



Final Environmental Assessment for the Construction and Operation of a New Joint Force Headquarters

**Rhode Island Army National Guard
East Greenwich, Rhode Island**

Prepared for

Rhode Island Army National Guard
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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ORGANIZATION

This Environmental Assessment evaluates the potential environmental, socioeconomic, and cultural effects of the Rhode Island Army National Guard's (RIARNG's) proposed construction of a New Joint Force Headquarters.

As required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S. Code 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500-1508), and 32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 651 (*Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*, Final Rule), the potential effects of the Proposed Action are analyzed. This EA will facilitate the decision-making process by RIARNG and the National Guard Bureau regarding the Proposed Action and its considered alternatives, and is organized as follows:

- **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:** Describes the Proposed Action and its considered alternatives; summarizes environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic consequences; and compares potential effects associated with the three considered alternatives, including the No Action Alternative.
- **SECTION 1, PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION:** Summarizes the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action, provides relevant background information, and describes the scope of the EA.
- **SECTION 2, DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES:** Describes the Proposed Action and presents alternatives for implementing the Proposed Action, including applied screening criteria, alternatives retained for further analysis, and alternatives eliminated, as well as a brief explanation of the rationale for eliminating certain alternatives.
- **SECTION 3, AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT:** Describes relevant components of the existing environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic setting (within the Region of Influence) of the considered alternatives.
- **SECTION 4, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES:** Identifies individual and cumulative potential environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic effects of implementing the considered alternatives; and identifies proposed mitigation and management measures, as and where appropriate.
- **SECTION 5, COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES AND CONCLUSIONS:** Compares the environmental effects of the three considered alternatives and summarizes the significance of potential individual and cumulative effects from these alternatives.
- **SECTION 6, REFERENCES:** Provides bibliographical information for cited sources.
- **SECTION 7, LIST OF PREPARERS:** Identifies document preparers and their areas of expertise.
- **SECTION 8, AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED:** Lists agencies and individuals consulted during preparation of this EA.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT SIGNATURE PAGE

LEAD AGENCY: National Guard Bureau (NGB)

COOPERATING AGENCIES: None

TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION: Construction and Operation of a New Joint Force Headquarters in Rhode Island

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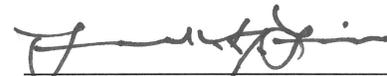
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ABSTRACT: National Guard Bureau (NGB) and Rhode Island Army National Guard (RIARNG) propose to construct and operate a new Joint Force Headquarters to address the inadequacies of the current Joint Force Headquarters. This Environmental Assessment (EA) addresses the potential environmental, socioeconomic, and cultural impacts of this proposal and its alternatives. The Proposed Action is necessary to support RIARNG federal and state missions. The construction of these new facilities is necessary to allow for the re-stationing of elements of RIARNG into new facilities that meet their existing and projected space requirements.

This EA evaluates the individual and cumulative effects of the Proposed Action (construction and operation of the new Joint Force Headquarters,) and the No Action Alternative with respect to the following criteria: geographic setting and land use, air quality, noise, geology, soils, topography, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomic environment, infrastructure, and hazardous and toxic materials/wastes.

The evaluation performed in this EA concludes that there would be no significant adverse impact, either individually or cumulatively, to the local environment or quality of life associated with the implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Guard Bureau (NGB) and Rhode Island Army National Guard (RIARNG) propose to construct and operate a new Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) to address the inadequacies of the current JFHQ. This Environmental Assessment (EA) addresses the potential environmental, socioeconomic, and cultural impacts of this proposal and its alternatives. The Proposed Action is necessary to support RIARNG federal and state missions. The construction of these new facilities is necessary to allow for the re-stationing of elements of RIARNG into new facilities that meet their existing and projected space requirements.

This EA evaluates the individual and cumulative effects of the Proposed Action (construction and operation of the new JFHQ) and the No Action Alternative with respect to the following criteria: geographic setting and land use, air quality, noise, geology, soils, topography, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomic environment, infrastructure, and hazardous and toxic materials/wastes.

Purpose

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to support RIARNG federal and state missions. The construction of these new facilities is necessary to allow for the re-stationing of elements of RIARNG into new facilities that meet their existing and projected space requirements

Need

The existing RIARNG facilities, which provide command, administrative, training, storage, and other similar associated support activities, are undersized and in such a state of disrepair that RIARNG is unable to execute its existing and expanding mission within the State of Rhode Island and regionally. The JFHQ no longer meets the needs of RIARNG.

The existing JFHQ facilities located in Cranston, Rhode Island are outdated and are currently shared with the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency, which prevents full use of the space by RIARNG. Larger and modern JFHQ facilities are needed to support current and future needs of RIARNG.

Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is to construct facilities that provide adequate space and are of suitable structural condition to support the existing and expanding missions of RIARNG.

Proposed Action – JFHQ

JFHQ functions to support individual and collective training, administrative, automation and communications, and logistical requirements for RIARNG. Functional areas commonly included in this building are assembly space, classrooms, distance learning centers, locker rooms, physical fitness area, kitchen, weapons and protective masks storage, other storage, enclosed areas to support training with simulation, and operator-level maintenance shop for assigned equipment.

RIARNG's proposed JFHQ at Camp Fogarty would provide command and control of the major elements of the Rhode Island National Guard (56th Troop Command, 43rd Military Police Brigade, 143rd Airlift Wing, 281st Combat Communications Group, 102nd Information Warfare Squadron, Special Operations Detachment Global, and Rhode Island National Guard Medical Command). The new facilities would specialize in supporting military training for light infantry exercises and serve as a logistical support base during federal and state emergencies (such as hurricane disaster relief). The installation would be structured to command, operate, manage, and administer services and assign the use of resources to ensure training and logistical support is provided to Army National Guard units from within the State of Rhode Island and other states. In addition to RIARNG, units from other states, other Reserve Components, certain elements of the Active Components, federal organizations, state and local agencies, and civic groups would also have the opportunity to utilize the facility.

The proposed new JFHQ would be located on a 10.65-acre parcel and consist of a 2-story, 80,766-square foot facility, occupied by approximately 100 full-time personnel (5 days/week and 2-day training assemblies 2-3 times/month) and 189 Guardsmen (1 weekend/month). Supporting facilities would consist of an emergency backup generator and adequate parking for assigned personnel and approximately 91 military vehicles. The proposed development, including roads, parking, and walkways would total 140,642-square feet. Utilities would be tied into existing onsite infrastructure.

Scoping and Public Involvement

RIARNG conducted a screening level of analysis for several alternatives to accomplish the intended goal (purpose) of the project, which is to construct and operate a new JFHQ. Screening criteria included the following:

- ***Cost***—With a set budget for this project and the intent of focusing available funding a new JFHQ and required infrastructure to meet project goals, challenging site conditions that would significantly increase costs were avoided.
- ***Area Available for Building/Development***—RIARNG owns several properties, but few have space available for the construction of a new JFHQ.
- ***Currently Owned by RIARNG***—Properties currently owned by RIARNG would provide reduced cost for the overall project, and new property would need to be sufficient in size and location to provide an advantage over available properties owned by RIARNG.
- ***Environmental Impact***—The new JFHQ should avoid any significant environmental impacts to the greatest extent practicable.
- ***Sufficient Area for Anti-Terrorism Force Protection***—The area on proposed site needs to be sufficient that the building footprint would not include or encroach upon space, areas, or setbacks required for Anti-Terrorism Force Protection.

- **Proximity to RIARNG Support Staff and Infrastructure**—The existing JFHQ is not located within close proximity to other RIARNG staff and facilities. Increasing the proximity to other RIARNG staff and facilities will facilitate JFHQ function and efficiency.

Table ES-0-1 Screen Criteria Matrix

| Proposed Alternative Locations | Ladd Center Exeter, RI | Camp Fogarty East Greenwich, RI | Wallum Lake Training Area Wallum Lake, RI | Coventry Site Coventry, RI | North Smithfield Armory North Smithfield, RI | No Action Alternative Cranston, RI |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Cost | O | ✓ | O | O | O | ✓ |
| Area Available for Building/ Development | O | ✓ | O | O | O | O |
| Currently RIARNG Owned | O | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Environmental Impact | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | O | O | ✓ |
| Sufficient Area for Anti-Terrorism Force Protection | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | O | O | O |
| Proximity to RIARNG Support Staff and Infrastructure | O | ✓ | O | O | O | O |
| Overview of Unmet Criteria | Not owned or available to RIARNG for development. | This site met criteria. | Extensive wetland complexes. Potential buildable area approximately 10 acres. | Lack of usable space. Does not meet Anti-Terrorism Force Protection setback requirements. | Lack of usable space. Does not meet Anti-Terrorism Force Protection setback requirements. | Undersized facility in disrepair. RIARNG is unable to execute its existing and expanding mission at this location. |
| Key: ✓ indicates substantially meets criteria; O indicates does not meet criteria. | | | | | | |

As identified in Table ES-1, the screening analysis for several alternatives revealed that only the Camp Fogarty site will meet all the screening criteria. Therefore, the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative will be further evaluated in this EA. All other alternatives have been dismissed from further consideration.

Evaluated Alternatives

The Preferred Alternative involves the construction of a new JFHQ at Camp Fogarty.

The No Action Alternative, under which RIARNG would take no action in expanding or improving the existing JFHQ, would be required to continue operating under its current resource restrictions.

Preferred Alternative – Construction of JFHQ at Camp Fogarty

Construction of the JFHQ at Camp Fogarty is the only alternative that meets the screening criteria for the project. The construction of the JFHQ at Camp Fogarty is the only site available that has enough buildable/developable land available. In addition, this alternative is cost effective, owned by RIARNG, close to other RIARNG support staff and infrastructure, and would have less than significant environmental impacts.

No Action Alternative

While the No Action Alternative would not satisfy the purpose of or need for the Proposed Action, this alternative was retained to provide a comparative baseline against which to analyze the effects of the Proposed Action, as required under the CEQ Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1502.14 Alternatives including the Proposed Action). The No Action Alternative reflects the status quo and serves as a benchmark against which the effects of the Proposed Action can be evaluated.

Under the No Action Alternative, JFHQ would remain at its current location in Cranston, Rhode Island (Appendix A; Figure 1, 4 and 5). The existing JFHQ property would continue to be used to their fullest capacity; however, the site limitations at each location, described in Section 1.2, would greatly impair RIARNG's ability to train, respond, and fulfill its missions. The existing JFHQ would continue to inadequately meet the current and future needs of RIARNG, and could potentially compromise the safety of local communities and the ability of RIARNG to train other National Guard units throughout the region.

Therefore, the No Action Alternative is not a viable option. The only viable alternative is the Preferred Alternative, whereby the JFHQ would be constructed at Camp Fogarty in East Greenwich, Rhode Island allowing RIARNG the ability to properly support command, administrative, and training needs so that it can fulfill its stated mission.

Key Environmental Resource Issues and Areas

The analysis considered potential effects of the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative on land use, air quality, noise, geology and soils, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomic resources, environmental justice, utilities and infrastructure, and environmental and toxic materials/waste. Baseline conditions for the affected environment are outlined in Section 3, and summarized in Table ES-02 below.

Table ES 0-2 Comparison of Environmental Consequences

| Technical Resource Area | No Action Alternative | Preferred Action Alternative |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Geographic Setting and Location | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term less than significant impacts to the geographic setting through the removal of vegetative cover on the construction site and alterations to the topography to support the proposed facility. |
| Land Use | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. RIARNG would continue to use the current outdated facility. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse impacts to land use would result from the preferred alternative, as resources would be removed to construct the new JFHQ building. |
| Air Quality | No change/impact. Current emissions associated with ongoing operations would continue. | Long-term less than significant, adverse effects would be expected due to increased vehicle emissions from RIARNG traffic. Short-term less than significant, adverse effects are expected from dust generation due to the use of construction equipment during earth moving activities, and the construction of the JFHQ itself. Impacts would be reduced with implementation of BMPs to minimize dust generation. |
| Noise | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term less than significant, adverse due to minimal noise generated from the operation of the facility. Short-term less than significant, adverse due to noise generated during construction activities. Impacts would be reduced with the implementation of BMPs during construction. |
| Geology and Soils | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse due to site grading and development activities. Impacts would be reduced due to the implementation of standard BMPs during construction such as sediment and erosion control measures. |
| Water Resources | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse from removal of the woodland, site development and associated landscaping. This would less-than-significantly reduce groundwater recharge to the aquifer within and immediately down-drainage of the site. Short-term less than significant, adverse impacts due to possible soil erosion and sedimentation from construction activities, but these impacts would be reduced or eliminated with the implementation of sediment and erosion control BMPs. |
| Biological Resources | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Potential less than significant short and long-term adverse effects to the northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>) due to removal of potential nesting areas during site clearing. Management measures, such as conducting land disturbing activities outside of the NLEB pup season, are expected to reduce or eliminate impacts. Long term, less than significant adverse effects are expected to vegetation through the removal of the deciduous woodland and to wildlife due to their displacement. |
| Cultural Resources | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | No adverse effect. Should an inadvertent discovery be encountered during construction activities, work will be stopped immediately and the standard operating |

| Technical Resource Area | No Action Alternative | Preferred Action Alternative |
|---|--|--|
| | | procedure for inadvertent discoveries found in RIARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan will be followed. |
| Socioeconomics (Including Environmental Justice and Protection of Children) | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Short and long-term, positive socioeconomic effects, including Environmental Justice impacts would occur due to the creation of construction jobs and additional local spending and revenue during both construction and operation of the facility. The Preferred Alternative does not result in any disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and/or low-income populations, nor does it result in any environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children. No change to Protection of Children as the site is under restricted & controlled access. |
| Utilities | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Less than significant short and long-term adverse impacts due to increase in demand for utility services, which would be minimized due to construction meeting Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver criteria. |
| Infrastructure (Transportation and Traffic) | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term and short-term, less than significant, adverse impacts will result from an increase in traffic both during construction from construction workers and equipment and materials, and an increase in traffic to the facility once operational. |
| Hazardous and Toxic Materials and Waste | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse impact due to the generation of small quantities of these materials due to construction activities and operation of the facility. This will be managed through ongoing regulatory compliance and BMPs. |

Environmental Effects

Unavoidable adverse effects would result from implementation of the Preferred Alternative. These effects are anticipated to be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices

Per established protocols, procedures, and requirements, RIARNG will implement best management practices (BMPs) and satisfy all applicable Regulatory Requirements in association with design, construction, and operation of the Preferred Action Alternative component projects. These “management measures” are described in this EA, and are included as components of the Preferred Action Alternative. “Management measures” are defined as routine BMPs and/or regulatory compliance measures that RIARNG regularly implements as part of their activities, as appropriate, across the State of Rhode Island. These are different from “mitigation measures,” which are defined as project-specific.

No mitigation measures are necessary to reduce adverse environmental impacts to less than significant levels. NGB and RIARNG, however, will maintain their stewardship posture by implementing the BMPs or management measures (also identified as conservation measures) for each resource area. Specifically, Section 7 (a)(1) conservation management measures that will be implemented during construction to protect the possibility of NLEB on the site include the following:

1. The application of herbicides and other pesticides is not anticipated, however, if it becomes necessary, this activity will be planned to avoid or minimize direct and indirect effects to known, occupied threatened or endangered bat hibernacula and maternity roots.
2. Trees removal activities will be conducted outside the NLEB pup season of June 1 through July 31.
3. Prescribed burning is not anticipated, however, if it becomes necessary, they will be conducted outside of the pup season of June 1 through July 31.
4. Evaluating the use of outdoor lighting during the active season and seek to minimize light pollution by angling lights downward or via other light minimization measures.

It should be noted, however, that NLEB's have not been identified on the site, nor has a presence/absence survey been conducted. The conservation measures listed above will be implemented as an abundance of caution.

Conclusions

The evaluation performed within this EA concludes that the implementation of the Proposed Action would not generate significant controversy, or have a significant impact, individually or cumulatively, on the quality of the human or natural environment. This analysis fulfills the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act and CEQ regulations. Based on the findings and conclusions in this EA, an Environmental Impact Statement would not be prepared and the issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact is appropriate.

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| Figure 11 | Camp Fogarty Proposed JFHQ |

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| °F | Degrees Fahrenheit |
| µg/m ³ | Microgram(s) per cubic meter |
| APE | Area of Potential Effect |
| ARNG | Army National Guard |
| BMP | Best management practice |
| CEQ | Council on Environmental Quality |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| dB | Decibel |
| DoD | Department of Defense |
| e ² M | Engineering-Environmental Management, Inc. |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EO | Executive Order |
| EPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act |
| FNSI | Finding of No Significant Impact |
| ft | Foot (feet) |
| IPaC | Information for Planning and Conservation |
| JFHQ | Joint Force Headquarters |
| LEED | Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design |
| MFR | Memorandum for Record |
| NEPA | National Environmental Policy Act |
| NGB | National Guard Bureau |
| NHPA | National Historic Preservation Act |
| NLEB | Northern long-eared bat |
| ppm | Part per million |
| RIARNG | Rhode Island Army National Guard |
| RIDEM | Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management |
| RIPDES | Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |

SHPO State Historic Preservation Office

U.S.C. U.S. Code

USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

1. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) describes Rhode Island Army National Guard's (RIARNG's) proposal to construct and operate a new Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ).

The EA process is carried out in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), and the Army National Guard (ARNG) NEPA Handbook (ARNG 2011) and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR § 651) guidelines.

The construction of the proposed facilities will meet the needs of RIARNG to fulfill its federal and state missions. The construction of these new facilities is necessary to allow for the re-stationing of elements of RIARNG into new facilities that meet their existing and projected space requirements. Existing facilities inadequately support the mission and requirements of RIARNG.

1.1.1 History and Background

Current RIARNG facilities no longer meet the needs of the expanding mission of RIARNG in Rhode Island or their existing projected space.

The Rhode Island National Guard (RING) has both a federal mission and state mission. The RING's federal mission is to maintain manned, equipped and trained operational forces that are prepared to respond to any contingency in support of the President's National Security Plan. The RING is an operational force provider for the full-spectrum of contingencies to include nation building, peacekeeping, humanitarian, natural disasters, national emergency, limited conflicts, and full scale war. The state mission of RING is to provide manned, equipped training units and personnel that are prepared to respond to state and local authorities and directed by the Governor to assist in maintaining peace, order, and public safety during crisis situations to include natural or man-made disasters, high profile events, and state emergency defense operations.

Cranston Joint Force Headquarters

The JFHQ, located in Cranston, Rhode Island (Appendix A; Figure 1), provides command and control of the major elements of RIARNG (i.e., 56th Troop Command, 43rd Military Police Brigade, 143rd Airlift Wing, 281st Combat Communications Group, 102nd Information Warfare Squadron, Special Operations Detachment Global, and the RIARNG Medical Detachment). The existing JFHQ facilities are outdated and currently shared with the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency, preventing full use of the space by RIARNG. The current JFHQ facilities are comprised of three separate buildings (constructed in the mid-1950s) that were joined together in 1986 through the addition of a shell and a second floor. The current facility available for use by the RIARNG does not have adequate administrative space or parking for assigned

personnel or visitors, lacks an assembly hall for unit formations and other functions, has no storage space for securing equipment, is not in compliance with ADA and all DoD, Army, and NG PAM 415-12 criteria, and fails to meet DoD minimum antiterrorism force protection standards for buildings.

1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED

Purpose—The purpose of the Proposed Action is to support RIARNG federal and state missions. The construction of these new facilities is necessary to allow for the re-stationing of elements of RIARNG into new facilities that meet their existing and projected space requirements.

Need—The existing RIARNG facilities, which provide command, administrative, training, storage, and other similar associated support activities, are undersized and in such a state of disrepair that RIARNG is unable to execute its existing and expanding mission within the State of Rhode Island and regionally. The JFHQ located in Cranston, Rhode Island, no longer meets the needs of RIARNG.

The existing JFHQ facilities are outdated and are currently shared with the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency, which prevents full use of the space by RIARNG. Larger and modern JFHQ facilities are needed to support current and future needs of RIARNG.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This EA analyzes the potential effects associated with implementing the Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative. Specific resource types were selected to address identified concerns and issues, focus the discussion related to this Proposed Action, and allow comparison of the environmental consequences of each alternative. These resource types were identified based on federal laws, regulations, and executive orders (EOs); RIARNG's knowledge of special or vulnerable physical or natural resources; and public/agency scoping. Resource types considered for analyses include land use, air quality, noise, geology and soils, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomics and environmental justice, infrastructure, military operations and mission, hazardous materials and wastes, and human health and safety.

1.4 DECISION-MAKING

Pursuant to Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 5105.77, National Guard Bureau (NGB), dated 21 May 2008, the NGB serves as the principal advisor on matters involving the ARNG, and is responsible for implementing DoD guidance on the structure and strength authorizations of ARNG. The NGB is responsible for ensuring that ARNG activities are performed in accordance with applicable policies and regulations. As such, the NGB is the lead federal agency responsible for the preparation of NEPA-compliant documentation on projects for which RIARNG is the proponent. In that capacity, the NGB is ultimately responsible for environmental analyses and documentation; however, the local responsibility for NEPA document preparation falls upon RIARNG (DoD Directive 5105.77).

This EA analyzes the potential for significant environmental effects associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives, including the No Action Alternative. If the analyses presented in this EA indicate that the Proposed Action would not result in significant environmental or socioeconomic effects, then a Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) will be prepared.

A FNSI briefly presents the reasons why a Proposed Action would not have a significant adverse effect on the human environment and why an Environmental Impact Statement would not be necessary. If the analyses presented in this EA indicate that significant environmental effects would result from the Proposed Action that cannot be mitigated to insignificance, a Notice of Intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement would be required or no action would be taken.

1.5 PUBLIC AND AGENCY INVOLVEMENT

The ARNG Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Environmental Planning and Native American Consultation, or external scoping, processes, is required under NEPA, CEQ Regulations, and Environmental Analysis of Army Actions (32 CFR Part 651).

The Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Environmental Planning is a federally mandated process for informing and coordinating with other governmental agencies regarding a Federal Proposed Action. CEQ Regulations require intergovernmental notifications prior to making any detailed statement of environmental impacts. Through the Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Environmental Planning process, ARNG notifies relevant federal, state, and local agencies and allows them sufficient time to make known their environmental concerns specific to a Proposed Action. Comments and concerns submitted by these agencies during the Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Environmental Planning process are subsequently incorporated into the NEPA analysis of potential environmental impacts. This coordination fulfills requirements under EO 12372 (superseded by EO 12416, and subsequently supplemented by EO 13132), which requires federal agencies to cooperate with and consider state and local views in implementing a federal proposal. A list of agencies consulted is included in Section 8 of this document. Agency coordination and notification letters, including a scope change letter to the local government for proposed fiscal year 2017 RIARNG construction projects are included in Appendix B.

1.6 RELATED NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS AND PROCESSES

1.6.1 Additional National Environmental Policy Act, Environmental, and Other Documents

A list of past assessments for Camp Fogarty is included in Appendix G. The Proposed Action supports the seven objectives outlined in the 2003 Real Property Development Plan/Camp Fogarty Installation Development Plan. The following related studies were recently prepared for Camp Fogarty:

Environmental Assessment for the Construction and Operations of a New U.S. Property and Fiscal Office at Camp Fogarty Training Site (February 2010)

Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan Update for Camp Fogarty Training Site (August 2007, revised 2015)

Camp Fogarty PAL Reports for Area 2B and 3B, 2 and 3B, 2A and 2C, Final Report and Phase I Intensive Archeological Surveys (dates ranging from 2003 to 2007).

Data found in the Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP) Update and in several cultural resource survey reports for Camp Fogarty were included in the text of their applicable sections herein. The February 2010 EA referenced above was included in the cumulative effects section of this document.

1.7 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Proposed Action and Preferred Alternatives do not include activities in or within close proximity to any regulated resources or sensitive areas. The applicable or potentially applicable environmental regulations that may be required for the Proposed Action are indicated below.

Federal

The applicable or potentially applicable environmental regulations anticipated at this time that may be required for the Proposed Action include:

- NEPA, as amended (42 U.S. Code [U.S.C.] Section 4321–4347)
- CEQ Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508)
- ARNG Manual for Compliance with NEPA (NEPA Handbook, October 2011 edition)
- American Antiquities Act of 1906
- Clean Air Act (as amended)
- Clean Water Act Sections 404 and 401
- Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments (EO 13175)
- Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA)
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act
- Floodplain Management (EO 11988)

- Greening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management (EO 13148)
- Protection of Wetlands (EO 11990)
- 1899 Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 106
- Article 15 Protection of Waters.

State

State of Rhode Island

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

Office of Water Resources

Permit: Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (RIPDES).

Since 1984, the Department of Environmental Management RIPDES has been the delegated authority to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program in Rhode Island.

- ***Construction Activity***—Owners and operators of construction sites that disturb 1 acre or larger (including smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development) are required to obtain authorization to discharge stormwater under the RIPDES construction stormwater permit. Site owners and operators must comply with the requirements of the General Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activity.

Municipal/Local

Town of East Greenwich

There are no applicable or potentially applicable environmental regulations anticipated at this time that may be required for the Proposed Action.

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2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Proposed Action is necessary to support RIARNG federal and state missions. The construction of the new facility is necessary to allow for the re-stationing of elements of RIARNG into new facilities that will meet their existing and projected space requirements.

The Preferred Alternative is to construct a new JFHQ at a 10.65-acre parcel within Camp Fogarty in the Town of East Greenwich, Rhode Island (Appendix A; Figure 1). The construction of JFHQ is programmed for execution in federal fiscal year 2017 (MILCON No. 440064). The site location for the Preferred Alternative is the only suitable and practical location for the JFHQ available to RIARNG as defined by property/land use lease constraints (Table 2-1). The Camp Fogarty site also consists primarily of undeveloped forested land; therefore, all the necessary outbuildings, offices, and associated infrastructure will need to be constructed for the JFHQ. Camp Fogarty also provides a centralized location for the JFHQ, which will be close to other support staff and facilities.

Under the No Action Alternative, the JFHQ would remain at its current location in Cranston, Rhode Island (Appendix A; Figure 4 and 5). The existing property would continue to be used to its fullest capacity; however, the site limitations would greatly impair RIARNG's ability to train, respond, and fulfill its missions. The existing JFHQ facility would continue to inadequately meet the current and future needs of RIARNG, and could potentially compromise the safety of local communities and the ability of RIARNG to train other National Guard units throughout the region.

2.2 PROPOSED ACTION

The Proposed Action is to construct facilities that provide adequate space and are of suitable structural condition to support the existing and expanding missions of RIARNG.

Proposed Action – JFHQ

A JFHQ functions to support individual and collective training, administrative, automation and communications, and logistical requirements for RIARNG. Functional areas commonly included in this building are assembly space, classrooms, distance learning centers, locker rooms, physical fitness area, kitchen, weapons and protective masks storage, other storage, enclosed areas to support training with simulation, and operator-level maintenance shop for assigned equipment.

RIARNG's proposed JFHQ at Camp Fogarty would provide command and control of the major elements of the Rhode Island National Guard (56th Troop Command, 43rd Military Police Brigade, 143rd Airlift Wing, 281st Combat Communications Group, 102nd Information Warfare Squadron, Special Operations Detachment Global, and the Rhode Island National Guard Medical Command). The new facilities would specialize in supporting military training for light infantry exercises and serve as a logistical support base during federal and state emergencies (i.e.,

hurricane disaster relief). The installation would be structured to command, operate, manage, and administer services and assign use of resources to ensure training and logistical support is provided to ARNG units from within the state of Rhode Island and other states. In addition to RIARNG, units from other states, other Reserve Components, certain elements of the Active Components, federal organizations, state and local agencies, and civic groups would also have the opportunity to utilize the facility.

The proposed new JFHQ would be a 2-story, 80,766-square foot (ft) facility, occupied by approximately 100 full-time personnel (5 days/week and 2-day training assemblies 2-3 times/month) and 189 Guardsmen (1 weekend/month). Supporting facilities would consist of an emergency backup generator and adequate parking for assigned personnel and approximately 91 military vehicles. Utilities would be tied into existing onsite infrastructure.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The evaluation of alternatives is an essential component of the EA. This section begins with the screening criteria used to determine which of the alternatives considered are feasible and meet the criteria for achieving the purpose (primary objective) of the project. Those alternatives that do not meet the screening criteria can be eliminated from further consideration. The No Action Alternative is required to be fully considered throughout the EA. For this project, the No Action Alternative is defined as the continued use of the existing JFHQ with no improvements.

This EA evaluates the potential environmental impacts resulting from construction of facilities that provide adequate space and are of suitable structural condition to support the existing and expanding mission of RIARNG. This EA assesses the viability of construction of these facilities at different sites (Tables 2-1 and 2-2) to aid the decision makers in the final site selection process.

Table 2-1 Summary of Alternative Sites

| Proposed Alternative Locations | Total Site (Acres) | Area Available for Building/ Development (Acres) | Existing Site Use | Current Ownership of Site | Property Available for RIARNG to Build on | Future Plans for Site |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Ladd Center | 258 | 18 | Occasional field training exercises | State of Rhode Island | No, property is currently not owned by RIARNG, or currently available for RIARNG development | State of RI has buildout plans for site. |
| Camp Fogarty | 387 | 38 | Current RIARNG base | RIARNG | Yes | New JFHQ and Armory |
| Wallum Lake Training Area | 138 | 8 | Occasional field training exercises | RIARNG | Yes | Construct new Field Training Area |

| Proposed Alternative Locations | Total Site (Acres) | Area Available for Building/ Development (Acres) | Existing Site Use | Current Ownership of Site | Property Available for RIARNG to Build on | Future Plans for Site |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Coventry Site | 15 | 0 | Administrative and Storage Buildings | RIARNG | No, there is currently no buildout space available | No |
| North Smithfield Site | 16 | 0 | Armory | RIARNG | No, there is currently no buildout space available | No |
| Camp Varnum | 32 | 0 | Regional Training Institute | RIARNG | No, there is currently no buildout space available | No |

2.3.1 Alternatives Development (Screening Criteria)

RIARNG conducted a screening level of analysis for several alternatives to accomplish the intended goal (purpose) of the project, which is to construct and operate a new JFHQ. Screening criteria included the following:

- **Cost**—With a set budget for this project and the intent of focusing available funding a new JFHQ and required infrastructure to meet project goals, challenging site conditions that would significantly increase costs were avoided.
- **Area Available for Building/Development**—RIARNG owns several properties, but few have space available for the construction of a new JFHQ.
- **Currently Owned by RIARNG**—Properties currently owned by the RIARNG would provide reduced cost for the overall project. New properties would need to be sufficient in size and location to provide an advantage over those owned by the RIARNG and would result in potentially significant cost increases.
- **Environmental Impact**—The new JFHQ should avoid any significant environmental impacts to the greatest extent practicable.
- **Sufficient Area for Anti-Terrorism Force Protection**—The area on the proposed site needs to be sufficient that the building footprint would not include or encroach upon space, areas, or setbacks required for Anti-Terrorism Force Protection.
- **Proximity to RIARNG Support Staff and Infrastructure**—The existing JFHQ is not located within close proximity to other RIARNG staff and facilities. Increasing the proximity to other RIARNG staff and facilities will facilitate JFHQ function and efficiency.

Table 2-2 Screen Criteria Matrix

| Proposed Alternative Locations | Ladd Center Exeter, RI | Camp Fogarty East Greenwich, RI | Wallum Lake Training Area Wallum Lake, RI | Coventry Site Coventry, RI | North Smithfield Armory North Smithfield, RI | No Action Alternative Cranston, RI |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Cost | O | ✓ | O | O | O | ✓ |
| Area Available for Building/ Development | O | ✓ | O | O | O | O |
| Currently RIARNG Owned | O | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Environmental Impact | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | O | O | ✓ |
| Sufficient Area for Anti-Terrorism Force Protection | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | O | O | O |
| Proximity to RIARNG Support Staff and Infrastructure | O | ✓ | O | O | O | O |
| Overview of Unmet Criteria | Not owned or available to RIARNG for development. | This site met criteria. | Extensive wetland complexes. Potential buildable area approximately 10 acres. | Lack of usable space. Does not meet Anti-Terrorism Force Protection setback requirements. | Lack of usable space. Does not meet Anti-Terrorism Force Protection setback requirements. | Undersized facility in disrepair. RIARNG is unable to execute its existing and expanding mission at this location. |
| Key: ✓ indicates substantially meets criteria; O indicates does not meet criteria. | | | | | | |

As identified in Table 2-1 (above), the screening analysis for several alternatives revealed that only the Camp Fogarty site will meet all the screening criteria. Therefore, the Preferred Alternative and No Action Alternative will be further evaluated in this EA. All other alternatives have been dismissed from further consideration.

2.3.2 Evaluated Alternatives

The Preferred Alternative involves the construction of a new JFHQ at Camp Fogarty.

The No Action Alternative, under which RIARNG would take no action in expanding or improving the existing JFHQ, would be required to continue operating under its current resource restrictions.

Preferred Alternative – Construction of JFHQ at Camp Fogarty

Construction of the JFHQ at Camp Fogarty is the only alternative that meets the screening criteria for the project (Table 2-2). The construction of the JFHQ at Camp Fogarty is the only site available that has enough buildable/developable land available. In addition, this alternative is cost effective, owned by RIARNG, close to other RIARNG support staff and Infrastructure, and would have less than significant environmental impacts (Section 4).

There are no other areas of land currently available to RIARNG for the construction of a new JFHQ (Tables 2-1 and 2-2) other than at Camp Fogarty in East Greenwich, Rhode Island (the Preferred Alternative).

No Action Alternative

While the No Action Alternative would not satisfy the purpose or need for the Proposed Action, this alternative was retained to provide a comparative baseline against which to analyze the effects of the Proposed Action, as required under the CEQ Regulations: Alternatives Including the Proposed Action (40 CFR Part 1502.14 Alternatives Including the Proposed Action). The No Action Alternative reflects the status quo and serves as a benchmark against which the effects of the Proposed Action can be evaluated.

Under the No Action Alternative, the JFHQ would remain at its current location in Cranston, Rhode Island (Appendix A; Figure 1). The existing JFHQ property would continue to be used to their fullest capacity; however, the site limitations at each location, described in Section 1.2, would greatly impair RIARNG's ability to train, respond, and fulfill its missions. The existing JFHQ would continue to inadequately meet the current and future needs of RIARNG, and could potentially compromise the safety of local communities and the ability of RIARNG to train other National Guard units throughout the region.

Therefore, the No Action Alternative is not a viable option. The only viable alternative is the Preferred Alternative, whereby the JFHQ would be constructed at Camp Fogarty in East Greenwich, Rhode Island allowing RIARNG the ability to properly support command, administrative, and the training needs so that it can fulfill its stated mission.

2.3.3 Alternatives Eliminated from Further Consideration

The following alternatives were considered, but eliminated from further consideration.

2.3.3.1 Wallum Lake Road

Wallum Lake Road was considered a potential alternative site for the JFHQ. However, there is not enough buildable/developable space onsite to contain the JFHQ (Table 2-1). Some of the restrictions to a buildable area on this site include extensive wetland complexes. It is estimated that the potential buildable area onsite (based on existing information) is 10 acres.

2.3.3.2 Ladd Center

The Ladd Center was considered a potential alternative site for the JFHQ. However, there is not enough space onsite to contain the JFHQ. The site also includes several structures, and paved and mowed grass areas that would need to be demolished. The Ladd Center is also not owned or available to RIARNG for development (Tables 2-1 and 2-2).

2.3.3.3 Coventry Site Alternative

The Coventry Site is located on Nike Site Road in Coventry, Rhode Island, and is also referred to as 570 Read Schoolhouse Road. The property in Coventry has several drawbacks including buildings onsite needing to be demolished, potential future land use conflicts, and space limitations. This site has an area of approximately 15 acres and currently includes several structures and paved and mowed grass areas. The amount of usable space at the Coventry Site is insufficient to construct the JFHQ. In addition, the site cannot meet the needed buildout requirements due to Anti-Terrorism Force Protection setback requirements. As a result, the Coventry Site would not result in meeting the purpose and need of the proposed project, and will not be subject to further analysis.

2.3.3.4 North Smithfield Armory Site

This site has an area of approximately 16 acres and currently includes several structures and paved and mowed grass areas. The amount of usable space at the North Smithfield Armory Site is insufficient to construct the JFHQ. In addition, the site cannot meet the needed buildout requirements due to Anti-Terrorism Force Protection setback requirements. As a result, the North Smithfield Armory Site would not result in meeting the purpose and need of the proposed project, and will not be subject to further analysis.

2.3.4 Alternatives Impacts Comparison Matrix

Table 2-3 provides a brief summary and comparison of potential impacts under each alternative.

Table 2-3 Impact Comparison Matrix

| Technical Resource Area | No Action Alternative | Preferred Action Alternative |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Geographic Setting and Location | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term less than significant impacts to the geographic setting through the removal of vegetative cover on the construction site and alterations to the topography to support the proposed facility. |
| Land Use | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. RIARNG would continue to use the current outdated facility. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse impacts to land use would result from the preferred alternative, as resources would be removed to construct the new JFHQ building. |
| Air Quality | No change/impact. Current emissions associated with ongoing operations would continue. | Long-term less than significant, adverse effects would be expected due to increased vehicle emissions from RIARNG traffic. Short-term less than significant, adverse effects are expected from dust generation due to the use of construction equipment during earth moving activities, and the construction of the JFHQ itself. Impacts would be reduced with implementation of BMPs to minimize dust generation. |
| Noise | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term less than significant, adverse due to minimal noise generated from the operation of the facility. Short-term less than significant, adverse due to noise generated during construction activities. Impacts would be reduced with the implementation of BMPs during construction. |
| Geology and Soils | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse due to site grading and development activities. Impacts would be reduced due to the implementation of standard BMPs during construction such as sediment and erosion control measures. |
| Water Resources | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse from removal of the woodland, site development and associated landscaping. This would less-than-significantly reduce groundwater recharge to the aquifer within and immediately down-drainage of the site. Short-term less than significant, adverse impacts due to possible soil erosion and sedimentation from construction activities, but these impacts would be reduced or eliminated with the implementation of sediment and erosion control BMPs. |
| Biological Resources | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Potential less than significant short and long-term adverse effects to the northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>) due to removal of potential nesting areas during site clearing. Management measures, such as conducting land disturbing activities outside of the NLEB pup season, are expected to reduce or eliminate impacts. Long term, less than significant adverse effects are expected to vegetation through the removal of the deciduous woodland and to wildlife due to their displacement. |

| Technical Resource Area | No Action Alternative | Preferred Action Alternative |
|---|--|--|
| Cultural Resources | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | No adverse effect. Should an inadvertent discovery be encountered during construction activities, work will be stopped immediately and the standard operating procedure for inadvertent discoveries found in RIARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan will be followed. |
| Socioeconomics (Including Environmental Justice and Protection of Children) | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Short and long-term, positive socioeconomic effects, including Environmental Justice impacts would occur due to the creation of construction jobs and additional local spending and revenue during both construction and operation of the facility. The Preferred Alternative does not result in any disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and/or low-income populations, nor does it result in any environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children. No change to Protection of Children as the site is under restricted & controlled access. |
| Utilities | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Less than significant short and long-term adverse impacts due to increase in demand for utility services, which would be minimized due to construction meeting Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver criteria. |
| Infrastructure (Transportation and Traffic) | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term and short-term, less than significant, adverse impacts will result from an increase in traffic both during construction from construction workers and equipment and materials, and an increase in traffic to the facility once operational. |
| Hazardous and Toxic Materials and Waste | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse impact due to the generation of small quantities of these materials due to construction activities and operation of the facility. This will be managed through ongoing regulatory compliance and BMPs. |

Unavoidable effects would result from implementation of the Preferred Alternative. However, these effects are anticipated to be less than significant.

The less than significant nature of the impacts resulting from the implementation of the Preferred Action Alternative would not require mitigation from the preferred alternative. Standard best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented as necessary to further reduce the impacts from the Preferred Action Alternative. These BMPs specifically indicate recommendations to reduce the impacts to geology and soils, water resources, and biological resources. These BMPs are detailed in Section 4.12.

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3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The following sections describe the potentially affected resource areas within the footprint of the Preferred Alternative and adjacent affected areas. The Proposed Action, which is the Preferred Alternative, is the construction of a JFHQ at Camp Fogarty.

3.1 GENERAL LOCATION DESCRIPTION

3.1.1 Preferred Alternative

Camp Fogarty is located in the Town of East Greenwich, Rhode Island (Appendix A; Figures 1, 2, and 3). The base property of Camp Fogarty includes approximately 370 acres of land. Within the eastern portion of the property is the cantonment area, which is developed land that consists of active military buildings, roadways, and ranges.

The proposed new JFHQ facility would be constructed on an approximately 10.65-acre parcel located within the boundary of Camp Fogarty in the town of East Greenwich, Rhode Island (Appendix A; Figure 2). This site is currently comprised of undeveloped woodlands. These woodlands are used periodically for small scale field training exercises associated with on base facilities and activities. The Preferred Alternative would require the development of approximately 10.65 acres for the JFHQ (Appendix A; Figure 11). Camp Fogarty specializes in supporting military training for light infantry exercises, and is structured to command, operate, manage, and administer services of the facilities and assign the use of resources to ensure training and logistical support is provided to Army National Guard units from within the State of Rhode Island and other states.

3.1.2 Climate

The climate of Rhode Island is characterized by cold winters and warm summers. The annual average temperature is 50.4 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Historically, the coldest month is January, which has an average high of 36.6°F and an average low of 19.1°F. July is generally the warmest month, with an average high of 82.1°F and an average low of 63.2°F. Precipitation averages 42.1 inches annually and is generally evenly distributed throughout the year. December is typically the wettest month, receiving an average of 3.9 inches of precipitation, and June is typically the driest month, averaging 3.0 inches of precipitation. Average snowfall is 35.7 inches; snow accumulation is typically recorded between December and March.

3.2 LAND USE

3.2.1 Definition of the Resource

Land use designations are based upon a range of anthropogenic and natural land uses. Human land use category designations include residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, institutional, recreational, transportation, communications, and utilities. Natural land use designations include wetlands, forested upland, open water, and other natural state use

categories. Local and state management plans may specify designated areas for particular land use categories.

In appropriate cases, the location and extent of a Preferred Alternative needs to be evaluated for its potential effects on a project site and adjacent land uses. The foremost factor affecting a Preferred Alternative in terms of land use is its compliance with any applicable land use or zoning regulations. Other relevant factors include matters such as existing land use at the project site; the types of land uses on adjacent properties; and their proximity to a Preferred Alternative, the duration of a proposed activity, and its “permanence.”

3.2.2 Preferred Alternative

The entire Camp Fogarty site is federally-owned. It is the only intermediate training center operated by RIARNG, and it is used primarily as a small arms range and for training maneuvers. Camp Fogarty was developed as a military installation in the early 1940s as the Sun Valley Reservation to train recruits in the use of rifles, pistols, machine guns, mortars, and grenades. The mission of Camp Fogarty is to command and operate the installation; manage and administer the use of resources; and provide administrative, training, and logistical support to assigned, attached, and tenant units and activities.

Camp Fogarty currently consists of approximately 45 buildings and structures (including 3 permanent armories), roads, utilities, and fencing on an approximately 370-acre site. The grounds at Camp Fogarty are variable in terrain and in the degree to which they have become a part of the built environment, either at present or during the facility’s prime throughout World War II.

Much of the Camp Fogarty lands (including the Preferred Alternative site) are unimproved woodlands with upland and wetland features, primarily in the southern and western portions of the site. This area comprises the tactical training areas (approximately 200 acres), which are accessed by a network of unimproved gravel roads. The road network leads to bivouac sites and internal training areas that are used throughout the year for exercises (including land navigation, escape and evade, and bivouacking).

The areas surrounding Camp Fogarty are zoned for industrial/manufacturing use to the east and south, and low density residential and agriculture to the north and west (Appendix A; Figure 3). Land uses surrounding Camp Fogarty are predominantly transportation corridors, residential, and light commercial. Land use patterns in the surrounding area would not be expected to change.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

3.3.1 Definition of the Resource

The Clean Air Act of 1970, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq., amended in 1977 and 1990, is the federal regulating legislation for the control of air quality. The Clean Air Act sets National Ambient Air Quality Standards (Table 3-1) for numerous constituents including carbon monoxide, nitrogen

oxide, ozone, particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and lead. The entire State of Rhode Island is designated a non-attainment zone for ozone, where non-attainment zones are defined as areas where the National Ambient Air Quality Standards have not been met.

Table 3-1 National Ambient Air Quality Standards

| Pollutant | Average Period | Federal Air Quality Standards | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Primary Standard | | Secondary Standard | |
| | | Level | Statistic | Level | Statistic |
| Carbon Monoxide | 8-hour | 9 ppm | Maximum | None | |
| | 1-hour | 35 ppm | Maximum | | |
| Lead | Quarterly average | 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | Maximum | Same as Primary | |
| | Rolling 3-month average | 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | Maximum | Same as Primary | |
| Nitrogen Dioxide | Annual | 0.053 ppm | Arithmetic Mean | Same as Primary | |
| | 1-hour | 0.100 ppm | 3 year average | None | |
| Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) | 24-hour | 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | Maximum | Same as Primary | |
| Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) | Annual | 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | Arithmetic Mean | 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | Arithmetic Mean |
| | 24-hour | 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | 3 year average | Same as Primary | |
| Ozone | 8-hour | 0.075 ppm | 3 year average | Same as Primary | |
| Sulfur Dioxide | 3-hour | None | | 0.5 ppm | Maximum |
| | 1-hour | 0.075 ppm | 3 year average | None | |

NOTE: $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = Microgram per cubic meter.
ppm = Parts per million.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (2012).

Sensitive receptors to air quality/air pollution are generally areas of human habitation or substantial use, often where outdoor activities occur. Residences, schools, churches, and recreation areas are sensitive receptors.

Preferred Alternative

Camp Fogarty's current sources for air emissions include stationary, mobile, and fugitive sources of air pollutants. These sources are likely to result in carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, reactive gases, or PM₁₀ found from the operation of motor vehicles (mobile sources) or fuel emissions, paints, cleaning fluids, radon gas, or grounds care solvents (fugitive sources).

The Preferred Alternative site is a restricted access area through an entry control point. Children do not reside on-post and are not allowed unescorted access to Camp Fogarty. The area being developed for the Preferred Alternative is further restricted, being a training area for tactical exercises. Off-base sensitive receptors within a 1-mile radius of the Preferred Alternative site are rural residences and schools. The closest school to the Preferred Alternative site is approximately 0.38 miles to the east (Stork's Nest Child Academy).

3.4 NOISE

3.4.1 Definition of the Resource

Sound is defined as a particular auditory effect produced by a given source. Noise and sound share the same physical aspects; however, noise is considered a disturbance while sound is defined as an auditory effect. Noise is typically defined as any sound that is undesirable because it interferes with communications, is intense enough to damage hearing, or is otherwise bothersome. Noise can be intermittent or continuous, steady or impulsive, and can involve any number of sources and frequencies. Human response to increased sound levels varies according to the source type, characteristics of the sound source, distance between source and receptor, receptor sensitivity, and time of day. Affected receptors can be specific (e.g., schools or hospitals) or broad (e.g., green space or wildlife reserves) in which occasional or persistent sensitivity to noise above ambient levels exists. According to Federal Highway Administration 2006 – Look-Up tables, an average road with 13,100 cars per day traveling 40 miles per hour generates 76.9 decibels (dB) 50 ft from the centerline without a sound barrier (Engineering-Environmental Management, Inc. [e²M] 2005).

Preferred Alternative

The current primary source of noise at Camp Fogarty results from the use of the small arms ranges. The RIARNG Environmental Noise Management Plan, completed in 2014, states that noise from the firing ranges that extend beyond both the northern and eastern boundaries of the camp is 75 average weighted day/night dB and decreasing further from the source (RIARNG 2014). In the past, formal noise complaints have been filed with Camp Fogarty personnel from people living in the surrounding area. Thus, in an effort to mitigate the noise impact, nighttime firing on the range after 10 p.m. was eliminated.

The primary source of noise around Camp Fogarty is the traffic on State Highway (SH) 2 and State Highway (SH) 4. According to Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) 2006 “Look Up” tables, an average road with 13,100 cars per day traveling 40 miles per hour (mph) generates 76.9 db 50 ft from the centerline without a sound barrier (e²M 2006). SH 2 and SH 4 have 16,500 and 62,100 cars per day average, respectively (RIDOT 2008).

3.5 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.5.1 Definition of the Resource

Geological resources consist of all bedrock and soil materials within an area. Geologic factors such as soil stability and seismic properties influence the stability of structures. Soil, in general, refers to unconsolidated earthen materials overlying bedrock and other parent material. Soil structure, elasticity, strength, shrink-swell potential, and erodibility all determine the ability for the ground to support structures and facilities. Soils typically are described in terms of their type, slope, physical characteristics, and relative compatibility or limitations with regard to particular construction activities and types of land use.

Topography consists of the physiographic features of an area and is usually described with respect to elevation, slope, aspect, and landforms. Long-term geological, erosional, and depositional processes typically influence topographic relief of an area.

Preferred Alternative

The Rhode Island Geographic Information System Database soils mapping for the Camp Fogarty Site identified that the majority of the site is comprised of Narragansett very stony silt loam (Table 3-2). Other soils identified at the site include Bridgehampton silt loam, Hinckley Enfield complex, and Narragansett very stony silt. Figure 6 (Appendix A) depicts the soils mapping for the Camp Fogarty site.

Prime, Unique, Important, and Locally Important farmlands are three of several classifications of important soils defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Prime farmland is protected under the Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1984, which establishes criteria to address adverse impacts (7 CFR 658). Prime and important farmlands are of major importance in providing the national short- and long-range needs for food and fiber. There is Prime farmland soils present on Camp Fogarty, but not within the Preferred Alternative site.

Table 3-2 Natural Resource Conservation Service Soil Map Units for the Preferred Alternative Site Location at Camp Fogarty

| Map Unit Name | Mapping Symbol | Prime Farmland (State and Federal) | Hydric* | Erosion Potential | Percent Preferred Alternative Site (acres) |
|--|----------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|--|
| Bridgehampton silt loam, 3-8 percent slopes | BhB | Farmland of Statewide Importance | A | Low | 0.1 |
| Hinckley-Enfield complex, rolling | HnC | Farmland of Statewide Importance | A | Low | 2.4 |
| Narragansett very stony silt loam, 0-8 percent slopes | NbB | Not Prime Farmland | B | Low | 15.7 |
| <p>* Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.</p> <p>Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture–Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey, 2006 (accessed on 3 May 2016).</p> | | | | | |

3.6 WATER RESOURCES

3.6.1 Surface Water

3.6.1.1 Definition of the Resource

Surface water resources generally consist of permanently or seasonally flooded water features including lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, and oceans.

Also included in this category is point and non-point source pollution. The term “nonpoint source” is defined to mean any source of water pollution that does not meet the legal definition of “point source” in Section 502(14) of the Clean Water Act, and is created by many diffuse sources. That definition in Section 502 (14) states:

The term “point source” means any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include agricultural stormwater discharges and return flows from irrigated agriculture.

Preferred Alternative

Figure 7 (Appendix A) depicts the aquatic resources associated with the Preferred Alternative site within the Camp Fogarty site. The Hunt River is located along the western boarder of Camp Fogarty, but is not within close proximity to the Proposed Alternative site. There are no watercourses or hydraulic features mapped by Rhode Island Geographic Information System Database within the Camp Fogarty project area.

There is no point source or non-point sources of pollutants currently located on or within the Preferred Alternative site.

3.6.2 Groundwater

3.6.2.1 Definition of the Resource

Groundwater resources consist of water located beneath the ground surface in bedrock fractures and subterranean drainage. Groundwater is often pumped and used for both municipal and industrial uses.

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) rules classify the state's groundwater resources into four classes and establish groundwater quality standards for each class:

- **GAA**—Groundwater resources known or presumed to be suitable for drinking without treatment.

- **GA**—Groundwater resources known or presumed to be drinking water quality, but are not assigned GAA.
- **GB**—Groundwater resources known or presumed to be unsuitable for drinking water use without treatment.
- **GC**—Groundwater resources underlying waste disposal and surrounding areas.

Preferred Alternative

Groundwater under the Camp Fogarty Site is designated GAA, which is known or presumed to be suitable for drinking without treatment.

Camp Fogarty receives potable water from the Kent County Water Authority, which operates high capacity municipal production wells less than 3 miles away. Camp Fogarty is not in a Wellhead Protection Overlay District, as designated by RIDEM. Wellhead protection overlay areas were updated by RIDEM in December 2014. The closest wellhead protection area is approximately 0.86 miles to the northeast of the Preferred Alternative site.

3.6.3 Floodplains

3.6.3.1 Definition of the Resource

Floodplains are flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a stream or river that is periodically flooded during periods of heavy precipitation or snow melt. Floodplains are composed of sediments deposited by floodwaters and/or historic meanders. They act as areas for floodwater storage during flood events. Certain facilities inherently pose too great a risk to be in either the 100- or 500-year floodplain, including hospitals, schools, or storage buildings for irreplaceable records. Federal, state, and local regulations often limit floodplain development to passive uses, such as recreational and preservation activities, to reduce the risks to human health and safety.

In accordance with EO 11988 – Floodplain Management, federal agencies should determine whether a Preferred Alternative would occur within a floodplain. This determination typically involves consultation of the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Maps, which contain enough general information to determine the relationship of the project area to nearby floodplains. EO 11988 directs federal agencies to avoid floodplains unless the agency determines that there is no practicable alternative.

Preferred Alternative

There is one 100-year floodplain as identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which is located within the boundary of Camp Fogarty. This floodplain occurs in and adjacent to Hunt River. The floodplain map also indicates that the Camp Fogarty area in general is prone to

minimal flooding (Federal Emergency Management Agency 1983) (Appendix A; Figure 7). The proposed site boundary does not fall in a floodplain.

3.6.3.2 Definition of the Resource

Wetlands and waters of the United States are defined within the Clean Water Act, as amended, and jurisdiction is addressed by the EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These agencies assert jurisdiction over traditionally navigable waters; wetlands adjacent to navigable waters; non-navigable tributaries of traditional navigable waters that are relatively permanent where the tributaries typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally; and wetlands that directly abut such tributaries. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of dredge or fills into waters of the United States, including wetlands. Encroachment into waters of the United States and wetlands typically requires a permit from the state and the federal government.

Preferred Alternative

There are no wetlands or watercourses mapped by RIDEM within the Camp Fogarty Preferred Alternative site. Wetland complexes were identified during a wetland delimitation work conducted in 2009 on the entire Camp Fogarty site; however, that delineation did not identify any wetlands within the Preferred Alternative site. The closest wetland complexes identified by this 2009 delineation are approximately 200 ft from the Camp Fogarty Preferred Alternative site boundary (Appendix A; Figure 7) and approximately 400 ft from the proposed building locations.

3.7 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.7.1 Vegetation

3.7.1.1 Definition of the Resource

Vegetation resources refer to the plant communities at any scale including grasses, herbs, forbs, shrubs, vines, and trees. For the purposes of this EA, vegetation refers to the plant life at and in the immediate vicinity of the project site.

Preferred Alternative

Documentation of vegetative species includes general observations that took place during the 1998–2000 Endangered Species Survey of Camp Fogarty conducted by Applied Bio-systems (McCue 2009). The majority of the wooded portions of Camp Fogarty, including the parcel identified for the new JFHQ facility, consist of deciduous upland vegetation dominated by red oak (*Quercus rubra*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and white oak (*Quercus alba*). Woody shrub species include blueberry (*Vaccinium sp.*), autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), and green briar (*Smilax rotundifolia*). Vegetation along the southeastern area of the main base

property includes dense stands of multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and autumn olive. Ground cover includes hay-scented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*) and ground pine (*Lycopodium* sp.).

Camp Fogarty contains a number of documented plant species that are considered invasive, as defined by EO 13112 and the Rhode Island Invasive Species Council. Surveys conducted by Applied Bio-systems over the past have documented several species such as autumn olive, multiflora rose, knapweed (*Centaurea centaurium*), and Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*).

3.7.2 Wildlife Resources

3.7.2.1 Definition of the Resource

Wildlife resources refer to the animal communities that are considered likely to use or have been specifically observed at the habitats that occur within the site. The wildlife community typically includes fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

The following sections identify those wildlife species considered likely, or specifically observed, to make use of habitats within the alternative sites.

This project has been evaluated for its potential to affect bird species of concern in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (U.S.C. § 703-712). Specifically, the DoD Partners in Flight website was consulted for a consolidated list of bird species of concern (<http://www.dodpif.org/resources/bcrmap.php>). The DoD derived their 31 lists by consolidating eight different priority lists (refer to the website). Based on review of the Bird Conservation Region Map located on that website, the project site occurs in DoD Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Region No. 30 – New England/Mid-Atlantic Coast.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) was also used to evaluate the possible impact to migratory birds. The bird species from this report (Appendix E) are listed below. This report was specific for the site rather than the DoD Partners in Flight report, which was for the entire region.

Preferred Alternative

Amphibians

Amphibians commonly found within habitats similar to habitats present at Camp Fogarty include: the green frog (*Rana clamitans melanota*), pickerel frog (*Rana palustris*), eastern spadefoot (*Scaphiopus holbrookii holbrookii*), eastern American and Fowler's toads (*Bufo americanus americanus*, *B. woodhousei fowleri*), mudpuppy (*Necturus maculosus maculosus*), red-spotted newt (*Notophthalmus viridescens viridescens*), northern dusky salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus fuscus*), northern two-lined salamander (*Eurycea bislineata*), spotted and marbled salamanders (*Ambystoma maculatum*, *A. opacum*), and the four-toed salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*). Additional amphibian species that may occur within Camp Fogarty

habitats include the red-backed salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*), American toad (*Bufo americanus*), and the bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) (e²M 2005).

Reptiles

Reptiles commonly found within habitats similar to habitats present at Camp Fogarty include the eastern painted turtle (*Chrysemys picta picta*), stinkpot (*Sternotherus odoratus*), wood turtle (*Clemmys insculpta*), eastern box turtle (*Terrapene carolina carolina*), and snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina serpentina*). The eastern garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*), eastern ribbon snake (*T. sauritus sauritus*), northern brown and northern redbelly snakes (*Storeria dekayi dekayi* and *S. occipitomaculata occipitomaculata*), northern black racer (*Coluberconstrictor constrictor*), black rat snake (*Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta*), eastern hognose (*Heterodon platyrhynchos*), eastern milk snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum*), eastern worm snake (*Carphophis amoenus amoenus*), northern copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix*), and timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*) may occur in all habitats.

Birds

Reptiles commonly found within habitats similar to habitats present at Camp Fogarty include American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), broad-winged hawk (*B. platypterus*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), eastern screech owl (*Otus asio*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*). Several species of warblers, flycatchers, gnatcatchers, and woodpeckers, American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), northern cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), eastern wood peewee (*Contopus virens*), cedar waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), and northern oriole (*Icterus galbula*) are also found within habitats similar to habitats present at Camp Fogarty.

The USFWS IPaC used to evaluate the possible impact to migratory birds. The bird species from this report (Appendix E) are listed below, excluding those found primarily in saltmarsh or along coastal shorelines. Those two habitats do not occur within several miles of the site.

Migratory birds that inhabit inland areas and could be present in the project area as identified by USFWS IPaC, include: Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*), Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*), Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia Canadensis*), Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulean*), Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*), Rusty Blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*), Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*), Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*), Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), and Worm Eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorum*).

Mammals

Mammals commonly found within habitats similar to habitats present at Camp Fogarty include: coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*),

long- and short-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata* and *M. erminea*), mink (*Mustela vison*), long-tailed, short-tailed, and masked shrews (*Sorex dispar*, *Blarina brevicauda*, *S. cinereus*), hairy-tailed mole (*Parascalops breweri*), little brown myotis (*Myotis lucifugus*), big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), woodchuck/hedgehog (*Marmota monax*), porcupine (*Erithizon dorsatum*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), flying squirrel (*Glaucomys volans*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), red-backed vole (*Clethrionomys gapperi*), woodland vole (*Microtus pinetorum*), white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*), and woodland jumping mouse (*Napaeozapus insignis*).

Fish

Research within the Hunt River watershed indicates that fish could occur within ephemeral flows or permanent waterbodies within Camp Fogarty. Species that could occupy streams and rivers that run through Camp Fogarty could include eastern brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), white sucker (*Catostomus commersoni*), largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), pumpkinseed (*Lepomis gibbosus*), longnose dace (*Rhinichthys cataractae*), and American eel (*Anguilla rostrata*) among others (e²M 2005).

3.7.3 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

3.7.3.1 Definition of the Resource

The ESA (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) establishes a federal program to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend. The ESA requires federal agencies, in consultation with USFWS, to ensure that actions they authorize, fund, or carry out are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat of such species. An endangered species is defined by the ESA as any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A threatened species is defined by the ESA as any species likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future. The ESA also prohibits any action that causes a take of any listed species. “Take” is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect; or attempt to engage in any such conduct. Listed plants are not protected from take, although it is illegal to collect or maliciously harm them on federal land.

Critical habitat is designated as such if USFWS determines that the habitat is essential to the conservation of a threatened or endangered species. In consultation for those species with critical habitat, federal agencies must ensure that their activities do not adversely modify critical habitat to the point that it will no longer aid in the species’ recovery. Areas that are currently unoccupied by the species, but which are needed for the species’ recovery, are protected by the prohibition against adverse modification of critical habitat.

RIDEM has developed its own list of threatened and endangered species above and beyond that of the federal government. In general, the State of Rhode Island defines an endangered species as any species declared endangered by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Commerce or the Director of RIDEM, and provides regulatory protection for those species

(Rhode Island General Law 20-37). A threatened species is defined as any native species likely to become an endangered species in the future if current trends in habitat loss or other detrimental factors remain unchanged. Species of Concern are defined as any native species not considered State Endangered or State Threatened at the present time, but are listed due to various factors of rarity and/or vulnerability. Only species listed as State Endangered receive regulatory protection under the State's ESA (Rhode Island General Law 20-37).

Protecting and proactively managing Rhode Island's biological resources such as state- or federally-listed threatened or endangered species are concerns of RIARNG. Steps to reduce negative effects on Rhode Island's natural resources are incorporated into the mission's essential task list.

Preferred Alternative

Camp Fogarty is located within Kent County. According to USFWS IPaC (Appendix E), there is one federally-listed threatened or endangered species known to occur within the project area. The one species identified by IPaC was the Northern long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), (NLEB) and its status is listed as threatened.

The Camp Fogarty site is within the NLEB range. USFWS has stated that within the NLEB range, NLEB are assumed to be potentially present in suitable habitat unless an adequate survey has determined probable absence of the bat. A site survey has not been conducted at the proposed site, and there is suitable habitat (trees that are 3 inches or greater diameter breast height used for roosting). A coordination letter to the USFWS regarding potential impact to the NLEB has been submitted and USFWS has issued a determination of "may affect," "is likely to adversely affect". See also Appendix F for RIARNG's Memorandum for Record (MFR) for this resource.

According to Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program, no rare, threatened, or endangered species have been documented to occur at Camp Fogarty (Appendix A; Figure 8).

3.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.8.1 Definition of the Resource

As part of the process for compliance with NEPA, federal agencies are required to assess potential impacts on the human environment (40 CFR Part 1508.14 Alternatives including the Proposed Action). The analysis is generally conducted in terms of cultural resources, which include a variety of resources that are defined by specific federal laws, regulations, EOs, and other requirements (e.g., the National Historic Preservation Act [NHPA], Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and EO 13007). Typically, cultural resources are divided into archaeological resources, historic buildings, and traditional cultural properties.

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the federal agency official is charged with providing the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Rhode Island State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) an opportunity to comment on the effect of federal undertakings on historic properties. Federal agencies identify and evaluate historic properties listed or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places within the Area of Potential Effect (APE); determine effects of an undertaking on historic properties; and consult to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on the historic properties in consultation with Rhode Island SHPO and other parties including Native Tribes.

The Section 106 process requires each undertaking to define an APE. An APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties.” The Preferred Alternative is an undertaking as defined by 36 CFR 800.3 (Initiation of the Section 106 Process), and is required to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA.

An important consideration for RIARNG is the preservation of cultural resources within Rhode Island. As a top priority, all installation developments are evaluated in terms of their effect on these valuable resources. Prior to any implementation, all known resources are identified and actions are taken to reduce any potential impact through careful risk management.

Preferred Alternative

RIARNG has consulted with federally recognized Native American tribes as required under DoD Instruction 4710.02, DoD Interactions with Federally Recognized Tribes (2006), which implements the Annotated DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy (dated 27 October 1999), Army Regulation 200-1, 10 NEPA, NHPA, and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Narragansett Indian Tribe is the only federally recognized tribe in Rhode Island, and as such was invited to participate in the EA.

The APE for the Preferred Alternative is identified in Figure 11 (Appendix A). The APE is 10.39 acres for the JFHQ.

In October 1999, e²M conducted a cultural resources survey of all structures at Camp Fogarty (RIARNG 2001a). Seventeen buildings at Camp Fogarty were deemed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. These buildings are primarily the Quonset huts in the northeastern portion of Camp Fogarty. The Rhode Island SHPO has concurred on these findings; however, boundaries have not been established for the historic district and no buildings are located within or in close proximity to the Preferred Alternate Site.

In 2005, the Public Archeological Laboratory conducted a Phase I(c) Intensive Archeological Survey of the site of the Preferred Alternative (referred to in the report as Area 2A). The report concluded that “no further archaeological investigation is recommended for Area 2A,” and that “Any future developments or improvements to the post in proximity to the Mawney Family Cemetery must comply with the state’s comprehensive burial ordinance.” The Rhode Island General Law 23-18-11 prohibits any ground alteration disturbance within 25 ft of a recorded

historic cemetery. RIARNG is proposing building the JFHQ 0.15 miles from the Mawney Family Cemetery (Figure 11).

The Rhode Island SHPO was contacted through the initial consultation phase of the project (January 2015), and responded with a letter stating “no effect on any significant cultural resources.” The letter response from Rhode Island SHPO is provided in Appendix B. The Rhode Island SHPO did request that efforts be made to avoid impacting stone walls within the construction area, and RIARNG will make an effort to do so.

3.9 SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES

3.9.1 Definition of the Resource

Socioeconomics is typically defined as the relationship between economies and social elements, such as population and economic activity. Factors that describe the socioeconomic resources represent a composite of several attributes. There are several factors that can be used as indicators of economic conditions for a geographic area, such as demographics, income, unemployment, poverty level, and employment.

The U.S. Census Bureau data (2008-2012) indicate that the total population of Rhode Island was 1,052,567 in 2010, and is estimated to decrease to 1,051,511 by 2013 (U.S. Census Bureau 2014). The majority of the population lives in the Warwick and Providence areas. Rhode Island has only five counties, and the most densely populated county is Providence. Likewise, the only metropolitan statistical area for the state is the city of Providence. Census data from 2012 estimate that 24.9 percent of the Rhode Island population is under 19 years of age, and 5.4 percent is under 5 years old. The same census also showed 14.6 percent of the population is composed of people 65 years old and older. Minority populations are estimated to be as follows: Hispanic/Latino 12.5 percent, African American 6.1 percent, Asian 3 percent, American Indian and Alaska Native 0.5 percent, and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander 0.1 percent (U.S. Census Bureau 2014).

Employment sectors within the Rhode Island economy are primarily the retail trade industry and, on a diminishing scale, the manufacturing industry. There is a large seasonal tourism sector due to the proximity to the seashore. The unemployment rate in Rhode Island is 9.5 percent and the median household income was reported as \$56,102 (U.S. Census Bureau 2014).

EO 13045, Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks, ensures that federal agencies identify and assess environmental health risks and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children. Agencies also shall ensure that their policies, programs, activities, and standards address disproportionate risks to children that result from environmental health risks or safety risks. No children reside on-Post and are not allowed in the area being developed for the Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative site is a restricted access area through an entry control point.

Preferred Alternative

The U.S. Census Bureau data (2008–2012) indicate that the Town of East Greenwich in Kent County, Rhode Island, had a population of 13,146 in 2010, with 5,303 households. The racial makeup of the Town is 93.2 percent Caucasian, 0.8 percent African American, 0.10 percent Native American, 4.1 percent Asian, 0.3 percent from other races, and 1.4 percent from two or more races. The median income for a household in the town is \$97,623. Approximately 5.5 percent of the population is below the poverty line (U.S. Census Bureau 2014).

3.9.1.1 Employment

Employment sectors within the Rhode Island economy are primarily the retail trade industry and, on a diminishing scale, the manufacturing industry. There is a large seasonal tourism sector due to the proximity to the seashore. In October 2014, Rhode Island had the 4th highest overall unemployment rate (7.4 percent, seasonally adjusted) (U.S. Department of Labor 2009). As of January 2016, Camp Fogarty employment numbers are 100 permanent employees.

3.10 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

3.10.1 Definition of the Resource

EO 12898 – Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, pertains to environmental justice issues and relates to various socioeconomic groups and the disproportionate impacts that could be imposed on them. EO 12898 requires that federal agencies' actions substantially affecting human health or the environment do not exclude persons, deny persons benefits, or subject persons to discrimination because of their race, color, or national origin. The EO was enacted to ensure the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Consideration of environmental justice concerns includes race, ethnicity, and the poverty status of populations in the vicinity of the Preferred Alternative.

Table 3-3 East Greenwich in Comparison to Rhode Island and the United States in Determination of an Effect on Minority or Low Income Persons

| Indicator | East Greenwich | Rhode Island | United States |
|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Non-White Persons | 7.8 percent | 18.6 percent | 27.6 percent |
| Persons of Hispanic Origin | 1.7 percent | 12.4 percent | 16.3 percent |
| Persons with Income Below Poverty Level | 5.5 percent | 13.2 percent | 14.9 percent |
| Median Household Income | \$97,623 | \$56,102 | \$53,046 |

Preferred Alternative

The proposed JFHQ facility would be located on Camp Fogarty. All of RIARNG's activities will be conducted on the site. Any neighboring or surrounding communities will likely not be

specifically affected by RIARNG activities. As a result, the entire Town of East Greenwich is considered in comparison to Rhode Island and the nation in determination of any effect on minority or low-income persons (Table 3-3).

3.11 UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

3.11.1 Definition of the Resource

Infrastructure consists of the systems and physical structures that enable a population in a specified area to function, and includes utility lines. Infrastructure is wholly human-made, with a high correlation between the type and extent of infrastructure, and the degree to which an area is characterized as “urban” or developed. The availability of infrastructure and its capacity to support growth are generally regarded as essential to the economic growth of an area. Utilities and infrastructure generally include water supply, storm drainage systems, sanitary sewer and wastewater systems, power supply, and solid waste management.

The transportation resource is defined as the system of roadways, highways, and other transportation facilities and systems that are in the vicinity of a project site and could be potentially affected by a Preferred Alternative. The resource also includes parking, access to the installation, and vehicular movement within the installation. Transportation represents the movement of humans and commodities from one place to another. It is directly related to areas of production and habitation, and to the system of vehicle access roads and alternative forms of travel, including rail and air. Primary roadways (e.g., major interstates) are principal routes designed to move traffic efficiently to adjacent areas. Secondary roadways, or arterials (e.g., major surface streets), are designed to provide access to residential, commercial, and parking areas and access points for the installation.

Preferred Alternative

Camp Fogarty is centrally located within Rhode Island, which is ideal for a facility that services units from all over the state. Major state highways (State Highways 2 and 4 and Interstate 95) connect, either directly or indirectly, to Camp Fogarty. The roads on Camp Fogarty are currently a mix of paved and gravel throughout the base.

Natural gas and electricity is provided to Camp Fogarty through local municipal and commercial utility companies; however, RIARNG owns and maintains some of the lines within the perimeter. The RIARNG 2003 Real Property Development Plan states that electrical service is adequate, but connections to on site infrastructure will be needed. Current infrastructure is located along the road directly adjacent to the site. Water is provided from the Kent County Water Authority, which operates high capacity municipal production wells located less than 3 miles away. The City of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, constructed new sewer line paralleling State Highway 2 and Camp Fogarty was connected to the sewer system in 2005. The proposed JFHQ facility at Camp Fogarty (Appendix A; Figure 11) would require connection to the existing power, water, and sewage systems on Camp Fogarty, which are adjacent to the Preferred Alternative site (at the road).

The proposed new JFHQ will be a 2-story, 80,766-square ft facility, occupied by approximately 100 full-time personnel (5 days/week and 2-day training assemblies 2-3 times/month) and 189 Guardsmen (1 weekend/month). Supporting facilities will consist of an emergency backup generator and adequate parking for assigned personnel and approximately 91 military vehicles. Utilities will be tied into existing onsite infrastructure.

3.12 HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC MATERIALS/WASTE

3.12.1 Definition of the Resource

A hazardous substance, pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601[14]), is defined as, “any substance designated pursuant to Section 1321(b)(2)(A) of Title 33; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to Section 9602 of this title; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to Section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 6921); any toxic pollutant listed under Section 1317(a) of Title 33; any Hazardous Air Pollutants listed under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act; and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator of the EPA has taken action pursuant to Section 2606 of Title 15. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance. The term also does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).”

Hazardous materials are defined by 49 CFR Part 171.8 (Definitions and Abbreviations) as “hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (49 CFR Part 172.101 Purpose and Use of Hazardous Materials), and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions” in 49 CFR Part 173 (Shippers General Requirements). Transportation of hazardous materials is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation regulations within 49 CFR Parts 105-180.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act defines a hazardous waste as “a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.”

The DoD has developed the Installation Restoration Program to facilitate investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites associated with military installations. Specifically, the Installation Restoration Program addresses contamination from hazardous and toxic materials including chemical, biological, and low level radiological wastes at active facilities. Also, EO 12088,

Section 1-1, requires that RIARNG must comply with state and local Installation Restoration Program management regulations implemented under federal law.

Preferred Alternative

Camp Fogarty is considered part of the Davisville Naval Construction Battalion Center, North Kingstown Rhode Island Superfund site. As such, areas of known contamination or areas where contamination has spread to within or outside the designated Superfund site are investigated as individual contamination sites. As part of the Superfund Site designation, soil and groundwater at the Camp Fogarty site has been investigated for contamination from past military activities.

The possible presence of remnant hazardous materials does not exist onsite within the Preferred Alternative footprint.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The Proposed Action will provide a larger, modern JFHQ for RIARNG to properly and more effectively accomplish its mission. Environmental consequences of the Preferred Alternative and No Action—are presented in the following discussion.

The criteria below were used to analyze impacts on the resources. For the purposes of this report, the existing conditions are used as a baseline comparison for the Preferred Alternative or No Action alternative impacts. Each impact discussion for each resource area in the Environmental Consequences section will begin with the following:

- Less than significant adverse effects would be expected
- Significant adverse effects would be expected
- Less than significant positive effects would be expected
- Significant positive effects would be expected
- No effect.

To further clarify the nature of the various impacts upon each resource in the Environmental Consequences section of this Draft EA, the following terms were used and are defined.

Short-Term or Long-Term—These characteristics are determined on a case-by-case basis and do not refer to any rigid time period. In general, short-term impacts are those that would occur only with respect to a particular activity or for a finite period or only during the time required for construction or installation activities. Long-term impacts are those that are more likely to be persistent and chronic.

Adverse or Positive—An adverse impact is one having unfavorable or undesirable outcomes on the man-made or natural environment. A positive impact is one having positive outcomes on the man-made or natural environment.

4.1 LAND USE

4.1.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Long-term, less than significant adverse impacts to land use are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

Trees, vegetation, soils, and geological material would be permanently cleared, reworked, leveled, and covered by the new JFHQ building, parking areas, access roads, drainage systems, and landscaping. This modification would change the site land use from its existing deciduous forest to an industrial land use classification (Appendix A; Figure 9). An additional area would be affected during construction but would not be extensively reworked. This area is depicted on Figure 11 (Appendix A) as the “Building LOD/APE.” The natural topography of this site would be altered from one of gentle slopes to that of a relatively flat construction area.

The land area currently proposed for the construction of a new JFHQ is located in the Town of East Greenwich. The proposed JFHQ will cover approximately 10.56 acres (Table 4-1). Moving the JFHQ from Cranston, Rhode Island, would not affect land use in the current area.

Table 4-1 Preferred Alternative Area of Impact

| Type of Impact Total Area | Camp Fogarty (square) | No Action Alternative |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Proposed Structures | 80,766 | None – no change |
| Proposed Development (Roads, Parking, and Walkways) | 140,642 | None – no change |
| Proposed BMP | 15,053 | None – no change |
| Limit of Disturbance | 463,838 | None – no change |
| NOTE: Square footage calculations for the Preferred Alternatives Sites were estimated from conceptual drawings provided by RIARNG and drawings developed by EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., PBC. | | |

4.1.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change in land use under the No Action Alternative.

4.2 AIR QUALITY

4.2.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Long-term and short-term less than significant adverse impacts to air quality are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

The construction of the new JFHQ and facility would have short-term and long-term impacts on air quality. Short-term air quality impacts would occur primarily during the construction of the facility and long-term impacts are expected for the facility operation and use. There will be no significant air impacts associated with the normal operations of the Preferred Alternative. A Record of Non-Applicability was prepared to address the *de minimis* impacts occurring within the non-attainment zone (Appendix D).

Short-term, less than significant adverse impacts are anticipated during construction. These will be due to the use of heavy equipment during earth moving activities, and the construction of the JFHQ itself.

Long-term less than significant impacts from an increase in vehicle traffic are anticipated. The Preferred Alternative would result in approximately 134 vehicles expected during a regular week, and 100 vehicles, 1 weekend a month, during drills. As there are less than significant adverse impacts anticipated as a result of the increase in vehicle traffic for the area, construction of a new JFHQ would not result in significant impacts on local air quality. A Record of Non-Applicability has been prepared to address the *de minimis* impacts occurring with the non-attainment zone. A signed Record of Non-Applicability is included in Appendix D.

4.2.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change in air quality under the No Action Alternative.

4.2.3 Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices

There are no mitigation measures required for Air Quality. During the construction and grading phases, BMPs would be implemented to minimize dust generation. BMPs are likely to include dust suppression via watering truck, gravel entrances and exits, and possibly air monitoring.

4.3 NOISE

4.3.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Long-term and short-term, less than significant adverse impacts to noise are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

Under normal construction activities, less than significant levels of noise will be generated. These impacts will be short term, will not have any effect on distant residential communities, and should not have appreciable impacts upon the surrounding area. Less than significant additional noise may be generated by the new JFHQ and armories, primarily during construction. Generally, construction equipment at a distance of 50 ft is estimated to produce approximately 75 dB of noise. This level is slightly higher than an average automobile at 10 ft away (70 dB), but quieter than a garbage disposal (80 dB) (Purdue 2000). During construction, the estimated level of noise (approximately 80 dB) can be compared to the everyday operation of a general trade retail store environment. During normal operation, the new JFHQ is expected less than significantly increase existing noise levels, as only light vehicular traffic will occur as part of the new facilities normal operation.

4.3.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change to noise under the No Action Alternative.

4.3.3 Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices

There are no mitigation measures required for noise. Construction activities would be conducted using well maintained and job-suitable machinery to minimize noise generation. Site workers would be instructed to wear ear protection when working around loud equipment. Site work would be conducted during normal working hours when neighboring residents are not likely to be sleeping.

4.4 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.4.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Long-term, less than significant adverse impacts to geology and soils are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

Construction activities at the site would include grading and excavation for the associated buildings, parking areas, and appurtenances. This would less than significantly impact a limited amount of soil acreage. However, the soils found at the site are common soils that are found throughout the northeastern United States. There are no rare geologic features that will be affected by the Preferred Alternative. It is anticipated that the limit of disturbance will be approximately 23 acres. There are not anticipated impacts to Prime Farmland soils based on the "Location of the Preferred Alternative" (Figure 6).

4.4.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change in geology and soils under the No Action Alternative.

4.4.3 Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices

There are no mitigation measures required for geology and soils. Construction activities would be conducted using standard sediment and erosion control measures. Onsite BMPs will include practices to stabilize soils onsite during construction and ground work activities, and the use of erosion reducing tools (i.e., silt fence) to reduce and/or eliminate soils moving offsite.

4.5 WATER RESOURCES

4.5.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Long-term and short-term, less than significant adverse impacts to water resources are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

The Preferred Alternative would result in removal of forest/woodland and herbaceous communities, reworking and compacting soils, and construction, which would less than significantly reduce groundwater recharge to the groundwater aquifer within and immediate down-drainage area. Landscaping introduced as part of the site design would not be irrigated, resulting in additional less than significant impacts to the groundwater aquifer. Groundwater would remain classified under the protective GAA designation; potable water would continue to be provided via the Kent County Water Authority. Water would be required for mixing concrete, soil compaction operations, and for dust abatement, resulting in short-term, less than significant adverse impacts to the Kent County water supply system.

Runoff during construction would result in less than significant impacts to water quality due to sedimentation transport as standard construction BMPs.

Floodplains have been designated at Camp Fogarty, but are outside of the proposed project site (Appendix A: Figure 7). Therefore, there would be no impact to floodplains as a result of development. Southern parts of Camp Fogarty would continue to be subject to minor flooding.

The Preferred Alternative will not affect any wetland resources. The JFHQ is not proposed to be located in, or within close proximity to any wetland areas. All state wetland setback requirements will be adhered to when designing the final layout of the JFHQ facility.

4.5.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change in water resources under the No Action Alternative.

4.5.3 Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices

There are no mitigation measures required for water resources. Construction activities would be conducted using standard sediment and erosion control measures. Post-construction facilities would shed water from impervious surfaces including building roofs and roads, resulting in less than significant long-term impacts to surface water volume and quality due to larger volumes of rapidly flowing runoff. BMPs, including implementation of stormwater and spill prevention plans, have been identified. These include sand seepage wetlands (i.e., stormwater basins) at the JFHQ. Stormwater not collected through these basins will be collected and managed by current onsite stormwater infrastructure that will be connected to the proposed facilities.

4.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.6.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

4.6.1.1 Vegetation

Long-term, less than significant, adverse impacts to vegetation are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

As a result of the Preferred Alternative, existing natural communities will be less than significantly adversely impacted. The JFHQ facility will be located in areas that are now woodlands. The woodlands in that area are identified as being dominated by deciduous forest. This community is common in Rhode Island and is not considered to be rare.

4.6.1.2 Wildlife Resources

Long-term, less than significant adverse impacts to wildlife resources are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

The Preferred Alternative will less than significantly impact wildlife resources. Currently, available habitat will be converted into industrial land use (i.e., the JFHQ buildings). This impact is expected to be less than significantly detrimental to the wildlife found on the site.

As previously discussed, the wildlife found on the site are generalist species commonly found throughout the forest of the northeastern United States. These species commonly relocate to adjacent available habitat and are also known to occur within proximity to human developments. The site is located adjacent a contiguous riparian corridor to the west. It is expected that most of the wildlife will relocate to these adjacent areas.

The methodology for evaluating the potential impact of the project on migratory birds focuses primarily on the potential for an “incidental take” during construction of the project. The JFHQ will have a less than significant impact on birds and wildlife. Many of the operations on Camp Fogarty (i.e., firing ranges) make the Preferred Alternative site less than desirable to migratory and resident bird species.

However, during the initial site preparation for construction when the existing vegetation is cleared, there is a potential to impact birds that are nesting, roosting or foraging on the site. The potential to impact birds that are nesting, roosting, or foraging on site will be a less-than-significant impact.

4.6.1.3 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

Long-term, less than significant adverse impacts to rare, threatened, and endangered species are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

The Preferred Alternative is not anticipated to result in any impacts to federally or state-listed rare, threatened, or endangered species. As previously discussed, there is only one threatened species, the NLEB, having the potential to occur onsite. Phone consultations between RIARNG and USFWS have indicated RIARNG’s construction activities would not likely result in prohibited take. An official coordination letter to the USFWS regarding potential impact to the NLEB has been submitted and a determination of “may affect,” is likely to “adversely affect” was made. Also, see Appendix F for RIARNG’s MFR on this resource.

4.6.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change in biological resources under the No Action Alternative.

4.6.3 Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices

There are no mitigation measures required for biological resources. The RIARNG’s proposed action, to construct a new JFHQ, falls under the 4(d) Rule and therefore would not cause prohibited incidental take of northern long-eared bats. To exercise the ARNG’s ESA Section 7(a)(1) responsibilities and promote the conservation of the northern long-eared bat, the RIARNG has agreed to implement discretionary conservation management measure(s). RIARNG will avoid land disturbing activities on the construction site during 1 June to 31 July, to avoid impacts on any unknown northern long-eared bat maternity roost sites and also minimize impacts on nesting migratory birds.

Additional conservation measures include:

1. The application of herbicides and other pesticides is not anticipated, however, if it becomes necessary, this activity will be planned to avoid or minimize direct and indirect effects to known, occupied threatened or endangered bat hibernacula and maternity roots.
2. (As detailed above), tree removal activities will be conducted outside the NLEB pup season of June 1 through July 31.
3. Prescribed burning is not anticipated, however, if it becomes necessary, they will be conducted outside of the pup season of June 1 through July 31.
4. Evaluating the use of outdoor lighting during the active season and seek to minimize light pollution by angling lights downward or via other light minimization measures.

The conservation measures listed above will be implemented as an abundance of caution. The area would also continually be mowed areas to discourage ground nesting.

4.7 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.7.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

No adverse effects to cultural resources are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative. As per stipulations set forth in the annotated policy document for the DoD, American Indian and Alaska Native Policy (27 October 1999), RIARNG internally analyzed whether any of the alternatives may have the potential to significantly affect protected tribal resources, rights, or Indian lands. The Narragansett Indian Tribe is the only federally recognized American Indian tribe in Rhode Island. As documented in Appendix B, RIARNG has submitted project review letters to the Narragansett tribe to request information about any known cultural resources at the site. A response was not received from the Narragansett Tribe; however, there is documentation that two coordination consultation letters were received by the Narragansett Tribe on 28 October 2014 (Appendix B).

In 2005, the Public Archeological Laboratory conducted a Phase I(c) Intensive Archaeological Survey of the site of the Preferred Alternative (referred to in the report as Area 2A). The report concluded that “no further archaeological investigation is recommended for Area 2A,” and that “Any future developments or improvements to the post in proximity to the Mawney Family Cemetery must comply with the state’s comprehensive burial ordinance.” The Rhode Island General Law 23-18-11 prohibits any ground alteration disturbance within 25 ft of a recorded historic cemetery. RIARNG is proposing building the JFHQ 0.15 miles from the Mawney Family Cemetery (Figure 11).

The Rhode Island SHPO was contacted through the initial consultation phase of the project, and responded with a letter stating “no effect on any significant cultural resources.” The letter response from Rhode Island SHPO is provided in Appendix B. The Rhode Island SHPO did

indicate that the Preferred Alternative was within the former Pardon Mawney farm, which is possibly the location of a 17th century Huguenot settlement. The letter states that no evidence of the farm or settlement was recovered during the archaeological survey. The SHPO requested in their letter that efforts be made to avoid impacting stone walls within the construction area, and RIARNG will make an effort to do so.

If, during construction, an inadvertent discovery of cultural material is made, the standard operating procedure for inadvertent discoveries found in RIARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan will be followed. The standard operating procedure provides the procedures and notification for discovery of cultural resources during non-routine activities, such as construction.

4.7.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change in cultural resources under the No Action Alternative.

4.7.3 Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices

There are no mitigation measures required for cultural resources. Only one BMP exists related to cultural resources. If cultural resources are discovered, including the encounter of a Native American burial or if cultural resources are suspected to be discovered, the following procedure will be implemented: (1) stop work immediately if any indications of the presence of cultural prehistoric or historic materials (artifacts or other man-made features), animal bone are observed, (2) the Cultural Resource Manager (or Chief Inspector if the Cultural Resource Manager is not available) will be contacted as soon as possible, and (3) resource personnel will comply with unanticipated discovery procedures for the site.

4.8 SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES

4.8.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Long-term and short-term positive impacts to socioeconomic resources are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

Release of state and federal funds for construction of the facility would benefit the construction firms and subcontractors selected to complete construction. Increased sales would also result within the local community from the sale of incidental materials such as gasoline and food during construction. Utility companies could benefit from the generated revenue as well. Purchase of the materials, equipment, and supplies that would go within the facility would also have a positive impact. Increasing the staff at Camp Fogarty would have a long-term positive impact to the local economy resulting from the potential increase in business for stores and restaurants around Camp Fogarty. Figure 10 in Appendix A depicts the sensitive and economic resources surrounding the preferred alternative. One fire district and three schools/learning centers are depicted within a one-mile radius of the proposed JFHQ location.

4.8.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change in socioeconomic resources under the No Action Alternative.

4.8.3 Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices

There are no mitigation measures required for socioeconomic resources. There are no BMPs for socioeconomic resources.

4.9 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

4.9.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

No impacts to minority and/or low income populations are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

There are no minority population areas, poverty areas, or extreme poverty areas within the towns closest to the site locations (U.S. Census Bureau 2014). Thus, there can be no EO 12898 (*Environmental Justice*) concerns since the Preferred Alternative does not result in any disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and/or low-income populations, as previously defined. In addition, there are no EO 13045 (*Protection of Children*) concerns since the Proposed Action does not result in any environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children. It should also be noted that no children reside at Camp Fogarty, and children are not allowed in the area being developed for the Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative site is a restricted access area through an entry control point.

4.9.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change in environmental justice under the No Action Alternative.

4.9.3 Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices

There are no mitigation measures required for environmental justice. There are no BMPs for environmental justice resources.

4.10 INFRASTRUCTURE

4.10.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Long-term and short-term, less than significant adverse impacts to infrastructure are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

The Preferred Alternative seeks to tie into the municipal water and sewer lines located on the existing Camp Fogarty parcel. Utilities are located on the road adjacent to the proposed JFHQ

site. Construction of the JFHQ is not anticipated to place any long-term significant impact to utilities (water, sewer, electricity, etc.). Long-term and short-term less than significant adverse impacts will result from an increase in traffic both during construction from construction workers and equipment and materials, and an increase in traffic to the facility once operational.

4.10.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change in infrastructure under the No Action Alternative.

4.10.3 Mitigation Measures and Best Management Practices

There are no mitigation measures required for infrastructure. RIARNG is proposing to design and install two sand seepage wetlands to treat runoff from the site upon completion. There are no BMPs for infrastructure.

4.11 HAZARDOUS WASTE AND TOXIC MATERIALS/WASTE

4.11.1 Effects of the Preferred Alternative

Long-term, less than significant adverse impacts to hazardous waste and toxic materials/waste are expected to result from the Preferred Alternative.

The Preferred Alternative would generate a minimal amount of additional hazardous material and/or waste. The only hazardous materials that will be present onsite include common chemicals such as paints and vehicle fluids, and as such, there are no mitigation measures necessary for hazardous material and/or waste resulting from the Preferred Alternative. The only BMP for hazardous materials and/or waste would be to safely store them in locked cabinets, and dispose appropriately according to environmental regulatory guidance. The storage and handling of hazardous materials will follow 40 CFR Parts 260 (Hazardous Waste Management System: General) through 265 (Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities), Army Regulations 200-1 and 420-47, RIARNG Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Plan, and CFR Title 40 through 49 Series (these are identified as environmental protection, public contracts and property, public health, public lands, emergency management and assistance, public welfare, shipping, communications, acquisitions, and transportation, respectively).

4.11.2 Effects of the No Action Alternative

There would be no change in hazardous waste and toxic materials under the No Action Alternative.

4.12 MITIGATION MEASURES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Mitigation measures are a specific response to a predicted significant or major direct adverse effect on a given environmental resource for a specific Proposed Action. Mitigation includes:

- Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation
- Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment
- Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action
- Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments (40 CFR 1508.20 Mitigation).

In contrast, BMPs are standardized guidance, practices, environmental safeguards, protection measures, and operation procedures for regulatory compliance. BMPs can be site-specific, economically feasible, and are generally applied to a Proposed Action or activities to achieve desired outcomes (i.e., preventing, limiting, or minimizing impacts to sensitive resources).

No mitigation measures are necessary to reduce adverse environmental impacts to less than significant levels. Per established protocols, procedures, and requirements, RIARNG will implement BMPs and will satisfy all applicable Regulatory Requirements in association with design, construction, and operation of the Preferred Action Alternative component projects. These “management measures” are described in this EA, and are included as components of the Preferred Action Alternative. “Management measures are defined as routine BMPs and/or regulatory compliance measures that RIARNG regularly implements as part of their activities, as appropriate, across the state of Rhode Island. These are different from “mitigation measures,” which are defined as project-specific requirements, not routinely implemented by RIARNG, necessary to reduce identified potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to less than significant levels. With implementation of the following routine “management measures”, the Preferred Action Alternative would not result in significant adverse impacts to the current environmental setting.

To exercise the ARNG’s ESA Section 7(a)(1) responsibilities and promote the conservation of the northern long-eared bat, the RIARNG has agreed to implement discretionary conservation management measure(s). RIARNG will avoid land disturbing activities on the construction site during 1 June to 31 July, to avoid impacts on any unknown northern long-eared bat maternity roost sites and also minimize impacts on nesting migratory birds. Additional conservation measures include:

1. The application of herbicides and other pesticides is not anticipated, however, if it becomes necessary, this activity will be planned to avoid or minimize direct and indirect effects to known, occupied threatened or endangered bat hibernacula and maternity roots.

2. (As detailed above), tree removal activities will be conducted outside the NLEB pup season of June 1 through July 31.
3. Prescribed burning is not anticipated, however, if it becomes necessary, they will be conducted outside of the pup season of June 1 through July 31.
4. Evaluating the use of outdoor lighting during the active season and seek to minimize light pollution by angling lights downward or via other light minimization measures.

4.13 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

4.13.1 Introduction

As defined by CEQ Regulations at 40 CFR Part 1508.7, cumulative impacts are those that “result from the incremental impact of the Proposed Action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, without regard to the agency (Federal or non-Federal) or individual who undertakes such other actions.” Cumulative impact analysis captures the effects that result from the Proposed Action in combination with the effects of other actions in the Proposed Action’s region of influence.

Because of the number of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions within the City of East Greenwich, and within the larger Kent County and greater Providence metropolitan area, cumulative effects are the most difficult to analyze. The NEPA requires the analysis of cumulative environmental effects of a Proposed Action on resources that may often be manifested only at the cumulative level, such as traffic congestion, air quality, noise, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomic conditions, utility system capacities, and others. Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions in the vicinity of the Proposed Action Area include:

Table 4-2 Projects on Camp Fogarty

| Name | Description / Function | Size (ft2) | Completion Date |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Joint Force Headquarters | Administrative | 80,766 | Proposed Action |
| Access Control Facility | Entry Control Point | 1-2 Acres | Under Construction |
| U.S. Property and Fiscal Office | Administrative / Warehouse | 63,260 | 2/3/2015 |
| East Greenwich Readiness Center (Bldg. 310) | National Guard Readiness Center | 21,629 | 11/5/2010 |
| Combined Support Maintenance Shop | Vehicle Maintenance Facility | 80,013 | 9/1/2009 |
| Controlled Humidity Warehouse (Bldg. 150) | Warehouse | 15,000 | 4/24/2009 |
| Controlled Humidity Warehouse (Bldg. 151) | Warehouse | 15,000 | 4/24/2009 |
| Controlled Humidity Warehouse (Bldg. 152) | Warehouse | 15,000 | 4/24/2009 |
| Confidence Course | Training Area | 17,950 | 9/1/1993 |

As of August 2016, there are four major recent or future projects in East Greenwich:

Table 4-3 East Greenwich Regional Projects

| Name | Description / Function | Size (ft2) | Completion Date |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Green House Project at St. Elizabeth Home | Assisted Living | 31,392 | Under Construction |
| New England Institute of Tech Expansion | Education / Residential | 212,652 | Under Construction |
| William J Ross Inc., Headquarters | Administrative | 6,000 | Not Yet Established |
| The Residences at Middleberry | Residential | 20,400 – 27,200 | Not Yet Established |

The proposed JFHQ is a 2-story, 80,766 square foot facility, occupied by approximately 100 full-time personnel (5 days/week plus 1 weekend/month) and 189 Guardsmen (1 weekend/month). Supporting facilities will consist of an emergency backup generator and adequate parking for assigned personnel and approximately 91 military vehicles.

4.13.2 Cumulative Effects within the Region

The Proposed Action Area is located in the Town of East Greenwich and is influenced by the Providence metropolitan area. The U.S. Census Bureau data (2008-2012) indicates that the total population of Rhode Island was 1,052,567 in 2010 and was estimated to decrease to 1,051,511 by 2013 (U.S. Census Bureau 2014). The majority of the population lives in the Warwick and Providence area. The total population of East Greenwich during the 2010 US Census was

13,146 persons and is projected to reach a maximum of 18,343 by 2072 when residential build-out is reached.

Between 2008 and 2010, Rhode Island entered into a recession following a number of years of a stagnant economy. According to the 2013 East Greenwich Comprehensive Plan, the effect of the slowing economy is represented by a low number of building permits issued annually by the Town, which totaled only 325 during the 10-year period 2001 to 2010, inclusive. Recovery of the state economy is expected to increase slowly but trail the New England region through 2018.

The areas surrounding Camp Fogarty are zoned for industrial/ manufacturing use to the east and south, and low density residential and agriculture to the north and west. Land uses surrounding Camp Fogarty are predominately transportation corridors and residential. While slow, this growth has increased regional traffic congestion, air quality impacts, and other environmental effects, placing increased demands on services, utilities, and infrastructure, and consuming former open space areas with new development. Development of former open space has resulted in associated natural and cultural resources impacts, and encroachment of prime and unique farmlands.

4.13.3 Cumulative Effects of the Proposed Action

The Proposed Action would result in the impacts identified throughout Section 4. These include potential less than significant adverse impacts to land use, air quality, noise, geology and soils, water resources, and infrastructure. These impacts would be further reduced through implementation of standard BMPs as described in Section 4. Potential less than significant adverse biological impacts are also identified but will be managed through conservation management measures.

The 2003 Real Property Development Plan / Camp Fogarty Installation Development Plan is the most recent and up-to-date Plan for Camp Fogarty. The Plan lists seven objectives for Camp Fogarty as follows:

1. Maintain the current development pattern to minimize disruption to the existing road and infrastructure distribution, and minimize infrastructure investments until a comprehensive redevelopment scheme is feasible.
2. Reconstruct Camp Fogarty to provide a modern major training area that supports RIARNG training objectives. Target facility programming and land-use planning to provide needed capabilities to support enhanced training in conformance with applicable training doctrine.
3. Reinforce a circulation hierarchy by locating intensive uses next to the major roads on the installation.

4. Preserve open spaces and drainage corridors throughout the cantonment area by clustering development, siting the new construction buildings away from environmentally sensitive areas, and reserving portions of the cantonment area as open space.
5. Provide a balanced development pattern that clusters support services, recreation facilities, billeting, administration, dining, supply, and training in proximate locations.
6. Construct adequate billeting at all training facilities at the identified capacity adequate to support projected student load and training site capacities.
7. Replace support facilities as needed to support assigned units and training troop strength.

Implementation of the Proposed Action would support these objectives and is not expected to have a cumulative significant adverse impact on any environmental resource discussed in this EA. Cumulative net positive impacts to the local economy and the operational efficiency and security of the site would be realized. The Proposed Action would not present a significant adverse impact of natural or cultural resources with implementation of the proposed conservation management measures for protection of the Northern Long-Eared Bat and the previously discussed standard BMPs.

A marginal increase in traffic generated during the construction project and by the supported full-time personnel and Guardsmen would be readily absorbed by existing road capacity within and around the state and is expected to have a less-than-significant adverse impact on the surrounding community. In terms of air quality and traffic, the Proposed Action would not significantly or cumulatively increase regional impacts. The action involves staff and activities currently present within the region and would redirect operational traffic (and associated air emissions) to different locations within the same overall area.

The Proposed Action would maintain or enhance the local socioeconomic environment by providing short-term construction jobs and increasing sales from local businesses around the base. Cumulative net positive impacts to socioeconomic resources would be realized by the increased employment at Camp Fogarty and the patronage of local businesses for meals and other services.

Under the No Action alternative, the JFHQ would not be constructed and the RIARNG would continue to operate with an outdated headquarters facility that is insufficient to meet current and projected space requirements, anti-terrorism force protection measures, and the needs of the RIARNG in order to fully support their federal and state missions.

4.13.4 Inter-Relationship of Cumulative Effects

The environment surrounding the Proposed Action site is changing. The proposed development of this 10-acre site within Camp Fogarty with a Joint Force Headquarters would produce environmental effects. Within the surrounding area and region, a need for land to accommodate the area's increasing population and economic development, including additional industrial uses,

businesses, homes, and related services and infrastructure would produce environmental effects. These two factors are interrelated in two ways:

(1) One of the missions of the RIARNG is to respond to the emergency needs of the State of Rhode Island. Land and facilities are necessary to accommodate training as well as to enable command and control of the state's Armed Forces so that the RIARNG can service the community effectively (as well as the entire country, in terms of national defense). As such, the growth of the region, Rhode Island, and the nation as a whole drives the need for this facility; and

(2) Both factors produce pressures on the environment within the region.

Interrelated cumulative impacts place demands on the local region, planning organizations, and the military's natural resource management, cultural resource management, and public works personnel. Through sound, integrated, long-range planning on both sides of the proverbial fence, these impacts are minimized.

The Town of East Greenwich has identified the portion of Route 2 that forms the eastern boundary of Camp Fogarty as one of their two commercial Economic Development Opportunity areas. The Proposed Action would augment the efforts of the Town to expand the local economy through increased patronage of the local businesses along that corridor by JFHQ personnel.

There are no negative inter-related cumulative effects between local development projects and the Proposed Action. The JFHQ will not consume community-provided resources and does not occupy lands that could be used for other purposes by the Town of East Greenwich. Additionally, the land impacted by construction of the JFHQ is entirely contained in a central location within Camp Fogarty that had been deforested in previous years and would not result in any new land uses.

Previous and ongoing projects at Camp Fogarty have not had any recordable adverse impacts to Camp Fogarty or the surrounding community. The lack of past adverse impacts, in conjunction with the less than significant adverse impacts proposed from the JFHQ construction would support the less than significant cumulative impacts anticipated from the Preferred Alternative.

No significant inter-related adverse cumulative effects between local development projects and the Proposed Action are anticipated. Close coordination between the RIARNG and local planning authorities and community representatives would serve to ameliorate any identified potential future land use conflicts. Implementation of land use and resource management plans would serve to control the extent of environmental impacts, and proper planning would ensure that future socioeconomic conditions maintain the quality of life that area residents currently enjoy. Implementation of effective environmental management plans and programs should minimize or eliminate any potential cumulative degradation of the natural ecosystem.

5. COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES AND CONCLUSION

5.1 COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Table 5-1 provides a brief summary and comparison of potential impacts under each alternative.

Table 5-1 Comparison of Environmental Consequences

| Technical Resource Area | No Action Alternative | Preferred Action Alternative |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Geographic Setting and Location | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term less than significant impacts to the geographic setting through the removal of vegetative cover on the construction site and alterations to the topography to support the proposed facility. |
| Land Use | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. RIARNG would continue to use the current outdated facility. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse impacts to land use would result from the preferred alternative, as resources would be removed to construct the new JFHQ building. |
| Air Quality | No change/impact. Current emissions associated with ongoing operations would continue. | Long-term less than significant, adverse effects would be expected due to increased vehicle emissions from RIARNG traffic. Short-term less than significant, adverse effects are expected from dust generation due to the use of construction equipment during earth moving activities, and the construction of the JFHQ itself. Impacts would be reduced with implementation of BMPs to minimize dust generation. |
| Noise | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term less than significant, adverse due to minimal noise generated from the operation of the facility. Short-term less than significant, adverse due to noise generated during construction activities. Impacts would be reduced with the implementation of BMPs during construction. |
| Geology and Soils | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse due to site grading and development activities. Impacts would be reduced due to the implementation of standard BMPs during construction such as sediment and erosion control measures. |
| Water Resources | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse from removal of the woodland, site development and associated landscaping. This would less-than-significantly reduce groundwater recharge to the aquifer within and immediately down-drainage of the site. Short-term less than significant, adverse impacts due to possible soil erosion and sedimentation from construction activities, but these impacts would be reduced or eliminated with the implementation of sediment and erosion control BMPs. |
| Biological Resources | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Potential less than significant short and long-term adverse effects to the northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>) due to removal of potential nesting areas during site clearing. Management measures, such as conducting land disturbing activities outside of the NLEB |

| Technical Resource Area | No Action Alternative | Preferred Action Alternative |
|---|--|--|
| | | pup season, are expected to reduce or eliminate impacts. Long term, less than significant adverse effects are expected to vegetation through the removal of the deciduous woodland and to wildlife due to their displacement. |
| Cultural Resources | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | No adverse effect. Should an inadvertent discovery be encountered during construction activities, work will be stopped immediately and the standard operating procedure for inadvertent discoveries found in RIARNG Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan will be followed. |
| Socioeconomics (Including Environmental Justice and Protection of Children) | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Short and long-term, positive socioeconomic effects, including Environmental Justice impacts would occur due to the creation of construction jobs and additional local spending and revenue during both construction and operation of the facility. The Preferred Alternative does not result in any disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and/or low-income populations, nor does it result in any environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children. No change to Protection of Children as the site is under restricted & controlled access. |
| Utilities | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Less than significant short and long-term adverse impacts due to increase in demand for utility services, which would be minimized due to construction meeting Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver criteria. |
| Infrastructure (Transportation and Traffic) | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term and short-term, less than significant, adverse impacts will result from an increase in traffic both during construction from construction workers and equipment and materials, and an increase in traffic to the facility once operational. |
| Hazardous and Toxic Materials and Waste | No change/impact attributable to RIARNG. | Long-term, less than significant, adverse impact due to the generation of small quantities of these materials due to construction activities and operation of the facility. This will be managed through ongoing regulatory compliance and BMPs. |

Unavoidable adverse effects would result from implementation of the Preferred Alternative. These effects are anticipated to be less than significant.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation performed within this EA concludes that the implementation of the Proposed Action with BMPs referenced in Section 4.12 would not generate significant controversy, or have a significant impact, individually or cumulatively, on the quality of the human or natural environment. This analysis fulfills the requirements of NEPA and CEQ regulations. Based on the findings and conclusions in this EA, an Environmental Impact Statement would not be prepared and the issuance of an FNSI is appropriate.

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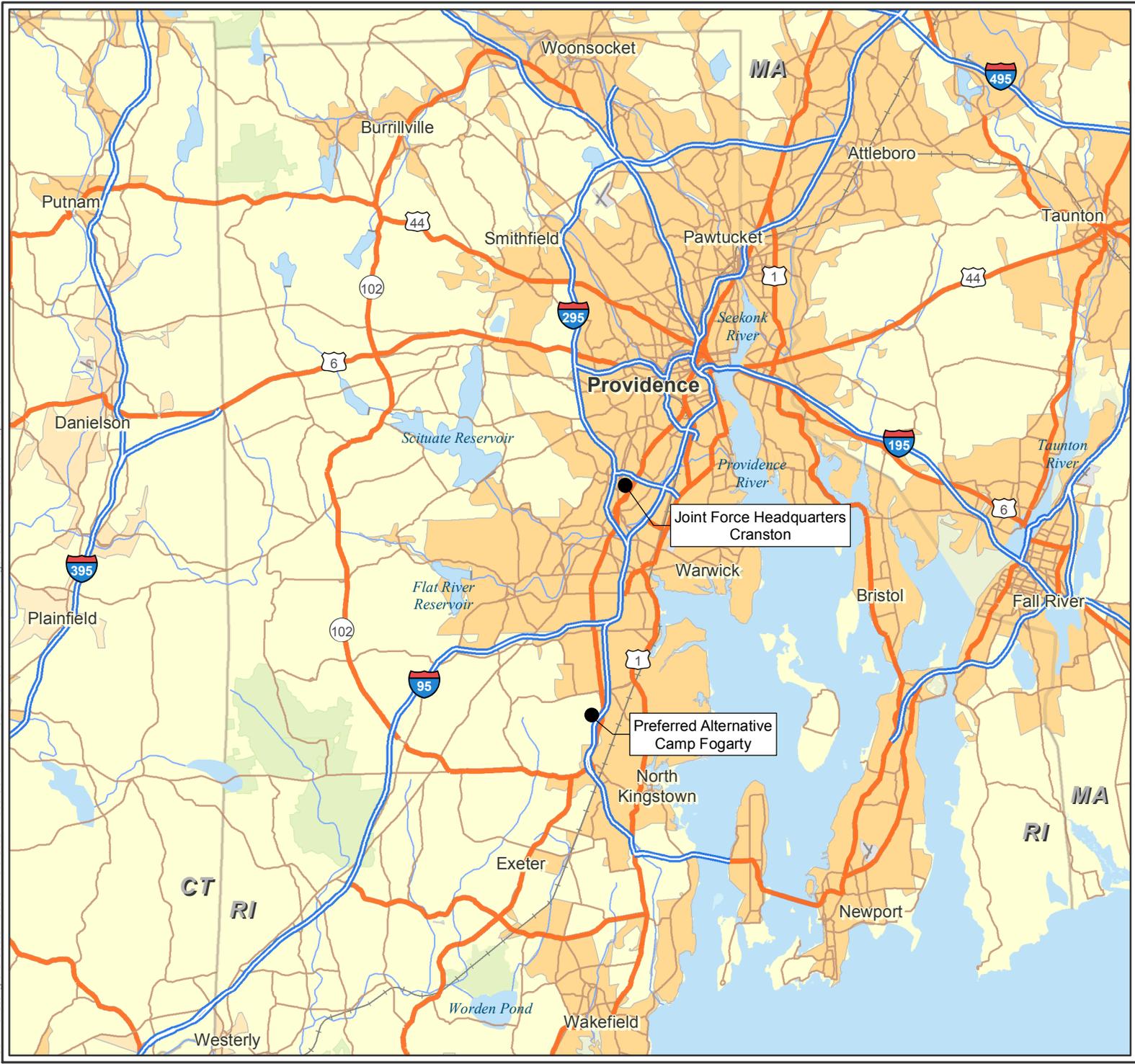
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Appendix A

FIGURES

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
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| Figure 10 | Camp Fogarty Socioeconomic Resources |
| Figure 11 | Camp Fogarty Proposed JFHQ |

Path: \\ovetongis\GIS\data\Federal\Northeast\RhodeIsland\RI\ARNG - Smithfield\MXD\IEA - Final\Figure 1 General Location Map.mxd



References:
Street Map:
ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2016

May 2016

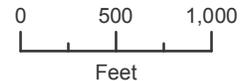
*RIARNG Environmental Assessment
Final EA*

Figure 1.
General Location Map



Legend

- Location of the Preferred Alternative
- Camp Fogarty Property Boundary

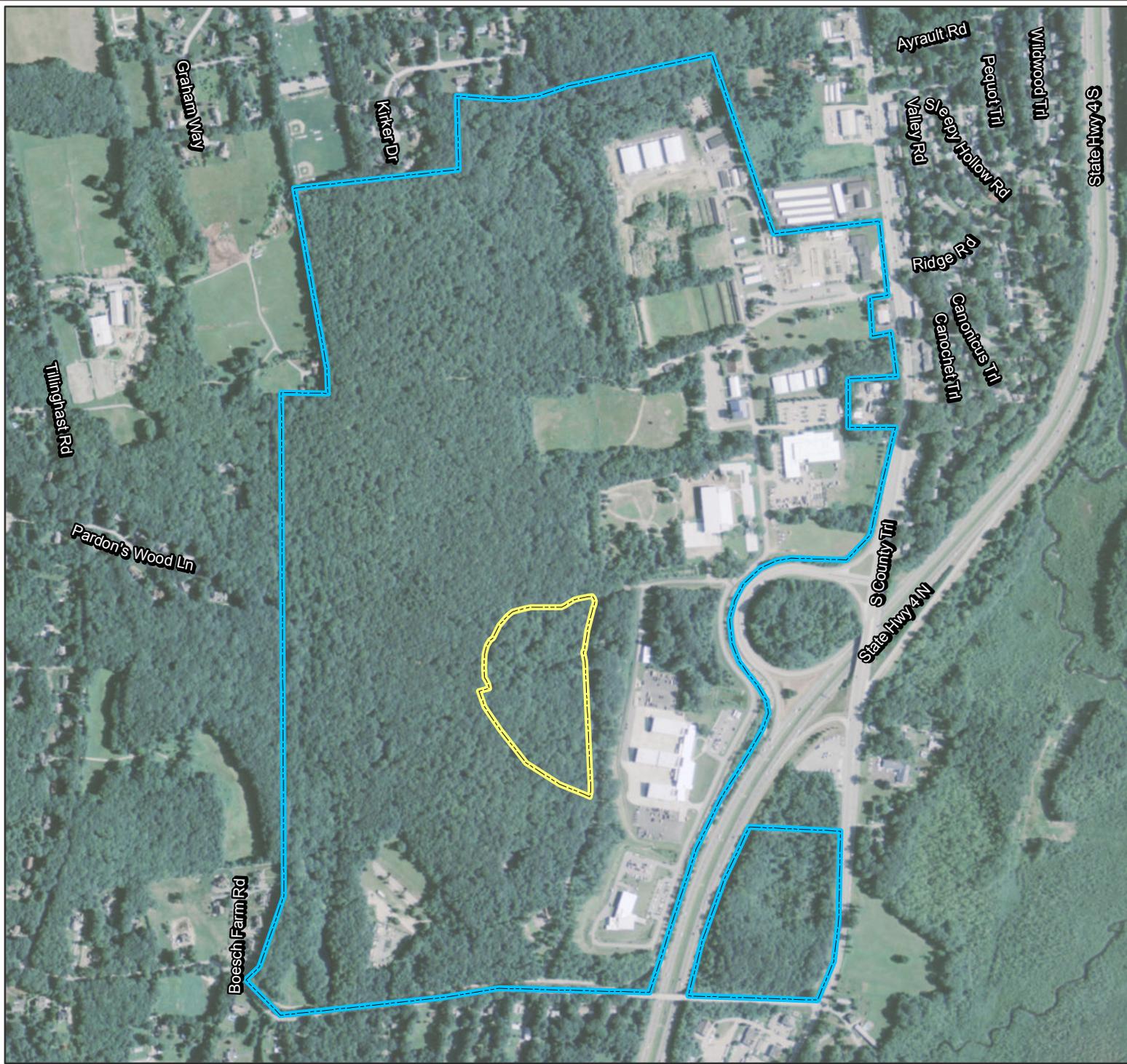


References:
Topo: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2016

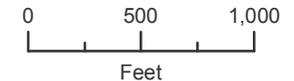
May 2016

RIARNG Environmental Assessment
Final EA

Figure 2.
Camp Fogarty
Site Map
Preferred Alternative



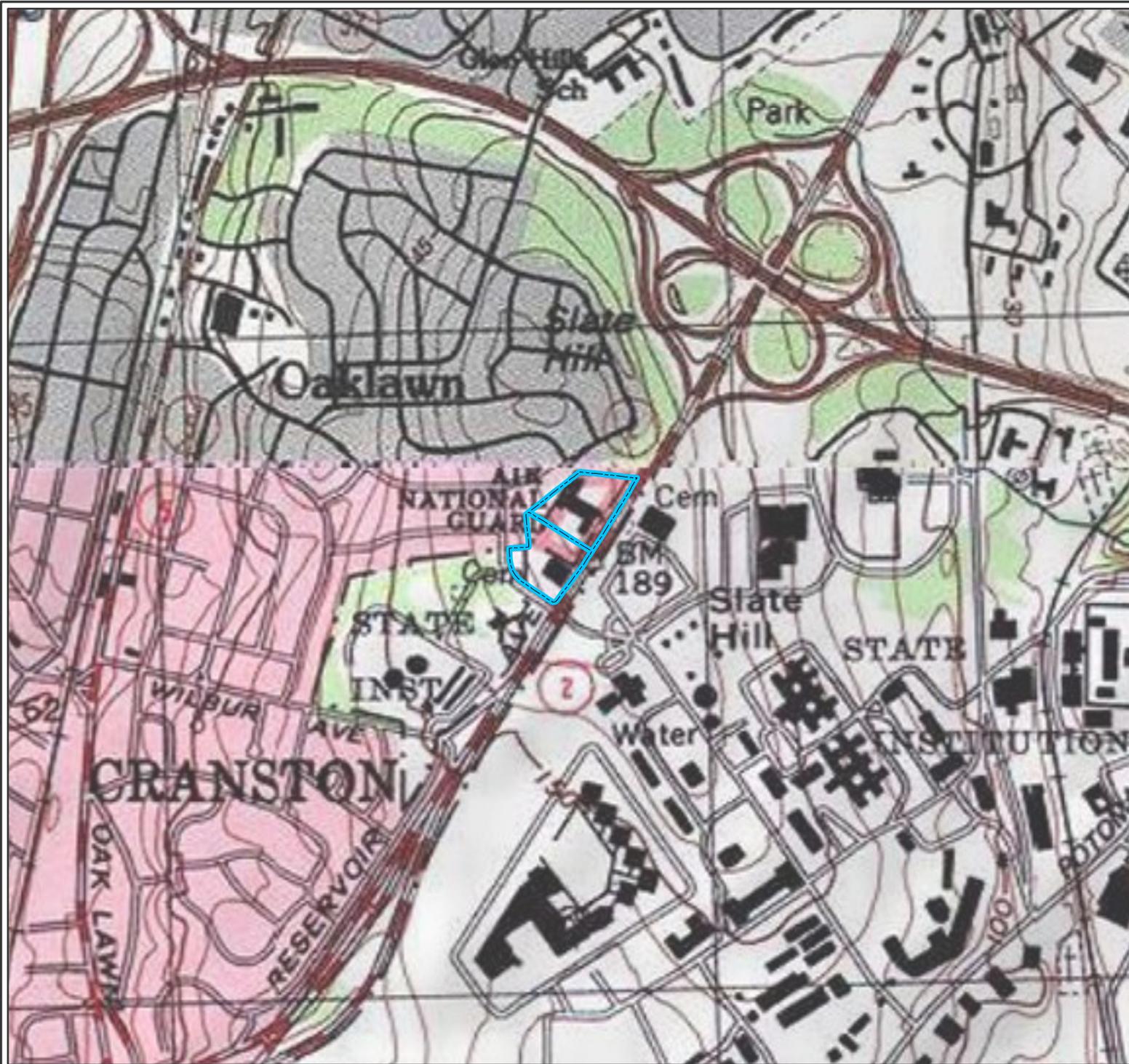
Legend
□ Location of the Preferred Alternative
□ Camp Fogarty Property Boundary



References:
Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2016

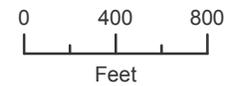
May 2016
*RIARNG Environmental Assessment
Final EA*

Figure 3.
Camp Fogarty
Site with Aerial
Preferred Alternative



Legend

 RIARNG Property Boundary



References:

Topo: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2016

May 2016

*RIARNG Environmental Assessment
Final EA*

Figure 4.
Cranston
Site Map
Alternative Excluded from Analysis



Legend
 RIARNG Property Boundary



0 100 200
Feet

References:
Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2016

May 2016

*RIARNG Environmental Assessment
Final EA*

Figure 5.
Cranston
Site with Aerial
Alternative Excluded from Analysis



Legend

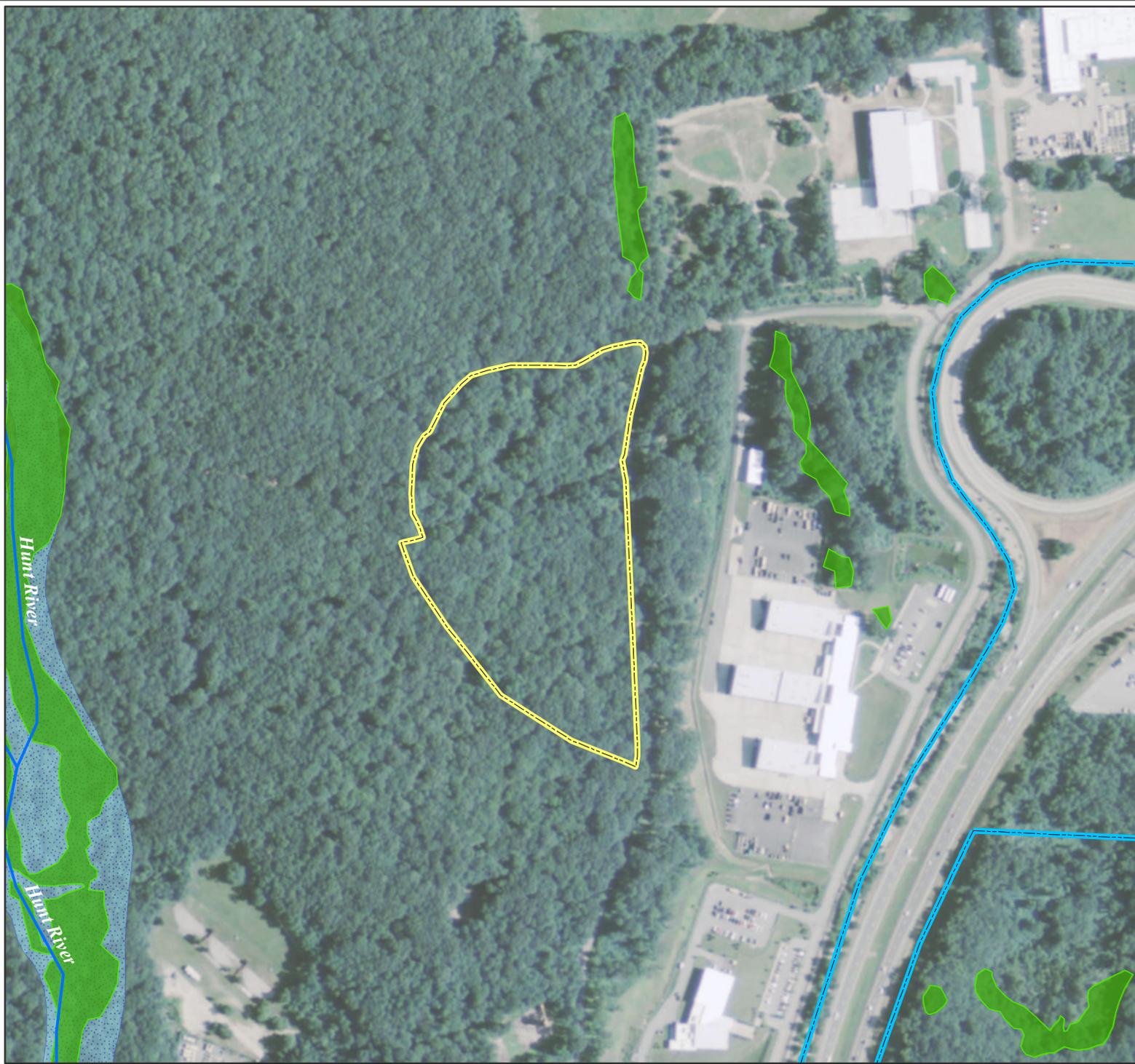
- Location of the Preferred Alternative
- Camp Fogarty Property Boundary
- Soils**
- Bridgehampton Silt Loam (BhA, BhB, BmA)
- Bridgehampton-Charlton Complex (BnB)
- Enfield Silt Loam (EfB)
- Hinckley Gravelly Sandy Loam (HkA, HkC)
- Hinckley-Enfield Complex, Rolling (HnC)
- Narragansett Extremely Stony Silt Loam (NcC)
- Narragansett Very Stony Silt Loam (NbB)
- Ridgebury, Whitman, and Leicester Extremely Stony Fine Sandy Loams (Rf)
- Udorthents-Urban Land Complex (UD)

0 200 400
Feet

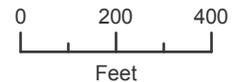
References:
Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2016
Soils: USDA NRCS, 2013

May 2016
*RIARNG Environmental Assessment
Final EA*

Figure 6.
Camp Fogarty
Soil Map
Preferred Alternative



- Legend**
- Location of the Preferred Alternative
 - Camp Fogarty Property Boundary
 - Hydrology
 - River
 - 100 yr Floodplain
 - Forested Wetland: Deciduous

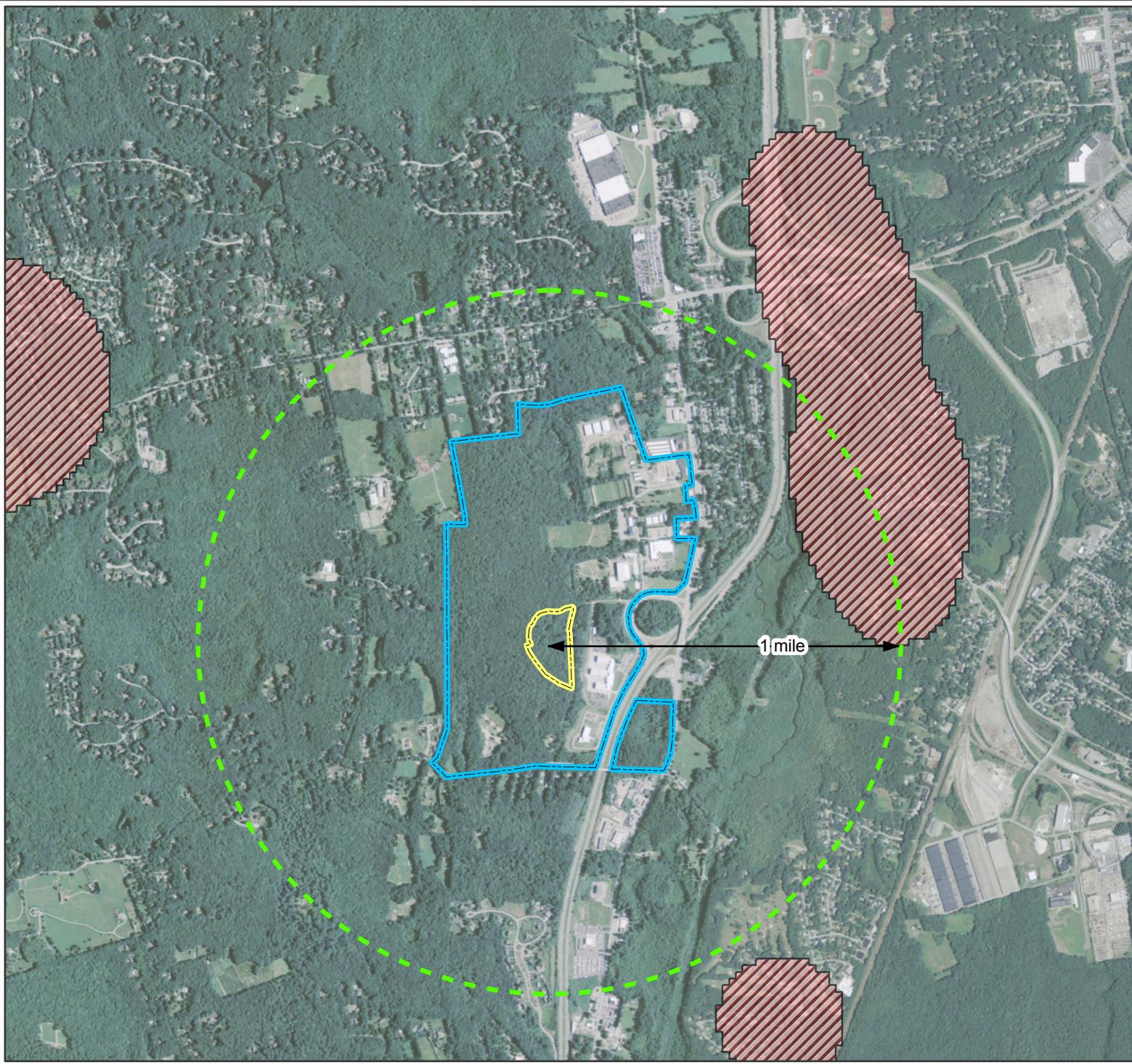


References:
Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2016
Rivers: RIGIS and RIDEM, 2013
Floodplain: FEMA, 2010
Wetlands: RIARNG Wetlands Delineation Data, 2009

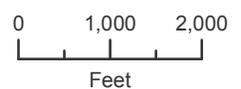
May 2016

*RIARNG Environmental Assessment
Final EA*

Figure 7.
Camp Fogarty
Hydrology Map
Preferred Alternative



- Legend**
- Location of the Preferred Alternative
 - Camp Fogarty Property Boundary
 - Natural Heritage Area

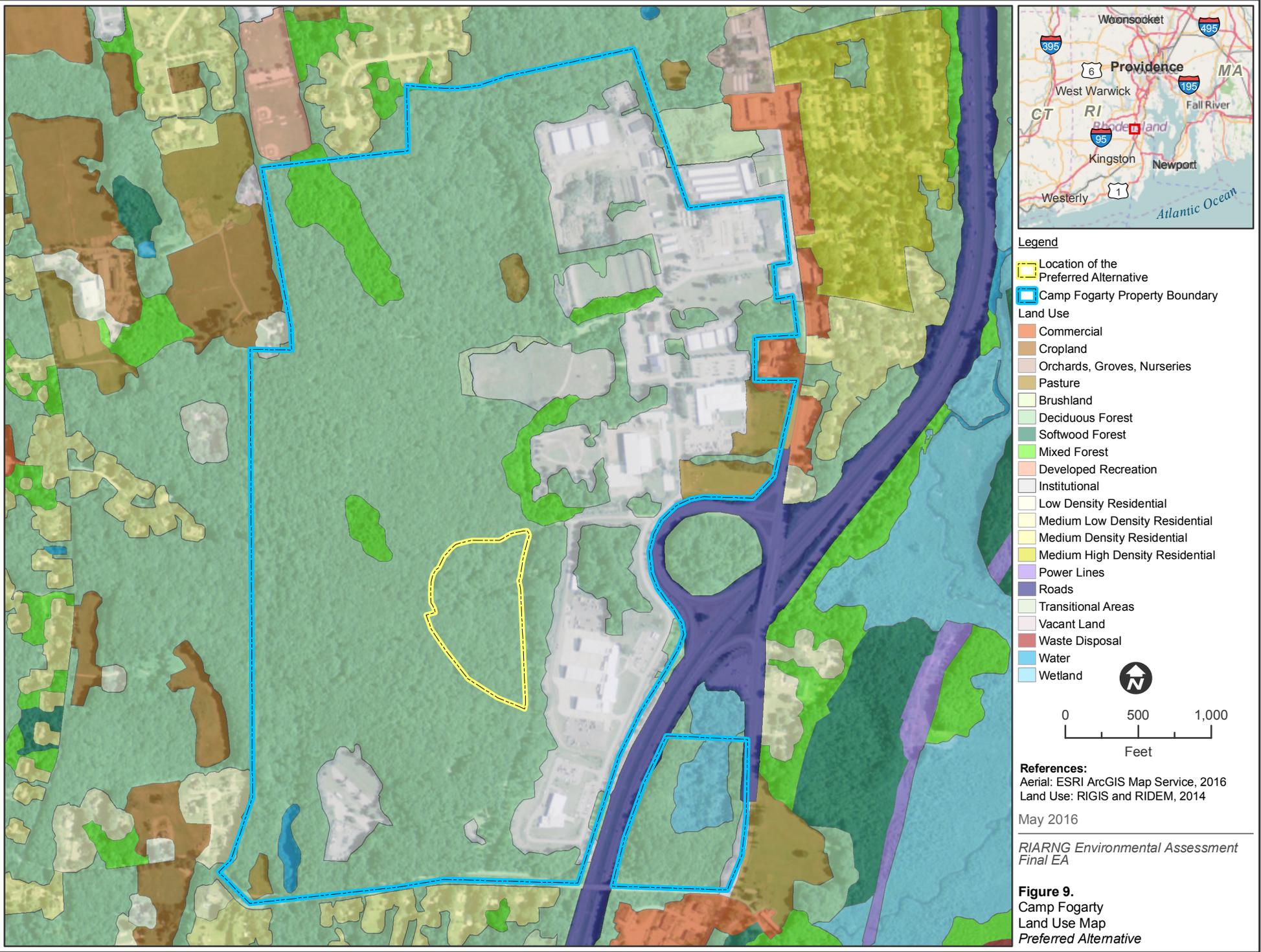


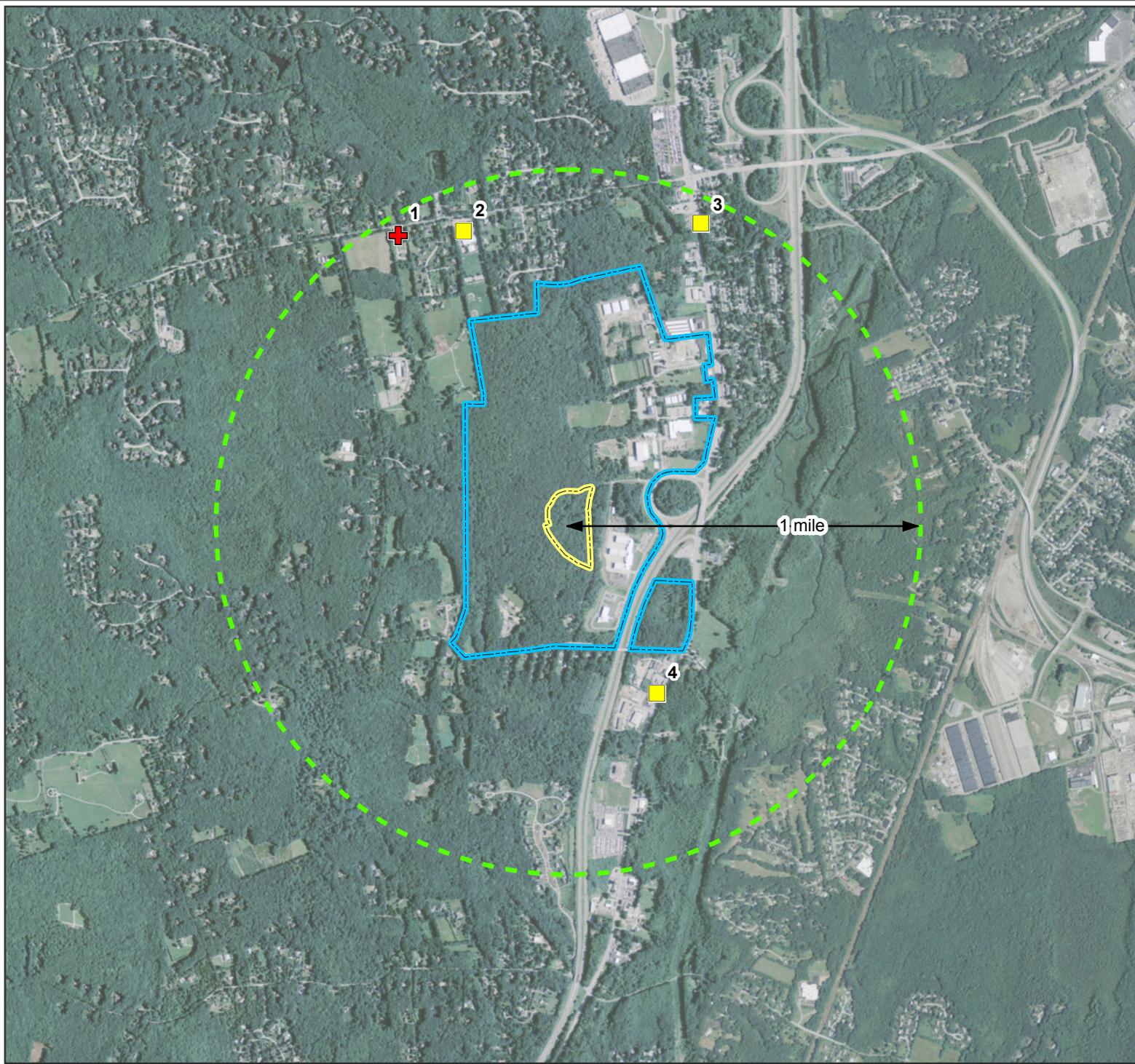
References:
Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2016
Natural Heritage Areas: RIGIS and RIDEM, 2014

May 2016

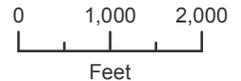
*RIARNG Environmental Assessment
Final EA*

Figure 8.
Camp Fogarty
Natural Heritage Areas
Preferred Alternative





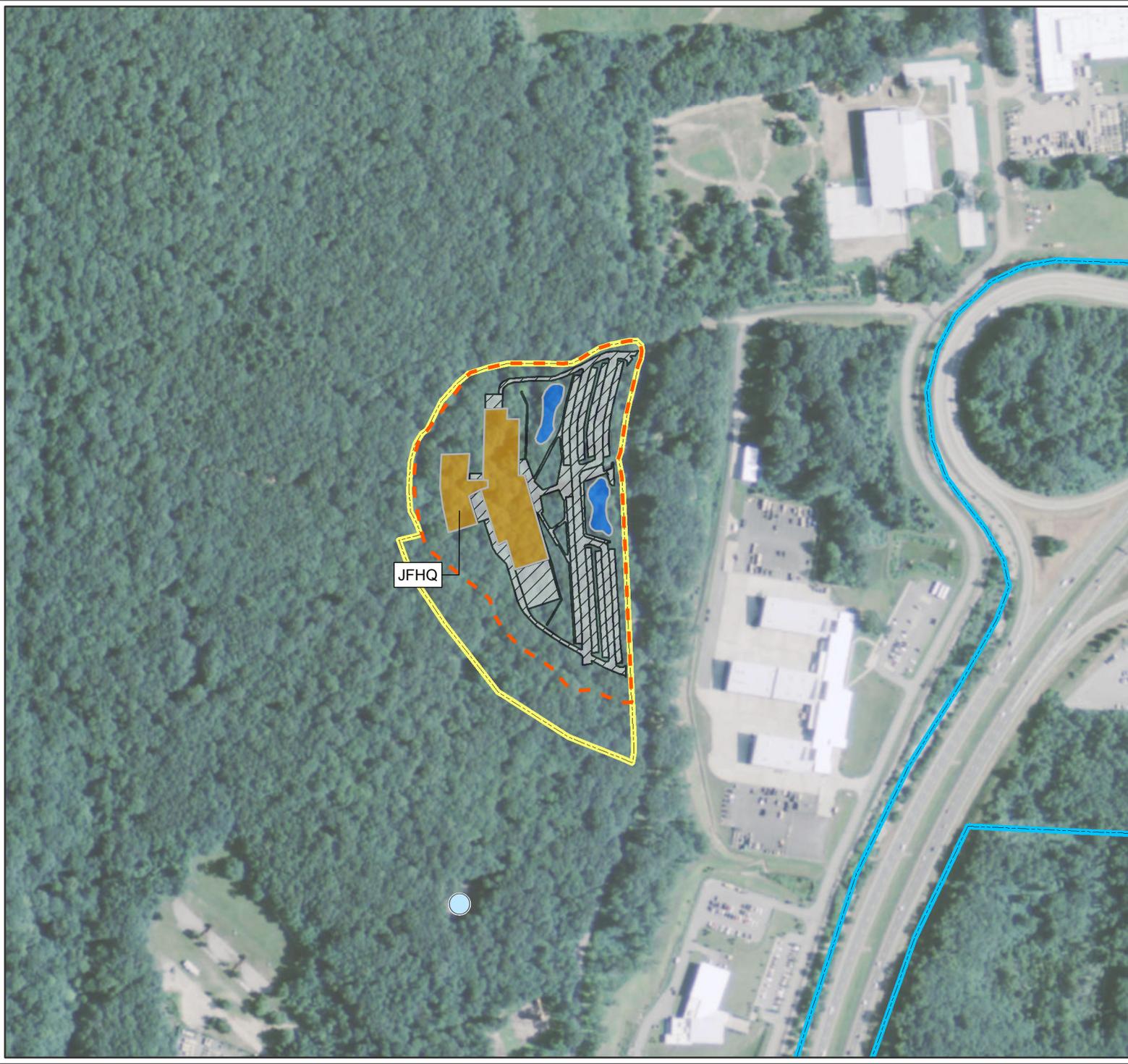
- Legend**
- Location of the Preferred Alternative
 - Camp Fogarty Property Boundary
 - Fire Station
 - School
- 1 - East Greenwich Fire District
2 - Frenchtown School
3 - Happy Hearts Learning Center
4 - Aim High Early Learning Center



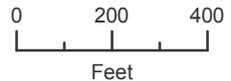
References:
Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2016
Natural Heritage Areas: RIGIS and RIDEM, 2014

May 2016
RIARNG Environmental Assessment Final EA

Figure 10.
Camp Fogarty
Socioeconomic Economic Resources
Preferred Alternative



- Legend**
- Location of the Preferred Alternative
 - Camp Fogarty Property Boundary
 - Building LOD/APE
 - Proposed Development
 - Proposed BMP
 - Proposed Structure
 - Mawney Family Cemetery



References:
Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2016

May 2016
*RIARNG Environmental Assessment
Final EA*

Figure 11.
Camp Fogarty
Proposed JFHQ
Preferred Alternative

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Appendix B

Sample Coordination Letter and Responses



EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc.

2374 Post Road, Suite 102
Warwick, RI 02886
Telephone: 401-736-3440
Fax: 401-736-3423
www.eaest.com

November

██████████
Director
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

RE: Notification and Solicitation of Comments for Proposed Construction of a new Joint Force Headquarters, Field Training Area, and Regional Training Institute, and armory for the Rhode Island Army National Guard
EA Project No. 62028.86

Dear ██████████

On behalf of the Rhode Island Army National Guard (RIARNG) and acting as their authorized agent, EA Engineering, Science and Technology, Inc. hereby solicits concerns and/or comments regarding the RIARNG's proposed construction of:

1. A new Field Training Area (FTA) in Burrillville, RI (Figures 1, 2, and 3)
2. A new Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) in East Greenwich, RI (Figures 4, 5, and 6)
3. A new armory in East Greenwich, RI (Figures 4, 5, and 6)
4. A new Regional Training Institute (RTI) in Exeter, RI (Figures 7, 8, and 9)

As this action is being partially and/or fully funded by a Federal agency and per the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, an Environmental Assessment (EA) is being prepared to evaluate environmental and public-interest concerns associated with this proposal. This document is currently being prepared and your department will have an opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Final EA.

Per NEPA, all pertinent federal, state, and local agencies will be consulted during the EA process. Environmental, social, and economic impact analyses will be conducted to evaluate the impacts of the Proposed Action on surrounding environments. This is an iterative process, and site designs are flexible as sensitive receptors are identified. Additional alternatives are being considered, including a No Action Alternative.



Mr. Tom Chapman
Fish and Wildlife Service, New England Field Office
7 May 2013
Page 2

Information and data collected from this solicitation will be included in the Draft Final EA for the Proposed Action. Please forward concerns/comments to me no later than 5 December 2014 so that they might be included in the Draft Final EA. If you should have any questions regarding this letter, please feel free call me at 401-736-3440, extension [REDACTED], or email me at [REDACTED]@eaest.com. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely yours,

EA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE,
AND TECHNOLOGY, INC.

[REDACTED]
Environmental Planner

Attachments

SAMPLE

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:
 Doug Harris
 Tribal Historic Pres.
 P.O. Box 268
 Charlestown, RI 02813

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature Agent
William Ste... Addressee

B. Received by *Printed Name* Date of Delivery

C. Is delivery address different from item 1? Yes No

D. If YES, enter delivery address below:



2. Article Number
 (Transfer from service label) 7009 1680 0001 6032 0946
 PS Form 3811, February 2004

Domestic Return Receipt

102595-02-AM-1540

SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION

- Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.
- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:
 John Brown
 Tribal Historic Preservation
 P.O. Box 268
 Charlestown, RI 02813

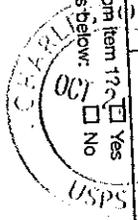
COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

A. Signature Agent
William Ste... Addressee

B. Received by *Printed Name* Date of Delivery

C. Is delivery address different from item 1? Yes No

D. If YES, enter delivery address below:



3. Service Type
 Certified Mail Express Mail
 Registered Return Receipt for Merchandise
 Insured Mail C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) Yes

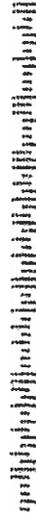
BREATHING PROTECTIVE DEPT
144 WARREN ST
WARREN, RI 02830



PROVIDENCE RI 028
19 NOV 2024 PM 4 L

MR SALVATORE DECARLI
EA ENGINEERING, SERVICES & TEST, INC.
2374 POST RD, SUITE 102
WARREN, RI 02886

02886227027



TOWN OF BURRILLVILLE

144 Harrisville Main Street
Harrisville, Rhode Island
02830 - 1499



TOWN BUILDING
HARRISVILLE, R.I.

Planning Department
Phone: (401) 568-4300
Ext. 130 & 131
Fax (401) 710-9307
E-mail: bplanning@burrillville.org

November 19, 2014

Mr. Salvatore DeCarli
EA Engineering, Services and Technology, Inc.
2374 Post Road, Suite 102
Warwick, RI 02886

Re: RI National Guard
EA Project No. 62028.86

Dear Salvatore,

Please know that we received your notice dated November 13, 2014, yesterday, November 18, 2014.

Respectfully, providing comment by December 5, 2014 represents a timeframe that we cannot meet as this project should be discussed by the Burrillville Town Council, which contains new members as a result of the recent election.

The maps delineate expansive areas west of the "proposed action site" within State property known as Buck Hill Management area. It would be most helpful if you could provide written details as to whether or not this area is intended for use by the military in addition to the proposed action site.

By providing the Town with more detail and more time for comment, the Town Council will be able to weigh in on your Draft Final EA.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thomas Kravitz".

Thomas Kravitz
Town Planner

Cc: Michael C. Wood, Town Manager



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION

Old State House • 150 Benefit Street • Providence, R.I. 02903-1209

TEL (401) 222-2678 FAX (401) 222-2968
TTY (401) 222-3700 Website www.preservation.ri.gov

6 February 2015

Salvatore DeCarli
Environmental Planner
EA Engineering, Science, and Technology
2374 Post Road, Suite 102
Warwick, Rhode Island 02886

Re: New Facilities for the Rhode Island Army National Guard
Wallum Lake Road, Burrillville, Rhode Island
Camp Fogarty, East Greenwich, Rhode Island
Dr. Joseph H. Ladd Center, Exeter, Rhode Island

Dear Mr. DeCarli:

The Rhode Island Historical Preservation and Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) staff has reviewed the information that you submitted for the proposed construction four new facilities for the Rhode Island Army National Guard (RIARNG). We understand from your letter that a draft Environmental Assessment for these projects will be forwarded to us for review upon its completion.

The RIARNG is proposing to construct a new Field Training Area (FTA) on a parcel on the east side of Wallum Lake Road in the Town of Burrillville, Rhode Island. The proposed FTA site abuts the State of Rhode Island's Zambarano Unit of the Eleanor Slater Hospital campus to the north, which is identified in the RIHPHC publication "Rhode Island: State-owned Historic Properties." Based on our review of the information that you submitted, we have determined that the proposed construction of an FTA on this site will have no effect on historic resources.

The RIARNG is proposing to construct a new Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) and a new armory at Camp Fogarty, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. The proposed location for these buildings was the subject of an archaeological survey conducted in 2005; it was the conclusion of RIHPHC that there were no significant Native American cultural resources present. Although this area of Camp Fogarty is within the former Pardon Mawney farm, which is possibly the location of a 17th century Huguenot settlement, no evidence of this was recovered during the archaeological survey. In as much as the proposed construction avoids the core of the historic farm and the associated cemetery, it is our conclusion that it will have no effect on any significant cultural resources. However, we do strongly recommend that efforts be made to avoid impacting the historic stone walls within the construction area.

The RIARNG is proposing to construct a new Regional Training Institute (RTI) on the grounds of the former Dr. Joseph H. Ladd Center, in Exeter, Rhode Island. The RIHPHC has previously determined that the Ladd Center is not a historic resource. Therefore, we have no objections to the proposed construction of the RTI.

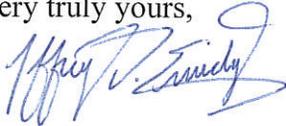
To: Salvatore DeCarli
Re: New RIARNG Facilities
Burrillville, East Greenwich, and Exeter, R.I.

2

6 February 2015

These comments are provided in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If you have any questions, please contact Jeffrey Emidy, Project Review Coordinator, or Charlotte Taylor, Staff Archaeologist.

Very truly yours,

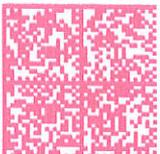


FOR Edward F. Sanderson
Executive Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION & HERITAGE COMMISSION
150 Benefit Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903-1209

SALVATORE DECARLI
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNER
EA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE, AND
TECHNOLOGY
2374 POST ROAD, SUITE 102
WARWICK, RI 02886

PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS



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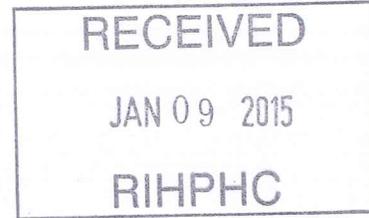




EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. PBC

2374 Post Road, Suite 102
Warwick, RI 02886
Telephone: 401-736-3440
Fax: 401-736-3423
www.eaest.com

6 January 2015



Mr. Edward Sanderson
Executive Director
Rhode Island Historic Preservation & Heritage Commission
150 Benefit Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

1/30

CT

15 02 06.01

see 15 01 30.03

[Signature] L edits made

CT

RE: Notification and Solicitation of Comments for Proposed Construction of a new Joint Force Headquarters, Field Training Area, and Regional Training Institute, and armory for the Rhode Island Army National Guard
EA Project No. 62028.86

Dear Mr. Sanderson:

On behalf of the Rhode Island Army National Guard (RIARNG) and acting as their authorized agent, EA Engineering, Science and Technology, Inc PBC. hereby solicits concerns and/or comments regarding the RIARNG's proposed construction of:

- 1. A new Field Training Area (FTA) in Burrillville, RI (Figures 1, 2, and 3)
- 2. A new Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) in East Greenwich, RI (Figures 4, 5, and 6)
- 3. A new armory in East Greenwich, RI (Figures 4, 5, and 6)
- 4. A new Regional Training Institute (RTI) in Exeter, RI (Figures 7, 8, and 9)

07 of 18.02?

@ LADD CENTER - Nov 2014

As this action is being partially and/or fully funded by a Federal agency and per the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, an Environmental Assessment (EA) is being prepared to evaluate environmental and public-interest concerns associated with this proposal. This document is currently being prepared and your department will have an opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Final EA.

Per NEPA, all pertinent federal, state, and local agencies will be consulted during the EA process. Environmental, social, and economic impact analyses will be conducted to evaluate the impacts of the Proposed Action on surrounding environments. This is an iterative process, and site designs are flexible as sensitive receptors are identified. Additional alternatives are being considered, including a No Action Alternative.



Mr. Tom Chapman
Fish and Wildlife Service, New England Field Office
7 May 2013
Page 2

Information and data collected from this solicitation will be included in the Draft Final EA for the Proposed Action. Please forward concerns/comments to me no later than 30 January 2015 so that they might be included in the Draft Final EA. If you should have any questions regarding this letter, please feel free call me at 401-736-3440, extension 1815, or email me at sdecarli@eaest.com. We look forward to your response.

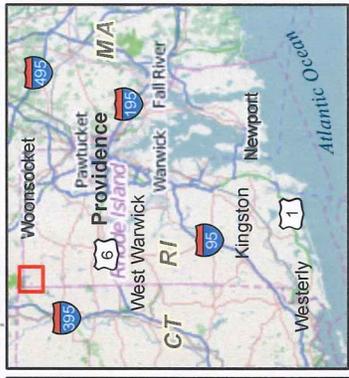
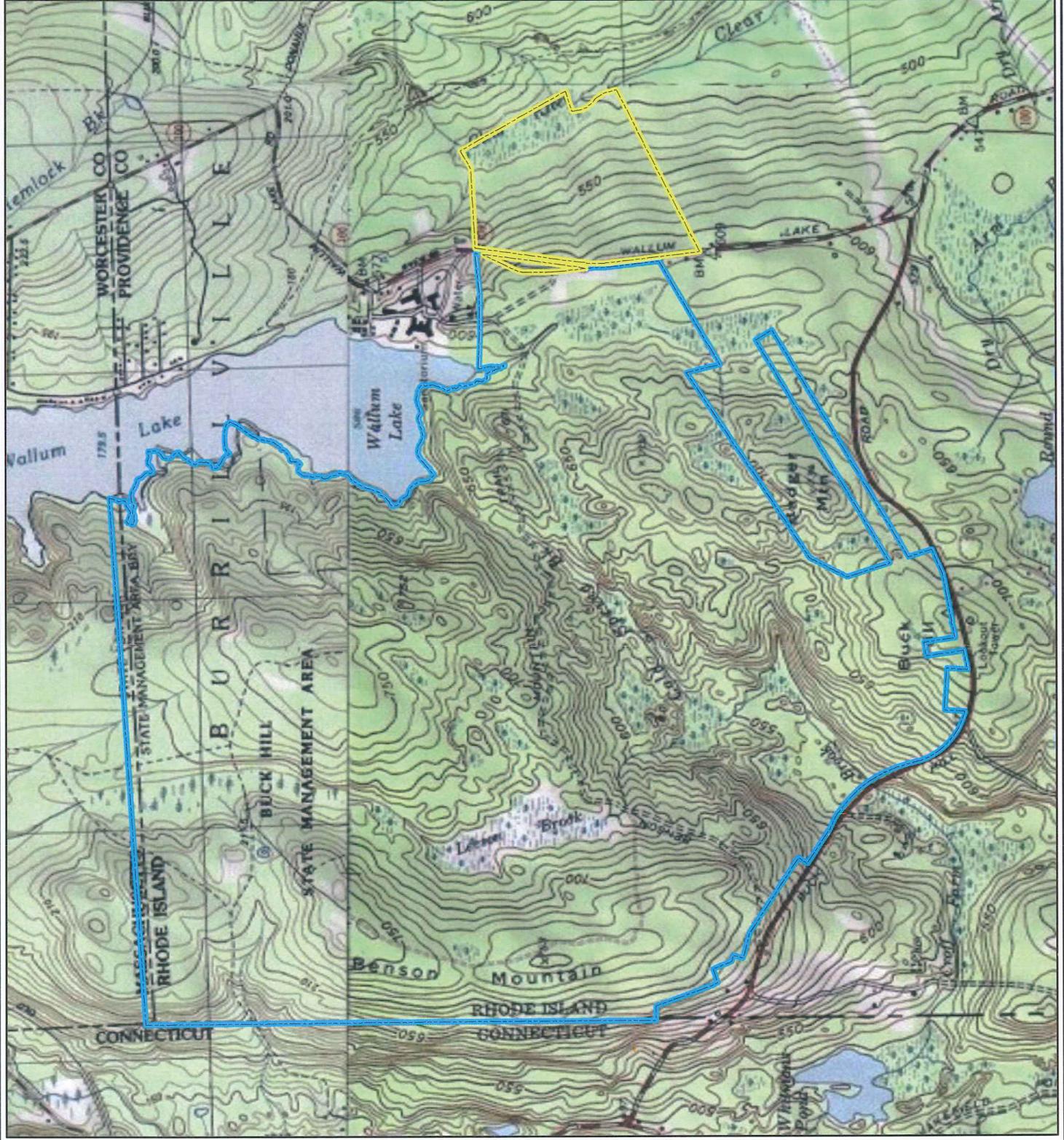
Sincerely,

EA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE,
AND TECHNOLOGY, INC. PBC

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sal DeCarli". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

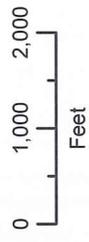
Salvatore DeCarli
Environmental Planner

Attachments



Legend

- Proposed Action Site
- Buck Hill Management Area



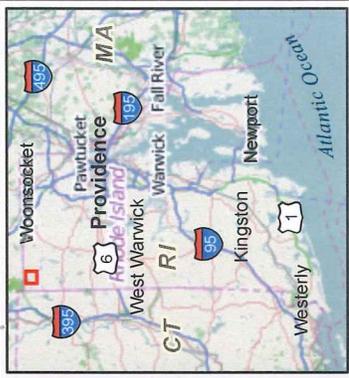
References:

Topo: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2013

November 2014

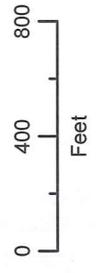
RI/ANG Environmental Assessment
Letter Report

Figure 1. Preferred Alternative Location
Wallum Lake Training Area Site Map



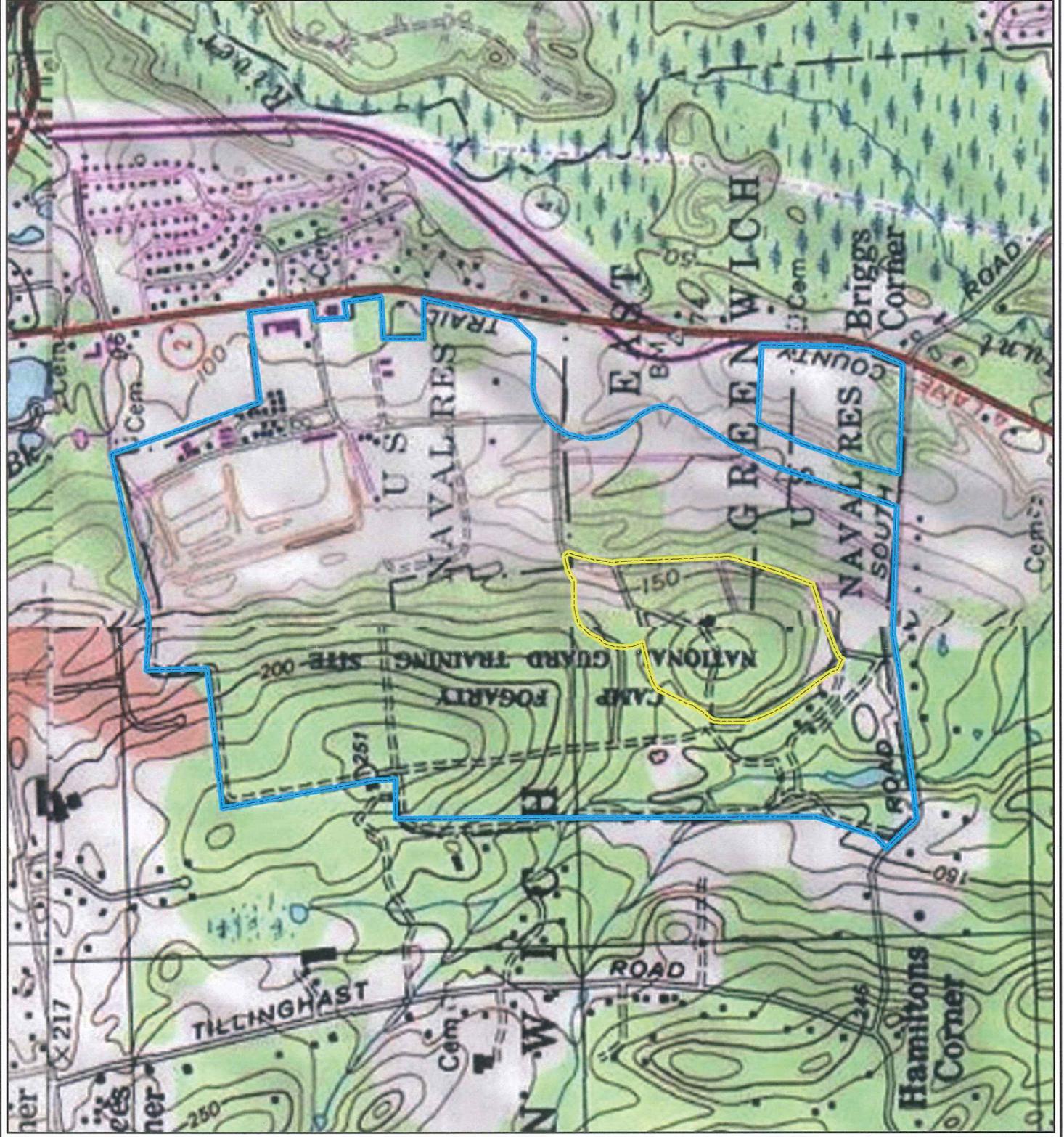
Legend

-  Proposed Action Site
-  Buck Hill Management Area
-  LOD
-  Proposed Parking
-  Proposed Structure



References:

- Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2011
- November 2014
- RI/ANG Environmental Assessment Letter Report
- Figure 3.
- Preferred Alternative Location
- Wallum Lake Training Area
- Proposed Field Training Area



Legend

 Proposed Action Site

 Camp Fogarty Property Boundary



References:

Topo: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2013

November 2014

RIANG Environmental Assessment
Letter Report

Figure 4. Preferred Alternative Location
Camp Fogarty Site Map



Legend

- Proposed Action Site
- Camp Fogarty Property Boundary



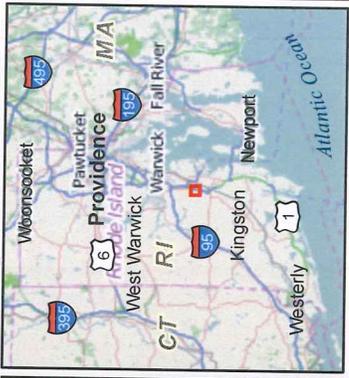
References:

Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2011

November 2014

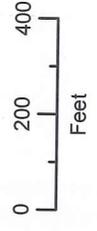
RI/ANG Environmental Assessment
Letter Report

Figure 5. Preferred Alternative Location
Camp Fogarty Aerial



Legend

-  Proposed Action Site
-  Camp Fogarty Property Boundary
-  Cemetery Buffer
-  LOD
-  Proposed Development
-  Proposed BMP
-  Proposed Structure



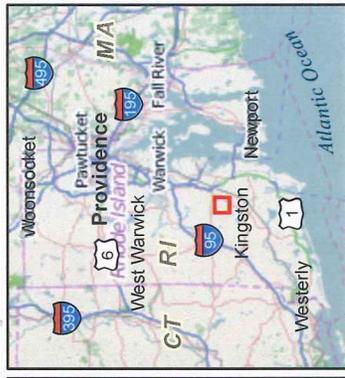
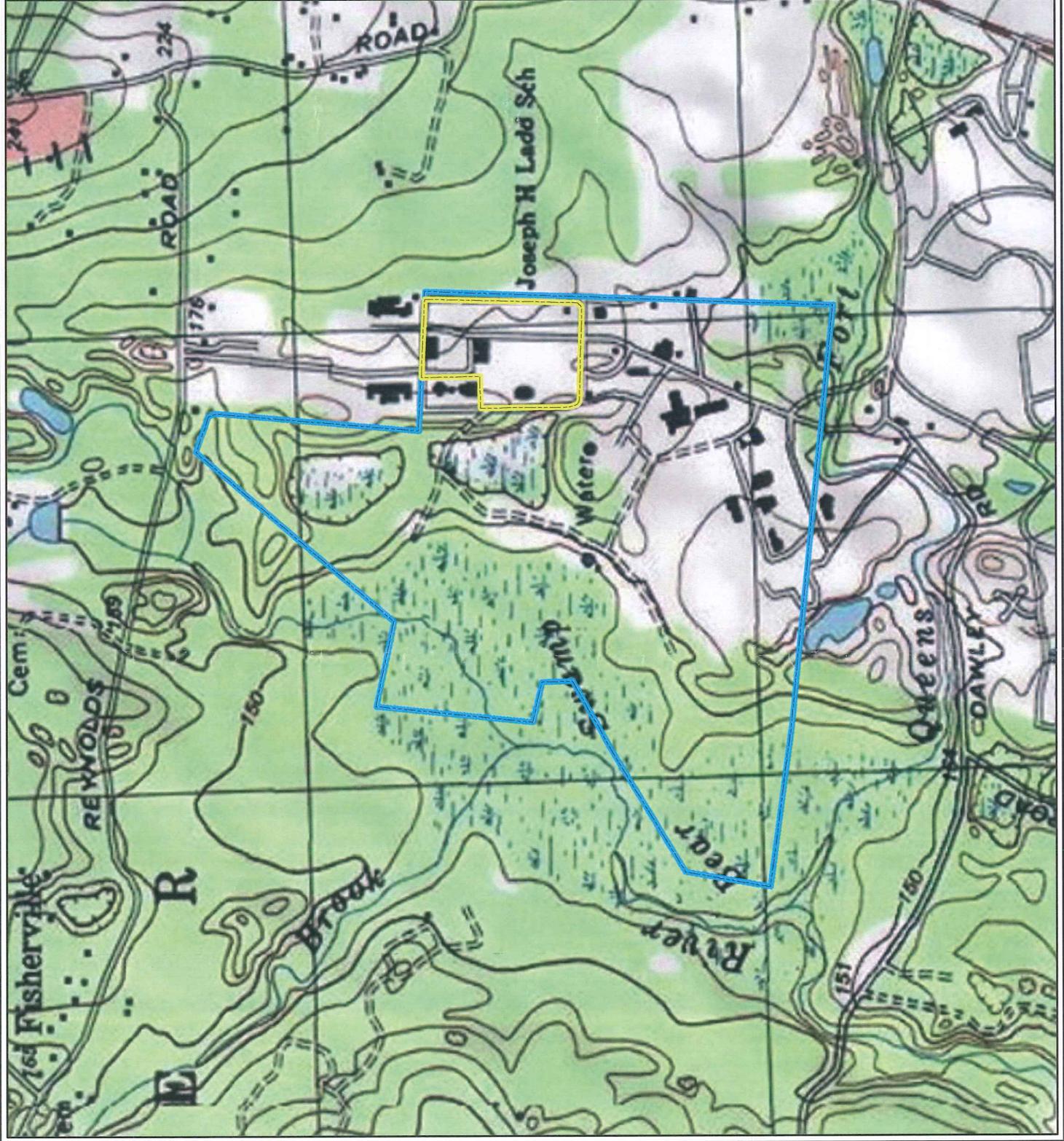
References:

Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2011

November 2014

RI/ANG Environmental Assessment
Letter Report
Figure 6.

Preferred Alternative Location
Camp Fogarty
Proposed JFHQ and Armory



Legend

- Proposed Action Site
- Ladd Center Property Boundary



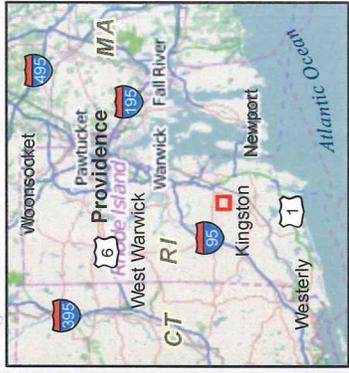
References:

Topo: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2013

November 2014

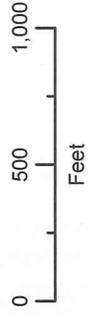
RIANG Environmental Assessment
Letter Report

Figure 7. Preferred Alternative Location
Ladd Center Site Map



Legend

- Proposed Action Site
- Ladd Center Property Boundary



References:

Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2011

November 2014

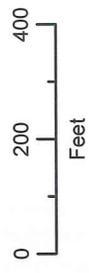
RI/ANG Environmental Assessment
Letter Report

Figure 8. Preferred Alternative Location
Ladd Center Aerial



Legend

-  Proposed Action Site
-  Ladd Center Property Boundary
-  LOD
-  Proposed Development
-  Proposed Structure



References:

Aerial: ESRI ArcGIS Map Service, 2011

November 2014

RI/ANG Environmental Assessment
Letter Report

Figure 9.
Preferred Alternative Location
Ladd Center
Proposed RTI



RHODE ISLAND ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

COMMAND READINESS CENTER
645 NEW LONDON AVENUE
CRANSTON, RI 02920

November [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: Scope Change for Proposed FY17 RIARNG Construction Projects

Department of Planning

[REDACTED] Town Hall

[REDACTED], Rhode Island [REDACTED]

To Whom It May Concern:

In 2014, the Rhode Island Army National Guard (RIARNG) was evaluating the feasibility of several proposed construction projects across the state of Rhode Island. Per the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, all pertinent federal, state, and local agencies were consulted during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process and informed of the following proposed projects under consideration:

- a. A new Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ) in East Greenwich, RI.
- b. A new Field Training Area (FTA) in Burrillville, RI.
- c. A new Armory in East Greenwich, RI.
- d. A new Regional Training Institute (RTI) in Exeter, RI.

The RIARNG has decided to move forward with the proposal for the development of a new JFHQ in East Greenwich, RI. The FTA, Armory, and RTI have been removed from consideration at this time; in the event they are to be reconsidered, an EA process will be initiated for the activity. The EA for the proposed JFHQ is currently being prepared. Your office will have an opportunity to review and comment on the document, which is tentatively scheduled for release in the upcoming month.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this topic, you may contact me at [REDACTED] or [REDACTED].

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

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Appendix C

Memorandum of Agreement between Rhode Island Army National Guard and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

AND THE

RHODE ISLAND NATIONAL GUARD

This Memorandum of Agreement is entered this 18 day of November, 2013 between the State of Rhode Island, Department of Environmental Management (the "DEM"), 235 Promenade Street, Providence, Rhode Island 02908 and the Rhode Island National Guard (the "National Guard"), 645 New London Avenue, Cranston, Rhode Island, 02920.

WHEREAS, the DEM and the National Guard recognize the importance of protecting the security of our nation and the need for training of National Guard troops in the State of Rhode Island, and

WHEREAS the National Guard desires to utilize portions of properties under the care, control and custody of DEM for training purposes, and

WHEREAS, the DEM and the National Guard recognize that properties under custody of DEM are primarily for purposes of public use for access and recreational enjoyment, for the protection and management of forests, wildlife and the associated habitat values therein, and for water quality protection purposes, and

WHEREAS, the United States of America, the State of Rhode Island, its citizens and the citizens of this country shall benefit from National Guard training;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the above, the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, and for other good and valuable consideration, the parties agree as follows:

1. The National Guard shall provide DEM with a list all anticipated locations, times, dates and proposed uses of DEM property on a semiannual basis by November 1st and May 1st and make application to utilize these lands under DEM's Special Use Permit process.
2. DEM and National Guard agree to meet biannually by December 1st and June 1st to discuss the National Guard's proposed use of DEM properties. DEM shall provide approved Special Use Permits to the National Guard by January 1st and July 1st biannually.
3. DEM and National Guard agree that any and all use of DEM properties shall be consistent with the Special Use Permit including any terms and conditions of said permits and the natural resource protection and public access goals of the DEM.
4. This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect until either party elects to terminate,

notice of any such termination must be provided to the other party in writing.

In Witness Whereof, the parties have hereto caused this Agreement and a duplicate hereof to be executed on the day and date first written above.

Rhode Island National Guard

State of Rhode Island
Department of Environmental Management

By: 

MG Kevin R. McBride
Adjutant General

By: 

Janet L. Coit, Director

Date: 16 Oct 2013

Date: 18 Nov 2013

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Appendix D

Sample Record of Non-Applicability

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS



MILITARY STAFF
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
Command Readiness Center
645 New London Avenue
Cranston, Rhode Island 02920-3097

GINA M. RAIMONDO
Governor
BG CHARLES PETRACA
Director

8-Jul-2015

CONFORMITY RULE COMPLIANCE
RECORD OF NON-APPLICABILITY

Project/Action Name: Minor Construction Project ASP

Project/Action Number: 440061

Project/Action POC:

General Conformity under the Clean Air Act Section 176 has been evaluated for the above described project pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B. The requirements of this rule are not applicable to the project because:

The project is an exempt action under 40 CFR 93.153 © (1) because direct and indirect ozone emissions would not exceed de minimis threshold levels of ozone as stated in 40 CFR 93.153 (b)

AND

This project is not regionally significant pursuant to 40 CFR 93.153 (f)

Signed: _____
LTC Sean P. McKiernan
Facilities Management Officer

--

CPT Bradford Labine, EPM

Record of Non-Applicability (RONA) for General Conformity

Name of Project: RIARNG Joint Force Headquarters, E. Greenwich, RI

Project ID Number: MILCON (No. 440064)

Point of Contact: MAJ Bradford Labine

Phone/Email: (401) 275-4067 / bradford.b.labine.mil@mail.mil

Start Date: Project Start Date: FY17; Date RONA Completed: 8 August 2016

General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 1.76 has been evaluated for the project described above according to the requirements of 40 CFR 93, Subpart B. The requirements of this rule are not applicable to this project/action because:

The project/action qualifies as an exempt action under. The applicable exemption citation is 40 CFR 93.153: (*specific citation*)

OR

Total direct and indirect emissions from this project/action have been estimated at (*only include information for applicable pollutants*):

| | | |
|------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 7.43 | tons/yr of NO _x | |
| 1.94 | tons/yr of VOC | |
| 9.23 | tons/yr of PM ₁₀ | |
| | tons/yr of _____ | <i>(specify pollutant)</i> |
| | tons/yr of _____ | <i>(specify pollutant)</i> |

These levels are below the conformity threshold values established at 40 CFR 93.153 (b) and this project/action is not considered regionally significant under 40 CFR 93.153(i).

Supporting documentation and emission estimates are:

Attached
 Appear in NEPA Documentation _____ (*cite reference*)
 Other _____ (*cite reference*)


 MAJ BRADFORD LABINE
 Environmental Program Manager, RIARNG

26 AUG 16
 Date

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Summary Report for Annual Emissions (Tons/Year)

Project Name: RIARNG RONA

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

| | <u>VOC</u> | <u>NOx</u> | <u>CO</u> | <u>SO2</u> | <u>PM10 Dust</u> | <u>PM10 Exhaust</u> | <u>PM10</u> | <u>PM2.5 Dust</u> | <u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u> | <u>PM2.5</u> | <u>CO2</u> |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| 2017 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated) | 1.94 | 7.43 | 6.29 | 0.00 | 8.83 | 0.41 | 9.23 | 1.84 | 0.37 | 2.22 | 1,252.68 |

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES

| | <u>VOC</u> | <u>NOx</u> | <u>CO</u> | <u>SO2</u> | <u>PM10</u> | <u>PM2.5</u> | <u>CO2</u> |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| TOTALS (tons/year, unmitigated) | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 110.49 |

OPERATIONAL (VEHICLE) EMISSION ESTIMATES

| | <u>VOC</u> | <u>NOx</u> | <u>CO</u> | <u>SO2</u> | <u>PM10</u> | <u>PM2.5</u> | <u>CO2</u> |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| TOTALS (tons/year, unmitigated) | 3.70 | 5.62 | 45.09 | 0.06 | 12.37 | 2.38 | 6,673.80 |

SUM OF AREA SOURCE AND OPERATIONAL EMISSION ESTIMATES

| | <u>VOC</u> | <u>NOx</u> | <u>CO</u> | <u>SO2</u> | <u>PM10</u> | <u>PM2.5</u> | <u>CO2</u> |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| TOTALS (tons/year, unmitigated) | 3.80 | 5.71 | 45.31 | 0.06 | 12.37 | 2.38 | 6,784.29 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| Fine Grading 01/01/2017-12/31/2017 | 0.28 | 2.07 | 1.41 | 0.00 | 2.26 | 0.09 | 2.36 | 0.47 | 0.09 | 0.56 | 354.96 |
| Fine Grading Dust | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.26 | 0.00 | 2.26 | 0.47 | 0.00 | 0.47 | 0.00 |
| Fine Grading Off Road Diesel | 0.26 | 1.91 | 1.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 292.15 |
| Fine Grading On Road Diesel | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 50.13 |
| Fine Grading Worker Trips | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.67 |
| Mass Grading 01/01/2017-12/31/2017 | 0.27 | 1.92 | 1.35 | 0.00 | 6.50 | 0.09 | 6.59 | 1.36 | 0.08 | 1.44 | 306.08 |
| Mass Grading Dust | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.50 | 0.00 | 6.50 | 1.36 | 0.00 | 1.36 | 0.00 |
| Mass Grading Off Road Diesel | 0.26 | 1.91 | 1.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 292.15 |
| Mass Grading On Road Diesel | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.25 |
| Mass Grading Worker Trips | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.67 |

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Demolition 1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017 - Building Demolition

Building Volume Total (cubic feet): 30000

Building Volume Daily (cubic feet): 1000

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 13.89

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Concrete/Industrial Saws (10 hp) operating at a 0.73 load factor for 8 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 1 hours per day

2 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 6 hours per day

Phase: Fine Grading 1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017 - Default Fine Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 10

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0.87

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 95.79

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 7 hours per day

Page: 3

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1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 8 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017 - Type Your Description Here

Total Acres Disturbed: 0.88

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 2.5

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 2.39

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 7 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 8 hours per day

Phase: Paving 1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017 - Default Paving Description

Acres to be Paved: 2.38

Off-Road Equipment:

4 Cement and Mortar Mixers (10 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Pavers (100 hp) operating at a 0.62 load factor for 7 hours per day

1 Paving Equipment (104 hp) operating at a 0.53 load factor for 8 hours per day

1 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 7 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 7 hours per day

Phase: Building Construction 1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017 - Default Building Construction Description

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Cranes (399 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 6 hours per day

2 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 6 hours per day

1 Generator Sets (49 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 8 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 8 hours per day

3 Welders (45 hp) operating at a 0.45 load factor for 8 hours per day

Phase: Architectural Coating 1/1/2017 - 12/31/2017 - Type Your Description Here

Rule: Residential Interior Coatings begins 1/1/2005 ends 12/31/2040 specifies a VOC of 250

Rule: Residential Exterior Coatings begins 1/1/2005 ends 12/31/2040 specifies a VOC of 250

Rule: Nonresidential Interior Coatings begins 1/1/2005 ends 12/31/2040 specifies a VOC of 250

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Rule: Nonresidential Exterior Coatings begins 1/1/2005 ends 12/31/2040 specifies a VOC of 250

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Detail Report for Annual Area Source Unmitigated Emissions (Tons/Year)

Project Name: RIARNG RONA

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES (Annual Tons Per Year, Unmitigated)

| <u>Source</u> | <u>VOC</u> | <u>NOx</u> | <u>CO</u> | <u>SO2</u> | <u>PM10</u> | <u>PM2.5</u> | <u>CO2</u> |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Natural Gas | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 110.24 |
| Hearth | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Landscape | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.25 |
| Consumer Products | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| Architectural Coatings | 0.08 | | | | | | |
| TOTALS (tons/year, unmitigated) | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 110.49 |

Area Source Changes to Defaults

Detail Report for Annual Operational Unmitigated Emissions (Tons/Year)

Project Name: RIARNG RONA

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

OPERATIONAL EMISSION ESTIMATES (Annual Tons Per Year, Unmitigated)

| <u>Source</u> | VOC | NOX | CO | SO2 | PM10 | PM25 | CO2 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|----------|
| Government office building | 3.70 | 5.62 | 45.09 | 0.06 | 12.37 | 2.38 | 6,673.80 |
| TOTALS (tons/year, unmitigated) | 3.70 | 5.62 | 45.09 | 0.06 | 12.37 | 2.38 | 6,673.80 |

Does not include correction for passby trips

Does not include double counting adjustment for internal trips

Analysis Year: 2018 Season: Annual

Emfac: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Summary of Land Uses

| Land Use Type | Acreage | Trip Rate | Unit Type | No. Units | Total Trips | Total VMT |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Government office building | | 68.93 | 1000 sq ft | 75.51 | 5,204.90 | 39,375.10 |
| | | | | | 5,204.90 | 39,375.10 |

Vehicle Fleet Mix

| Vehicle Type | Percent Type | Non-Catalyst | Catalyst | Diesel |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------|
| Light Auto | 48.3 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 0.2 |

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Vehicle Fleet Mix

| Vehicle Type | Percent Type | Non-Catalyst | Catalyst | Diesel |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------|
| Light Truck < 3750 lbs | 10.8 | 0.0 | 97.2 | 2.8 |
| Light Truck 3751-5750 lbs | 22.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Med Truck 5751-8500 lbs | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Lite-Heavy Truck 8501-10,000 lbs | 1.7 | 0.0 | 76.5 | 23.5 |
| Lite-Heavy Truck 10,001-14,000 lbs | 0.7 | 0.0 | 57.1 | 42.9 |
| Med-Heavy Truck 14,001-33,000 lbs | 1.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 80.0 |
| Heavy-Heavy Truck 33,001-60,000 lbs | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other Bus | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Urban Bus | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Motorcycle | 3.6 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 0.0 |
| School Bus | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Motor Home | 1.0 | 0.0 | 90.0 | 10.0 |

Travel Conditions

| | Residential | | | Commercial | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Home-Work | Home-Shop | Home-Other | Commute | Non-Work | Customer |
| Urban Trip Length (miles) | 10.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Rural Trip Length (miles) | 16.8 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 14.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Trip speeds (mph) | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 |
| % of Trips - Residential | 32.9 | 18.0 | 49.1 | | | |

% of Trips - Commercial (by land use)

Travel Conditions

| | Residential | | | Commercial | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Home-Work | Home-Shop | Home-Other | Commute | Non-Work | Customer |
| Government office building | | | | 10.0 | 5.0 | 85.0 |

Operational Changes to Defaults

Ambient summer temperature changed from 85 degrees F to 80 degrees F

Ambient winter temperature changed from 40 degrees F to 30 degrees F

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Appendix E

Information for Planning and Conservation

Environmental Assessment for the Construction of a New Regional Training Institute, Joint Force Hea

IPaC Trust Resource Report

Generated February 18, 2016 02:25 PM MST, IPaC v2.3.2

This report is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project level impacts. For project reviews that require U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service review or concurrence, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list from the Regulatory Documents page.



US Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC Trust Resource Report



NAME

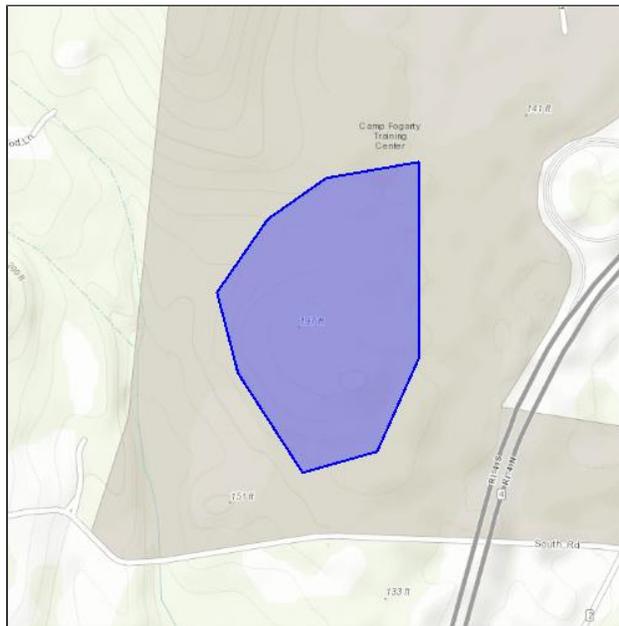
Environmental Assessment for the Construction of a New Regional Training Institute, Joint Force Hea

LOCATION

Kent County, Rhode Island

IPAC LINK

<http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/project/QVFRG-RBXGN-BMHEN-5OXZ7-E4OZ5Q>



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Contact Information

Trust resources in this location are managed by:

New England Ecological Services Field Office

70 Commercial Street, Suite 300

Concord, NH 03301-5094

(603) 223-2541

Endangered Species

Proposed, candidate, threatened, and endangered species are managed by the [Endangered Species Program](#) of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

This USFWS trust resource report is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project level impacts.

For project evaluations that require FWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list from the Regulatory Documents section.

[Section 7](#) of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency.

A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list from the Regulatory Documents section in IPaC.

The list of species below are those that may occur or could potentially be affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=A0JE

Critical Habitats

There are no critical habitats in this location

Migratory Birds

Birds are protected by the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#) and the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#).

Any activity which results in the take of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (1). There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in the take of migratory birds is responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations and implementing appropriate conservation measures.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Conservation measures for birds
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Year-round bird occurrence data
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/akn-histogram-tools.php>

The following species of migratory birds could potentially be affected by activities in this location:

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| American Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus palliatus</i> | Bird of conservation concern |
| Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0G8 | |
| American Bittern <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i> | Bird of conservation concern |
| Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0F3 | |
| Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> | Bird of conservation concern |
| Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B008 | |
| Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> | Bird of conservation concern |
| Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0HI | |
| Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i> | Bird of conservation concern |
| Season: Breeding | |
| Canada Warbler <i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> | Bird of conservation concern |
| Season: Breeding | |
| Cerulean Warbler <i>Dendroica cerulea</i> | Bird of conservation concern |
| Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B09I | |

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i> Season: Wintering | Bird of conservation concern |
| Hudsonian Godwit <i>Limosa haemastica</i> Season: Migrating | Bird of conservation concern |
| Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> Season: Breeding | Bird of conservation concern |
| Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i> Season: Breeding | Bird of conservation concern |
| Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0FU | Bird of conservation concern |
| Pied-billed Grebe <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> Year-round | Bird of conservation concern |
| Prairie Warbler <i>Dendroica discolor</i> Season: Breeding | Bird of conservation concern |
| Purple Sandpiper <i>Calidris maritima</i> Season: Wintering | Bird of conservation concern |
| Rusty Blackbird <i>Euphagus carolinus</i> Season: Wintering | Bird of conservation concern |
| Saltmarsh Sparrow <i>Ammodramus caudacutus</i> Season: Breeding | Bird of conservation concern |
| Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HD | Bird of conservation concern |
| Snowy Egret <i>Egretta thula</i> Season: Breeding | Bird of conservation concern |
| Upland Sandpiper <i>Bartramia longicauda</i> Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HC | Bird of conservation concern |
| Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i> Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0F6 | Bird of conservation concern |
| Wood Thrush <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> Season: Breeding | Bird of conservation concern |
| Worm Eating Warbler <i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i> Season: Breeding | Bird of conservation concern |

Refuges

Any activity proposed on [National Wildlife Refuge](#) lands must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuges in this location

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal Statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

DATA LIMITATIONS

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

DATA EXCLUSIONS

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

DATA PRECAUTIONS

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

There are no wetlands in this location

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Appendix F

Northern Long-Eared Bat Coordination Letter and Memorandum for Record



RHODE ISLAND ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT OFFICE
ENVIRONMENTAL BRANCH
705 NEW LONDON AVENUE
CRANSTON, RI 02920

26 February 2016

Environmental Branch Chief

Ms. Susi von Oettingen
Endangered Species Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
New England Field Office
70 Commercial Street, Suite 300
Concord, NH 03301

Dear Ms. von Oettingen:

Pursuant to Section 7 and the Final 4(d) Rule of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Rhode Island Army National Guard (RIARNG) is requesting the concurrence of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service with our determination that the proposed construction of a new Joint Force Headquarters on Camp Fogarty in East Greenwich, Rhode Island will not likely adversely affect the Northern Long-Eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*).

Project Check List:

This project does not involve tree removal.

This project involves tree removal.

Activity occurs within 0.25 miles of a known Northern Long-Eared Bat (NLEB) hibernaculum, which includes locations where fall swarming, spring staging or hibernation has been documented.

Activity cuts or destroys known occupied maternity roost trees, or any other trees within a 150-foot (45-meter) radius from the known maternity tree during the pup season (June 1 through July 31).

Activity will not result in take of NLEB in their hibernacula.

Activity will not alter a known NLEB hibernaculum's entrance or interior environment.

I have reviewed data records maintained by Service, state Department of Natural Resources, and the state natural heritage program to obtain all available information about known NLEB maternity roosts and hibernacula in the action area.

Description of Proposed Project:

The RIARNG is proposing the constructing and operation of a new Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ), which is necessary to meet the needs of the expanding mission of the RIARNG in Rhode Island. The proposed site is on Camp Fogarty, which is located in the Town of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. The base property of the camp includes approximately 370 acres of land. Within the eastern portion of the property is the cantonment area, which is developed land that consists of active military buildings, roadways, and ranges.

Land disturbing and tree clearing activities will take place on approximately 10 acres of a currently undeveloped area of the base. Within this area, trees, vegetation, soils, and geological material would be permanently cleared, reworked, leveled, and covered by the new JFHQ building, parking areas, access roads, drainage systems, and landscaping. This modification would change the site land use from its existing deciduous forest to an industrial land use classification. Deciduous forests are common in Rhode Island and not considered to be rare. An additional area would be affected during construction but would not be extensively reworked. The natural topography of this site would be permanently altered from one of gentle slopes to that of a relatively flat area. An aerial photograph is enclosed, which identifies the proposed construction site within the boundaries of Camp Fogarty.

Description of Action Area:

Much of Camp Fogarty consists of unimproved woodland with upland and wetland features, primarily in the southern and western portions of the site. The site proposed for the JFHQ falls within the tactical training area of the camp, which is accessed by a network of unimproved gravel roads. The road network leads to bivouac sites and internal training areas that are used throughout the year for exercises to include land navigation, escape and evade, and bivouacking.

The areas surrounding Camp Fogarty are zoned for industrial/manufacturing use to the east and south, and low density residential and agriculture to the north and west. Land uses surrounding Camp Fogarty are predominantly transportation corridors, residential, and light commercial and are not expected to change.

According to USFWS's *Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Species in Rhode Island* (USFWS 2016), there is one federally listed threatened or endangered species known to occur within Kent County; the Northern Long-Eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*).

Camp Fogarty falls within the NLEB range as designated by the USFWS. The USFWS has stated that for areas within the range, the NLEB are assumed to be potentially present in suitable habitat unless an adequate survey has determined the probable absence of the bat. A site survey has not been conducted at the proposed site and there is suitable roosting habitat (i.e. trees that are 3" or greater diameter breast height).

Consultation with the Rhode Island Division of Fish and Wildlife identified the three closest known hibernacula to the proposed construction site as being Fort Grebel (9 miles), Fort Getty (10 miles), and Fort Wetherill (12 miles). Additionally, there are no known roost trees within 0.25 mile of the site.

According to the Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program, no rare, threatened, or endangered species have been documented to occur on Camp Fogarty.

Project Determination:

This project is unlikely to adversely affect the northern long-eared bat and there are no effects beyond those previously disclosed in the programmatic biological opinion on implementing the final 4(d) rule dated January 5, 2016, signed by Lynn Lewis. Any taking that may occur incidental to this project is not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule (50 CFR §17.40(o)). This project is consistent with the Land and Resource Management Plan, the description of the proposed action in the programmatic biological opinion, and activities that do not require special exemption from taking prohibitions applicable to the northern long-eared bat; therefore, the programmatic biological opinion satisfies the Forest Service's responsibilities under ESA section 7(a)(2) relative to the northern long-eared bat for this project.

Section 7(a)1 Activities - Discretionary Conservation Recommendations:

Section 7(a)(1) of the ESA directs Federal agencies to use their authorities to further its purposes by conducting conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretionary activities that an action agency may undertake to minimize or avoid the adverse effects of a proposed action, implement recovery plans, or develop information useful to the conservation of listed species. Below are a list of 7(a)(1) conservation measures that will be included in this project:

1. Application of herbicides and other pesticides is not anticipated, however, if it becomes necessary, this activity will be planned to avoid or minimize direct and

indirect effects to known, occupied threatened or endangered bat hibernacula and maternity roosts.

2. Tree removal activities will be conducted outside the NLEB pup season of June 1 through July 31.
3. Prescribed burning is not anticipated, however, if it becomes necessary, they will be conducted outside of the pup season of June 1 through July 31.
4. Evaluating the use of outdoor lighting during the active season and seek to minimize light pollution by angling lights downward or via other light minimization measures.

The Rhode Island Army National Guard is committed to environmental stewardship on our lands and is taking measures to protect the threatened Northern Long Eared Bat. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter, I may be contacted at either (401) 275-4067 or bradford.b.labine.mil@mail.mil. If no response is received within 30 days under Section 1(f) of the Optional Framework, we will presume the concurrence of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and consider our project responsibilities under Section 7(a)(2) with respect to the northern long-eared bat fulfilled.

Sincerely,



Bradford Labine
Captain, RIARNG
Environmental Branch Chief

Encl

cc:
C. Brown (RIDEM Fish & Wildlife)



RHODE ISLAND ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
COMMAND READINESS CENTER
645 NEW LONDON AVENUE
CRANSTON RI 02920

NGRI-FMO

9 November 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Section 7 and Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat Consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regarding Construction of Joint Force Headquarters at Camp Fogarty, RI, RIARNG

1. A memorandum dated 26 February 2016 was sent to the New England Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the RI Department of Environmental Management Fish and Wildlife office to comply with the Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat (NLEB). The memorandum was received by both offices on 29 February 2016.
2. Typically, the USFWS will not reply in writing to consultations under this rule unless there is a non-concurrence. Concurrence is presumed after 30 days under Section 1(f) of the Operational Framework.
3. On 10 March 2016, I received a phone message from Ms. Susi VonOettingen stating that the determination of "not likely to adversely impact" was incorrect but that we were still in compliance with the rule.
4. A follow-up phone conversation with Ms. VonOettingen clarified that since there was no objective evidence confirming the presence or absence of the NLEB, as would be obtained through a recent mist netting or acoustic (radio telemetry) study of the area, we would have to assume that the project would be "likely to adversely impact" the NLEB. She then stated that the incorrect effects determination did not impact the notification requirements or outcome and that we were still in compliance with the Rule 4(d) of the Threatened and Endangered Species Act ("Act").
5. In summary, Rule 4(d) states: Federal agency actions that involve incidental takes not prohibited under the final 4(d) rule may result in effects to individual northern long-eared bats. Per section 7 of the Act, if a federal agency's action may affect a listed species, consultation with the Service is required. This requirement does not change when a 4(d) rule is implemented. However, for this 4(d) rule, the Service proposed a framework to streamline section 7 consultations when federal actions may affect the northern long-eared bat but will not cause prohibited take. Federal agencies have the option to rely upon the finding of the programmatic biological opinion for the final 4(d) rule to fulfill their project-specific section 7 responsibilities by using the framework.

NGRI-FMO

SUBJECT: Section 7 and Final 4(d) Rule for the Northern Long-Eared Bat Consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regarding Construction of Joint Force Headquarters at Camp Fogarty, RI, RIARNG

6. The RIARNG's proposed action, to construct a new JFHQ, falls under the 4(d) Rule and therefore would not cause prohibited incidental take of northern long-eared bats. To exercise the ARNG's ESA Section 7(a)(1) responsibilities and promote the conservation of the northern long-eared bat, the RIARNG has agreed to implement discretionary conservation management measure(s), to include avoidance of land disturbing activities on the construction site during 1 June to 31 July, to avoid impacts on any unknown northern long-eared bat maternity roost sites and also minimize impacts on nesting migratory birds.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bradford Labine', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

BRADFORD LABINE

Major, MS

Environmental Program Manager

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Appendix G

Relevant Past Assessments for Rhode Island Army National Guard Facilities

Rhode Island Army National Guard

Past Facility Assessments

Camp Fogarty

Environmental Assessments/ NEPA

Rhode Island National Guard Environmental Assessment for License to use Camp Fogarty, East Greenwich, RI, John Flanagan Jr, *September 1974*

Environmental Assessment for the Combined Support Maintenance Shop and Armed Forces Reserve Center, Rhode Island Army National Guard, E2M, *August 2002, May 2005*

Environmental Assessment for the Construction and Operations of a New U.S. Property and Fiscal Office at Camp Fogarty Training Site, East Greenwich, RI, Innovar Environmental Inc., *February 2010*

Phase I Preconstruction Site Assessment for the Proposed U.S. Property and Fiscal Office at Camp Fogarty Training Site, East Greenwich, RI, Innovar Environmental Inc., *January 2010*

Environmental Assessment- U.S. Property and Fiscal Office at Camp Fogarty Training Site, East Greenwich, RI, Innovar Environmental Inc., *October 2009, August 2010*

Draft Finding of No Significant Impact, Environmental Assessment USPFO, East Greenwich, RI, Innovar Environmental Inc., *August 2010*

Subsurface Environmental Assessment- Sun Valley Armory, OMS #4, East Greenwich, RI, CAI (Cistar Associate Inc.), *August 1994*

Firing Range/ Training Area Reports

Draft Final Removal Action Work Plan – Training Area 3D Munitions Response Site Camp Fogarty East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Watermark, *September 2011*

Final Removal Action Summary Report- Training Area 3D Munitions Response Site Camp Fogarty East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Watermark, *September 2012*

Draft Final Removal Action Closure Report- Training Area 3D Munitions Response Site Camp Fogarty East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Watermark, *May 2012*

Firing Range Characterization – Field Report Ranges A-D, Camp Fogarty East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Engineering & Environment, Inc., *September 2002*

Firing Range Characterization – Risk Assessment Ranges A-D, Camp Fogarty East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Engineering & Environment, Inc., *September 2002*

Firing Range Characterization – Field Report Range E- Confidence Course, Camp Fogarty East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Engineering & Environment, Inc., *September 2002*

Firing Range Characterization – Risk Assessment Range E- Confidence Course, Camp Fogarty East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Engineering & Environment, Inc., *September 2002*

Natural Resources

Rhode Island Army National Guard Camp Fogarty Training Site Trail System
FINAL Best Management Practices Manual East Greenwich, Rhode Island, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., *January 2007*

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan Update for Camp Fogarty Training Site East Greenwich, Rhode Island, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., *August 2007, Revised 2015*

Botanical Inventory & Invasive Plant Species Mapping US Army National Guard, Camp Fogarty East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Rhode Island Natural History Survey, 2004

Background Study- Arsenic & Beryllium in Soils, Camp Fogarty, East Greenwich, RI, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., *August 2011*

Odonata (Dragonflies and Damselflies), Asilidae (Robber Flies), and Water Shrew Surveys of Camp Fogarty, Rhode Island Army National Guard, East Greenwich, Rhode Island, Rhode Island Natural History Survey, *December 2005*

Integrated Pest Management Plan, Rhode Island Army National Guard, C.W. Bennet (Pest Management Consultant), *September 2005, Draft Revisions July 2015 (no final)*

Rhode Island Army National Guard Noise Management Plan, EXSUM, *July 2004*

Rhode Island Army National Guard Statewide Operational Noise Management Plan, Operational Noise Program, *July 2014*

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan & Stormwater Management Narrative for East Greenwich Readiness Center (RC), Jacobs Facilities, *June 2008, Revised September 2008*

Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan- *July 2011, 2015*

Cultural Resources

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Facilities of the Rhode Island Army National Guard, Engineering-Environmental Management, Inc., *December 2002, Revised December 2009, Draft Revisions June 2015 (no final)*

PAL Report Camp Fogarty Area 2B & 3B Phase IC Intensive Survey, *December 2004*

PAL Report Camp Fogarty Area 2 & 3B Pre-final Report, August 2004

PAL Report Camp Fogarty Area 2A & 2C Intensive Archeological Survey, March 2007

PAL Report Camp Fogarty Final Report, July 2003

PAL Report Camp Fogarty Phase I Intensive Archeological Survey, May 2006

COVENTRY SITE

Environmental Assessments

**Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Coventry, RI, Watermark Environmental, Inc.,
December 2008**

Natural Resources

**Installation Restoration Program Final Supplemental Soil Sampling Report Abandoned
Leaching Field & Former Waste Oil UST Areas, Coventry Air National Guard Base,
Coventry, RI, Aneptek Corporation, February 2004**

**Installation Restoration Program Draft Limited Site Assessment Work Plan Abandoned
Leaching Field, Coventry, RI, Aneptek Corporation, September 2001**

**Potable Water Sanitary Survey, Coventry National Guard Station (ANGS), RI, The U.S.
Airforce School of Aerospace Medicine Vulnerability Assessment, November 2008, February
2012**

Cultural Resources

(none)

NORTH SMITHFIELD ARMORY

Environmental Assessments

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 1189 Pound Hill Road Plat 007, Lot 058, North Smithfield, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., *August 2010*

Natural Resources

Asbestos Abatement Plan & Procedures for Rhode Island Army National Guard, North Smithfield Armory, Silva Environmental & Associates Inc., *November 1996*

Groundwater Sampling Work Plan Former Nike Launch Site, North Smithfield, RI, U.S. Army Public Health Command Institute of Public Health, *April 2014*

Geohydrologic Study Site Inspection of North Smithfield Former Nike Site, North Smithfield, RI, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, *October 1993*

Geohydrologic Study Expanded Site Inspection of North Smithfield Former Nike Site, North Smithfield, RI, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, *November 1994*

Cultural Resources

Technical Report Phase I Intensive Archeological Survey, Bravo Battery, 103rd Field Artillery Facility, North Smithfield, RI, PAL, *October 2007*

Management Summary Phase II Site Examination, Bravo Battery, 103rd Field Artillery Facility, 1189 Pound Hill Road, North Smithfield, RI, Archeological & Historical Services, Inc., *June 2009*

Final Technical Report Phase II Site Examinations Bravo & Nike Sites, Bravo Battery, 103rd Field Artillery Facility, North Smithfield, RI, Archeological & Historical Services, Inc., *December 2009*

CAMP VARNUM

Environmental Assessments

(none)

Natural Resources

Site Investigation Report for: Fort Varnum, Narragansett, RI, Garofalo Environmental Services, *April 1993*

Subsurface Environmental Investigation Report for the Property Located at Camp Varnum, Narragansett, RI, Resource Control Associates, Inc., *June 1995*

Site Analysis for Fort Varnum, Narragansett, RI, Natural Resource Services, Inc., *December 1997*

Endangered Species Survey, Camp Varnum, Narragansett, RI for RIARNG, Applied Bio-Systems, Inc., *May 2000*

Cultural Resources

Technical Report Phase I Intensive Archeological Survey, Camp Varnum Training Facility Project Area, Narragansett, RI, PAL, *Draft October 2003, Revised January 2004*

Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site RI-103 (Camp Varnum Site), Camp Varnum, Narragansett, Washington County, RI, The Ottery Group, *Draft February 2007, Final May 2007*

WALLUM LAKE TRAINING AREA

Environmental Assessments

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment RIARNG Burrillville, RI, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., *March 2011*

Environmental Assessment for the Construction of a New Regional Training Institute RIARNG, Burrillville, RI, EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc., May 2011

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of Plat 100/ Lot 1, Plat 118/ Lot 1, and Plat 51/ Lot 1, Burrillville, RI, Hoffman Engineering, Inc., June 2013

Natural Resources

Report of Findings for Freshwater Wetland Delineations, A.P. 68, Lots 1 and 2 & Freshwater Wetland Aerial Interpreted Delineations, A.P. 100, Lot 1, A.P. 118, Lot 1 and A.P. 51 Lot 1, Burrillville, RI, Natural Resource Services, Inc., May 2013

Cultural Resources

Technical Report Phase I Intensive Archeological Survey RIARNG, Burrillville Regional Training Institute, Burrillville, RI, PAL, Draft March 2011, Revised July 2011

LADD CENTER

Environmental Assessments

(none)

Natural Resources

(none)

Cultural Resources

Technical Report Phase I Intensive Archeological Survey of the Ladd Center, Exeter, RI, PAL, June 2000

Technical Report Phase II Archeological Site Examination Ladd Center Project Area, Exeter, RI, PAL, October 2001

RIARNG – ALL FACILITIES

Natural Resources

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan Update for RIARNG FY2015-FY2020, RIARNG, *Final Draft July 2015*

Integrated Pest Management Plan, Rhode Island Army National Guard, C.W. Bennet (Pest Management Consultant), *September 2005, Draft Revisions July 2015 (no final)*

Rhode Island Army National Guard Noise Management Plan, EXSUM, *July 2004*

Rhode Island Army National Guard Statewide Operational Noise Management Plan, Operational Noise Program, *July 2014*

Spill Prevention and Contingency Plan- *July 2011, 2015*

Rhode Island Army National Guard Groundwater Protection Study, Exsum, *August 2005*

Cultural Resources

(none)

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for Facilities of the Rhode Island Army National Guard, Engineering-Environmental Management, Inc., *December 2002, Revised December 2009, Draft Revisions June 2015 (no final)*

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