ranging from young, pines to mature hardwoods.
6 The pine species present include loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) and Virginia pine (*Pinus*
7 *virginiana*). The hardwood species present include white oak (*Quercus alba*), a variety of red
8 oak species primarily including southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*), black oak (*Quercus*
9 *velutina*), and scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), yellow-poplar (*Liriodenron tulipifera*), and
10 sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). The most common understory species include American
11 holly (*Ilex opaca*), blueberry (*Vaccinium spp.*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), and
12 sweetgum.

13 **4.6 Water Resources.**

14 **4.6.1 Surface Water**

15 The proposed NSJ site is bisected by several small intermittent and perennial streams most of
16 which flow into a water body on the site. Turkey Track Creek flows along the southern
17 boundary of the site. Travis Lake, Engineer Pond and Bullocks Pond are located in the
18 northeastern and central parts of the proposed NSJ site. Fish Hook Lake is located in the
19 southwestern part of the site.

20 **4.6.2 Wetlands**

21 Wetlands have been identified and delineated throughout the installation on the National
22 Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Survey. Additionally, water quality protection standards have been
23 established for lands adjacent to wetlands and water bodies with perennial flow. Fort A. P. Hill
24 imposes a 100 foot buffer around all wetlands to minimize impacts from erosion or soil
25 disturbance. NWI maps indicate that there may be some wetlands on the Jamboree site in stream
26 valleys and low areas.

27 **4.6.3 Drinking Water**

28 Drinking water on Fort A. P. Hill is provided by a series of ground-water wells located
29 throughout the installation. These wells are 350 to 500 feet deep and provide approximately 100
30 to 250 gallons per minute. Shallow groundwater is located 25 to 30 feet below grade throughout
31 Fort A. P. Hill. American Water O&M, Inc., which operates water and sewer lines and provides
32 these services on Fort A. P. Hill, provides potable water to the BSA during the NSJ.

33

34

1 **4.6.4 Waste Water**

2 There are 33 lift stations located throughout Fort A. P. Hill with additional systems either in
3 design or under construction. Twenty of the lift stations are at located within the main
4 cantonment area of which the proposed jamboree area is a part. The waste water generated
5 within the main cantonment area flows to gravity collections lines, then on to a lift station where
6 it is pumped to other gravity collection lines and eventually on to the Wilcox Waste Water
7 Treatment Plant (WWTP). The plant is located in the southeast portion of Fort A. P. Hill. The
8 wastewater collection system in the main cantonment area consists of pipes ranging in size from
9 less than 4 inches to 12-inches. The total length of pipe is 34 miles with approximately 414
10 manholes. The primary treatment for waste water generated in the main cantonment area is the
11 Wilcox WWTP.

12 There are also equalization basins associated with each pump station in the Davis, DECON,
13 Longstreet, Rodes and Jackson-Mahone areas that provide waste water storage before being
14 transferred to the main treatment facility. The equalization basins are designed to provide
15 storage within the collection system to accommodate peak flows associated with the BSA
16 Jamboree. The equalization basins are designed to be a sideline overflow structure and provide
17 the Class III Reliability assigned under the Wilcox WWTP permit. In addition to treating all the
18 wastewater in the main cantonment area, the WWTP also treats all the waste water generated
19 from the Peumansend Creek Regional Jail (PCRJ) complex located approximately one mile
20 northeast of the wastewater treatment plant along Peuman Road. The PCRJ complex is allowed
21 to transfer no more than 50,000 gallons per day for treatment to the WWTP, except during the
22 10-day BSA Jamboree period. During the BSA Jamboree, the PCRJ is not allowed to transfer
23 any wastewater flows to the WWTP; the jail must haul all flows off-site for treatment.

24 **4.7 Biological Resources**

25 **4.7.1 Threatened and Endangered Species**

26 The Department of Conservation and Recreation Natural Heritage Program has conducted
27 threatened and endangered species surveys throughout the installation. A bald eagle (*Haliaeetus*
28 *leucocephalus*) nest exists just west of Fish Hook Lake which is in the Davis Area of the
29 proposed Jamboree site. This nest has been historically inhabited during the breeding season for
30 many years. The bald eagle is no longer on the federal endangered species list; however, it is
31 still considered a species of concern and Fort A. P. Hill monitors and protects this nest.

32 **4.7.2 Threatened and Endangered Species Potential Habitat**

33 The Department of Conservation and Recreation Natural Heritage Program has conducted
34 surveys throughout the installation. Fish Hook Lake is known to be a feeding area for the bald
35 eagle. There are no known federally threatened or endangered plant or animal species habitats
36 located elsewhere within the proposed Jamboree site.

37

1 **4.8 Cultural Resources**

2 **4.8.1 Archaeological Sites**

3 Over 50 archeological sites at Fort A.P. Hill have been identified as eligible for inclusion in the
4 National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Future archeological surveys are
5 planned throughout the installation.

6
7 One archaeological site, 44CE0550, has been identified within the Rodes Camp area of the NSJ.
8 This cultural resources site has surface deposits that include building foundations. The surface
9 deposits suggest the possibility of intact subsurface features and/or deposits. The Virginia
10 Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) has concurred with a previous recommendation that
11 the site is potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. An archaeological
12 evaluation of this site would be needed to definitively establish if the site is eligible.

13 **4.8.2 Architectural Resources**

14 Two architectural resources at Fort A.P. Hill have been identified as eligible for inclusion on the
15 National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The National Register-eligible
16 architectural resources include one individual structure, Liberty Church, and one historic district,
17 the Travis Lake District. Liberty Church and the Travis Lake District, including the Lodge and
18 other contributing structures, exist within the boundaries of the NSJ site.

19 **4.9 Community Services**

20 **4.9.1 Police**

21 Fort A. P. Hill maintains a police force staffed by the Department of the Army Civilian Police
22 (DACP) to provide safety, security and law enforcement operations for residents, units and
23 visitors which come to post. This installation police force operates 24 hours a day, seven days a
24 week and has the same enforcement authority on the installation as county and state police have
25 outside of Fort A. P. Hill.

26 **4.9.2 Fire and Emergency Services**

27 Fort A. P. Hill operates its own Fire Department staffed with military and civilian employees
28 who are trained professional fire fighters. Fire fighting staff has thorough knowledge of modern
29 firefighting, fire prevention, and fire/rescue procedures to include special operations. Each
30 firefighter is trained to respond to incidents of burning structures, wild land fires, aircraft rescue
31 fire fighting, HAZ-MAT operations and emergency medical services. There are at least 40
32 active fire hydrants in the NSJ area.

33 Fort A. P. Hill has a Department of Emergency Services staff which provides security
34 operations, paramedic and basic life support assistance as needed for emergency situations. The

1 closest urban hospitals to the installation, which provide medical and emergency treatment, are
2 Mary Washington Hospital located in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Virginia Commonwealth
3 University, Medical College of Virginia Medical Center in Richmond, Virginia. Other local
4 medical services include Rappahannock Emergency Medical Services Council of
5 Fredericksburg, Virginia and nine volunteer fire and rescue squad locations within Caroline
6 County.

7

8 **4.9.3 Traffic**

9 Normal traffic on Fort A. P. Hill consists of privately owned vehicles (POV) and a variety of
10 military owned vehicles (MOV) including cars, trucks, artillery, wheeled and tracked combat
11 vehicles which are used during training exercises. Traffic flow tends to be unimpeded and is
12 easily controlled by decreased speed limits around troops. Combat vehicles are required to drive
13 more slowly than POVs and POVs are restricted from going into certain portions of the post.
14 The bulk of POVs on Fort A. P. Hill during any given time belong to employees and contractors
15 working on the installation.

16 **4.10 Socioeconomic Resources**

17 **4.10.1 Demographics**

18 Caroline County is located in the rapidly growing I-95 urban corridor, separating two major
19 metropolitan statistical areas (MSA): the Baltimore-Washington MSA comprising a population
20 in excess of 2,407,400 (Virginia portion only, 2005) and the Richmond-Petersburg MSA
21 encompassing a population of nearly 1,167,500 (2005). Caroline County is part of the
22 Fredericksburg Region, which was the fastest growing area in the state between 1980 and 1990,
23 in terms of population and job creation. The Fredericksburg Region contains a population in
24 excess of 215,000 (2000). As the southernmost locality in the Fredericksburg Region, Caroline
25 County draws from both the Fredericksburg and Greater Richmond regional labor markets.

26 **4.10.2 Economy**

27 Historically, Caroline County's major private industries have been tied directly to natural
28 resources. These include agriculture and forestry products and nearly 51,604 acres of farmland.
29 Principal crops are soybeans, wheat, barley and corn. There are over 261,700 acres of
30 commercial forestland, which predominantly include loblolly pine, short leaf pine, oak and
31 hickory. Significant mineral resources within the county include sand, gravel, clay, mica and
32 beryl. In addition to the expansion of some resource-based industries, Caroline County is seeing
33 a new wave of activity from a variety of businesses and industries, and growth in Caroline
34 County has significantly changed in recent years.

35 The population areas surrounding Fort A. P. Hill tend to have lower incomes than Virginia
36 residents as a whole; however, this fact most likely reflects the rural nature of the county and the

1 lag in growth compared to its more rapidly urbanizing neighbors such as Stafford and
2 Spotsylvania Counties.

3 **4.10.3 Protection of Children**

4 Executive Order 13045 seeks to protect children from disproportionately incurring
5 environmental health or safety risks that might arise as a result of installation policies,
6 procedures, programs, activities and standards. The training lands and ranges of Fort A. P. Hill
7 are restricted to authorized personnel only and access is limited, excluding the entry of
8 unauthorized adults and children. Historically during the NSJ period, Fort A. P. Hill increases
9 the use and availability of both military and non-military police and security forces to provide
10 protection both for the Scouts and to prevent Scouts from leaving the Jamboree area without
11 permission.

12 **4.11 Environmental Justice**

13 Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority*
14 *Populations and Low-Income Populations*, requires Federal agencies to identify and address
15 disproportionate adverse effects of their programs, policies and activities on minority and low-
16 income populations.

17 The Region of Influence (ROI) for this proposed action lies within the confines of Fort A. P.
18 Hill. The proposed action applies only to activities that lie within the installation boundaries and
19 has no applicability to resources that are located on lands outside Fort A. P. Hill. No low income
20 or minority populations exist on the installation or immediately adjacent to the Jamboree site.

21 **4.12 Infrastructure and Utilities**

22 Existing infrastructure on the proposed Jamboree consists of paved and gravel roads and
23 unimproved trails. Major roadways include A. P. Hill Drive, Lee Drive, and Engineer Road.
24 Other roads entering into the proposed Jamboree area include JEB Stuart, Mosby Drive and
25 Early Drive. Secondary roads which run through the proposed NSJ area include Thomas Road,
26 Travis Lake Road and Peuman Road.

27 Utilities, including water, sewer, power, and communications lines, exist on or along each of the
28 major roadways. Utility hook-ups used during previous Jamboree periods also currently exist on
29 the proposed NSJ site. Water and sewer is available for each Subcamp Headquarters and each
30 water point.

31 **4.13 Hazardous Materials/Wastes**

32 **4.13.1 Hazardous Materials/Wastes**

33 Hazardous materials and hazardous wastes used and generated by military training exercises on
34 Fort A. P. Hill are handled within the guidelines of Army regulations and any other applicable

1 state and local laws and regulations. A. P. Hill (APH) Regulation 200-1 provides information
2 on hazardous materials and hazardous waste handling, storage and disposal. Hazardous wastes
3 will not be generated, stored or disposed of in the area proposed for the Jamboree. Fort A. P.
4 Hill has an on-going contract for collection and disposal of any regulated and hazardous waste
5 generated on the installation. Fort A. P. Hill follows Department of the Army pollution
6 prevention and recycling methods wherever applicable.

7 **4.13.2 Regulated Materials/Wastes**

8 Current use of the training areas proposed for the Jamboree does not include generation, storage
9 or disposal of regulated materials/waste. Any medical waste generated will be handled
10 according to APH 200-5 which details the Hazardous Materials Management Program. Fort A. P.
11 Hill currently has a contract for collection and disposal of both solid waste and regulated waste
12 generated on post.

13 **4.14 Energy Conservation and Sustainability**

14 To the extent possible and practicable, the Department of the Army and Fort A. P. Hill
15 participate in the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program. The LEED
16 rating system recognizes building sustainability and promotes healthier work and living
17 environments. The program emphasizes modifying construction materials and techniques and
18 promotes the use of recycled materials to reduce the human carbon footprint on the earth. Fort
19 A. P. Hill has requested that all units, contractors, vendors and any other activities that live,
20 work, train or operate on the installation consider using more sustainable materials and recycle
21 whatever materials they can.

22

1 **SECTION 5.0**

2 **5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

3 **5.1 Land Use**

4 **5.1.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

5 The proposed Jamboree site is currently part of the Fort A. P. Hill training lands. The proposed
6 site is classified as military training space. Various training activities are conducted on this site
7 throughout the year including dismounted land navigation and infantry skills training.

8 While the activities proposed for the Jamboree would be different from those conducted during
9 military training operations, the use of the land would be similar in nature. Activities would
10 include boys walking from one area to another to participate in skills training, lectures, physical
11 fitness activities and recreational activities. The roads would be used by wheeled vehicles such
12 as automobiles, buses and trucks, which would provide transportation to the Scouts and move
13 supplies and equipment. There would be no physical barriers between each Subcamp established
14 by the BSA. Barriers would consist of changes in terrain or a 200 foot open space separating the
15 Subcamps. Large public parking areas would be established in the southern portion of the site
16 close to the Jamboree main entrance and the Public Safety Headquarters on Lee Drive. Tents,
17 trailers and support structures such as the trading posts and Scout Shop are temporary and are
18 dismantled at the end of the Jamboree period. No significant impact to land use is anticipated
19 due to the proposed NSJ activities.

20 **5.1.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

21 The No Action Alternative would have no impact to land use because the site would not be used
22 for Jamboree activities. The land would remain as part of the lands used for military training.

23 **5.2 Air Quality**

24 **5.2.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

25 Air impacts from the proposed action would include short-term, temporary emissions from
26 vehicles moving on unpaved roads, and fugitive dust from vehicle movement. If necessary, all
27 fugitive dust would be kept at a minimum using control methods recommended under the
28 Virginia Air Quality Regulations, such as wetting roadways, using designated graveled entrances
29 and limiting vehicle speeds. Vehicle speed limits are posted on roadways. Off-road vehicle
30 travel would be limited to authorized vehicles only.

31 Air emissions from mobile parking lot light towers poles (see Section 5.12.1) would be minimal.
32 Three gallon diesel storage tanks would be filled prior to being delivered on site and are not
33 expected to need refills. If no power outage occurs, several small generators would not be used

1 and there would be no air emissions (see Section 5.12.1). If a power outage occurs, generators
2 would be run only until electricity is restored, and air emissions would still be expected to be
3 minimal. Generator will be used during church services to power the public address system and
4 to power the two mobile cellular phone towers. The Environmental Division of Fort A. P. Hill
5 would communicate to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) any short
6 term temporary emissions which may occur on the post.

7 No significant effects to air quality are anticipated by activities on the NSJ site.

8 **5.2.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

9 The No Action Alternative would have no impact to air quality because the site would not be
10 used for Jamboree activities. Existing conditions would continue.

11 **5.3 Noise**

12 **5.3.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

13 Noise would be generated within the Jamboree area during daily activities and also during the
14 arena show at the opening and closing ceremonies. Noise from the NSJ is expected to be short-
15 term and localized to the NSJ site. The majority of the possible noise would be during day time
16 hours (prior to 10:00 p.m.). Additional noise would be from the fireworks display during one
17 arena show and the jet fly over scheduled for the closing ceremony. Jamboree noise is
18 anticipated to be equivalent to the noise experienced in this area currently from on-going training
19 activities. No significant effects to noise are anticipated by Jamboree activities.

20 If any noise complaints occur, they would be investigated and mitigated in accordance with the
21 Fort A. P. Hill policy to promote an open dialogue with the local community.

22 **5.3.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

23 The No Action Alternative would have no new impact to noise because the site would not be
24 used for Jamboree activities. The land would continue to be used as a training area. Existing
25 conditions would continue.

26 **5.4 Soils and Vegetation**

27 **5.4.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

28 Any land disturbance greater than 2,500 square feet requires both an Erosion & Sediment (E&S)
29 Control Plan and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). These two plans need to be
30 developed and implemented in accordance with the Virginia E&S Control Law and Regulations,
31 the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) and the Chesapeake Bay Local
32 Assistance Department (CBLAD) Regulations. No land disturbance is anticipated during the

1 Jamboree time period. Information on site and utility upgrade activities which may need an E&S
2 Plan and an SWPPP is covered in a separate EA.

3 **5.4.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

4 The No Action Alternative would have no impact to soils and vegetation because the site would
5 not be used for Jamboree activities. Existing conditions would continue.

6 **5.5 Water Resources**

7 **5.5.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

8 According to the NWI map, the majority of the NSJ site is non-wetland. None of the proposed
9 activities are planned for areas identified as a wetland. While all currently proposed NSJ
10 activities would occur outside of wetlands areas, any change in NSJ activities would be reviewed
11 by the Environmental Division of Fort A. P. Hill and a wetlands delineation would be conducted,
12 if necessary.

13 A unique requirement of the Fort A. P. Hill waste water system, operated by American Water
14 O&M, Inc., is to accommodate the BSA Jamboree that has been held at Fort A. P. Hill every four
15 years since 1981. The actual BSA Jamboree lasts for only 10 days, but preparation of the waste
16 water system to accommodate the waste water flows from the Jamboree's attendance will begin
17 several months in advance. The 2010 NSJ attendance is estimated to be 45,000 Scouts and
18 leaders and over 275,000 visitors.

19 The wastewater collection system at Fort A. P. Hill consists of gravity lines, equalization basins,
20 lift stations and force mains that transport the wastewater generated to treatment facilities. Some
21 of the areas within the main cantonment area have equalization basins. The basins are located
22 near lift stations and their primary purpose is to store flows to the lift station that are greater than
23 the pump capacity. When the flow to the lift station is greater than the lift station pump capacity,
24 the excess flow is transferred to the equalization basins. When the flow to the lift station is less
25 than lift stations pump capacity and if there is any wastewater in the equalization basin, the
26 wastewater flows by gravity from the basin to the lift station. Some of the basins have aeration
27 to keep particles in suspension. The aeration provides treatment and assists in reducing the
28 potential for hydrogen sulfide development and by increasing the dissolved oxygen level of the
29 wastewater. When the wastewater flows in the Longstreet area (south of the Jamboree site)
30 exceed the pumping capacity of the Longstreet lift station, the excess flows are diverted to one of
31 two equalization basins in Longstreet Camp for temporary storage and partial treatment. The
32 larger basin, which is an active component of the collection system, has a capacity of 13 million
33 gallons. The smaller basin is for emergency and back-up water storage. The two equalization
34 basins have a combined storage capacity of approximately 15,400,000 gallons and hold waste
35 water until it can be successfully treated by the Wilcox WWTP. The equalization basins are
36 used quite extensively during the BSA Jamboree.

37 Food scraps and gray water generated at the kitchen tents would be collected and taken to one of
38 46 grinder stations located throughout the NSJ site. This material would be ground and

1 discharged into the sewer system. During the 2005 Jamboree, approximately 230,000 gallons of
2 sewage was pumped per day and approximately 3,500 gallons of kitchen gray water was pumped
3 per day.

4 Office and contractor trailers brought on site as temporary support structures would be connected
5 to existing water and sewer lines. No trenching would be done for this hook-up; above ground
6 lines would be used. All aboveground lines will be well-marked for both pedestrian and
7 vehicular traffic.

8 Chlorine would be added to the swimming pools as necessary to meet recreational and health
9 standards. Swimming pool water would be discharged into the sewer system once the Jamboree
10 periods ends and the Scouts leave the installation. Chlorine is currently added to the holding
11 basins for odor control; therefore, this additional chlorine would not significantly impact the
12 waste water. According to Department of Public Works staff on Fort A. P. Hill, there is ample
13 storage in the holding basin for the additional waste water that would be generated by the NSJ.

14 Because of the collection of equalization basins and lift stations, and the large holding basins, no
15 significant affects to drinking water services or wastewater collection systems on Fort A. P. Hill
16 are anticipated due to the NSJ.

17 Stormwater would run-off the NSJ site or would penetrate the ground since most of the site is
18 pervious soil or grass. Spills would be handled in accordance with Fort A. P. Hill Regulation
19 APH 200-2 which applies to all activities within the installation. The Fort A. P. Hill Directorate
20 of Emergency Services and the Fort A. P. Hill Fire Department would provide support as needed
21 for spill control and clean-up. The Fort A. P. Hill Environmental Division would help report
22 spill response information and coordinate with the appropriate federal and state agencies.

23 Bullock Lake would be used for kayaking lessons and other aquatic activities. Travis Lake
24 would be used for swimming and canoeing lessons and competitions. Fish Hook Lake would be
25 used for fishing. Fish Hook Lake would be stocked with fish prior to the NSJ period. A fish
26 cleaning station, including a grinder and a gray water collection basin, would be located at Fish
27 Hook Lake. This gray water would be manually removed from the cleaning station and dumped
28 down the sewer at a pre-determined discharge point.

29 The proposed NSJ site would have four swimming pools. Two additional pools would be added
30 for the 2010 Jamboree. This site upgrade information is covered in a separate EA. Each pool
31 would hold 200,000 gallons of water and be filled approximately one month before the Scouts
32 arrive. The pools would be used for individual cooling as wells as for swimming and
33 recreational activities and for snorkeling and SCUBA lessons.

34 No significant effects to water resources are anticipated by proposed Jamboree activities.

35 ***5.5.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative***

36 The No Action Alternative would have no impact to water resources, including surface water,
37 wetlands, storm water, groundwater and drinking water because the site would not be used for
38 Jamboree activities. Existing conditions would continue.

1 **5.6 Biological Resources**

2 **5.6.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

3 The bald eagle nest located just west of Fish Hook Lake would be protected with the use of
4 orange fencing and signage indicating that the area is off limits to pedestrians and vehicles. The
5 BSA would not use this area during the NSJ; therefore, no impact to endangered or threatened
6 species is anticipated during the Jamboree.

7 During the Jamboree, a conservation trail is established between Thomas Road and Travis Lake
8 Road just east of Mahone and Heth Areas. Stations are set up by the Virginia Department of
9 Forestry, Society of American Foresters, the Army Environmental Center, the Bureau of Land
10 Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and others. For the 10 day period of the NSJ,
11 this Conservation Trail becomes a U.S. National Park.

12 No significant effects to biological resources are anticipated by proposed Jamboree activities.

13 **5.6.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

14 The No Action Alternative would have no impact to biological resources because the site would
15 not be used for Jamboree activities. Existing conditions would continue.

16 **5.7 Cultural Resources**

17 **5.7.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

18 No activities requiring a cultural resources survey are anticipated for the proposed 2010
19 Jamboree. Site 44CE0550, located within Rodes Camp is potentially eligible for the National
20 Register. The BSA would not erect tents 0601, 0602, and 0541 to avoid this cultural resource.

21 The Travis Lake Historic District, including the Lodge and Liberty Church, is listed on the
22 National Register, and is included in the proposed NSJ area. The Travis Lake Lodge is used to
23 house dignitaries and other special guests. Liberty Church is used for church services during the
24 Jamboree period. Because both of these structures are used for their intended purpose, there are
25 no adverse impacts to these historic resources.

26 **5.7.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

27 The No Action Alternative would have no impact to cultural resources because this site would
28 not be used for Jamboree activities. Existing conditions would continue.

29

30

1 **5.8 Community Services including Security, Fire and Emergency, and Traffic**

2 **5.8.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

3 During the 2010 NSJ, Fort A. P. Hill would offer two types of support to the BSA. Base
4 Operations support would include operations and force protection support, logistics (supplies and
5 services), public works, information systems, medical services, human resource management,
6 community services, morale, welfare and recreation support, appropriated fund resource
7 management, and contracting support. Program support, which contributes directly to the
8 operation of the NSJ, would include conducting the Army Adventure Area (AAA), providing
9 instructors for agreed-upon Merit Badge testing stations, coordinating and providing ceremonial
10 and performing units, providing public affairs services, and providing distinguished visitor
11 support in coordination with BSA staff.

12 During the NSJ period, Fort A. P. Hill would establish a Joint Task Force (JTF) and Military
13 Support Office to act as liaison for security and operations planning. In conjunction with BSA
14 security staff, the JTF would form a Joint Operations Center which would coordinate all security
15 resources including staff and equipment. These resources may include DACP, BSA staff, and
16 non-DOD individuals brought in to support security and emergency response operations. These
17 non-DOD support staff may include members of the Virginia State Police, the Caroline County
18 Sheriff's Office, the U.S. Air Force Hospital, the Virginia Department of Emergency
19 Management, the Rappahannock Emergency Medical Services Council, Chemical/Biological
20 Weapons representatives, Explosive Ordinance representatives, a military Staff Judge Advocate
21 and a Public Affairs official. The mission of all military units which support the proposed NSJ is
22 a safe, secure and incident-free Jamboree.

23 Emergency management functions would be provided by both military and civilian entities and
24 include fire fighting services, police services, medical and health services, search and rescue,
25 warning services, communications, radiological, chemical and other special weapons defense,
26 evacuation of persons, emergency transportation and any other emergency services which may
27 arise during the time of the Jamboree. The Public Safety Headquarters, located in Longstreet
28 Camp, would house security, health and safety, fire protection, emergency management services,
29 and risk management services. The military would establish a field hospital at Wilcox Camp just
30 south of the proposed NSJ area along Wilcox Drive. The hospital would be supported by a
31 medical supply and ground ambulance detachment. The military would also provide medical
32 helicopters and crews and preventive medical support.

33 Medical support for participants of the 2010 NSJ would be provided at medical centers operated
34 by the BSA with hospitalization and evacuation support provided by the U.S. Military. A
35 medical center would be operated in each Subcamp with additional centers at Jamboree
36 administrative areas, such as Jamboree Headquarters. Medical support for civilian guests and
37 visitors to the Jamboree would be provided by the Rappahannock Emergency Medical Services
38 Council. Medical, health and safety personnel would be volunteers who are professionals in the
39 medical, health and safety community. An Emergency Response Readiness Exercise would be
40 planned prior to the Jamboree for all police, fire, and emergency response participants. Health
41 and safety service meetings would be held at regular intervals throughout the NSJ period.

1 Other event protection and security measures include radio nets established to support the NSJ,
2 surveillance cameras throughout the Jamboree site and telephones placed throughout the NSJ
3 area for command and control use and for use by Scouts and others on the Jamboree site.

4 Safety service would be provided by the U.S. Public Health Service and Centers for Disease
5 Control and Prevention. Safety inspections would be conducted during the NSJ and include
6 sanitation, food services and Subcamp site safety. Safety staff would also check the use of
7 propane stoves for cooking, the handling of fuel supplies, mainly for propane stoves, and the
8 management and elimination of any unauthorized materials.

9 A detailed Jamboree Health and Safety Operations Manual would be published prior to the
10 Jamboree. Staff would be trained on Manual requirements before the start of the NSJ ensuring
11 smooth health and safety operations.

12 A Jamboree Medical Radio Network would be established and antenna installed 60 days before
13 the NSJ. This radio network would be designed to efficiently handle emergency and non-
14 emergency medical, health and safety situations. Telephones would also be located at each
15 Subcamp Headquarters and throughout the Jamboree area for security, health and safety
16 communication purposes.

17 During the proposed Jamboree, Military Police (MPs) and BSA security staff would be stationed
18 at all traffic control points. MPs stationed at the intersection of Lee Drive and A. P. Hill Drive
19 would conduct visitors to the visitor parking lot. Vehicles which are part of the Jamboree
20 operations would have different colored stickers on the windshield identifying which ones are
21 allowed into the NSJ area, which ones are allowed inside for drop-off and pickup of Scouts and
22 equipment, and which ones have limited access to certain portions of the site. Other vehicles
23 which do not have a sticker are required to park at the visitor parking lot located near the main
24 entrance to the NSJ, just south of the Arena stage. There is also overflow parking just west of
25 the Davis Area.

26 BSA and other JTF security personnel would conduct traffic control, parking operations, and
27 other NSJ security checks and issue day passes to guests and visitors. They would also perform
28 general patrol operations throughout the NSJ site. The Fort A. P. Hill Provost Marshall's office
29 would provide perimeter security for the proposed NSJ site throughout the Jamboree period.

30 General Motors (GM) has agreed to donate 500 cars and trucks to the 2010 NSJ in support of the
31 BSA. It is anticipated that 70% of these vehicles would be moving around the proposed
32 Jamboree site at any one time. These donated vehicles would be used to move Scouts,
33 equipments, guests and support staff quickly and easily throughout the proposed NSJ area.

34 **5.8.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

35 The No Action Alternative would have no impact to community services including security, fire
36 and emergency services and traffic, because the site would not be used for Jamboree activities.
37 Existing conditions would continue.

38

1 **5.9 Socioeconomic Resources including Economy and Protection of Children**

2 **5.9.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

3 Use of the proposed Jamboree site could bring over 250,000 individuals to Fort A. P. Hill for the
4 10 day period of the Jamboree. These individuals would include the boy scouts, their leaders,
5 BSA staff and visitors and may include additional police, fire, and rescue volunteers, and
6 military and civilian staff. Also dignitaries, congressmen and special guests come from
7 Washington, D. C. and other parts of the U.S. to visit the NSJ and take part in the activities.
8 Many of these individuals would stay on post during their stay; however, it is anticipated that
9 some amount of time and money would be spent in the local economy.

10 The economy of Caroline County benefits from the regular influx of outside individuals using
11 the post. During the 2005 NSJ, Gary Wilson, Director of the Caroline County Department of
12 Economic Development, reported a spike in food sales and transient occupancy taxes during the
13 Jamboree year bringing an additional \$1,287,000 into the county. Also, a number of contractors
14 within Caroline County benefited by supplying labor and materials for a two year period leading
15 up to the 2005 Jamboree and four to six months after the event. This additional sum was in
16 excess of \$1,500,000.

17 Additional economic impact information obtained from Linda Worrell, Director of the
18 Fredericksburg Chamber of Commerce reports that a substantial tax stream increase during
19 Jamboree years was noticed in Spotsylvania County and the city of Fredericksburg. This
20 revenue increase for the 2001 NSJ was estimated at \$5.5 million.

21 In addition to the economic aspects, protection of the boys is taken very seriously by leaders,
22 volunteers and support staff. All BSA volunteers and leaders attend Youth Protection Training
23 and a background check is completed on all individuals involved in the NSJ. Policies state that
24 there must be two adults whenever adults are present with the boys. Doors must remain open
25 whenever a Scout enters a room. There are separate restroom facilities for youth and adults as
26 well as males and females. A boy and his father are allowed to sleep in the same tent, but
27 otherwise adults and youth sleep separately. The buddy system is promoted and enforced and
28 provides protection when two or more boys are together. Boys are issued arm bands and are
29 required to wear their uniforms during the Jamboree. If a security staff member sees a
30 uniformed boy in a car, the vehicle is stopped and checked to ensure the Scout is leaving of his
31 own free will.

32 The Jamboree would be restricted to authorized personnel only or to guests who receive day
33 passes at the NSJ entrance gate. BSA vehicles would display a NSJ sticker. All other vehicles
34 would be parked at the public/guest parking lot. Security and protection of the Scouts would be
35 a high priority; therefore, the proposed action is not anticipated to have a significant impact on
36 children. There may be a positive impact to socioeconomic resources due to the NSJ on Fort A.
37 P. Hill.

38

1 **5.9.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

2 The No Action Alternative would have no impact to socioeconomic resources because the site
3 would not be used for Jamboree activities. Existing conditions would continue.

4 **5.10 Environmental Justice**

5 **5.10.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

6 Existing conditions at Fort A. P. Hill would continue under the proposed action. Operation of
7 the proposed Jamboree does not create any advantage or disadvantage for any group or
8 individual, and use of the NSJ site would not create any adverse human health or environmental
9 effects on children, minorities or low-income populations or communities within or surrounding
10 the installation. The Jamboree operations and activities would be completely within the existing
11 boundaries of Fort A. P. Hill.

12 **5.10.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

13 The No Action Alternative would have no disproportionate or adverse impacts or environmental
14 or social effects on minority and low-income populations. Existing conditions would continue.

15 **5.11 Infrastructure and Utilities**

16 **5.11.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

17 Infrastructure to support the Jamboree already exists at Fort A. P. Hill. No roadway
18 improvement is planned. Expansion of water and sewer lines, refurbishing or installation of
19 asphalt pads, beach enhancement and other site upgrades would be done prior to the Jamboree
20 and are covered under a separate EA. Temporary radio communications antennae would be
21 placed on the existing Fort A. P. Hill water towers. No significant impact to Fort A. P. Hill
22 infrastructure is anticipated due to the NSJ.

23 **5.11.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

24 Under the No Action Alternative there would be no additional infrastructure or utilities added to
25 Fort A. P. Hill, and existing conditions would continue.

1 **5.12 Hazardous Materials/Wastes**

2 **5.12.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative**

3 Portable back-up generators would be placed on site during the Jamboree period to provide back-
4 up electricity in the event of a power outage. One generator would be located at the radio tower
5 on Thomas Road, and one in the vicinity of Dirt Bridge Depot. These generators would be
6 powered by three gallon diesel tanks which would be filled manually as needed if they are used
7 during the NSJ. One larger 50 gallon diesel generator would also be available at the Emergency
8 Operations Center at Longstreet Camp. The lights in the visitor parking lot off A. P. Hill Drive
9 just before Campbell Road would also be powered by small three gallon diesel generators. The
10 BSA would rent 25 of these 20 feet high, 4000 watt light towers which are the type used during
11 highway construction. Generators will be used to power two mobile cellular phone towers and
12 the public address system during the church services. A 250-gallon elevated fuel tank is used
13 for fueling equipment and is located behind the arena stage. They would already be filled with
14 fuel when they are delivered. The Fort A. P. Hill Environmental Staff would review the
15 Standard Operating Procedures for spills (FAPH Regulation 200-2) with the BSA staff prior to
16 the NSJ. Spills would be reported by staff during regular Jamboree security checks.

17 Propane canisters would be used at the kitchen tents set up at each Subcamp. Scouts and leaders
18 cook and prepare their own breakfast and dinner at each troop site using food issued from the
19 Subcamp commissary. Each troop site consists of 36 boys and four adults. Each Subcamp also
20 has a kitchen tent to provide meals for staff. The propane tanks are a standard size of the type
21 used on outdoor grills. The BSA would award a contract for collection of empty canisters and
22 delivery of full ones.

23 The BSA would have a contract to handle waste generated during the NSJ. One contract would
24 remove the liquid waste from the chemical toilets on site. Another contract would remove solid
25 waste from the site. Solid waste would be taken to a Subtitle D permitted landfill located within
26 a 50 mile radius of Fort A. P. Hill. During the 2005 Jamboree approximately 880 tons of waste
27 was collected and removed to an off-site permitted landfill. The BSA would also award a
28 contract for recycling. During past Jamborees, aluminum cans, corrugated cardboard, and
29 newspaper were collected for recycling. During the 2005 Jamboree, approximately 70.8 tons of
30 cardboard were recycled. The Scouts are encouraged to bring their own water bottles so that
31 plastic water bottles are not generated as solid waste during the NSJ.

32 Medical waste or hazardous waste would be handled in accordance with Fort A. P. Hill
33 Regulations APH 200-1 and APH 200-5. The chief medical officer at each Subcamp Medical
34 Center would be responsible for ensuring that regulated medical waste is properly collected and
35 stored in the appropriate containers. Pick-up of medical waste would be the joint responsibility
36 of the commander of the military field hospital and the director of Health and Safety Services.
37 Waste would be consolidated at the field hospital and taken to Fort Belvoir for disposal.
38 Disposal of both medical and hazardous waste would be coordinated with the Environmental
39 Division of Fort A. P. Hill.

40

1 **5.12.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative**

2 Under the No Action Alternative there would be no hazardous materials and wastes on the
3 proposed Jamboree site, and existing conditions would continue.

4 **5.13 Best Management Practices**

5 Temporary air emissions from vehicle usage would be controlled by only allowing BSA and
6 military support vehicles and contractor vehicles to drive on the site during the Jamboree. All
7 others would remain in long-term parking until time for the Scouts to leave the site. Roadway
8 wetting with water would be conducted as necessary to keep dust at a minimum.

9 Noise would be temporary and localized and is not expected to be greater than the military
10 training noise normally produced on this site. If any noise complaints occur, they would be
11 investigated and mitigated in accordance with Fort A. P. Hill policy.

12 The bald eagle nest west of Fish Hook Lake would be protected by establishing an “off-limits”
13 area demarcated by fencing and signage.

14 **5.14 Secondary and Cumulative Effects**

15 A cumulative effect is defined as an impact on the environment that results from the incremental
16 effect of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions
17 regardless of what agency or person undertakes these actions. Cumulative effects can result
18 from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place locally or regionally
19 over a period of time.

20 The proposed Jamboree would operate on pre-existing training areas within an active Army
21 training installation. Future proposed activities at Fort A. P. Hill include construction of a
22 training complex, a demolition range, indoor firing range and 800-meter range for use by the
23 Asymmetric Warfare Group (AWG). The training complex would be located south of Lee Drive
24 in Longstreet Camp. Other future activities include establishment of a maneuver corridor in the
25 training lands northwest of U.S. Route 301. Re-location of Fort Lee training activities to Fort A.
26 P. Hill are expected to occur within the next 24 months. At this time, there are no plans to
27 change the current use of the property contained within Fort A. P. Hill. All proposed range
28 construction and military training activities are within the current mission of Fort A. P. Hill. The
29 Preferred Alternative is not anticipated to have any significant secondary or cumulative effects
30 on Fort A. P. Hill or the surrounding area of Caroline County.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

This page intentionally left blank

1 **SECTION 6.0**

2 **6.0 CONCLUSIONS**

3 Jamboree operations at Fort A. P. Hill would not result in significant environmental or
4 socioeconomic impacts. Army regulations, management plans and environmental requirements
5 implemented by the BSA and Fort A. P. Hill would ensure activities are in compliance with all
6 applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, Executive Orders, Presidential Memoranda
7 and Army guidelines. Best management practices implemented prior to and during the Jamboree
8 would minimize impact to environmental resources.

9 Temporary air emissions from vehicle usage would be controlled by only allowing BSA, military
10 support and authorized contractor vehicles to drive on the site during the Jamboree. All others
11 would remain in long-term parking until time for the Scouts to leave the site. Roadway wetting
12 with water would be conducted as necessary to keep dust at a minimum.

13 Noise would be temporary and localized and is not expected to be greater than the military
14 training noise normally produced on this site. If any noise complaints occur, they would be
15 investigated and mitigated in accordance with Fort A. P. Hill policy.

16 The bald eagle nest west of Fish Hook Lake would be protected by establishing an “off-limits”
17 area demarcated by fencing and signage.

18 The buildings inside the historic district at Travis Lake would be used for their intended purpose;
19 therefore, no adverse effects are expected. The cultural resources site at Rodes Camp would be
20 avoided.

21 Local socioeconomics may be enhanced by the increased amount of money spent during the
22 Jamboree by participants or visitors to the activities. Local contractors providing labor and
23 supplies to the BSA would also benefit from holding the Jamboree at Fort A. P. Hill.

24 No land disturbance is planned during the Jamboree; therefore, no wetlands delineation is
25 necessary.

26 As a result of the analyses performed by this EA, it has been determined that the known and
27 potential impacts of the Preferred Alternative on the physical and socioeconomic environment
28 would not be significant. Based on the findings and conclusions in this EA, issuance of a
29 Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) would be appropriate and preparation of an
30 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) would not be required.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13

This page intentionally left blank

1 **SECTION 7.0**

2 **7.0 REFERENCES**

3 APH 200-1, A. P. Hill Regulation 200-1, *Installation Environmental Requirements*. 30
4 November 2006.

5 APH 200-2, A. P. Hill Regulation 200-1, *Installation Spill Response*. 13 June 2006.

6 APH 200-5, A. P. Hill Regulation 200-5, *Installation Hazardous Materials Management*.

7 AR 200-1, Army Regulation 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*. 13 December
8 2007.

9 AR 200-3, Army Regulation 200-3. *Environmental Quality. Natural Resources Land, Forest
10 and Wildlife Management*. February 1995.

11 Boy Scouts of America, 2005 National Scout Jamboree Vehicle Permit System. October 2004.

12 Boy Scouts of America, 2010 National Scout Jamboree Transportation and Tour Guide. 2008
13 Printing.

14 Boy Scouts of America, Contracting Plan, Physical Arrangements, 2010 National Scout
15 Jamboree, Construction, Operation and Project Close, Phases I, II, III and IV. 30 May
16 2008.

17 Boy Scouts of America, *Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Site and Utility Upgrade
18 Activities to Support the National Scout Jamboree (draft)*. U.S. Army, Fort A. P. Hill,
19 Bowling Green, Virginia. July 2008.

20 Boy Scouts of America, Minimum Site Requirements for National Scout Jamboree. December
21 12, 1985.

22 Boy Scouts of America official website. <http://www.scouting.org>. website visited 5 June 2008.

23 Boy Scouts of America, *Jamboree Health and Safety Operations, July 25-August 3, 2005,
24 Caroline County, Virginia*. 2005 Printing.

25 Boy Scouts of America, Report to the Executive Board by the Jamboree Study Committee. 28
26 August 1978.

27 Clarke, Sarah, Robert Clarke, and Bradley Bowden, *A Reconnaissance Architectural Survey of
28 Fort A.P. Hill in Caroline County, Virginia*. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Richmond,
29 for Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Ltd., Fairfax. 2004.

30 Code of Federal Regulations 32 CFR Part 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*. 29
31 March 2002.

- 1 Fort A. P. Hill, 2005 National Jamboree Security Program Proposal. 23 July 2002.
- 2 Fort A. P. Hill, Boy Scouts of America 2005 National Scout Jamboree, Emergency Evacuation
3 Plan. 24 June 2005.
- 4 Fort A. P. Hill Jamboree Communication Plan PowerPoint Presentation. March 2004.
- 5 Fort A. P. Hill Wastewater System, Utility System Privatization Contract, Attachment J02.
6 March 2004.
- 7 Socioeconomics of Caroline County, Virginia. <http://www.co.caroline.va.us/demographics.html>
8 Website visited 2 July 2008.
- 9 Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Demographics and Workforce, Population Estimates.
10 http://www3.ccps.virginia.edu/demographics/estimates/2005/2005_estimates_Virginia.xls,
11 website visited 2 July 2008.
- 12 Williams, Eileen. Final Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, U.S. Army, Fort A.P.
13 Hill, Bowling Green, Virginia. Prepared by Natural Alternatives, LLC, Richmond, for
14 Fort A.P. Hill Environmental Division, Directorate of Public Works. February 2008.
- 15 Winter, Len, and J. Daniel Pezzoni. A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory of Fort A.P. Hill,
16 Caroline County, Virginia. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., Richmond, for J.M. Waller
17 Associates, Lorton. 1994.

1 **SECTION 8.0**

2 **8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS**

3 **Boy Scouts of America**

4 Luther Tankersley
5 Engineering Service
6 1325 W. Walnut Hill Lane
7 Irving, TX 75038

8

9 **Fort A. P. Hill**

10 Terry Banks, Chief, Environmental Division
11 Kristine Brown, NEPA Coordinator
12 Department of the Army
13 Environmental Division
14 19952 North Range Road
15 Fort A. P. Hill, VA 22427-3123

16

17 **Natural Alternatives LLC**

18 Eileen Williams, President
19 8070 Bradbury Road
20 Richmond, VA 23231

21

22 **Marshall Miller and Associates**

23 Vince Alaimo, Senior Scientist
24 11277 Airpark Road
25 Ashland, VA 23838

26

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

This page intentionally left blank

1 **SECTION 9.0**

2 **9.0 AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED**

3 Department of Environmental Quality
4 629 East Main Street
5 Richmond, VA 23219
6 Ellie Irons, Office of Environmental Impact Review
7 Michelle Henicheck, Office of Wetlands, Water Protection and Compliance
8 Allen Brockman, Waste Division
9 Kotur Narasimhan, Division of Air Program Coordination

10
11 Department of Environmental Quality
12 Northern Regional Office
13 13901 Crown Court
14 Woodbridge, VA 22193
15 John Bowden, Northern Virginia Regional Office

16
17 Department of Conservation and Recreation
18 203 Governor Street
19 Richmond, VA 23219
20 John Davy, Planning and Recreation Resources
21 Nancy VanAlstine, Division of Natural Heritage

22
23 Department of Conservation and Recreation
24 101 N. 14th Street, 17th Floor
25 Richmond, Virginia 23219
26 Alice Baird, Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board

27
28 Department of Forestry
29 900 Natural Resources Drive
30 Charlottesville, VA 22903
31 Michael Foreman, Division of Forest Management

32
33 Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
34 4010 West Broad Street
35 Richmond, VA 23230
36 Raymond Fernald, Division of Project Review

37
38 Department of Historic Resources
39 2801 Kensington Avenue
40 Richmond, VA 23221
41 Marc Holma, Division of Project Review

1 Virginia Marine Resources Commission
2 2600 Washington Ave
3 Newport News, VA 23607
4 Ben McGinnis, Project Review
5
6 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
7 Virginia Field Office
8 6669 Short Lane
9 Gloucester, VA 23061
10
11 Mr. and Mrs. Meehan
12 Portobago Bay Home Owners Association
13 30831 Portobago Trail
14 Port Royal, VA 22535
15
16 Mr. William T. Smith III
17 President, Board of Directors
18 Portobago Bay Home Owners Association
19 30347 Portobago Trail
20 Port Royal, VA 22535-2139
21
22 Mr. Helmut Linne von Berg
23 Portobago Bay Home Owners Association
24 30523 Portobago Trail
25 Port Royal, VA 22535
26
27 Mr. and Mrs. Donalson
28 Portobago Bay Home Owners Association
29 30571 Portobago Trail
30 Port Royal, VA 22535
31
32 Colonel Sandra Thacker
33 Peumansend Creek Regional Jail
34 11093 SW Lewis Memorial Drive
35 Bowling Green, VA 22427
36
37 Ms. Anne Richardson, Chief
38 Rappahannock Tribe Cultural Center
39 5036 Indian Neck Road
40 Indian Neck, Virginia 23148
41
42 Ms. Deanna Beacham
43 Program Specialist
44 Virginia Council on Indians
45 P.O. Box 1475
46 Richmond, Virginia 23218
47

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

APPENDIX A
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APH	A. P. Hill
AR	Army Regulation
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BSA	Boy Scouts of America
CBLAB	Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board
CEQ	Council of Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DoD	Department of Defense
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ED	Environmental Division
ENMP	Environmental Noise Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
JTF	Joint Task Force
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MOV	Military Owned Vehicle
MP	Military Police
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NSJ	National Scout Jamboree
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
NZ	Noise Zone
PCRJ	Peumansend Creek Regional Jail
POV	Privately Owned Vehicle
ROI	Region of Influence
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VDEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
VPDES	Virginia Pollution Discharge Elimination System
VSMP	Virginia Stormwater Management Program
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

APPENDIX B
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE

Agency comments to be inserted after receipt.

APPENDIX C
PUBLIC NOTICES/PUBLIC COMMENTS

- 1 Public comments to be inserted after receipt.

1

2

3

APPENDIX D
RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

4

1 Response to comments will be inserted in the Final EA.

2

APPENDIX E
COASTAL RESOURCES CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

1 **Determination of Consistency with**
2 **Virginia’s Coastal Resources Management Program**
3 **Operation of the 2010 National Scout Jamboree**

4
5 Pursuant to Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, this is a
6 Federal Consistency Determination for the Boy Scouts of America’s (BSA) operation of the
7 2010 National Scout Jamboree (NSJ). Because of a federal lease of land on Fort A. P. Hill, the
8 BSA is required to determine the consistency of its activities affecting Virginia’s coastal
9 resources or coastal uses with the Virginia Coastal Resources Management Program (VCRMP).

10
11 This document represents an analysis of proposed activities in light of established VCRMP
12 Enforceable Programs. Furthermore, submission of this consistency determination reflects the
13 commitment of the BSA to comply with those Enforceable Programs. The proposed project will
14 be operated in a manner, which is consistent with the VCRMP. BSA has determined that the
15 operation of the NSJ would not affect the land and water uses or natural resources of the
16 commonwealth of Virginia’s coastal zone.

17
18 **1. Description of Proposed Action**

19 The overall proposed action for this EA is the Army’s action to outgrant (by license) the 2,200-acre
20 site to the BSA for the set up, operation and dismantling of the 2010 NSJ at Fort A. P. Hill. This
21 NSJ will celebrate the 100th anniversary of scouting in the U.S. Estimated attendance and
22 participation at the 2010 Jamboree is 45,000 Scouts, leaders and voluntary support staff and
23 approximately 275,000 visitors. The anticipated time for the NSJ would be 10 days during which
24 the scouts would be on site (26 July – 5 August 2010). Supporting staff of approximately 8,000
25 persons would arrive the week before (July 19) and begin set up and preparation. Clean-up of
26 the site will continue into November after the scouts have left the site.

27 The NSJ program is designed to develop and enhance the skills of Scouting including physical
28 fitness, environmental conservation, national heritage, and the values of Scouting. During the
29 first day of the Jamboree, Scout troops are assigned a tent location in a Subcamp and the boys
30 and their leaders set up camp. Approximately 18,500 tents, 3,700 patrol kitchens and support
31 structures such as trailers and chemical toilets would be set up for 45,000 Scouts and leaders.

32 The total area proposed for use for the NSJ would be approximately 2,200 acres divided into 21
33 separate Subcamps. Subcamps are located along pre-existing primary and secondary roadways.
34 Each Subcamp contains sleeping tents, at least one kitchen tent and eating area and the support
35 centers needed to provide a safe and secure environment for the scouts and their leaders.

36 Supporting operations in the NSJ area would include buses to allow scouts to move throughout
37 the jamboree area, safety call boxes, and a public safety headquarters area to provide security,
38 health and safety, fire protection, emergency medical services and risk management services to
39 all participants and visitors. First-aid stations would be set up throughout the jamboree area.
40 Post offices, food warehouses, a daily newspaper, and retail stores (trading posts and concession
41 stands) would provide other support and program services needed.

2. Assessment of Probable Effects

The planning and design phase of the proposed action would have no coastal zone effects to relevant VCRMP elements. All applicable permits required for the proposed action would be obtained and complied with throughout project duration. A review of the permits and/or approvals required under the enforceable regulatory program has been conducted. BSA and Fort A.P. Hill staff evaluated the operation of the NSJ based on the foreseeable effect on the following enforceable policies:

Fisheries - The NSJ has no foreseeable impacts on finfish or shellfish resources and would not affect the promotion of commercial or recreational fisheries at the proposed site area. The proposed NSJ site is bisected by several small intermittent and perennial streams most of which flow into a water body on the site. Track Creek flows along the southern boundary of the site. Travis Lake, Engineer Pond and Bullock Lake are located in the northeastern and central parts of the proposed NSJ site. Fish Hook Lake is located in the southwestern part of the site. The project implements best management practices (BMPs) recommended by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (VDCR) and Fort A.P. Hill's Environmental Division.

Subaqueous Lands Management – The proposed action has no foreseeable impact on subaqueous resources. The NSJ is located on existing training lands. The project implements BMPs recommended by the VDCR and Fort A.P. Hill's Environmental Division.

Wetlands Management – According to the NWI map, the majority of the NSJ site is non-wetland. None of the proposed activities are planned for areas identified as a wetland. While all currently proposed NSJ activities would occur outside of wetlands areas, any change in NSJ activities would be reviewed by the Environmental Division of Fort A. P. Hill and a wetlands delineation would be conducted, if necessary.

Dunes Management – Operation of the NSJ has no foreseeable impact on coastal primary sand dunes. The project would not destroy or alter coastal primary sand dunes.

Non-Point Source Pollution Control – During the NSJ, storm water runoff would be directed to a vegetated area for natural infiltration. If any erosion control is necessary, it would be designed in accordance with the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations handbook. No land disturbing activities are planned for the NSJ. The proposed action would not cause non-point source pollution.

Point Source Pollution Control – The NSJ would use existing water and sewer lines and connections on site. The proposed action would not generate any new point source discharges.

Shoreline Sanitation – The proposed action would have no impact on shoreline sanitation.

Air Pollution Control – The proposed action would be located in an attainment area for air pollutants. A minimal amount of fugitive dust and vehicle emissions may occur during the NSJ. Fugitive dust would be kept to a minimum by applying water to roadways to suppress dust, and limiting number of vehicles and vehicle speed on site. The NSJ would have negligible impact on

1 air quality. Operation of the proposed project would be subject to regulation 9 VAC 5-50-80/ 90,
2 *Visible and Fugitive Dust Emissions*, by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

3 **Coastal Lands Management** – The proposed action would have no impact on any coastal lands.

4 **Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas** –The proposed action would not involve either
5 development or redevelopment activities on any properly designated Resource Protection Areas
6 (RPA) as defined by the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, Virginia Code 10.1-2100 *et seq.* and
7 its implementing Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations,
8 9 VAC 10-20-10 *et seq.*

9 **3. Summary of Findings**

10 Based on the above analysis and as elaborated in the Draft Environmental Assessment, the BSA
11 and Fort A.P. Hill find the proposed NSJ fully consistent, or consistent to the maximum extent
12 practicable, with the federally approved enforceable provisions of VCRMP, pursuant to the
13 Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended and in accordance with 15 CFR Part
14 930.30(c).

15 By certification that the proposed action is consistent with VCRMP Enforceable Programs, the
16 Commonwealth of Virginia will be notified that it has 60 days from receipt of this letter, in
17 which to concur with or object to this Consistency Determination. However, pursuant to 15 CFR
18 Part 903.63(b), if the Commonwealth of Virginia has not issued a decision by the 60th day from
19 receipt of this determination, it shall notify the BSA of the status of the matter and the basis for
20 further delay. The State’s concurrence, objection, or notification of review status shall be sent to:

21 **Mr. Luther Tankersley**
22 **Engineer Service Team Leader**
23 **Boy Scouts of America**
24 **1325 W. Walnut Hill Lane**
25 **Irving, Texas**
26 **75015**