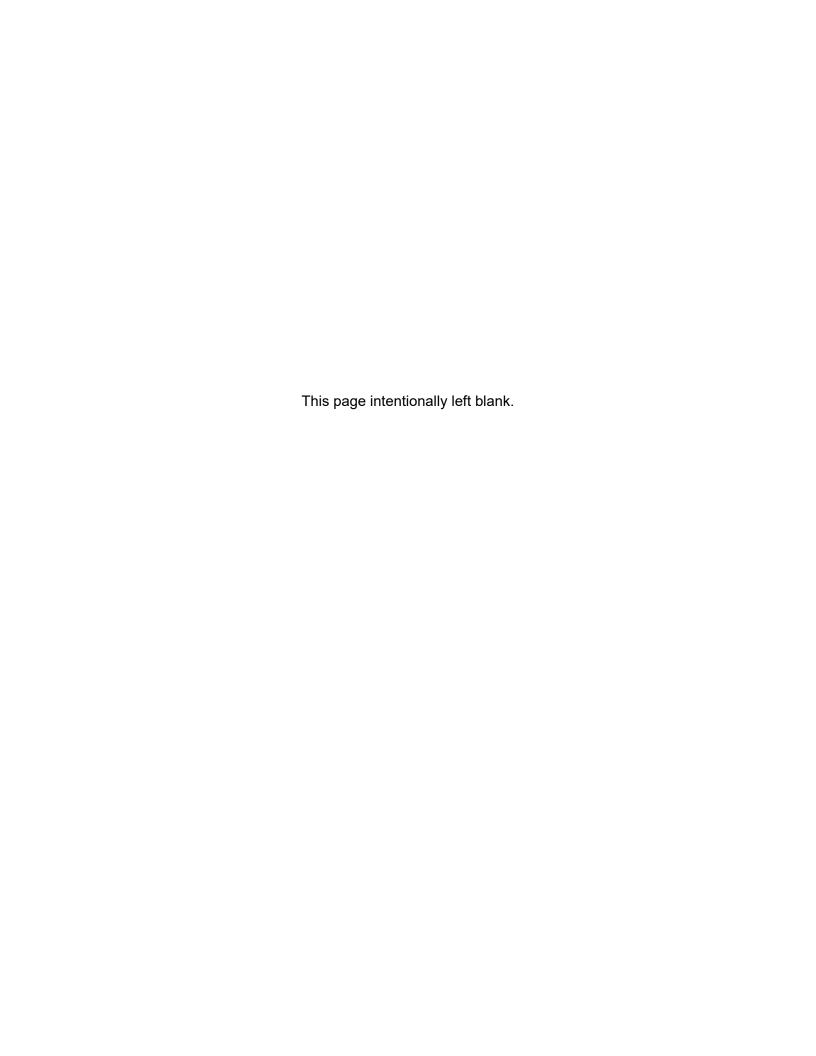
## Draft

# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MASTER PLANNING ACTIONS AT THE NICHOLS INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT, AL

**FEBRUARY 2024** 





# **DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

For

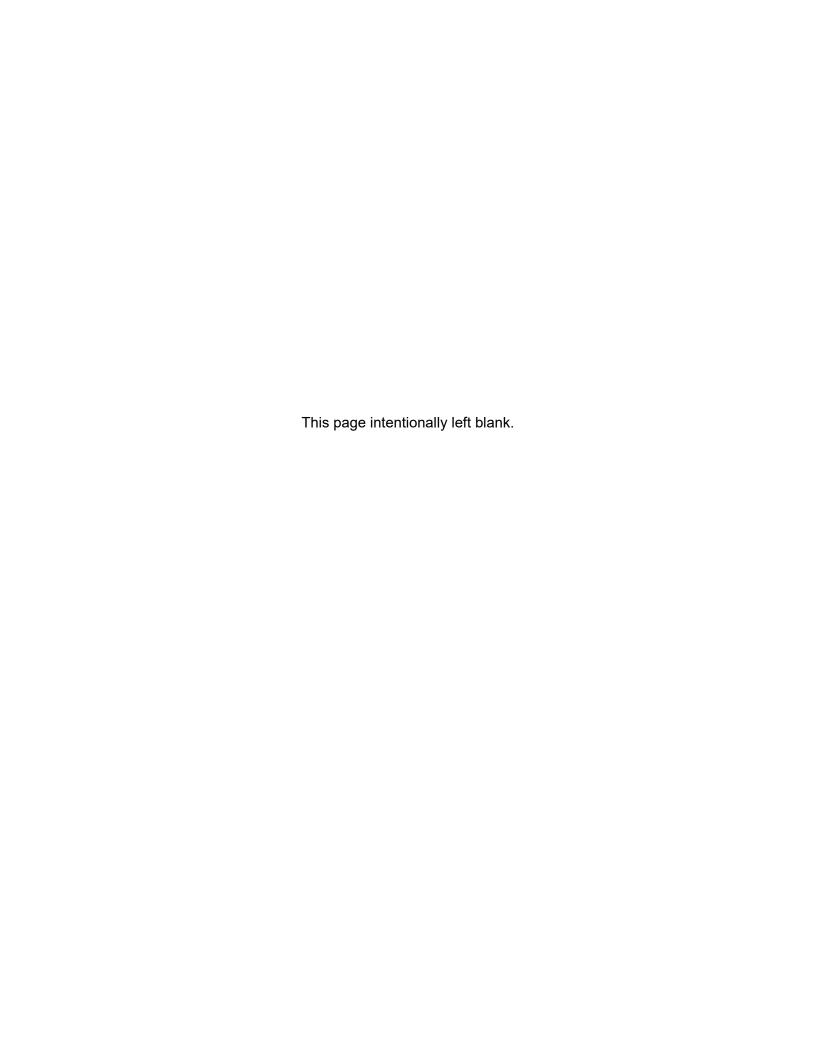
IMPLEMENTATION OF MASTER PLANNING ACTIONS AT THE NICHOLS INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT,  ${\sf AL}$ 

**Proponent: Anniston Army Depot** 

NEPA Lead Agency: Anniston Army Depot

## **APPROVAL**

This Environmental Assessment meets the reand 32 CFR 651.	equirements of NEPA, 40 CFR 1500-1508
Date	Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army Commanding



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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACM ACP	Asbestos Containing Material Access Control Point	CRF	Component Remanufacturing Facility
ADP ADEM	Area Development Plan Alabama Department of	CWA	Clean Water Act
ADEP	Environmental Management Area Development Execution	DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
, loci	Plan	DGRC	Defense Non-Tactical
AHPA	Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act		Generator and Rail Equipment Center
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act	DLA DoD	Defense Logistics Agency Department of Defense
ALA	Ammunition Limited Area	DRK	Directorate of Risk
AMC	Army Materiel Command	DDW	Management
amsl ANAD	above mean sea level	DPW	Directorate of Public Works
APC	Anniston Army Depot Alabama Power Company	EA	Environmental Assessment
APE	Area of Potential Effects	ECRD	Environmental Compliance
ARPA	Archaeological Resources	20.13	and Restoration Division
	Protection Act	EIS	Environmental Impact
ASA	Ammunition Storage Area		Statement
ASRS	Automated Storage and Retrieval System	EISA	Energy and Independence Security Act
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank	EO	Executive Order
		EPCRA	Emergency Planning and
BMP	Best Management Practice		Community Right-to-Know Act
CA	Consultation Agreement	ESA	Endangered Species Act
CAA	Clean Air Act		
CBMPP	Construction Best	FEMA	Federal Emergency
	Management Practices Plan		Management Agency
CERCLA	Comprehensive	FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
	Environmental Response,	FIS	Flood Insurance Study
	Compensation, and Liability Act	FONPA	Finding of No Practicable Alternative
CEQ	Council on Environmental	FONSI	Finding of No Significant
	Quality		Impact
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	ft	Foot/Feet
CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane		
CO	Carbon Monoxide	GHG	Greenhouse Gas
$CO_2$	Carbon Dioxide	GSA	Geological Survey of
CO <sub>2e</sub>	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	0145	Alabama
CPP	Cemetery Preservation Plan	GWP	Global Warming Potential

HAP HMIDMS	Hazardous Air Pollutant Hazardous Materials	NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
	Inventory and Waste Disposal Management	NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection Act
	System	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
<b> -</b>	Interstate	NHPA	National Historic
IAP	Installation Action Plan		Preservation Act
ICP	Integrated Contingency Plan	$NO_2$	Nitrogen Dioxide
ICRP	Installation Climate	NOA	Notice of Availability
	Resilience Plan	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural		Elimination System
	Resources Management	NRHP	National Register of Historic
	Plan		Places
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources		
	Management Plan	$O_3$	Ozone
IRP	Installation Restoration	OIB	Organic Industrial Base
	Program	OK	Oklahoma
ISWMP	Integrated Solid Waste	OSHA	Occupational Health and
	Management Plan	-	Safety Administration
IWFMP	Integrated Wildland Fire	OU	Operable Unit
	Management Plan		<b>CP</b> 0.0.0.0
	aagee	Pb	Lead
kV	Kilovolt	PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
kVA	Kilovolt Ampere	PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate Matter 10 microns or less
LBP	Lead-Based Paint	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Particulate Matter 2.5
LEED	Leadership in Energy and	2.3	microns or less
	Environmental Design	POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricant
LF	Linear Feet	. 02	petrologin, on, and raphount
LID	Low Impact Development	QRP	Qualified Recycling Program
	·		, , ,
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act	RCRA	Resource Conservation and
MBtu	One Thousand British		Recovery Act
	Thermal Units	REC	Record of Environmental
mGal	Million Gallon Units	-	Consideration
mgd	Million Gallons Per Day	RPMP	Real Property Master Plan
MIP	Modernization		1 7
	Implementation Plan	SCP	Sustainability Component
MSAT	Mobile Source Air Toxic		Plan
MW	Megawatt	SF	Square Foot/Feet
	<b>9</b>	SHPO	State Historic Preservation
$N_2O$	Nitrous Oxide	5 <b>C</b>	Office(r)
NA	Not Applicable	SIA	Southeast Industrial Area
· • ·			

$SO_2$	Sulfur Dioxide	UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria
SOP	Standard Operating	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of
	Procedure		Engineers
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and	U.S.C.	United States Code
	Countermeasure	USDA	U.S. Department of
SWMU	Solid Waste Management		Agriculture
	Unit	USEPA	U.S. Environmental
SY	Square Yard/Yards		Protection Agency
		USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife
TACOM	Tank and Automotive		Service
	Command	UST	Underground Storage Tank
TBD	To Be Determined		
		VOC	Volatile Organic Compound



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#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) evaluates the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts associated with implementing real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) (the proposed action). Real property master planning is a continuous analytical process that involves evaluation of factors affecting the present and future physical development and operation of an installation. The Real Property Master Plan (RPMP) process provides 1) documentation of installation real property visions, development plans, planning standards, and capital investment strategies to enable clear communication between stakeholders and 2) a framework for installation management review of allocation of limited resources that affect, or are affected by, the use of real property assets. The bulk of installation planning occurs in the form of Area Development Plans (ADPs) at the scale of districts, which are identifiable and connected areas of each installation.

This EA evaluates the implementation of real property master planning actions at ANAD planned to begin within the next approximately 5 to 10 years, which are principally from the ADP and Area Development Execution Plan (ADEP) for the Nichols Industrial Complex, as well as the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Modernization Implementation Plan (MIP) for ANAD. The OIB is the Army's government-owned industrial capability for manufacture, maintenance, modification, overhaul, and/or repair of items required by the United States (U.S.), of which ANAD is a part. The OIB MIP is a notional planning document intended to guide future master planning and programming investments by supporting modernization strategies. Both the ADP/ADEP and OIB MIP work together to guide planning and project prioritization at ANAD and within the Nichols Industrial Complex.

Project execution is dependent upon funding availability and prioritization of projects, which is subject to change. Therefore, all projects that have been prioritized within the ADP/ADEP and OIB Modernization Plan have been considered as potentially beginning within the next 5 to 10 years. The EA evaluates one action alternative and a No Action Alternative in detail. The Army has prepared this EA in accordance with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (Title 42 of the United States Code [U.S.C.] § 4321 et seq.); its implementing regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500–1508); and the Army's regulation implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651) and consistent with Department of Defense (DoD) Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 2-100-01, Installation Master Planning (DoD 2022). The Army is the lead agency for the proposed action; there are no cooperating agencies (per 40 CFR Section 1501.6) for this EA.

#### 1.1 Installation Description and Current Situation

ANAD is a 15.319-acre government-owned, government-operated installation located in Calhoun County, Alabama (Figure 1.1-1). The ANAD mission is to provide superior industrial expertise, products, and services to support America's Warfighters, Allies and commercial customers. This includes maintaining combat vehicles such as the M-1 Abrams tank, M-60 and M-113 series as well as towed and self-propelled artillery. It also includes the storage and demilitarization of conventional munitions and recycling of missiles. It is managed by the U.S. Army Tank and Automotive Command (TACOM), a Major Subordinate Command to Army Materiel Command (AMC). Real property master planning for ANAD, conducted consistent with UFC 2-100-01, currently consists of an installation-wide Vision Plan (August 2015), which identified five designated districts that comprise the installation: the Western District, Gateway District, ALA District, Former Chem Demil District, and the Nichols Industrial Complex. The ADP/ADEP for the Nichols Industrial Complex (June 2021) and subsequent ANAD OIB MIP (March 2022) are the focus of this EA. The ADP/ADEP identified deficiencies, shortcomings, and suboptimal conditions for facility size/capacity/quality and configurations, as well as provided further project-specific detail and provided for the implementation of prioritized development projects within the next approximately 5 to 10 years. The OIB MIP identified the real property and infrastructure improvements required to implement the OIB modernization objectives at ANAD and identified project gaps in the existing planning documents for future updates. The MIP also evaluated current energy usage and consumption and recommends future resiliency and renewable energy improvements as part of the overall modernization strategy. The Nichols Industrial Complex, which is the focus of this EA, supports the main mission area of the installation, and is part of this integrated and multidisciplinary planning process (Figure 1.1-2).

The Nichols Industrial Complex operations are organized by business unit. Each business unit has a process optimization manager who controls the resources needed to accomplish the mission. This organization by business unit allows managers to identify individual issues and collaborate with other business unit managers to focus on common goals within the industrial process. The primary production zone of the Nichols Industrial Complex is along the eastern portion of the district. This is the location of major maintenance / production facilities. The western portion contains a test track for vehicle testing and surface storage areas. The installation boundary extends along the eastern and northern portions of the district (Figure 1.1-2).

#### 1.2 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to manage ANAD's real property assets in a thoughtful, deliberative and sustainable manner consistent with DoD Instruction 4165.70, *Real Property Management*, and UFC 2-100-01 requirements and guidance. The proposed action is needed to address ANAD's real property deficiencies and suboptimal conditions. Further, the proposed action is needed to provide safe, flexible, and efficient facilities to meet current and future installation mission requirements effectively and cost efficiently.

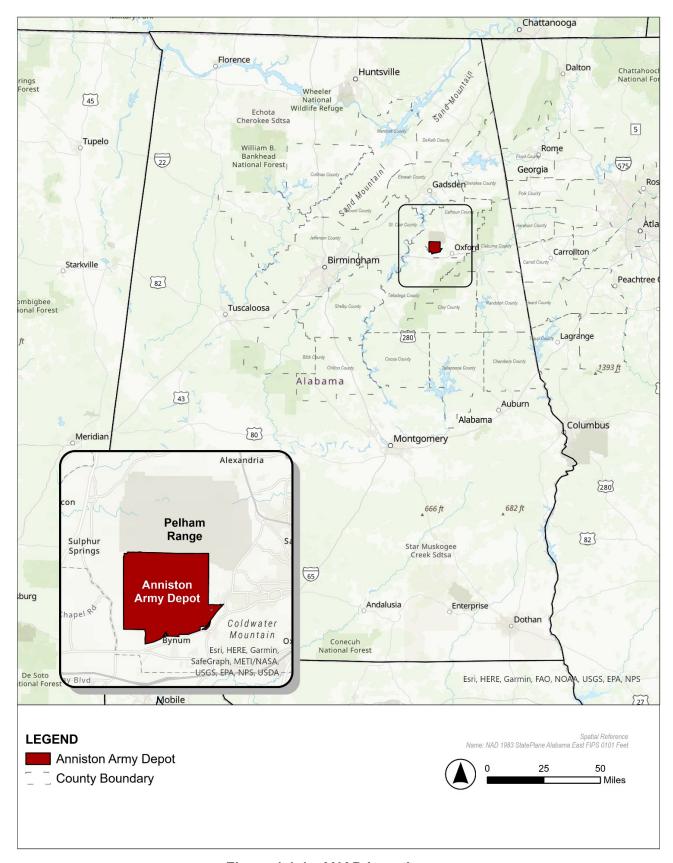


Figure 1.1-1. ANAD Location



Figure 1.1-2. ANAD Nichols Industrial Complex

#### 1.3 Scope of Environmental Analysis

This EA identifies, documents, and evaluates the potential environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic effects of implementing ADP/ADEP/OIB MIP actions within the next approximately 5 to 10 years. The 5-year short-term real property planning needs are combined with the long-term perspective of the 20-year planning horizon. The EA includes an evaluation of the short- and long-term direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of implementing these actions and informs decision-makers and the public of the potential environmental consequences along with associated mitigation. Sufficient details are not available to fully analyze the effects of midand long-term projects (i.e., generally beyond the 5-year planning horizon context for the real property planning vision or not prioritized in the ADP/ADEP or OIB MIP), but the projects are included to provide context for the real property planning vision and capacity for future development.

ANAD will conduct additional NEPA analysis (either a Record of Environmental Condition [REC], EA, or Environmental Impact Statement [EIS]) for such actions at the appropriate time. These analyses may be tiered from this EA in accordance with 40 CFR Part 1502.20 and 32 CFR Part 651.14(c). An example REC template that can be tiered from this EA is provided in Appendix A.

Resource areas evaluated in this EA include land use and recreation, aesthetics and visual resources, air quality, topography, geology and soils, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, transportation and traffic, utilities and service systems, and hazardous materials/hazardous waste/toxic substances/contaminated sites.

#### 1.4 DECISION TO BE MADE

The decision the Commanding Officer of ANAD will be making is to approve or disapprove the proposed action in consideration of potential socioeconomic and environmental consequences, and actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment. This EA is intended to assist in that decision-making by providing sufficient evidence and analysis to determine that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) should be prepared. If the Commanding Officer determines the potential adverse environmental impacts associated with the selected alternative would potentially remain significant even after all reasonable mitigation measures have been implemented, an EIS would be warranted. If the Army moves forward with the action, the start of an EIS process would be marked with the formal publishing of a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS in the Federal Register.

#### 1.5 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In accordance with 32 CFR Part 651.14(2), the Army considered applicable federal, state, and local regulations during analysis of the proposed action's effects to individual environmental and social resources. The following were determined to be applicable to the proposed action and, therefore, analyzed within this EA.

- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) (42 U.S.C. § 21 et seq.)
- Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) (16 U.S.C.469–469c)

- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) (16 U.S.C. § 470aa et seq.)
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. § 668–668d)
- Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C. § 7401)
- Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. § 1251)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq.)
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) (42 U.S.C. § 11001– 11050)
- Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. §§ 1531–1543)
- Energy and Independence Security Act (EISA) Section 438
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), as amended (16 U.S.C. §§ 703–712)
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq., as amended)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) (25 U.S.C. ch. 32 § 3001 et seq.)
- NEPA (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321–4347)
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. § 6901)
- Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. § 300f et seq.)
- Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508)
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) (40 CFR Part 122)
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (15 U.S.C. § 2601–2629)
- Executive Order (EO) 11988, Floodplain Management
- EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands
- EO 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards
- EO 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
- EO 13186, Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds
- EO 13990, Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis
- EO 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad
- EO 14057, Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability

#### 1.6 Public and Agency Involvement

The Army invites and strongly encourages public participation in the NEPA process. Consideration of the views and information of all interested parties promotes open communication and enables better decision-making. The Army specifically urges all agencies, organizations, and members of the public with a potential interest in the proposed action—including minority, low-income, disadvantaged, and Native American groups—to participate in the decision-making process.

Regulations in 32 CFR Part 651 guide opportunities for public participation with respect to this EA and decision-making on the proposed action. The Army will make this EA, along with a draft FONSI and Finding of No Practicable Alternative (FONPA), available to the public for 30 days, and will publish a notice of availability (NOA) of the EA in the *Anniston Star*. Interested parties will be able to review the documents at the Anniston-Calhoun Public Library and by accessing the documents on the Internet at https://www.anad.army.mil/home/environmental/public-notices. Comments submitted within the 30-day public review period will be made part of the Administrative Record and will be fully taken into account before a final decision is made to either execute a final FONSI and FONPA and proceed with implementing the proposed action or publish a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS.



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# 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

#### 2.1 Proposed Action

Within the next approximately 5 to 10 years, the Army proposes to implement various real property master planning actions at ANAD. These include implementation of installation-wide framework elements of and standards for future real property actions as well as planned implementation of specific actions/projects as identified in the Nichols Industrial Complex ADP/ADEP and OIB MIP. The Nichols Industrial Complex ADP and ADEP considered longterm mission requirements and fiscal, operational, and built constraints and identified projects for execution over the next 20 years. The proposed action focuses on the implementation of the short-term requirements as identified in the ADP and ADEP, which consist of construction, repair and sustainment, and/or renovation and modernization projects. The ADP/ADEP and MIP provide a comprehensive strategy for responsible future development of the Nichols Industrial Complex. Considering both current and future mission requirements, the ADEP defines short, mid, and long-range planning actions to resolve facility and infrastructure deficiencies in support of the Installation Master Plan. Further, both the ADEP and MIP prioritize projects based on mission requirements and existing deficiencies. Because these projects are anticipated to be implemented in the relatively near-term, they have been planned and/or designed to a level where sufficient information is available to analyze them in detail for potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts. The remainder of this section describes the alternatives analysis process and alternatives that will be evaluated in detail in this EA.

#### 2.2 ALIGNMENT OF MASTER PLANNING AND NEPA ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

This section summarizes the alternatives development process and screening criteria, alternatives evaluated, and alternatives eliminated from further analysis. NEPA's implementing regulations require that all reasonable alternatives be rigorously explored and objectively evaluated. In addition, alternatives that are eliminated from detailed analysis must be identified and reasons provided for eliminating them. Developing alternatives also is a critical component of the master planning process. UFC 2-100-01 and 32 CFR Part 651 both include guidance for incorporating the alternatives development process from the master planning process into the NEPA process.

Aligning the master planning and NEPA development of alternatives processes is a means of both streamlining the planning process and exploring and evaluating alternatives in a comprehensive and multidisciplinary manner. Under the master planning process, the development of alternatives occurs at the district level, where the ADP process involves creating multiple options that allows planners, stakeholders, and installation leadership to ensure that the ADP best fulfills the development vision. In carry-over to the NEPA process, this scale and planning horizon fosters a broader level of analysis of environmental considerations and avoids inefficiencies of case-by-case and overly narrowly focused analyses for individual master plan projects.

In the ADP planning process, alternatives are defined as options for long-range development of the district, including arrangement of functional areas, circulation, and utility systems. Each alternative is informed by the district vision, goals, and objectives established in the ADP process. As integrated into NEPA, this element of the alternatives evaluation process forms the foundation for the criteria to define a reasonable range of alternatives. The multidisciplinary, collaborative, stakeholder-driven ADP planning process screens the alternatives for the following core planning elements:

- Mission Compatibility: The alternative must appropriately address expansion, reduction, and changes in mission.
- Short- and Long-Range Real Property Needs: The alternative must provide both a
  path forward for a 20-year planning horizon while also anticipating and responding to
  current and short-range missions and requirements.
- Cost Efficiency / Financial Stewardship: Alternatives must be practical and feasible from a technical and economic standpoint and identify opportunities for reduced lifecycle costs of real estate assets and reduction in energy and water consumption, air emissions, and waste generation.

The Preferred Alternative that emerged from the Nichols Industrial Complex ADP and ADEP planning process incorporates future program requirements known at the time. Although the Preferred Alternative evolves within the context of the Regulating Plan and Illustrative Plan as the implementation progresses, it is principally from the Nichols Industrial Complex ADP and ADEP, as well as incorporates elements of the OIB MIP.

#### 2.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT ELIMINATED FROM DETAILED EVALUATION

The Nichols Industrial Complex ADP and ADEP process developed two alternatives or courses of action for future development of the Nichols Industrial Complex to meet the district vision, goals, and objectives. These alternatives are summarized as follows:

- ADP Development Alternative 1:
  - Consolidate functions within existing facilities
  - Identify space for future development
  - Align with projects proposed in previous 2019 ADEP
- ADP Development Alternative 2:
  - Designated parking areas
  - Fewer hard surfaces (more gravel)
  - New flexible facilities

During the ADP/ADEP process, these alternatives were analyzed and screened per the factors presented in Section 2.2. The benefits and risk factors for each ADP development alternative were evaluated and the best ideas and common themes of each of the alternatives were combined and refined into a Preferred Alternative. Therefore, consistent with the guidance identified in UFC 2-100-01 Sections 3-6.1.3-4 and 32 CFR Part 651.14(a)(3), through the aligned and streamlined ADP and NEPA alternatives development process, there is no viable

alternative supportive of the purpose and need for the proposed action beyond the Preferred Alternative.

#### 2.4 ALTERNATIVES CARRIED FORWARD FOR DETAILED EVALUATION

#### 2.4.1 Preferred Alternative

Under the Preferred Alternative, ANAD would implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the ANAD's mission, promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. **Table 2.4-1** summarizes the overarching Vision Plan, installation-wide Installation Planning Standards, and installation-level vision, goals, and objectives, and the manner in which they are evaluated in this EA. While no specific projects or actions are analyzed for these RPMP elements in this EA, the analysis of these framework planning elements provides a basis for analysis of the projects evaluated in detail in this EA as well as subsequent, follow-on site-specific tiered NEPA analysis when planning details for out-year future projects become available.

Table 2.4-1. Framework RPMP Elements

Table 2.7-1. Tallework N. Wr Liellents						
RPMP Element	Description	Action to be Evaluated				
Vision Plan	<ul> <li>Installation-wide planning vision, planning goals, and planning objectives.</li> <li>Installation-wide constraints and opportunities map or maps.</li> <li>Developable area map (capacity analysis).</li> <li>A framework plan (i.e., districts and networks).</li> </ul>	Establishment of a framework and context for future real property actions/projects				
Installation Planning Standards	<ul> <li>Installation-wide standards for buildings, streets, and landscapes that address sustainability and energy efficiency requirements, promote visual order and architectural consistency; enhance the natural and man-made environment; and improve the functional aspects of the installation.</li> </ul>	Establishment of standards for future real property actions				
SCP	<ul> <li>Plan for reduction of energy and water consumption, and waste generation and stormwater runoff.</li> <li>Plans of optimizing energy and water efficiency where economically feasible.</li> <li>Prioritizes energy projects and programs for long-term installation energy performance.</li> </ul>	Establishment of standards for sustainability when implementing projects				
ICRP	<ul> <li>Annex to the RPMP.</li> <li>Identifies greatest climate change risks to ANAD.</li> <li>Prioritizes administrative actions as well as funding and planning strategies to minimize climate change risks.</li> </ul>	Ensure projects are consistent with the goals and design guidelines of the ICRP.				

Legend: ANAD =Anniston Army Depot; ICRP Installation Climate Resilience Plan; RPMP = Real Property Master Plan; SCP – Sustainability Component Plan.

Consistent with the framework planning summarized in Table 2.4-1, the 2019 Nichols Industrial Complex ADP established the following Nichols Industrial Complex ADP Vision: *Nichols Industrial Complex is a compact and efficient district with sustainable, flexible facilities* 

connected by safe transportation networks and perimeter parking. The following goals were established to meet this vision:

#### Goal 1: Compact and Efficient District

To reduce vehicular traffic demands, promote a healthier lifestyle, and facilitate
efficient process flow, future planning efforts will focus on infill and multi-story
buildings within Nichols Industrial Complex's existing footprint in order to create a
compact and efficient district.

#### Goal 2: Sustainable, Flexible Facilities

 To optimize economic and environmental resources and limited space, new buildings should be multi-story with narrow wings, designed for a flexible mission, and incorporate passive and active energy-conserving strategies wherever possible.

#### Goal 3: Safe Transportation Networks

 A safe multi-modal network, a shuttle service, and distinct privately owned vehicle and pedestrian zones can help create safe transportation networks at Nichols Industrial Complex.

#### Goal 4: Perimeter Parking

 Designated car parks should be located along the edges of Nichols Industrial Complex in order to maximize walkability and preserve space within the core of the complex.

Both the vision and goals established for the Nichols Industrial Complex in the 2019 ADP were validated during the planning process for the 2021 Nichols Industrial Complex ADP and ADEP.

**Table 2.4-2** lists the projects identified in the master planning process (the ADP/ADEP and MIP), principally in the Nichols Industrial Complex, that are planned to be implemented in the next approximately 5 to 10 years, or longer if they have been prioritized in the ADEP or MIP, and **Figure 2.4-1** depicts the location of each of these projects. For each of these projects, planning has matured to a level where enough detail is available to conduct a "hard look" at potential environmental impacts as required by NEPA and its implementing regulations.

Table 2.4-2. Implementation Actions/Projects Evaluated in Detail in this EA

			Estimated Footprint		Execution Timeline	
Project #	Project Name	Description	Facility (SF)	Area of Disturbance (Acres)	Funding Year	Construction
1	Repair Sanitary Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated sanitary sewer system in Nichols Industrial Complex (NIC).</li> <li>Construction of 10 lift stations.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete.</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> </ul>	Varies	~6	2024	2024–2025
2	Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete.</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>	Varies	TBD	2024	2024–2025
3	Repair and Modernize Production Labs	<ul> <li>Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.</li> </ul>	116,747	NA	2023	2023–2024
4	Repairs and Renovations to Logistics/ Supply Management Facilities	<ul> <li>Modernization and conversion of facilities to consolidated warehouse and administrative space.</li> <li>Administrative spaces: KR, shoe store, tool crib, and safety supply room.</li> </ul>	97,065	2.23	2023	2023–2024
5	Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to existing facility for long-term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.</li> </ul>	50,667	NA	2024	2024–2025
6	Repair to Building Structure	<ul> <li>Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.</li> </ul>		NA	2024	2024–2025
7	Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>	TBD	TBD	2024	2024–2025

			Estimat	Estimated Footprint		Execution Timeline	
Project #	Project Name	Description	Facility (SF)	Area of Disturbance (Acres)	Funding Year	Construction	
8	Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement.</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway.</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>	~30,376	1.09	2023	2024–2025	
9	Construct Transmission Test Stand Addition	Construction of an addition to house a test cell and provide adequate space for transmission testing.	2,621	0.06	2025	2025–2026	
10	Repair Groundwater Treatment Plant	<ul> <li>Repair the air stripping tower component of the groundwater treatment plant.</li> <li>Install new packing media in each new stripping tower.</li> <li>110 LF of Raychem (or equal) 120V 6 WPF heat tracing.</li> </ul>			2025	2025	
11	Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.		NA	2025	2025	
12	Construct Final Paint Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.</li> <li>Breakrooms, restrooms, and locker rooms for 40 occupants are included in construction.</li> <li>Facility will be co-located inside the test track.</li> <li>30 LF of wastewater utility line.</li> <li>600 LF of natural gas line.</li> <li>25 LF of fiber/telecom line.</li> </ul>	65,000	1.49	2026	2026–2028	

			Estimat	Estimated Footprint		Execution Timeline	
Project #	Project Name	Description	Facility (SF)	Area of Disturbance (Acres)	Funding Year	Construction	
13	Renovate DPM Storage and Kitting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to five buildings and ASRS.</li> <li>Allows for streamlined processes and enhanced flexibility.</li> </ul>	88.961	2.78	2025	2025–2027	
14	Construct Open Storage	<ul> <li>Construction of open storage in three ~127,000-SF structures.</li> <li>Will centralize and consolidate multiple storage locations.</li> <li>2,120 LF of electric utility line.</li> <li>2,147 LF of fiber/telecom line.</li> <li>~36,622 SY of new pavement and/or access driveways.</li> </ul>	380,557	11.23	2025	2025–2026	
15	Power Generation and Microgrid, Phase 2	Upgrades to improve the current utility infrastructure.			2025	2025–2026	
16	Construct Robotic Paint and Spall Removal Facility	<ul> <li>Demolition of ~12,000 SF of building and lean-to space and removal of in-ground OWS.</li> <li>Construction of ~7,500 SF of new facility structure in demolished area.</li> <li>Will include breakrooms, restrooms, paint sludge and dewatering equipment, mechanical room, paint and spall removal equipment, and new OWS.</li> </ul>	12,057	TBD	2026	2026–2028	
17	Construct Combat Vehicle Remanufacturing Support Facility	Construction of high bay, ground-level remanufacturing facility that will be capable of housing different support operations and providing flexibility for changes in operations.	TBD	TBD	2026	2026–2029	
18	Repair Controlled Humidity Warehouse	Repairs to building and construction of an addition, allowing DLA to move out of current location and consolidate with other DLA operations on the west side of ANAD. This relocation allows for additional consolidation of industrial processes in the NIC.	TBD	TBD	2026	2026–2028	

			Estimated Footprint		Execution Timeline	
Project #	Project Name	Description	Facility (SF)  Area of Disturbance (Acres)		Funding Year	Construction
19	Construct CRF	<ul> <li>Construction of a CRF that will include a high bay enclosed space for assembly, cleaning, welding, machining, chemical cleaning and electroplating, hydraulic repair and testing, electronics/optics repair and testing, painting, and storage.</li> <li>Will consolidate processes currently housed in six separate buildings.</li> <li>New construction, reconstruction, and demolition in two phases.</li> <li>Demolition of three buildings.</li> <li>81,000 SF of demolished road network.</li> <li>25,500 SF new constructed road network</li> </ul>	401,250	15	2025	2025–2026
19A	Assembly/ Disassembly as Part of CRF	Phased construction of the CRF.	TBD	TBD	2029	2029–2031
19B	Repair/ Conversion of Buildings as Part of CRF	Repairs to and conversions of seven buildings as part of the CRF construction.		NA	2029	2029–2031
19C	Electronic and Optics as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Renovation and modernization of two buildings for the service and repair of electronic and optics equipment.</li> <li>Will require accessible ramp, breakroom, and offices.</li> </ul>	79,428	NA	2031	2031–2033
19D	Cable, Machine, Upholstery Shops as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construction of the Cable, Machine, Upholstery building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location in the NIC.</li> <li>Includes machine shop, upholstery, cable shop, breakroom, restrooms, and support offices.</li> </ul>	69,000	TBD	2033	2033–2035

			Estimated Footprint		Execution Timeline	
Project #	Project Name	Description	Facility (SF)	Area of Disturbance (Acres)	Funding Year	Construction
19E	Hydraulics Shop and Administration as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construction of the Hydraulics Shop and Administration building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location.</li> <li>Includes hydraulic shop work areas, breakrooms, restrooms, and administrative space.</li> </ul>	56,000	TBD	2035	2035–2037
20	Building Upgrade	Installation of a fire suppression system to the Combat Vehicle Assembly/Disassembly Facility.		NA	2026	2026–2028
21	Replace Buildings	Total replacement of three structures.	TBD	TBD	2026	2026–2028
22	Upgrade Water Utility Infrastructure	Improvements to current water utility infrastructure.	Varies	Varies	2027	2027–2029
23	Armor Facility Upgrades	<ul> <li>Construction of a new compliant facility.</li> </ul>	TBD	TBD	2028	2028–2033
24	Construct Energy Storage	<ul> <li>Facility to store surplus solar-generated energy.</li> <li>450 LF of gas utility line.</li> <li>450 LF of electric utility line.</li> <li>300 LF of new fencing.</li> </ul>	~3,800	~0.17	2028	2028–2029
25	Flood Control Measures .	Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.	TBD	TBD	2033	2033–2035

Notes: <sup>1</sup>These projects are currently prioritized and are reasonably foreseeable to be implemented within approximately 5 to 10 years. Funding years are subject to change dependent upon funding availability. <sup>2</sup>Orange coloration denotes projects as part of the overall CRF.

Legend: ANAD = Anniston Army Depot; ASRS = Automated Storage and Retrieval System; CRF = Component Remanufacturing Facility; DLA = Defense Logistics Agency; LF = Linear Feet; MW = Megawatt; NA = Not Applicable NIC = Nichols Industrial Complex; OWS = oil/water separator; SF = Square Feet; SY = Square Yard; TBD = To Be Determined.

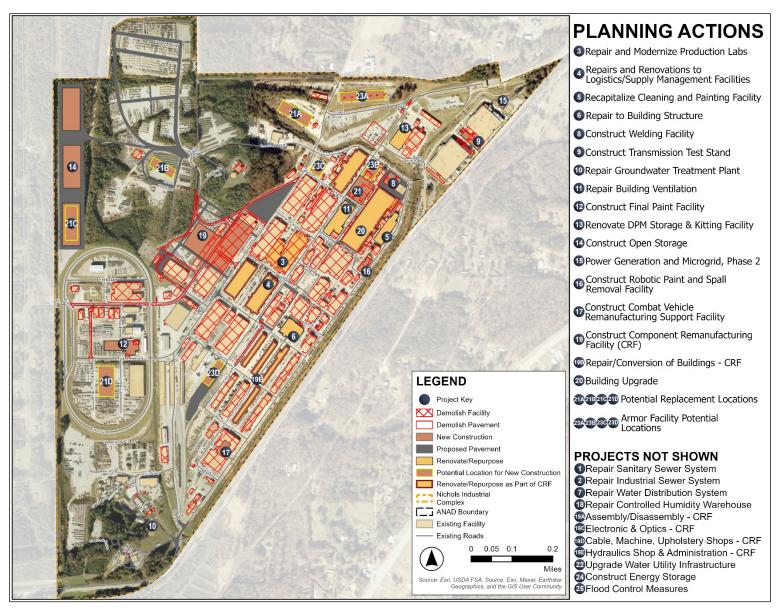


Figure 2.4-1. Projects Evaluated in the EA

Additional projects to be implemented in the mid- to long-term in the Nichols Industrial Complex are depicted in the Execution Plan (Chapter 5) of the ADP/ADEP, and Tables 4.1, ANAD Real Property Modernization Project List, and Figures 4.2 and 4.3 of the MIP. Whereas the Illustrative and Phasing Plans of an ADP detail the preferred plan for pattern of development inline with the vision, goals, and objectives of the district, the Regulating Plan, depicted in Section 4.5 of the ADP/ADEP, provides implementation flexibility and serves as an enhanced land-use plan for ANAD. These ADP/ADEP and MIP figures and text are incorporated into the EA by reference. This information is primarily provided for context for the comprehensive integrated planning processes. As noted in Section 1.3, currently sufficient details are not available to analyze the mid- and long-term actions fully in this EA. ANAD will conduct additional NEPA analysis for projects at the appropriate time.

#### 2.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, ANAD would not implement the real property master planning actions within the next approximately 5 to 10 years, principally as identified the Nichols Industrial Complex ADP/ADEP Preferred Alternative and refined and prioritized in the OIB MIP. Without the implementation of the proposed major construction, renovation, and modernization projects, facilities would continue to deteriorate, which would impede mission effectiveness and impact quality of life. Continued implementation of ongoing real property master planning actions not compliant with UFC 2-100-01 would be suboptimal and lack comprehensive analysis for long-term sustainable installation development supporting mission requirements. The No Action Alternative would not satisfy the purpose of or need for the proposed action. This alternative is retained for evaluation in the EA to provide a comparative baseline against which to analyze the effects of the proposed action, as required under NEPA implementing regulations (40 CFR Part 1502.14[d] and 32 CFR Part 651.34[d]).

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# 3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

NEPA and associated regulations, promulgated in 40 CFR Parts 1500–1508 and 32 CFR Part 651, require that an EA address the general conditions and nature of the affected environment and establish the environmental setting against which environmental effects are evaluated in. This chapter presents relevant general baseline conditions, focusing on specific aspects of the environment that may be impacted by the alternatives. All potentially relevant environmental resource areas were initially considered for analysis in this EA. In compliance with NEPA, the CEQ, and Army guidelines, evaluation is limited to resource areas that are potentially affected by the proposed action and alternatives. Secondly, this chapter presents an analysis of the potential direct and indirect effects of each alternative on the affected environment.

The potential impacts to the following resource areas are considered to be negligible or nonexistent so they were not analyzed in detail in this EA:

- Land use and Recreation. All projects are consistent with the Nichols Industrial Complex ADP/ADEP and OIB MIP that address specific mission-related land uses. There would be no change to existing land use under the proposed action, and there are no recreational resources in the project area.
- Aesthetics and Visual Resources. All projects associated with the proposed action will be within the Nichols Industrial Complex characterized by industrial and mission-related functions. There are no aesthetics or visual resources within the project area.
- Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice. The proposed action does not include any changes in personnel or economic output. All projects would occur within the ANAD boundary and thus no low-income or minority populations are present.

#### 3.1 AIR QUALITY

As part of the CAA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for major pollutants of concern, called "criteria pollutants." These criteria pollutants include carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less (PM<sub>10</sub>), particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), and lead (Pb). The NAAQS represent maximum levels of background pollution that are considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health and welfare. Based on measured ambient criteria pollutant data, the USEPA designates areas in the U.S. as having air quality better than (attainment) or worse than (nonattainment) the NAAQS. The State of Alabama has adopted the federal NAAQS. Calhoun County, where ANAD is located, is in attainment of all criteria pollutants (USEPA 2023).

The CAA also established a national goal of preventing degradation or impairment in federally designated Class I areas. Class I areas are defined as those areas where any appreciable degradation in air quality or associated visibility impairment is considered significant. The closest Class I area is the Sipsey Wilderness Area, which lies approximately 90 miles northwest of the installation.

#### 3.1.1 Affected Environment

Major stationary sources in attainment areas are regulated under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program for criteria pollutant emissions. ANAD maintains a Title V Operating Permit for major sources of air emissions at the installation (Permit No. 301-0023) (ADEM 2019). The permit was renewed on 1 July 2019 and expires 30 June 2024. Emissions for ANAD operations in 2019 are presented in **Table 3.1-1**.

Table 3.1-1. 2019 ANAD Operating Emissions

Pollutant	Annual Emissions in Tons per Year
VOCs	132
CO	41.3
NOx	65
SO <sub>2</sub>	25.99
PM <sub>10</sub>	76
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	6.14

Legend: CO = carbon monoxide; NO<sub>x</sub> = nitrogen oxide; PM<sub>10</sub> = particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter; PM<sub>2.5</sub> = particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter; SO<sub>2</sub> = sulfur dioxide; VOC = volatile organic compound.

Source: ANAD 2019.

In addition to criteria pollutants, the USEPA has defined 187 substances as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). HAPs emitted from mobile sources are called Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSATs). MSATs are compounds emitted from highway vehicles and non-road equipment that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health and environmental effects. The primary control methodologies for these pollutants for mobile sources involves reducing their content in fuel and altering the engine operating characteristics to reduce the volume of pollutant generated during combustion. MSATs would be the primary HAPs emitted by mobile sources during construction. The equipment used during construction would likely vary in age and have a range of pollution reduction effectiveness. Construction equipment, however, would be operated intermittently, for the duration of construction, and would produce negligible ambient HAPs in a localized area. Therefore, MSAT emissions are not considered further in this analysis.

Federal actions are required to conform with the approved State Implementation Plan for those areas of the U.S. designated as nonattainment or maintenance areas for any criteria air pollutant under the CAA (40 CFR §§ 51 and 93). Calhoun County is designated as attainment for all criteria pollutants. As a result, general conformity does not apply to Calhoun County and is not carried forward in the analysis.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are also regulated under the federal CAA. The USEPA defines the following compounds as the main GHGs emitted into our atmosphere: carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ), methane ( $CH_4$ ), nitrous oxide ( $N_2O$ ), and fluorinated gases such as hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. GHGs have varying global warming potential (GWP). The reference gas for GWP is  $CO_2$ ; therefore,  $CO_2$  has a GWP of 1. Other GHGs that have GWPs include  $CH_4$ , which has a GWP of 25, and  $N_2O$ , which has a GWP of 298. Carbon

dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions are defined as the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> that would have the same GWP, when measured over a specified timescale (generally, 100 years). CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions are calculated by multiplying the mass emissions by the GWP and are reported in metric tons.

The potential effects of proposed GHG emissions are by nature global and result in cumulative impacts because most individual sources of GHG emissions are not large enough to have any noticeable effect on climate change. Therefore, the impact of proposed GHG emissions to climate change is discussed in the context of cumulative impacts (see Section 4.2.3.1).

#### 3.1.2 Environmental Consequences

#### 3.1.2.1 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

The preferred alternative includes a variety of construction, demolition and renovation activities that are proposed to occur between 2023 and 2035. In addition, there are several new stationary sources anticipated, including paint spray booths, sand blasting booths, and a new test cell. The planned use of these and any other new stationary sources associated with the proposed action would need to be evaluated as part of the construction process for permitting requirements and inclusion in the installation Title V operating permit.

The estimated emissions from the various projects anticipated to occur through 2035, where sufficient projects details are available for analysis, are included in **Table 3.1-2**. Projects were assumed to begin and end construction within the same calendar year, which would begin the year after the project is anticipated to receive funding (e.g., if construction funding would occur in 2024 then, for emissions purposes, construction would occur between January and December 2025).

Year	VOC	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
2024	0.12	0.69	2.16	0.02	0.43	0.14
2025	0.13	0.73	2.37	0.02	2.64	0.37
2026	1.03	5.95	14.68	0.27	1.00	0.90
2027	0.14	0.77	2.49	0.02	5.17	0.63
2029	0.07	0.42	1.00	0.02	0.90	0.15
2032	0.09	0.51	1.31	0.02	2.60	0.33

Table 3.1-2. Construction/Demolition Emission Estimates for 2024–2032

Legend: CO = carbon monoxide;  $NO_x$  = nitrogen oxide;  $PM_{10}$  = particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter;  $PM_{2.5}$  = particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter;  $SO_2$  = sulfur dioxide; VOC = volatile organic compound.

Criteria pollutant emissions associated with the Preferred Alternative are low, representing a fraction of the ongoing operational emissions at ANAD. In addition, these emissions are temporary, ceasing upon completion of the construction activity. Based on the available information, these emission impacts are expected to be negligible to air quality in the region.

#### 3.1.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, ANAD would not implement the real property master planning actions and air emissions at the installation would not include the construction activities. It is therefore assumed that emissions would stay at the same levels as described in Section 3.1.1, primarily associated with operations conducted at ANAD.

#### 3.2 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Geological resources (also referred to as simply "geology and soils") consist of the topography, soils, geology, and geologic hazards of a given area. Topography is the elevation, slope, aspect, and surface features found within a given area. Long-term geological, seismic, erosional, and depositional processes influence the topographic relief of an area. Soil refers to the unconsolidated earthen materials overlaying bedrock or other parent material. The soil structure, elasticity, strength, shrink-swell potential, liquefaction potential, and erodibility can all determine the ability of the ground to support structures and facilities. The geology of an area includes surface and bedrock materials, its orientation and faulting, and may contain valuable geologic resources such as mineral deposits, petroleum reserves, and fossils. Geologic hazards include the seismicity (the relative frequency of earthquakes), and existence or potential for landslides, sinkholes, mine collapse, and subterranean gases (CO or CH<sub>4</sub>) in a given area.

#### 3.2.1 Affected Environment

#### 3.2.1.1 Topography

ANAD is located in the Alabama Valley and Ridge physiographic section within the Coosa Valley District. The Alabama Valley and Ridge physiographic section is the most southern part of the Appalachian Valley and Ridge physiographic province and is characterized by folded strata that is commonly oriented in northeast-southwest valleys and ridges (ANAD 2010). The Coosa Valley District extends from the Coosa Ridge District on the west to the Weisner Ridges District and Piedmont Upland Section on the east. East of the Coosa River where ANAD is located, altitudes in the Coosa Valley District range from 500 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl) to as much as 1,540 ft amsl. Surface water drainage of the Coosa Valley District is primarily into the Coosa River (Geological Survey of Alabama [GSA] 2005). The topography of the Nichols Industrial Complex is mainly level at an elevation of 625 ft amsl and gives way to rolling hills to the northwest.

#### 3.2.1.2 Soils

A table of the major soil types present at the Nichols Industrial Complex, and their key features, is presented in **Table 3.2-1**. The three major soil types include the Lindside and Newark silt loams, Decatur and Cumberland loams, and the Clarksville-Fullerton stony loams. The soils in the Nichols Industrial Complex consist predominantly of Lindside and Newark silt loams on 0 to 2 percent slopes in the level developed area and are almost completely covered by concrete paving or buildings. The parent material of the Lindside and Newark silt loams is loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. The soil profile consists of silt loam on the top, loam in the middle, and silt loam at the bottom. These silt loams typically occur on depressions, are considered frequently flooded (through the soils in the Nichols Industrial Complex are not frequently flooded) and are considered poorly drained. The Decatur and Cumberland loams are present on 0 to 2 percent slopes in the southwest area of the Nichols Industrial Complex and are mostly covered by concrete paving and buildings. The parent material of the Decatur and Cumberland loams is residuum weathered from limestone. The soil profile consists of loam on the top, silty clay loam in the middle, and clay on the bottom. These loams typically occur on

ridges, do not frequently flood, and are well drained. The Clarksville-Fullerton stony loams are present on 15 to 40 percent slopes in the northwest and southwest areas of the Nichols Industrial Complex and are mostly covered by forest and paved concrete. The parent material of the Clarksville-Fullerton stony loams is loamy colluvium over residuum weathered from cherty limestone. The soil profile consists of stony loam on the top, gravelly silt loam in the middle, and cherty silty clay loam on the bottom. These stony loams typically occur on ridges, do not frequently flood, and are well drained (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2019).

Table 3.2-1. Soils in the ANAD Nichols Industrial Complex

Soil Types	Drainage Class	Hydric	Prime Farmland	Acres	Percent of Area
Lindside and Newark silt loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	No	No	237.2	39.4
Decatur and Cumberland loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Well drained	No	Yes	64.7	10.8
Clarksville-Fullerton stony loams, 15 to 40 percent slopes (Bodine)	Well drained	No	No	45.7	7.6
Dewey cherty silty clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	Well drained	No	No	44.8	7.4
Clarksville-Fullerton Stony loams, 10 to 15 percent slopes	Well drained	No	No	41.2	6.9
Dewey cherty silty clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, severely eroded	Well drained	No	No	32.5	5.4
Fullerton gravelly silty clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	Well drained	No	No	26.9	4.5
Philo and Stendal fine sandy loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	No	Yes	26.3	4.4
Lindside silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	No	Yes	23	3.8
Lobelville cherty silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	No	Yes	18	3.0
(12 others, less than 2% of area each)				41.2	6.9
TOTAL				601.5	100

Source: USDA 2019.

#### **Hydric Soils**

Hydric soils are soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded for long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic (oxygen-deficient) conditions in their upper part. Anaerobic soil conditions are conducive to establishing vegetation that is adapted for growth in an oxygen-depleted environment and are typically found in wetlands (hydrophytic vegetation). The

presence of hydric soils is one of three criteria (hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, wetland hydrology) used to determine the presence of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdictional wetlands. None of the soil mapping units at the Nichols Industrial Complex are designated as hydric.

#### **Erodible Soils**

Of the 10 soil types that occur at the Nichols Industrial Complex with an area greater than 2 percent, one soil type, Lindside silt loam, is rated as highly erodible. Lindside silt loam occurs on 23 acres of the Nichols Industrial Complex in two distinct areas, the northeastern edge and central eastern edge. Both areas are mostly covered by paved concrete and buildings. Eight of the 10 soil types are rated as moderately erodible: Lindside and Newark silt loams, Decatur and Cumberland loams, Clarksville-Fullerton stony loams (10–15 percent slopes), Clarksville-Fullerton stony loams (15-40 percent slopes), Dewey cherty silty clay loam (10–15 percent slope), Dewey cherty silty clay loam (6–10 percent slopes), Fullerton gravelly silty clay loam, and Lobelville cherty silt loam. One of the 10 soil types, Philo and Stendal Fine sandy loams, is rated low for soil erosion (USDA 2019).

# 3.2.1.3 Geology

ANAD lies within the fold-and-thrust belt of the Appalachian Valley and Ridge physiographic province which is characterized by Paleozoic rock formations that were repeatedly folded and thrust faulted by northwestward-directed tectonic stresses during the Appalachian orogenesis. As a result of this structural deformation, major geomorphic and geologic features including topographic ridges and valleys, fold axes, fault traces, and lithological boundaries are commonly oriented in a northeast-southwest direction (USACE 2010). The closest major fault to the ANAD is the northeast-southwest orientated Talladega Thrust Fault located on the eastern border of Calhoun County (GSA 2005). ANAD lies on the Pell City thrust sheet within the fold and thrust belt. Minor faults are located to the northwest of ANAD and border the southern extent of ANAD (Figure 3.2-1). No faults are located in any of the proposed project locations.

The Pell City thrust sheet consists primarily of Cambrian-Ordovician carbonate rocks of the Knox Group including sandy dolostone, dolomitic limestone, and limestone. To the west, rocks of the Pell City thrust sheet are juxtaposed against primarily Mississippian -Pennsylvanian sedimentary rocks of the Coosa Deformed Belt. Directly southeast of ANAD, Cambrian rocks of the Chilhowee Group, Shady, Rome, and Conasauga Formations (primarily carbonates and sandstones) have been thrust over the younger Knox Group along the Jacksonville Fault. Lowgrade metamorphic rocks of the Alabama Piedmont occur southeast of the Talladega thrust fault, approximately 4.9 miles southeast of ANAD. ANAD is in a karst area as a result of solution weathering of the carbonate rocks and sinkholes are a common topographic feature (USACE 2010).

#### 3.2.1.4 Geologic Hazards

Geologic hazards with the potential to occur in Alabama include, but are not limited to, earthquakes and sinkholes (GSA 2023a). Based on prior testing, radon is not a management issue at ANAD and is therefore not assessed herein. Geologic hazards identified at ANAD and the surrounding area include earthquakes and sinkholes and are presented in Figure 3.2-1.

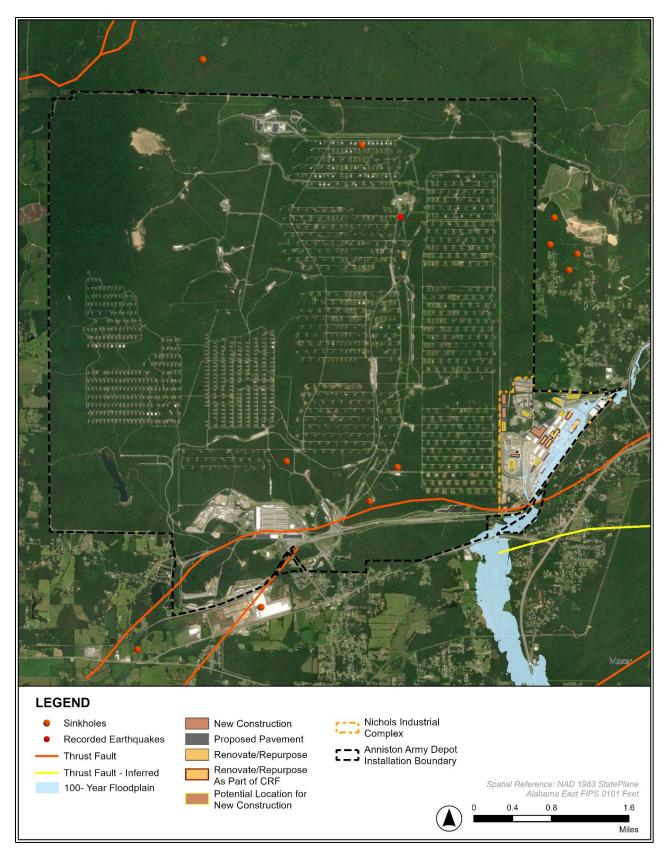


Figure 3.2-1. Geological Hazards at ANAD

## **Earthquakes**

Low magnitude earthquakes are common in Alabama and occasionally occur in the vicinity of ANAD. Earthquakes in the vicinity of ANAD are associated with the Southern Appalachian Seismic Zone (an extension of the East Tennessee Seismic Zone) that runs along the Appalachian Mountains from the northeastern corner into the central part of the state. On 29 August 2001, a micro- (very small) earthquake at a depth of 1.6 miles with a magnitude of 1.9 occurred in the northeastern part of ANAD. Similarly, within a 10 mile radius of ANAD, five additional earthquakes occurred: a 2.2 magnitude earthquake in northern Anniston on 4 May 1939, a 2.2 magnitude earthquake at a depth of 1.9 miles in Talladega, a magnitude 2.0 earthquake at a depth of 0.6 mile in Anniston on 28 July 2001, a 2.3 magnitude earthquake at a depth of 0.06 mile in Boiling Spring on 15 October 2012, and a 1.5 magnitude earthquake at a depth of 3.1 miles in Lincoln on 27 February 2015. There are numerous faults to the northwest and southeast of ANAD; however, movement along these faults and earthquake-induced ground motion strong enough to cause damage is rare (GSA 2023b).

# **Sinkholes**

A sinkhole is a subsidence feature resulting from the downward movement of surficial material into a pre-existing subsurface void. Sinkholes, along with caves, are a definitive part of the Alabama Valley and Ridge landscape due to the presence of karst topography. There are numerous surface depressions on and around ANAD and two karst features have been identified on ANAD: a sinkhole-like depression is located along the eastern boundary of the Restricted Area at Solid Waste Management Unit 5, and a cave has been identified on the southwestern part ANAD (see Figure 3.2-1). No surface depressions or karst features have been identified in the Nichols Industrial Complex (ANAD 2010).

## 3.2.2 Environmental Consequences

This section presents an analysis of potential direct, indirect, temporary, and permanent impacts to geology and soils that could result from implementation of the Preferred Alternative. Direct impacts are the immediate result of project-related activities (e.g., earth disturbing activities). Direct impacts may be either temporary (associated with the construction-phase of project implementation) or permanent.

# 3.2.2.1 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

#### **Topography**

The implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in temporary and permanent impacts to topography associated with earth-moving activities. The majority of the proposed construction and renovation projects would occur in developed or disturbed areas, and topography would be largely unaffected. However, certain projects are likely to impact areas where evening of grade and proper drainage modifications would be needed (e.g., Project 24 Construct Energy Storage, and Project 14 Construct Open Storage) and convert areas of softscape to hardscape (concrete, asphalt, and other less permeable surfaces). However, loss of softscape associated with construction and development under the Preferred Alternative would represent a less than significant percent of the total permeable softscape on the

installation. Implementation of sediment and erosion controls during construction activities would maintain runoff water quality at levels comparable to existing conditions. Management practices outlined by the ANAD Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), such as stormwater management and facility drainage design, would be implemented to lessen potential indirect impacts.

Additionally, implementing the measures identified in the May 2023 Nichols Industrial Complex Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan would further minimize impacts to topography from the loss of hardscape due to the Preferred Alternative. Mitigation measures would include excavation of the channel along Roosevelt Boulevard and possible floodwall construction. The Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan is further described in Section 3.3.2. Therefore, impacts to topography from implementation of the Preferred Alternative would be less than significant.

# **Soils**

The implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in temporary and permanent impacts to soils. The majority of the proposed construction and renovation projects would occur in previously developed or disturbed areas, and existing soils would be largely unchanged. Projects 14 and 35 are the only projects proposed on undeveloped land. Project 25 calls for flood mitigation measures to include channel excavation, however a soil characterization study would be conducted prior to digging. During the construction phase, best management practices (BMPs) (e.g., the use of tarps and containment barriers for stormwater management) would be used to minimize the migration of soils offsite.

# Geology

The implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in temporary and minor permanent impacts to geology. Minor impacts to the surface and near-surface geology would occur as a result of grading and leveling, and drilling or digging into the bedrock to secure foundations for the new facilities. No mineral resources or sensitive geologic resources would be impacted by implementation of the Preferred Alternative. Therefore, impacts to geology would be less than significant.

## **Geologic Hazards**

There are no active faults, sinkholes, mines, or coal/oil/gas deposits at the sites to be developed as part of the Preferred Alternative (see Figure 3.2-1). Therefore, there would be no foreseeable impacts to or from geologic hazards associated with implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

## 3.2.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, ANAD would not implement the real property master planning actions identified in Table 2.4-2. Without the implementation of the proposed action, there would be no impacts to geology and soils, and conditions would remain as described in Section 3.2.1.

#### 3.3 WATER RESOURCES

Water resources include the quantity and quality of surface water bodies and groundwater, stormwater, floodplains, and wetlands. Surface water includes all rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds that are used for various applications including recreation, sustenance, irrigation, flood control, and human health. Surface waters in the U.S. are protected under the CWA, the goal of which is "to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters."

The CWA requires that any point source facility that discharges polluted wastewater into a body of water must first obtain a NPDES permit that is issued at a national level through the USEPA, or an approved State agency. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) is responsible for issuing NPDES permits within the state. Stormwater is excess surface water that occurs or collects during periods of frequent precipitation and is typically diverted into a facility's stormwater sewer system. Stormwater runoff management addresses measures to reduce flow energy and pollutants in stormwater and to control discharge from point and non-point sources. Point source pollution is produced by a single, identifiable source. Non-point source pollution affects surface water and groundwater resources as a result of pollution from diffuse sources.

Groundwater includes subsurface hydrologic resources and is typically a reliable and safe fresh water source. Groundwater is an important component of the overall hydrologic cycle of the earth.

Floodplains are defined by EO 11988, *Floodplain Management*, as "the lowland and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters including flood prone areas of offshore islands, including at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year." Areas subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of annual flooding are also referred to as 100-year floodplains and areas subject to a 0.2 percent or greater chance of annual flooding are referred to as 500-year floodplains. To minimize the risk of damage associated with these areas, EO 11988 was issued to avoid, to the extent possible, the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practical alternative. If impacts cannot be avoided, the appropriate flood risk management strategies need to be applied to the design and construction of the building.

Wetlands are considered sensitive habitats and are subject to federal regulatory authority under Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA and EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*. Wetlands are defined by USACE as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (Environmental Laboratory 1987). Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

## 3.3.1 Affected Environment

#### 3.3.1.1 Surface Water

Surface water and stormwater runoff from the Nichols Industrial Complex flow into stormwater drainage ditches and into numerous stormwater drains. They, in turn, drain to Coldwater Spring Branch (also known as Dry Creek), which flows southwest parallel to, and south of, Roosevelt Drive along the eastern boundary of the Nichols Industrial Complex (**Figure 3.3-1**). Coldwater Spring Branch flows to Choccolocco Creek 4 miles to the south, which flows into the much larger Coosa River, a major water tributary running through Alabama.

Material handling and storage, equipment maintenance, and other activities at industrial facilities are often exposed to the weather. Runoff from rainfall or snowmelt that comes in contact with these activities can pick up pollutants, and transport them directly to a nearby river or lake, or indirectly via a storm sewer and degrade water quality. ADEM issued a permit for industrial discharges to the U.S. Army, Anniston in September 2023 (NPDES Permit Number AL0002658) (ADEM 2023). ANAD prepared a BMP Plan to meet the requirements of NPDES Permit Number AL0002658 with implementation of any corrective actions as deemed necessary to control stormwater pollutants. The BMP Plan is for containment of any and all process liquids or solids, in a manner such that these materials do not present a significant potential for discharge of pollutants to the waters of the State. This plan is to enhance ANAD's NPDES program compliance by providing a formal program that: establishes BMPs for operations conducted on ANAD; documents training of employees; documents inspections to confirm compliance and identify deficiency or failures of BMPs; and implement corrective actions to address deficiencies or failures of BMPs. As required under the NPDES permit, stormwater draining from the Nichols Industrial Complex to Coldwater Spring Branch is monitored for various chemical constituents depending on the area from which the stormwater originates.

#### 3.3.1.2 Groundwater

The folding and faulting of rocks in the Valley and Ridge physiographic province form a complex groundwater system. Shallow groundwater forms at residuum with low permeability and shallow bedrock. Thrust faults are the predominate feature within the Valley and Ridge province and can form underground reservoirs and conduits for deeper groundwater. Large stable flows of groundwater are associated with the Jacksonville Fault. This flow contributes to the Coldwater Spring flow, along with solution or fracture systems in deeper carbonate bedrock. In general, groundwater flow is toward the south, with both eastern and western components. On a regional scale, groundwater flow follows the topography, although there are significant exceptions on local scales (USACE 2010).

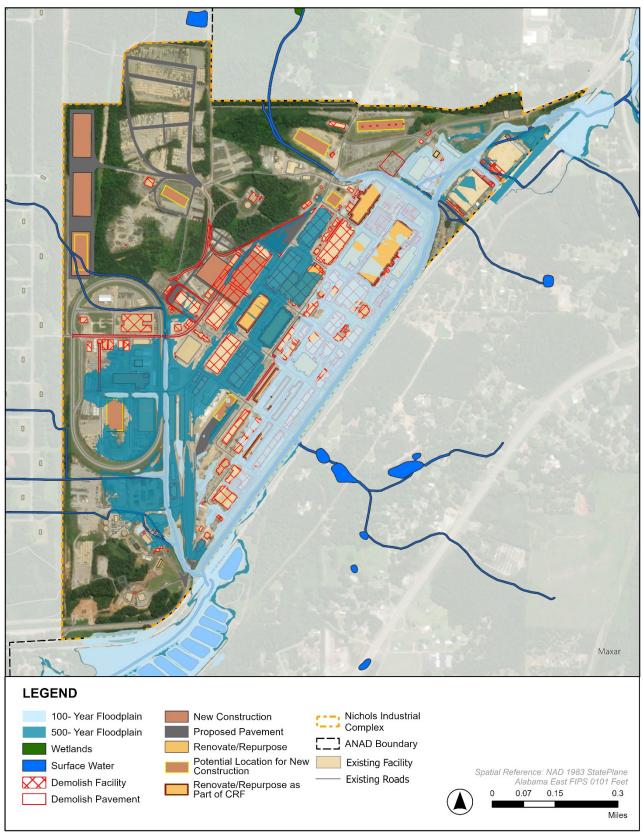


Figure 3.3-1. Surface Waters, Floodplains, and Wetlands within the Nichols Industrial Complex

Potable water is supplied to ANAD via pipeline from the City of Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board. The major public water source, Coldwater Spring, is located 1.8 miles south of ANAD and produces 32 to 34 million gallons per day (USACE 2010). This water source is monitored for trichloroethylene and is treated prior to use by the local municipal suppliers. In the vicinity of ANAD, groundwater from wells and springs is used for residential and agricultural purposes. A total of 123 off-site wells and springs have been identified as being used for potable supplies, groundwater monitoring, recreational, and agricultural purposes. Of the wells and springs in the area 55 are used for drinking water, and the remaining 68 wells are used for monitoring or other purposes (USACE 2010).

# 3.3.1.3 Floodplains

Per the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Calhoun County, County, Panel 293 (Map Number 01015C0293E, Effective March 16, 2016). large portions of the Nichols Industrial Complex were identified as being located within an area subject to inundation by 1-percent-annual-chance of flooding (i.e., 100-year floodplain) and 0.2-percent-annual-chance of flooding (i.e., 500-year floodplain) associated with Coldwater Spring Branch (FEMA 2016). Initial analysis as part of this EA developed estimates suggesting that approximately 171 acres (29 percent) of the Nichols Industrial Complex area (with 114 building/structures) lie within the FEMA 2016 Flood Insurance Study (FIS) 100-year flood surface area. Further, it was estimated that the perimeter of the Nichols Industrial Complex may experience approximately 4 ft of flood depth. The potential riverine flooding suggested by the 2016 flood surface would have negative financial and operational impacts on the existing and proposed built infrastructure, as well as represent both a safety hazard and threat to the installation mission. However, anecdotal evidence suggested the FEMA FIRM was likely overstating the extent of the 100-year and 500-year floodplains. In 2022, ANAD conducted its own analysis and completed the Flood Hazard Assessment: Data Gathering Summary to include hydrology and hydraulic data gathering and a review of the FEMA hydrologic model from the 2016, 2007, and 1993 FISs (ANAD 2022).

Based on the Flood Hazard Assessment it was determined that because the developed area percentages used for the 2016 FIS hydrologic analyses were likely overstated, the flood flows presented in the 2016 FIS were also likely overstated. If the percent developed areas had been more reflective of actual conditions and the more rural character of the area, then FEMA would have used lower percent developed areas in their modeling. Thus, the calculated flows would have been lower than those published in the 2016 FIS. A more accurate flood area was developed, and the floodplains were remodeled. The extent of the remodeled 100-year floodplain and 500-year floodplain in the project area is what is shown in Figure 3.3-1.

# 3.3.1.4 Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) completed an inventory of wetlands on ANAD in 2011. The results show ANAD has 112 acres of wetlands (ANAD 2013). Wetlands within the vicinity of the project are shown in Figure 3.3-1. Coldwater Spring Branch would be considered a jurisdictional water of the U.S. As outlined in the ANAD INRMP, any project that might have an effect on wetlands or waters of the U.S. must have a jurisdictional determination performed by the USACE, Mobile District (ANAD 2013).

## 3.3.2 Environmental Consequences

The protection of surface water and groundwater resources during ground-disturbing activities, changes to stormwater control systems, disturbance of areas located within the 100-year floodplain, and disturbance of wetlands or other waters of the U.S. were considered when evaluating potential impacts to water resources. Water resources would be adversely impacted if there were uncontrolled erosion and sedimentation due to stormwater runoff, pollution discharged into impaired water bodies to exceed Total Maximum Daily Loads, significant modification of the floodplain, or significant unmitigated impacts to wetlands or other waters of the U.S. The region of influence for water resources primarily consists of the area within or in the vicinity of the Nichols Industrial Complex (see Figure 3.3-1).

# 3.3.2.1 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

## **Surface Water**

Under the Preferred Alternative, construction and modification projects would have the potential to impact surface water resources. The collective area impacted by many of the proposed construction activities would exceed 1 acre in size and therefore require compliance with Alabama's Construction General Permit (ALR100000). Construction activities subject to this permit would include clearing, grading, and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling or excavation.

To minimize potential impacts to water resources associated with pollutants, erosion, runoff, and sedimentation during construction activity, proposed construction under this alternative would follow standard construction practices as described in Alabama's Construction General Permit. In compliance with coverage under this permit, a Construction Best Management Practices Plan (CBMPP) would be prepared and implemented to maintain effective erosion and sediment controls. The CBMPP would include erosion, sediment, and pollution controls used; periodic inspections; and maintenance of the controls throughout the life of the project. The CBMPP plan would specify the state-approved BMPs for erosion control and sediment retention that would be used during construction, referencing the Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee's The Alabama Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas (Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee 2018). BMPs are defined as structural and non-structural measures for control of sediment migration. BMPs may include training of personnel, implementation and maintenance of structural sediment control measures, establishment and maintenance of vegetation, and good housekeeping practices. Several examples of structural and non-structural measures that may be used include temporary vegetative cover, silt fencing, hay bales, riprap, and sediment basins. A Notice of Intent would be filed with ADEM to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit prior to implementation of individual projects. Implementation of sediment and erosion controls during construction activities would maintain runoff water quality at levels comparable to existing conditions.

In accordance with UFC 3-210-10, *Low Impact Development* (LID) (as amended, 2020) and EISA Section 438, any increase in surface water runoff as a result of the new impervious surfaces would be attenuated through the use of permanent drainage management features.

As per EISA Section 438, the sponsor of any development or redevelopment project involving a federal facility with a footprint that exceeds 5,000 square feet (SF) must use site planning, design, construction, and maintenance strategies for the property to maintain or restore, to the maximum extent technically feasible, the predevelopment hydrology of the property with regard to the temperature, rate, volume, and duration of flow. UFC 3-210-10 clarifies that "footprint" consists of all new impervious surfaces associated with the building(s), including both building area and pavement area of associated supporting facilities (such as parking and sidewalks) (DoD 2020). LID technologies would be implemented as required to accommodate runoff due to increased impervious surfaces.

In addition, the existing BMP Plan required under NPDES Permit Number AL0002658 would be amended as necessary to reflect post-construction operations and potentially new BMPs. This BMP Plan provides a management and engineering strategy to improve the quality of stormwater runoff from ANAD and thereby improve the quality of the receiving waters. Although there would be a small increase in runoff volumes and rates associated with the additional impervious areas under the Preferred Alternative, the stormwater management system would be designed in compliance with applicable stormwater regulations. Proposed new facility designs would follow the conditions outlined in NPDES Permit Number AL0002658 such that no significant adverse impacts to water quality would result. This would include continued monitoring of discharge to the Coldwater Spring Branch for various chemical constituents.

Implementation of these measures, as necessary and appropriate, would ensure that impacts to surface water under the Preferred Alternative would be less than significant.

# **Groundwater**

Construction activities and operations under the Preferred Alternative would include stormwater runoff protection measures that would also serve to protect groundwater quality. Through compliance with Alabama's Construction General Permit (ALR100000), NPDES Permit Number AL0002658, UFC 3-210-10, and EISA Section 438, there would be a reduction in stormwater pollutant loading potential and thus a reduction in pollution loading potential to the underlying groundwater aquifers. Impacts to groundwater recharge would be minimized through implementation of LID technologies that would ensure predevelopment hydrology is maintained. Site grading and construction activities would also not reach depths at which groundwater would be affected.

Implementation of stormwater runoff protection measures, as necessary and appropriate, would ensure that impacts to groundwater under the Preferred Alternative would be less than significant.

#### **Floodplains**

Following the hazard assessment and development of a more accurate flood surface area, ANAD completed the *Nichols Industrial Complex Vulnerability Assessment*, in order to more fully and accurately understand actual floodplain vulnerabilities (ANAD 2023a). Following this analysis, a planning charette was held to discuss possible mitigation measures for flood risk in the Nichols Industrial Complex. What resulted from the flood surface analysis of the Nichols Industrial Complex was the *ANAD Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan* (ANAD 2023b). The purpose of

the mitigation plan was to analyze potential mitigation measures and propose actions to best mitigate flood impacts and support mission adaptation and installation resilience for future planning opportunities. By communicating the risks associated with specific areas of the Nichols Industrial Complex, there can be mitigation measures that remove or minimize the risks posed from developing in the floodplain. The report prioritized mitigation ideas for the flood hazard risk in the Nichols Industrial Complex area that support mission completion and create more sustainable infrastructure for the depot.

Even with the revised flood surface, several of the proposed projects identified in Table 2.4-2 would occur within the 100-year floodplain or 500-year floodplain associated with Coldwater Spring Branch (see Figure 3.3-1). Guidelines in EO 11988 address an eight-step process that federal agencies should carry out as part of their decision-making on projects that have potential impacts to or within the floodplain. The eight steps, which are summarized below, reflect the decision-making process required in Section 2(a) of EO 11988.

- 1. Determine if a proposed action is in the base floodplain (that area which has a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year).
- 2. Conduct early public review, including public notice.
- 3. Identify and evaluate practicable alternatives to locating in the base floodplain, including alternative sites outside of the floodplain.
- 4. Identify impacts of the proposed action.
- 5. If impacts cannot be avoided, develop measures to minimize the impacts and restore and preserve the floodplain, as appropriate.
- 6. Reevaluate alternatives.
- 7. Present the findings and a public explanation.
- 8. Implement the action.

The projects include renovations/repairs and new construction in the 100-year floodplain or 500-year floodplain (*Step 1 of EO 11988*). This determination would need to consider the ground surface elevation for the project site in relation to the water surface elevations provided in the Nichols Industrial Complex flood map as shown in the Flood Hazard Assessment (ANAD 2022). If it can be demonstrated that the elevation of the project site is located above the corresponding water surface elevation, then the project could be considered outside of the 100-year floodplain.

The EA and Draft FONSI would be available for 30-day public review as described in Section 1.6 (Steps 2 and 7 of EO 11988).

EO 11988 sets forth a higher level of resilience for actions that include "critical activity." A critical action includes "any activity for which even a slight chance of flooding would be too great." The onus is on the federal agency to make the determination of what actions are critical. As part of EO 11988's implementing guidelines, it asks agencies to take into consideration various criteria when determining the criticality of an action. For example, questions to consider include but are not limited to:

Does the action involve structures such as hospitals or schools?

- Would emergency services functions be delayed or unavailable as a result of the location of the action?
- Does the action involve structures or facilities that produce and/or store hazardous, toxic, or radioactive materials?
- Would essential or irreplaceable resources, utilities, or other functions be damaged beyond repair, destroyed, or otherwise made unavailable?
- Would damage or disruption to a given facility or infrastructure component have potential
  for cascading damage or disruption to other facilities and infrastructure classes, some of
  which may already be stressed by flood conditions (e.g., electricity outage due to
  substation damage resulting in wastewater treatment facility shutdown or gasoline pump
  outage)?

Bases on their mission-essential functions/elements, housing of essential resources and utilities, and the connectivity of structures in the Nichols Industrial Complex that could lead to cascading damage during a flood event, ANAD has identified the following proposed projects as a "critical activity" and/or associated with a critical structure under EO 11988: Projects 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24. Thus, compliance with the EO 11988 measures for construction in a 500-year floodplain would be required. However, projects located only in the 500-year floodplain and not considered critical (i.e., Projects 3 and 4) or outside both the 100-year floodplain or 500-year floodplain (i.e., Projects 10, 14, 21a, 21b, 21c, 23a, and 23c) are not further considered in this analysis.

The renovations, modernizations, or repair projects occurring within the 100-year floodplain (i.e., Project 20) would not result in an increase in footprint size or result in additional fill within the floodplain. Therefore, these projects would not impact the existing hydrology or conveyance of flood flows within the 100-year floodplain (*Step 4 of EO 11988*) and would be in compliance with EO 11988.

The locations and functions for the proposed construction of new buildings or facilities within the 100-year floodplain (i.e., Projects 16 and 17) were selected through the master planning process described in Chapter 2. There were no practicable alternatives for locating these projects outside the 100-year floodplain (*Step 3 of EO 11988*), as co-locating functions in the Nichols Industrial Complex is essential to the mission of ANAD. An analysis of effects to existing hydrology or conveyance of flood flows would need to be prepared to determine impacts (*Step 4 of EO 11988*). This step was completed through the Flood Hazard Assessment and Vulnerability Assessment (ANAD 2022, 2023a). Because many of these projects also include demolition of existing buildings, the overall increase in fill in the floodplain would be minimal. A hydraulic analysis may be needed to verify that any change in floodplain capacity would have minimal impacts on upstream or downstream flooding (this was completed through the assessments). Measures to reduce impacts may include excavation to remove fill or demolition of other buildings/structures within the 100-year floodplain (*Step 5 of EO 11988*) or relocation of the project outside the 100-year floodplain (*Step 6 of EO 11988*).

The Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan completed Step 5 of EO 11988 and identified a phased approach to mitigating flood risk in the Nichols Industrial Complex. The mitigation approach for the Nichols Industrial Complex involves continuing to gather data for the most accurate

information and future modeling through an ongoing stream gauge study, and a soil characterization study of the soil in the channel along Roosevelt Boulevard to determine suitability for excavation. Figure 3.3-2 illustrates the planned mitigation measures identified in the Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan. The plan anticipates full excavation of the drainage channel along Roosevelt Drive would be conducted and would be considered the main mitigation measure to be implemented for the Nichols Industrial Complex. Following a period of implementation, hydrologic and hydraulic modeling would be conducted with new stream cross sections and stream gauge data collected from the stream gauge study. If the modeling of new data determines that construction of a floodwall in addition to the completed channel excavation would further minimize flood risk to the Nichols Industrial Complex, then the design and construction of a partial floodwall would be initiated, as shown in Figure 3.3-2. Because a partial floodwall would be most effective at the northern corner of the Nichols Industrial Complex, the design would include the relocations of vehicle and pedestrian bridges in the area as necessary (ANAD 2023b). The Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan is incorporated by reference into this EA, and the mitigation measures within it are considered part of the proposed action, as Project 25.

Lastly, any new buildings and structures within the 100-year floodplain should be constructed to withstand flooding and reduce damage to the buildings and equipment (*Step 8 of EO 11988*). Because the proposed new buildings within the 100-year floodplain would be considered nonresidential, a building could be constructed so that it is either (1) elevated above the base flood elevation (i.e., water surface elevation shown on FEMA maps) or (2) flood proofed. Elevation is the preferred method because it is more dependable (FEMA 2007). Elevated industrial buildings can often be designed so that they can continue to operate during a flood, reducing or eliminating business disruptions. Flood proofing includes measures incorporated in the design of the building so that below the base flood elevation: walls are watertight; structural components can resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy; and utilities are protected from flood damage (FEMA 2007). Most flood proofing is appropriate only where floodwaters are less than 3 ft deep, because walls and floors may collapse under higher water levels (FEMA 2007).

As discussed under surface water, predevelopment hydrology associated with increased impervious area would be maintained through compliance with LID and EISA Section 438 and there would be no substantial increase in stormwater runoff. The Preferred Alternative would be in compliance with EO 11988. Therefore, through compliance with EO 11988 and implementation of measures identified in the Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan, impacts to flooding that would result from construction activities or operations under the Preferred Alternative would be less than significant.

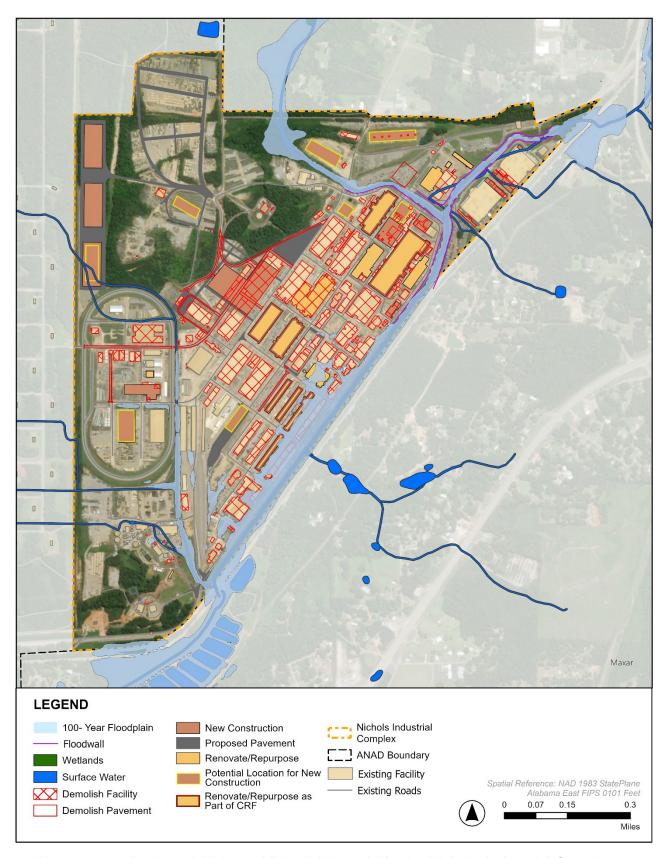


Figure 3.3-2. Projected Mitigated Floodplains within the Nichols Industrial Complex

## Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.

The proposed projects under the Preferred Alternative would not occur within any jurisdictional wetlands or waters of the U.S. While channel excavation as part of Project 25 would impact existing wetlands, it would also create more wetlands than currently exist and therefore negate any potential impacts. The new wetlands would be located along the entire length of the channel excavation (adjacent to Roosevelt Boulevard) because existing side slope would be converted into new wetlands as part of creating more storage area for flooding waters. Therefore, impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S. under the Preferred Alternative would not be significant.

# 3.3.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, ANAD would not implement the real property master planning actions identified in Table 2.4.2 within the next approximately 5 to 10 years. Without the implementation of the proposed major construction, renovation, and modernization projects, there would be no impacts to water resources, and conditions would remain as described in Section 3.3.1.

## 3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Biological resources include plant and animal species, and the habitats within which they occur. This analysis focuses on species that are important to the function of ecosystems, are of special societal importance, or are protected under federal or state law. These resources are commonly divided into the following categories: Plant Communities, Wildlife, and Special Status Species.

Biological resources are grouped and analyzed in this EA as follows:

- Plant Communities include plant associations and dominant constituent species that occur in the project area.
- Wildlife includes the characteristic animal species that occur in the project area. Special
  consideration is given to bird species protected under the MBTA and EO 13186,
  Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds.
- Special Status Species are those plant and animal species that are listed, have been proposed for listing, or are candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act and other species of concern as recognized by state or federal agencies.

# 3.4.1 Affected Environment

#### 3.4.1.1 Plant Communities

The majority of the terrestrial habitat on ANAD consists of unimproved grounds, which includes areas that are not regularly maintained or landscaped, and forested areas. Of the roughly 15,300 acres of land within ANAD, approximately 11,500 of those are considered unimproved grounds, much of which are forested (ANAD 2020).

Forested habitats on ANAD are dominated by pine and hardwood tree species. Pine species found at ANAD include loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), shortleaf pine (*P. echinata*) and longleaf pine (*P. palustris*). Hardwood species that occur in the forested habitats include white oak (*Quercus alba*), Southern red oak (*Q. falcata*), Northern red oak (*Q. rubra*), yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sweet gum, (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and hickories (*Carya* spp.). The most recent forest inventory for ANAD conducted in March 2020 indicates the following breakdown of forest types: 40 percent hardwoods, 25 percent mixed pine/hardwood, and 35 percent pine (ANAD 2020)...

#### 3.4.1.2 Wildlife

The forested portions of ANAD provide suitable habitat for most common species that occur in the area. It is expected that wildlife use of ANAD would mostly occur within the forested portions of the depot. Highly maintained, open areas provide only marginal habitat for wildlife. Up to 73 bird species have been observed at ANAD, including year-round resident, seasonal, and migrant species (ANAD 2020). Common bird species that occur at ANAD, among many others, include the American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), Eastern bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), redtailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), all of which are protected under the MBTA. Common mammal species occurring at ANAD include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and Eastern cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*). Common reptiles and amphibians that may occur at ANAD include Eastern rat snake (*Pantherophis alleghaniensis*), Eastern fence lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*), Southern leopard frog (*Lithobates sphenocephalus*), and three-toed box turtle (*Terrapene carolina triunguis*) (ANAD 2010).

# 3.4.1.3 Special Status Species

Special status species potentially occurring at ANAD are listed in **Table 3.4-1**.

Table 3.4-1. Special Status Species Potentially Occurring at ANAD

Common Name	Cojentific Name	Status		Habitat				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal	State	Парітат				
Mammals								
Gray bat	Myotis grisescens	E	SP	Restricted to caves or cave-like habitats. Summer caves are normally located close to rivers or lakes where the bats feed.				
Indiana bat	Myotis sodalis	E	SP	Caves and mines. Foraging habits include riparian areas, upland forests, ponds, and fields.				
Northern long- eared bat	Myotis septentrionalis	Т	SP	Forests and hunt over small ponds, in forest clearings, and along forest edges. Hibernates in caves and underground mines. Maternity roosts are in tree cavities, under exfoliating bark, and in buildings.				
Tri-colored bat	Perimyotis subflavus	PE	SP	Caves and mines. Roosting occurs in forested habitats primarily in leafy trees.				

Camanan Nama	Opiondific Name	Status		Habitat				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal	State	Habitat				
Reptiles								
Alligator Snapping Turtle	Macrochelys temminckii	PT	-	Primarily in freshwaters of the southeastern U.S. Typically, only nesting females venture onto open land. Areas with canopy cover, overhanging trees, shrubs, dead submerged trees, and beaver dens.				
Fish								
Pygmy Sculpin	Cottus paulus	Т	SP	Only known to occur in Coldwater Spring, and downstream spring run in the Coosa River Watershed.				
Clams	Clams							
Southern Clubshell	Pleurobema decisum	E	SP	Gravel and sand at the bottom of large creeks and rivers within the Mobile River Basin.				
Insects								
Monarch Butterfly	Danaus plexippus	С	-	During the breeding season, monarchs lay their eggs on the milkweed host plant. Generally found in temperate climates, such as eastern and western North America, but will undergo long-distance migration.				
Plants								
Tennessee Yellow-Eyed Grass	Xyris tennesseensis	E	-	Open, sunny, wet habitats over calcareous bedrock such as springs, edges of shallow streams and ponds, seeps, wet meadows, and swales.				
Mohr's Barbara's buttons	Marshallia mohrii	Т	-	Moist to wet prairie-like openings in forested lands, along shale-bedded streams, and in meadows.  Woodland clearings may be natural or artificial. Other populations are located in swales on roadside rights-of-way.				
White Fringeless Orchid	Platanthera integrilabia	Т	-	Wet, flat, boggy areas in acidic muck or sand, and in partially, but not fully shaded areas at the head of streams or seepage slopes				

Legend: E = endangered; SP = state protected; T = threatened; PE = Proposed Endangered; PT = Proposed

Threatened; C = Candidate.

Sources: ANAD 2020; USFWS 2024; NatureServe 2023.

Four federally listed species of bat are potentially present on ANAD. Indiana bats (*Myotis sodalis*) rely on mines and caves with specific temperature and airflow conditions, which they use for hibernation, and mature forests, which they use for foraging and roosting during their active months (USDA 2020). Gray bats (*M. grisescens*) live in caves year-round (USFWS 2019). Neither the Indiana bat nor Gray bat roosts in buildings. Tri-colored bats (*Perimyotis subflavus*) and northern long-eared bats (*M. septentrionalis*) also rely on mines and caves for hibernation, and forests for foraging and roosting. However, northern long-eared bats are much less selective about the size and types of trees they will roost in. As a result, northern long-

eared bats can be found in a wider variety of "forested" settings—ranging from individual trees in disturbed settings to heavily forested landscapes. Northern long-eared bats likely utilize the forested habitats throughout ANAD. Potential foraging habitat for the Indiana and Gray bats also occurs at ANAD.

The Alligator Snapping Turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*) is typically found in freshwaters and forested areas with dense shrubs. They have not been specifically observed on ANAD, but suitable habitat exists on the installation. The pygmy sculpin (*Cottus Paulus*) does not exist on ANAD; however, it does exist in Coldwater Springs, approximately 3 miles from the ANAD's East Industrial Area where the Nichols Industrial Complex is located. ANAD is conducting studies to ascertain that groundwater cleanup levels are appropriately protective of this species. Records of consultations are kept on file in the installation environmental office (ANAD 2020). The Southern Clubshell (*Pleurobema decisum*) is believed to occur in Calhoun County but has not been observed on ANAD (ANAD 2020).

Three federally listed plant species, Tennessee yellow-eyed grass, Mohr's Barbara button, and the white fringeless orchid are known to occur on ANAD. The Tennessee yellow-eyed grass's occurrence is limited to two colonies in the Ammunition Limited Area, and not within the Nichols Industrial Complex (Army 2016). The remaining two species have not been seen on ANAD, but are presumed to be present by the USFWS (ANAD 2020).

# 3.4.2 Environmental Consequences

This section presents an analysis of potential direct, indirect, temporary, and permanent impacts to biological resources that could result from implementation of the Preferred Alternative. Direct impacts are the immediate result of project-related activities (e.g., direct mortality or disturbance of species, or removal of vegetation and habitat during construction). Direct impacts may be either temporary or permanent.

Potential project impacts are described as temporary or permanent based on their anticipated longevity. Project impacts are evaluated based upon an understanding of project configuration and components, and methods and equipment that would be used.

# 3.4.2.1 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

## **Plant Communities**

The implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in both temporary and permanent impacts to plant communities. The majority of the proposed construction and renovation projects (Table 2.4-2) would occur in developed or disturbed habitats, and plant communities would be largely unaffected. Certain projects are likely to impact plant communities (e.g., Repair Sanitary Sewer System [Project 1]). However, ANAD contains approximately 11,500 acres of unimproved grounds, much of which is forested, and any loss of forested habitat associated with construction under the Preferred Alternative would represent a less than significant percent of the total forested habitat on the installation. In addition, natural resources at ANAD are managed in accordance with the INRMP (ANAD 2020). Under the Preferred Alternative, management practices outlined by the INRMP, such as invasive weed control and restoration of temporarily impacted areas, would be implemented to lessen potential impacts to

plant communities. Therefore, impacts to plant communities would not be significant under the Preferred Alternative.

# **Wildlife**

As described above, the proposed construction and renovation projects would largely occur in developed or disturbed habitats, and would not represent a loss of wildlife habitat. Any loss of forested habitat associated with the implementation of the Preferred Alternative would represent a less than significant percent of the 11,500 acres of unimproved grounds for wildlife use at ANAD. In addition, the majority of projects would occur in the same general area of ANAD and would not affect the larger forested areas of the Depot.

Under the Preferred Alternative, impacts to wildlife due to construction and/or renovation activities would be minor. Noise associated with construction may cause wildlife to temporarily avoid the area, including those that are protected under the MBTA. Noise associated with construction activities, as well as an increase in general industrial activity and human presence, could evoke reactions in birds. Disturbed nests in the immediate vicinity of construction activity would be susceptible to abandonment and depredation. However, bird and wildlife populations at ANAD are already exposed to elevated noise associated with general military industrial operations. As a result, indirect impacts from construction noise are expected to be minor because the ambient noise levels within the vicinity are elevated under existing conditions and would be unlikely to substantially increase by the relatively minor and temporary nature of the proposed construction and modifications.

The implementation of the proposed construction and renovation projects would eliminate or displace wildlife from the project footprints and their vicinities. Individuals of the smaller, less mobile, and burrowing species could be killed or injured by construction in new footprints, whereas mobile species (e.g., birds and larger mammal species) would disperse to surrounding areas. Any loss of or indirect impacts to commonly occurring individuals would not represent a noticeable portion of the population. Therefore, impacts to wildlife would not be significant under the Preferred Alternative.

#### **Special Status Species**

As previously discussed, construction and renovation projects associated with the implementation of the Preferred Alternative would largely occur in an industrial area and developed or disturbed habitats, and would not represent a loss of habitat for special status species. Loss of forested or other natural habitat could represent a loss of foraging habitat for the Indiana and Gray bats, and a loss of foraging and roosting habitat for the northern long-eared bat. However, natural resources, including federally listed and other special status species potentially occurring at ANAD, would continue to be managed in accordance with the INRMP (ANAD 2020). The INRMP details objectives, monitoring, and enhancement measures for the protection and management of special status species and their habitats on ANAD.

Human presence and noise during the day from construction activities would likely preclude northern long-eared bats from roosting in buildings in the vicinity of construction activities. However, ANAD would take precautions to avoid taking or disturbing northern long-eared bats if construction/renovations would disturb areas where the bats roost and if they were determined

to be roosting in buildings to be renovated or demolished. If northern long-eared bats were found occupying a building to be renovated or demolished, ANAD would consult with USFWS regarding measures to be taken to avoid taking the bats.

Tennessee yellow-eyed grass does not occur in or near the proposed project area and would not be impacted by the Preferred Alternative.

Prior to any new development in natural habitats, surveys and/or monitoring associated with ongoing INRMP management objectives would identify the potential for special status species to be impacted, and BMPs, such as seasonal avoidance, relocation, or habitat enhancement, would offset impacts to special status species. Any loss of natural habitat associated with the implementation of the Preferred Alternative would represent a less than significant percent of the available habitat on ANAD. Therefore, impacts to special status species would not be significant under the Preferred Alternative.

#### 3.4.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, ANAD would not implement the real property master planning actions as identified in Table 2.4-2. Biological resources would remain as described in Section 3.4.1. Therefore, there would be no impacts to biological resources under the No Action Alternative.

## 3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources consist of prehistoric and historic buildings, districts, sites, structures, artifacts, or any other physical evidence of human activity considered important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. Cultural resources can be divided into three major categories: archaeological resources (prehistoric and historic), architectural resources, and traditional cultural resources.

Archaeological resources are locations where human activity measurably altered the earth or left deposits of physical remains (e.g., tools, arrowheads, or bottles). "Prehistoric" refers to resources that predate the advent of written records in a region. These resources can range from a scatter composed of a few artifacts to village sites and rock art. "Historic" refers to resources that postdate the advent of written records in a region. Archaeological resources can include campsites, roads, fences, trails, dumps, battlegrounds, mines, and a variety of other features.

Architectural resources include standing buildings, dams, canals, bridges, and other structures of historic or aesthetic significance. Architectural resources generally must be more than 50 years old to be considered for protection under existing cultural resource laws. However, more recent buildings and structures, such as Cold War-era military buildings, may warrant protection if they have exceptional characteristics and the potential to be historically significant or if they are integral parts of a district that is eligible. These properties are evaluated under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria Consideration G, which includes properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years. Architectural resources must also possess integrity (i.e., important historic features must be present and recognizable in order to convey their significance).

Traditional cultural properties can include archaeological resources, buildings, neighborhoods, prominent topographic features, habitats, plants, animals, and minerals that American Indians or other groups consider essential for the continuance of traditional cultures.

Only cultural resources considered to be significant, known or unknown, warrant consideration with regards to adverse impacts resulting from a proposed action. To be considered significant, archaeological or architectural resources must meet one or more criteria as defined in 36 CFR 60.4 for inclusion in the NRHP. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or
- that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Several federal laws and regulations have been established to manage cultural resources, including the NHPA (1966), the AHPA (1974), AIRFA (1978), the ARPA (1979), and NAGPRA (1990). In addition, coordination with federally recognized American Indian Tribes must occur in accordance with EO 13175, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments.

On November 27, 1999, the DoD promulgated its Annotated American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, which emphasizes the importance of respecting and consulting with Tribal governments on a government-to-government basis. This Policy requires an assessment, through consultation, of the effect of proposed DoD actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected Tribal resources, Tribal rights, and Indian lands before decisions are made by the respective services (DoD American Indian/Alaska Native Policy), as does DoD Instruction 4710.02, Interaction with Federally Recognized Tribes (September 14, 2006).

The area of potential effects (APE) for this project encompasses the areas where ground-disturbing activities, including new construction, building renovations and modifications, and building demolitions would occur (**Figure 3.5-1**). ANAD is consulting with the Alabama State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on its finding of effect for the proposed action.



Figure 3.5-1. Area of Potential Effects within the Nichols Industrial Complex

#### 3.5.1 Affected Environment

# 3.5.1.1 Archaeological Resources

ANAD maintains an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) to aid in management of the cultural resources on the installation in accordance with appropriate federal laws and other applicable Army regulations. According to the 2023–2027 ICRMP, the entire 15,319-acre property has been surveyed for archaeological resources in compliance with the NHPA (ANAD 2023).

There are four archaeological sites on ANAD property, all of which are cemeteries. The largest of the cemeteries is the New Bethel Cemetery located near the northern boundary of ANAD. Only the New Bethel Cemetery is eligible for listing in the NRHP. New Bethel Cemetery contains approximately 160 graves and visitation of the cemetery is allowed on the first weekend in May and on Memorial Day. The Bynum Cemetery contains approximately 18 burials and was associated with the town of Bynum prior to the establishment of ANAD in the 1940s. The Burns Cemetery is located in the southeastern portion of the installation and contains four marked burials and possibly several unmarked burials. The Wilbanks Cemetery is the smallest cemetery on ANAD and consists of one marked burial in the northwest corner of the installation (ANAD 2023). The management of the cemeteries is conducted in accordance with the ANAD Cemetery Preservation Plan (CPP). The CPP provides procedures, protocol, and guidelines for regular maintenance and upkeep, such as mowing or emergency tree removal, in addition to providing visitor access and marker placement. The CPP is included as a standard operating procedure (SOP) in Appendix F of the ICRMP.

#### 3.5.1.1 Architectural Resources

Three architectural resources surveys have been conducted at ANAD to date (Hightower 1984; Whitley et al. 2004; Stallings and Diener 2007). From these surveys, 252 architectural resources were identified and evaluated. Though no resources were determined individually eligible for the NRHP, three NRHP-eligible historic districts were defined: the Ammunition Limited Area (ALA), the Nichols Industrial Complex (also known as the East Area), and the LANCE Missile Fueling Facility, located within the ALA. There are 84 contributing resources in the Nichols Industrial Complex (East Area) historic district. ANAD has completed historic architecture surveys and assessments for all aboveground resources constructed through 1991 (ANAD 2023).

In order to implement components of the proposed action, 26 buildings at ANAD would undergo repairs, renovations, expansions, or demolition. Buildings 39, 40, 112, 113, 114, 120, 122, 127, 128, 132, 400, 409, 443, 468, 470, 513, and 516 would have interior repairs, modifications, and/or equipment and utilities upgrades to modernize interior spaces. Building 475 would undergo an exterior addition for a test cell. Additionally, under the proposed action, Buildings 135, 136, 293, 294, 295, and 509 would be demolished to provide space for the construction of new facilities. Buildings 421 and 434 would be partially demolished and replaced.

All the buildings affected by the proposed action have been surveyed and were determined not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Building 443, built in the 2000s, has not been

formally evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Buildings constructed after the Cold War are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G (ANAD 2023).

Though they were recommended not eligible for the NRHP as individual resources, Buildings 112, 113, 114, 120, 122, 127, 128, 132, 135, 136,400,409, 421, 509, 513, and 516 are contributing elements to the Nichols Industrial Complex (East Area) historic district for their association with the tank rebuild program. The Nichols Industrial Complex historic district was determined eligible under Criterion A of the NRHP for its historical significance as an industrial complex for the maintenance and rebuild of tanks. For the purpose of future planning endeavors in the Nichols Industrial Complex, ANAD sponsored a mitigation effort in the preparation of a history narrative documenting the history of the depot's industrial tank rebuild program. The Alabama SHPO accepted the history narrative as mitigation for the Nichols Industrial Complex in September 2007.

# 3.5.1.2 Traditional Cultural Properties

To date, no traditional cultural properties or Native American sacred places have been identified at ANAD (ANAD 2023). There are 21 federally recognized Native American Tribes that may be historically, culturally, or linguistically affiliated with the area. These tribes are the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (OK), Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of OK, Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in OK, Choctaw Nation of OK, Tribal Council of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, The Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas, The Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, The Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of OK, Cherokee Nation of OK, The Chickasaw Nation, Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nations, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, and The Seminole Nation of OK (ANAD 2023).

# 3.5.2 Environmental Consequences

Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 empowers the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment on federally initiated, licensed, or permitted projects affecting cultural sites listed or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Once cultural resources have been identified, significance evaluation is the process by which resources are assessed relative to established significance criteria and criteria considerations. Cultural resources that have been determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP are called "historic properties."

Analysis of potential impacts on cultural resources considers both direct and indirect impacts. Direct impacts may occur by: (1) physically altering, damaging, or destroying all or part of a resource; (2) altering characteristics of the surrounding environment that contribute to resource significance; (3) introducing visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting; or (4) neglecting the resource to the extent that it deteriorates or is destroyed. Direct impacts can be assessed by identifying the type and location of the proposed action and by determining the exact locations of cultural resources that could be affected. Indirect impacts primarily result from the effects of the use and operation of the facilities, which could disturb, damage, or destroy cultural resources.

# 3.5.2.1 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

# **Archaeological Resources**

There are four cemeteries at ANAD that are recorded as archaeological resources eligible for listing in the NRHP. The New Bethel, Bynum, and Wilbanks Cemeteries are not in the vicinity of the master planning actions analyzed in this document. The Burns Cemetery is approximately 1,000 ft from activities proposed for the eastern boundary of A-Block. However, the Burns Cemetery is located adjacent to several ammunition igloos within A-Block and wooded areas exist between the Burns Cemetery and the proposed activities. Due to its location within an active installation, no significant impacts to the Burns Cemetery are anticipated. The cemeteries would continue to be managed in accordance with the ANAD CPP. Therefore, no significant impacts to the cemeteries are anticipated.

It is not expected that undiscovered cultural resources would be found during implementation of the proposed action at ANAD; however, in the event of an unanticipated discovery during ground-disturbing operations, the following specific actions would occur. The Project Manager would cease work immediately and the discovery would be reported to the ANAD Cultural Resources Manager. The Cultural Resources Manager would secure the location and ensure that all cultural items are left in place and that no further disturbance is permitted to occur. The Cultural Resources Manager would then contact a qualified archaeologist to inspect the site and would continue to follow SOP #2, *Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Deposits/Cultural Material* (ANAD 2023). Under these conditions, there would be no significant impacts to archaeological resources with implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

## **Architectural Resources**

The proposed action calls for the repair, renovation, expansion, or demolition of 26 buildings at ANAD. Buildings 293, 294, and 295, built in 1954 in the West Area, were determined not eligible. Buildings 112, 113, 114, 120, 122, 127, 128, 132, 135, 136, 400, 409, 421, 509, 513, and 516 were determined not eligible as individual resources; however, they are all considered contributing elements of the Nichols Industrial Complex (East Area) historic district. These contributing buildings were mitigated as part of efforts sponsored by ANAD and approved by the Alabama SHPO in 2007. As a result of the mitigation, there would be no significant impacts to architectural resources at ANAD with the implementation of the Preferred Alternative (ANAD 2023).

#### **Traditional Cultural Properties**

No traditional resources have been identified at ANAD. Government-to-government consultation between ANAD and each federally recognized Tribe which may be associated with ANAD is being conducted for this action in recognition of their status as sovereign nations, to provide information regarding Tribal concerns per Section 106 of the NRHP, as well as information on traditional resources that may be present on or near the installation. A Consultation Agreement (CA) was developed in 2005 to establish procedures for consultation in cases of inadvertent discovery in which NAGPRA is potentially eligible (ANAD 2023).

Overall, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would not result in significant impacts to cultural resources.

## 3.5.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, ANAD would not implement the real property master planning actions within the next approximately 5 to 10 years. Without the implementation of the proposed major construction, renovation, and modernization projects, facilities would continue to deteriorate, which would impede mission effectiveness. Continued implementation of ongoing real property master planning actions not compliant with UFC 2-100-01 would be suboptimal and lack comprehensive analysis for long-term sustainable Installation development supporting mission requirements. Cultural resources would be expected to remain as described under affected environment in Section 3.5.1.

## 3.6 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

Transportation refers to roadway and street systems, the movement of vehicles on roadway networks, pedestrian and bicycle traffic, and mass transit.

## 3.6.1 Affected Environment

Roadways and highway networks are the primary form of transportation in and around ANAD. Regional access is provided by Interstate- (I-) 20 from the east and west, and by I-59 from the north and south. I-20 is 5 miles to the south of ANAD and is accessible via the AL-202 entrance and exit ramp, also known as the West Bypass. U.S. 431 and other state routes provide access to the immediate area, while Roosevelt Drive provides direct access to the Nichols Industrial Complex on the installation. Main thoroughfares within the Nichols Industrial Complex include Roosevelt Drive along the eastern boundary, 4th Avenue East and Eulation Gate Road within the complex, and East Patrol Road and Alabama Avenue along the western boundary of the Nichols Industrial Complex. In general, nearby roadways and intersections both on- and offbase operate free of congestion during nonpeak traffic hours. The installation has two gates: the main gate from MacArthur Avenue and Eulation Gate on the northeast corner of the Nichols Industrial Complex. The Nichols Industrial Complex road network is shown in Figure 3.6-1. Rail access to the installation is provided by Southern Railway Corporation spurs owned by Norfolk Southern that approach primarily from the northeast (Army 2016). The closest airport is Anniston Regional Airport, which is about 5 miles away and averages 64 flights per day. The closest international airport is Birmingham-Shuttlesworth International, which is about 57 miles away and averages 277 flights per day (AirNav 2020).



Figure 3.6-1. Nichols Industrial Complex Road Network

## 3.6.2 Environmental Consequences

Impacts to transportation and traffic are analyzed by considering the possible changes to existing traffic conditions from proposed project traffic.

## 3.6.2.1 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

Under the Preferred Alternative, ANAD would implement the projects identified in Table 2.4-2 within the next approximately 5 to 10 years. Projects included in the Preferred Alternative would be executed with the intent of creating a safe, flexible, and efficient industrial complex. Construction of the three storage areas and the CRF would improve the road network conditions and efficiency by adding new pavement and access driveways.

During construction, there would be minor, short-term impacts to traffic at ANAD from construction vehicles accessing the Installation. This extra traffic would be minor in comparison to the daily traffic at ANAD associated with the movement of vehicles and components throughout the Installation.

The Preferred Alternative would not increase personnel loading at ANAD or alter the installation's operations; therefore, long-term increases to traffic would not be expected. Over the long-term, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would be expected to have a positive impact on the transportation system and traffic at ANAD. These projects would help to consolidate operations and lead to a reduction in traffic associated with moving vehicles and components from building to building to complete operations. The increased efficiency of operations from upgraded facilities and a consolidated location would lead to a decrease in traffic. Therefore, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would have long-term beneficial impacts to transportation and traffic at ANAD.

#### 3.6.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, ANAD would not implement the real property master planning actions identified in Table 2.4-2 within the next approximately 5 to 10 years. Therefore, transportation and traffic conditions would remain as described in Section 3.6.1.

#### 3.7 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Utilities and service systems refers to the system of public works, such as utilities and transportation, which provide the underlying framework for a community. Utilities include such amenities as water, power supply, and waste management. All DoD installations are required to proactively plan for and assess all specific infrastructure and utility requirements and other essential services to ensure that proposed increases in personnel and their dependents can be accommodated. In addition, the installations identify infrastructure or utility needs within the scope of each corresponding project. If particular projects require additional infrastructure or utilities, they are incorporated as a part of that project.

#### 3.7.1 Affected Environment

#### 3.7.1.1 Electricity/Natural Gas

Alabama Power Company (APC) is the utility company serving ANAD, and is one of four utilities operated by the Southern Company, one of the nation's largest producers of electricity. ANAD purchases electricity under a General Services Administration area-wide contract based on Military Time of Use rates with APC, and the rates are reviewed annually (AMC 2022). Electrical power is provided via a 44-kilovolt (kV) line from the Oxanna Substation. The kilovolt ampere (kVA) capacity of the incoming 44-kV line is reported to be at 30,000 kVA (Army 2016). A separate 44-kV line serves the DeMil Area of ANAD. Two APC-owned substations are located on ANAD and distribute power throughout ANAD through government-owned power lines, one of which is a 14,000-kVA substation that serves the Nichols Industrial Complex/East Area (ANAD 2010). APC performed substation upgrades for the Main substation in 2019, replacing major equipment such as the transformer. Other than the three incoming substations, there are no additional substations besides pole and pad-mounted transformers that step down voltages at a building level.

Some of the largest consumers of electricity in the Nichols Industrial Complex are Buildings 400, 402, 410, 474, and 475. Large electricity loads are linked to compressor motors for the compressed air system, fan motors on cooling towers and air handler units, cooling water pumps, interior and exterior lighting, and maintenance equipment.

ANAD has two large solar facilities owned, operated, and maintained by APC with a combined nameplate capacity of 7 megawatts (MW) AC/8.8 MW DC. The solar fields occupy approximately 90 combined acres in the southern and northern portions of the installation. ANAD leased this land to APC per a 30-year easement effective April 2015. These facilities interconnect with APC's Main and DeMil area substations and are not currently isolated to supply power to ANAD. A 7.5 MW Reciprocating Industrial Combustion Engine generator is currently under construction and will provide backup power to the site.

Natural gas supply and delivery service is provided by Spire (AMC 2022). The largest consumer of natural gas within the Nichols Industrial Complex and ANAD overall is the main boiler plant in Building 401. The natural gas input capacity is 251.4 one thousand British thermal units (MBtu) per hour and is the main source of fuel for all central heating plants and stand-alone boilers at ANAD. Natural gas consumption across ANAD was 397,878 MBtu in FY16 (AMC 2017).

# 3.7.1.2 Potable Water

ANAD purchases all its water from Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board and is billed on a monthly basis. Potable water originates from the Coldwater Spring—a natural spring source. The maximum capacity of the Coldwater Pumping Station is 23.5 million gallons per day (mgd). Current demand averages approximately 15 mgd, with a maximum pumping rate of 20 mgd, including off-post demand. ANAD also has three primary water storage tanks: two 500,000-gallon storage tanks in the West Area, and a one-million-gallon tank within the Nichols Industrial Complex. The depot meters each of the districts separately and tracks all water usage for the

Nichols Industrial Complex. Fiscal Year 2022 water/wastewater consumption for ANAD was 298,725 million gallon units (mGal).

Existing utilities in the Nichols Industrial Complex are shown **Figure 3.7-1**.

# 3.7.2 Environmental Consequences

This section analyzes the magnitude of anticipated increases or decreases in public works infrastructure demands considering historic levels, existing management practices, and storage capacity, and evaluates potential impacts to public works infrastructure associated with implementation of the alternatives. Impacts are evaluated by whether they would result in the use of a substantial proportion of the remaining system capacity, reach or exceed the current capacity of the system, or require development of facilities and sources beyond those existing or currently planned.

## 3.7.2.1 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

Under the Preferred Alternative, ANAD would implement the projects identified in Table 2.4-2. Buildings undergoing renovation and modernization would utilize existing utility connections.

During construction, there would be minor, short-term impacts to the electrical, natural gas, water, wastewater, and communication systems from temporary disruptions needed to connect new distribution lines to the existing system.

The Preferred Alternative would not increase personnel loading at ANAD or alter the installation's operations; therefore, increased utility usage would not be expected. Over the long term, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would be expected to decrease utility usage and increase utility efficiency at ANAD, specifically electrical, natural gas, and potable water. Specifically, repairs to the Industrial and Sanitary sewers and upgrades to the microgrid for surplus solar energy storage, would result in more efficient utility systems at the depot. Construction projects would be designed in accordance with the OIB MIP (AMC 2022). The MIP considers energy and water consumption, as well as stormwater management, and recommends future resiliency and renewable energy improvements, in accordance with DoD and Army guidance and directives. Additionally, the MIP directs a structured and effective approach to selecting, prioritizing, sequencing and implementing energy projects and programs that ultimately result in better long-term installation energy performance. Newly constructed facilities would be built to maximize energy efficiency, and the renovation and modernization of older facilities would include replacement of aging electrical and water components with more efficient devices. Overall, the Preferred Alternative would have a long-term positive impact on utilities and service systems at ANAD.

# 3.7.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, ANAD would not implement the real property master planning actions identified in Table 2.4-2 within the next approximately 5 to 10 years, and the decreases in utility usage and increases in utility efficiency expected under the Preferred Alternative would not be achieved. Additionally, utility system upgrades would not be implemented, and existing systems would continue to age and deteriorate. Therefore, implementation of the No Action Alternative would lead to minor, long-term negative impacts to the utility systems at ANAD.



Figure 3.7-1. Existing Utilities within the Nichols Industrial Complex

# 3.8 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/HAZARDOUS WASTE/ TOXIC SUBSTANCES/CONTAMINATED SITES

Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, hazardous and toxic substances (biological, chemical, and/or physical) and waste, and any materials that pose a potential hazard to human health and the environment due to their quantity, concentration, or physical and chemical properties.

Hazardous wastes are characterized by their ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity. Hazardous materials and wastes, if not controlled, may either (1) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality, serious irreversible illness, or incapacitating reversible illness, or (2) pose a substantial threat to human health or the environment.

Toxic substances are substances that are hazardous to health and/or the environment. Toxic substances include asbestos, lead-based paint (LBP), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Health hazards associated with these materials can cause acute or chronic reactions.

The Army addresses contaminated sites via their Installation Restoration Program (IRP). The IRP is a comprehensive program designed to address contamination from past activities and restore Army lands to useable conditions by performing appropriate, cost-effective cleanup of contamination resulting from past practices.

The primary relevant federal regulations related to this resource area include those promulgated under the RCRA and CERCLA. ANAD is required to comply with these primary and all other applicable federal and state regulations.

#### 3.8.1 Affected Environment

#### 3.8.1.1 Hazardous Materials

Operations at ANAD require the use and storage of hazardous materials. Hazardous and toxic materials used at ANAD are representative of typical hazardous and toxic materials used across the U.S. and across the municipal, services, commercial, and industrial sectors. Four hazardous material control points have been established at ANAD (Buildings 524, 103, 133, and 17). All hazardous materials at the installation are acquired, received, and issued through one of the four control points.

The Directorate of Risk Management (DRK) Environmental Compliance and Restoration Division (ECRD) is responsible for overseeing the installation-wide hazardous materials management program at ANAD. The installation utilizes the Hazardous Materials Inventory and Waste Disposal Management System (HMIDS) tracking software. ANAD has developed a Hazardous Materials Management Plan which describes the roles and responsibilities, labeling, requisition, approval, receipt, issue, and training related to the ANAD hazardous materials program (ANAD 2017).

A review of the 2022 reporting period Tier II Report indicates that ANAD reported approximately 65 chemicals (ANAD 2023a). ANAD also submits annual Form Rs to the USEPA for PCBs, lead compounds, toluene, benzene, and mercury in accordance with EPCRA Toxic Release Inventory reporting thresholds (ANAD 2023b).

The National Contingency Plan established under the CWA and CERCLA states that all federal agencies must plan for emergencies and develop procedures for dealing with oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances for which they are responsible. Army Regulation 200-1, *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, states that it is Army policy to provide for prompt, effective response to contain and clean up spills that might occur. ANAD has prepared an Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) (ANAD 2022) in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations. The ICP includes the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan for the installation.

ANAD manages petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POLs) and storage tanks in accordance with the ICP (ANAD 2022), which is based on the 40 CFR 112, USEPA's CWA Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations.

Regulated POLs at the installation include lubricating oil, synthetic oil, diesel oil, mineral oil, used oil, diesel fuel, and gasoline. These products are stored in a variety of containers, including above ground storage tanks (ASTs), underground storage tanks (USTs), operating and manufacturing equipment, totes, and 55-gallon drums. ANAD operates over 60 ASTs and USTs ranging in capacity from 125 gallons to 22,000 gallons. The storage tank program is described in the ICP and BMPs are in place for all storage tanks (ANAD 2022).

#### 3.8.1.2 Hazardous Waste

One-year storage (Subpart CC) and treatment of hazardous waste (Subpart X) are regulated by ANAD's RCRA Permit (Permit No. AL3 210 020 027, effective 21 September 2021). The permit specifically governs the following facilities:

- Buildings 466, 512, 527 (comprising the hazardous waste Storage Facility);
- three munitions storage igloos (F-405, F-704A, and I-103) in the ALA;
- 40 storage igloos in the ALA;
- the Static Detonation Chamber in the ALA;
- the Thermal Treatment Closed Disposal Process in the ALA;
- Open Burning Area in the ALA; and
- the Open Detonation Area in the ALA.

The permit also identifies the solid waste management units (SWMUs) and areas of concern that require a RCRA Facility Investigation, and the nine SWMUs that are regulated by this permit (ANAD 2007). The permit expired on 13 November 2017, and ANAD submitted the application to renew the permit in May 2017. While negotiations were ongoing with the State, ANAD operated under an interim status; the permit was finalized in 2021.

Hazardous material management at ANAD generates hazardous waste from off-specification materials and unused or partially used products and chemicals. ANAD munitions management generates waste through open burn areas and open detonation areas. Industrial activities generate hazardous waste by depot wastewater, general refuse, spill residues, contaminated rags and filters, and photographic lab wastes (ANAD 2023b). The largest hazardous waste streams at ANAD include blast media, paint related waste, and F-006 sludge. Activities at ANAD that generates the most waste are combat vehicle and equipment maintenance, hazardous material management, munitions management, and industrial activities. Combat

vehicle and equipment maintenance generates hazardous waste from paint stripping, painting, degreasing and parts cleaning, used oil and antifreeze, and electroplating.

Hazardous waste is collected in 55-gallon drums in satellite accumulation areas, and 55-gallon drums, totes, or roll-off containers in less than 90-day hazardous waste accumulation areas. Hazardous waste is consolidated in the hazardous waste accumulation areas and transported to Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services approved treatment, storage, and/or disposal facilities. All hazardous waste generated at the facility is managed by the DRK, including waste generated at tenant organizations such as Anniston Munitions Center and Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives. Additionally, ANAD qualifies as a large quantity handler of universal waste as defined by RCRA and generates batteries and fluorescent lamps.

ANAD has developed the Red Book – Hazardous Waste, Emergency Response, and Environmental Guidance that describes procedures for Hazardous Waste Guidance (Part I), Non-hazardous Waste and Hazardous Material Guidance (Part II), and Emergency Spill Response/Contingency Plan (Part III) (ANAD 2021).

## 3.8.1.3 Solid Wastes

The DRK ECRD is responsible for the overall management of the Solid Waste Management program at the depot. The May 2020 ANAD Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) addresses the management of solid waste at the installation. All contracted activities at ANAD are required to meet federal source reduction strategies and to participate in recycling programs, including the provision to segregate and recycle construction debris material.

ANAD generates multiple non-hazardous waste streams. Significant quantities of waste are generated from packaging materials, spill residues, sewage and metal cutting sludge, asbestos abatement, construction demolition waste, oily waste and industrial wastewater treatment filter cake residue. These non-hazardous wastes are collected and disposed of by a contractor. The Solid Waste Program Manager is responsible for tracking the quantity of materials disposed at ANAD and regularly submits reports of solid waste to ADEM and the USEPA (ANAD 2020a). In addition, the Solid Waste Program Manager collects and enters Solid Waste Annual Report data into an Army-managed database.

The DRK also operates the Qualified Recycling Program (QRP) at the depot. DRK assumed the QRP in 2023 from the Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Recycling Division. Common materials that are recycled as part of the QRP include batteries, paper, tires, cardboard, asphalt, wood, used motor oil, steel, and various construction & demolition debris (ANAD 2020b).

ANAD operates an Occupational Health Clinic. Medical waste generated from this facility primarily consists of containerized used sharps. The collected medical waste is kept in a locked storage room on-site and properly labeled until the waste is picked up by Fort Benning staff for proper disposal.

# 3.8.1.4 Toxic Substances

#### <u>Asbestos</u>

Asbestos containing material (ACM) had been used widely in the construction industry and in some equipment that is maintained at ANAD. Although the use of ACM in buildings is now prohibited, ACM may still be present in older building systems. If these remaining ACM are maintained in good condition and are unlikely to be disturbed such that fibers may become airborne, exposure and health risks are negligible.

ANAD has prepared a Lead and Asbestos Hazard Management Plan which outlines ANAD's protocols for managing ACM throughout the installation (ANAD 2016). The plan describes how ANAD complies with state and federal requirements for asbestos management and, where appropriate, describes BMPs to ensure compliance with the regulations.

A 2001 to 2002 asbestos survey of the entire installation provided baseline data that is still used to prevent human exposure and for planning purposes, for maintenance, remodeling, and demolition projects (ANAD 2002). All friable asbestos was abated from the installation following the survey. Non-friable asbestos in good condition is managed in place and remediated whenever those locations are remodeled or demolished.

The Directorate of Public Works (DPW) Engineering Office is responsible for managing all asbestos in place and ensuring that any renovations or demolition projects are reviewed for potential impacts to ACM prior to the start of the project. DPW personnel review all projects and determine whether any ACM listed in the 2001-2002 survey would be disturbed. Contractors are hired as necessary to conduct additional inspections, sampling, remediation, and reporting in accordance with the Lead and Asbestos Hazard Management Plan (ANAD 2016).

## **Lead-Based Paint**

Although the use of LBP in buildings is now prohibited, LBP may be present in older building systems. LBP is abated at ANAD when it is found during maintenance and construction efforts. ANAD has prepared a Lead and Asbestos Hazard Management Plan (ANAD 2016). The plan describes how ANAD complies with state and federal requirements for LBP and describes measures to ensure compliance with the regulations.

The DPW Engineering Office consistently considers LBP risks when evaluating planned projects and subsequently when establishing controls based on facility related hazards (ANAD 2016). All abatement projects for construction and demolition activities are performed by contract using certified LBP demolition contractors. The ANAD Lead and Asbestos Hazard Management Plan assigns authority and responsibility and discusses how LBP be managed at the installation if encountered. Specifically, in-place management of lead hazards are given first consideration to reduce the risk of hazardous exposure to acceptable levels. Accordingly, abatement is only performed when in-place management would not control the hazard effectively or when it is cost-effective during normal facility renovation and upgrade programs.

# **PCBs**

All PCBs were removed from ANAD in 2008 and PCBs are no longer used at the installation. Consequently, PCB-waste is no longer generated at the depot. In the event an unknown PCB item or piece of equipment is identified at ANAD, PCB management procedures as described in the ANAD Red Book (ANAD 2021) would be followed.

### 3.8.1.5 Contaminated Sites

The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) was developed by the DoD pursuant to legislation codified at 10 USC Section 2007 et seq., to identify, investigate, and remediate potentially hazardous material disposal sites on DoD property. As part of DERP, the DoD created the IRP. The IRP is designated to address the cleanup of hazardous substances on military installations. The DERP is implemented using the process developed for cleanup under the CERCLA legislation, including a series of eight steps that follow the accepted plan of action beginning with a site investigation and, if necessary, ending in the remediation/ clean-up of the site.

In fiscal year 2020 ANAD finalized their Installation Action Plan (IAP). The IAP provides a comprehensive, multi-year outline of clean-up activities, schedules, costs, administrative record documentation, and program information for IRP sites. The IAP lists 23 IRP sites, 4 Military Munition Restoration Program, and 12 Compliance Restoration Sites on ANAD. The IAP presents land use controls to afford continuous or interim protection at a site as DERP steps are implemented (ANAD 2020c).

With respect to the IRP, ANAD includes five distinct areas of activity identified by Operable Unit (OU):

- OU-1: Southeast Industrial Area (SIA) Groundwater
- OU-2: SIA Soil
- OU-3: Ammunition Storage Area (ASA) Soil and Groundwater
- OU-4: Military Munitions Response Program Sites
- OU-5: Western Industrial Area Groundwater

Three of the five OUs are currently subject to Five-Year Reviews: OU-1, SIA Groundwater; OU-2, SIA Soil; and OU-3, ASA Soil and Groundwater. The fourth Five-Year Review of interim remedial actions taken at OU-1 and the second Five-Year Review for the remedial actions taken at OU-2 and OU-3 were completed in September 2015. Remedies for OU-4 and OU-5 have not been selected and are not subject to Five-Year Reviews. Future plans of action for the CERCLA sites include long-term monitoring of groundwater at various sites (annually or semi-annually depending on the site), as well as land use controls.

RCRA facility investigations are being conducted for all of the compliance restoration sites at ANAD. IRP sites are shown in **Figure 3.8-1**.

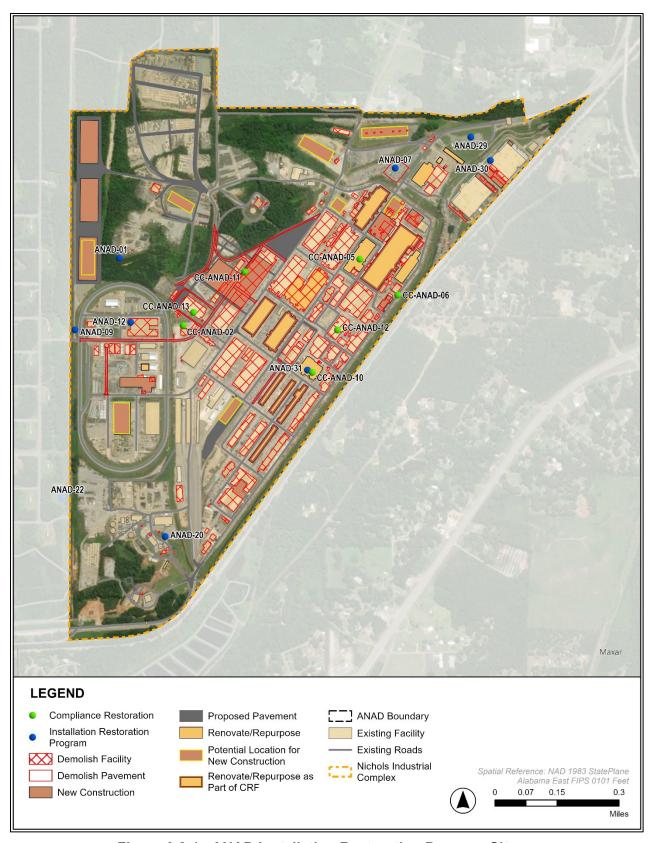


Figure 3.8-1. ANAD Installation Restoration Program Sites

# 3.8.2 Environmental Consequences

The nature and magnitude of potential impacts associated with hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, and toxic substances depends on the toxicity, storage, use, transportation, and disposal of these substances. Potential impacts associated with contaminated sites could include disruption of existing characterization, containment, or cleanup activities (i.e., land use controls) resulting in the potential for increased risk of contamination exposure, transport, and danger to workers or the environment.

The threshold for significant impacts to hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, toxic substances, and contaminated sites is met if the storage, use, handling, or disposal of these substances or disruption of contaminated areas would substantially increase the risk to human health due to direct exposure, would substantially increase the risk of environmental contamination, or would violate applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

The following analysis evaluates the potential for the alternatives to introduce hazardous materials to the environment; generate hazardous wastes; and/or encounter toxic substances and/or contaminated media.

# 3.8.2.1 Alternative 1 (Preferred Alternative)

As shown in Table 2.4-2, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would result in several construction and renovation activities, to be preceded by site preparation and/or demolition activities. Over the long-term, the proposed new and upgraded facilities would offer improvements and efficiencies in waste/toxic substance management and reduce the risk of inadvertent releases that correlate with deteriorating facility conditions.

### **Hazardous Materials**

Implementation of the identified projects is likely to require the use of hazardous materials (e.g., fuels, lubricants, solvents, etc.), which would be properly stored, handled, used, and disposed. After construction, all new proposed facilities would follow existing hazardous materials management procedures as identified in the ANAD Hazardous Materials Management Plan (ANAD 2017). Continuing compliance with existing fuel storage management and safety procedures would continue to minimize the potential for a product release to the environment. Thus, the potential effects from hazardous materials are expected to be negligible from the implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

### **Hazardous Wastes**

Any additional hazardous wastes generated from implementation of the Preferred Alternative would be managed in accordance with the ANAD ICP (ANAD 2022), Red Book (ANAD 2021), current installation hazard waste management procedures, and under the existing distinct USEPA hazardous waste generator identification number following any necessary updates/notifications. ANAD would increase existing management and disposal procedures to accommodate the anticipated increase and obtain all required permits.

All demolition, construction, and waste management activities would be conducted in accordance with ANAD's ISWMP (ANAD 2020a). In addition, the construction contractor would prepare and follow a hazardous materials and wastes management plan to ensure the appropriate procedures are in place to address handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous

materials and wastes during construction. The construction contractor would divert as much demolition waste from landfills as possible to reduce, reuse, or recycle the various types of waste.

ANAD would continue to manage solid wastes in accordance with the ISWMP and continue to adhere to required annual reports. Thus, the potential effects from hazardous wastes are expected to be negligible from the implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

### **Toxic Substances**

Many of the work areas have the possibility of containing ACM and/or LBP. A copy of any inventory of known or presumed ACM and LBP is kept by the DPW Engineering Office. If a building is not known or presumed to contain ACM and/or LBP, testing would be completed before demolition of all structures to determine whether LBP and/or ACM is present. Any discovered ACM or LBP materials would be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations (ANAD 2016).

If any potentially toxic substances are encountered during demolition activities, they would be handled and disposed of in accordance with the ANAD ICP (ANAD 2022), Red Book (ANAD 2021), installation procedures, and applicable regulations.

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would not use ACM, LBP, or PCBs. Any potentially toxic substances used in the building construction or building operation would be handled in accordance with all applicable regulations. The Preferred Alternative would be implemented in accordance with ANAD, Occupational and Safety Administration (OSHA), and other applicable regulatory exposure requirements during demolition to reduce the likelihood of adverse impacts to worker health and safety in association with ACM, LBP, and toxic substances. Thus, the potential effects from toxic substances are expected to be negligible from the implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

### **Contaminated Sites**

Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would avoid existing IRP sites. Existing remediation and land use controls would continue to occur, minimizing the potential for impacts to or from contaminated sites.

While not expected, contamination may be present in soils removed to expose any building foundations proposed for demolition or new construction. If results indicate the presence of contaminated soil, construction efforts will minimize disturbance of contamination to the greatest extent possible. Thus, the potential effects from contaminated soil sites are expected to be negligible from the implementation of the Preferred Alternative.

### 3.8.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, ANAD would not implement the real property master planning actions. ANAD would continue to follow all regulations and plans that pertain to hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, toxic substances, and contaminated sites. Thus, conditions would remain as described in Section 3.8.1, and no adverse impacts from hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, toxic substances, or contaminated sites would be expected from implementation of the No Action Alternative.

# 4.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

### 4.1 DEFINITION OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The approach taken in the analysis of cumulative impacts in this document follows the objectives of NEPA, CEQ regulations, and CEQ guidance. Cumulative impacts are defined in 40 CFR Section 1508.7 as follows:

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

To determine the scope of environmental impact statements, agencies shall consider ...[c]umulative actions, which when viewed with other proposed actions have cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same impact statement (40 CFR Section 1508.25).

In addition, CEQ and the USEPA have published guidance addressing implementation of cumulative impact analyses—Guidance on the Consideration of Past Actions in Cumulative Effects Analysis (CEQ 2005) and Consideration of Cumulative Impacts in EPA Review of NEPA Documents (USEPA 1999). CEQ guidance entitled Considering Cumulative Effects Under NEPA (1997) states that cumulative impact analyses should "...determine the magnitude and significance of the environmental consequences of the proposed action in the context of the cumulative impacts of other past, present, and future actions...identify significant cumulative impacts...[and]...focus on truly meaningful impacts."

Cumulative impacts are most likely to arise when a relationship or synergism exists between a proposed action and other actions expected to occur in a similar location or during a similar time period. Actions overlapping with or in proximity to the proposed action would be expected to have more potential for a relationship than those more geographically separated. Similarly, relatively concurrent actions would tend to offer a higher potential for cumulative impacts. To identify cumulative impacts, the analysis needs to address the following three fundamental questions.

- 1. Does a relationship exist such that impacts to affected resource areas by the proposed action might interact with the impacts to resources of past, present, or reasonably foreseeable actions?
- 2. If so, what would the combined impact be?
- 3. Are there any potentially significant impacts not identified when the proposed action is considered alone?

Where feasible, the cumulative impacts were assessed using quantifiable data; however, for many of the resources included for analysis, quantifiable data is not available, and a qualitative analysis was undertaken.

# 4.2 POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON RESOURCE AREAS

### 4.2.1 Resources of Concern

This cumulative impact analysis focuses on those resource areas where the incremental impact of the proposed action could have the potential for significant direct or indirect cumulative effects. Based on the analysis presented in Chapter 3.0, the following resource areas were carried forward for further analysis of potential cumulative effects: air quality, water resources, cultural resources, transportation and traffic, utilities and service systems, and hazardous materials/hazardous waste/toxic substances/contaminated sites.

For the purposes of this EA, the following resource areas were not carried forward for cumulative effects analysis: topography, geology and soils, and biological resources. Since the direct and/or indirect impacts to these resource areas are localized and temporary, and the respective resources are anticipated to recover within a short period of time, another action would need to occur in the same localized area at the same time for cumulative impacts to be possible. While a few of the other actions potentially affecting these resource areas may occur in the same localized area, the potential for cumulative significant impacts due to the incremental impact of the proposed action would not exist as the proposed action was found to result in no, negligible, or minor direct/indirect adverse impacts to these resource areas.

# 4.2.2 Other Actions Affecting the Resources of Concern

Other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions that could influence the resource areas carried forward for further analysis (air quality, water resources, cultural resources, transportation and traffic, utilities and service systems, and hazardous materials/hazardous waste/toxic substances/contaminated sites) are addressed here. This includes consideration of the other past and present actions and their locations, the extent of their direct and indirect effects, any likely future actions, and their relative contribution to cumulative impacts on the specific resource.

# 4.2.2.1 Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Actions

In accordance with CEQ's guidance, past actions are relevant and useful in analyzing whether or not the reasonably foreseeable effects of the proposed action may have a continuing, additive, and significant relationship to those effects. CEQ guidance emphasizes a focus on the current aggregate effects of past actions without delving into the historical details of individual past actions unless such information is necessary to describe the cumulative impact of all past actions combined.

A description of relevant recent past, ongoing, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, along with the status of the NEPA analysis (if applicable) is provided below. These actions focus on those that were found to have potential for cumulative effects with the proposed action on air quality, water resources, cultural resources, transportation and traffic, utilities and service systems, and hazardous materials/hazardous waste/toxic substances/contaminated sites.

**Defense Non-Tactical Generator and Rail Equipment Center EA.** The Army analyzed the socioeconomic and environmental impacts associated with the relocation of the current Defense

Non-Tactical Generator and Rail Equipment Center (DGRC) mission from Hill Air Force Base in Utah to the Army installation most capable of receiving the DGRC. The proposed relocation of the DGRC involved a combination of existing facility renovation, new construction, and demolition to establish the facility at a new location and the subsequent operation of the new DGRC to meet mission requirements. ANAD was chosen as the preferred location for the new DGRC facilities. The relocation to ANAD required facility renovation and new construction. Where necessary, building renovations included lighting, fire protection, electrical and ventilation upgrades; painting; and equipment improvements. The new DGRC was sited within the Nichols Industrial Complex in various buildings and concrete hardstand. At Building 170, construction of concrete pits, removal and replacement of railroad track, and tying into a steam-cleaning waste line were completed. At field 9A, an approximately 20,000-SF concrete hardstand, fencing, load bank electrical service, 2,000-gallon diesel storage tank, and 1,000-gallon waste storage tank and associated containment berm were constructed or installed. An EA was completed in November 2016. Construction of the DGRC at ANAD was completed in April 2022.

**Building 433 Recapitalization.** The mission of Building 433 includes blasting of combat vehicle hulls and prep/painting of large combat vehicle component parts in support of remanufacturing and repair of combat vehicle/weapon systems overhaul, including tracked vehicles, the Stryker vehicle, and self-propelled and towed artillery. Building 433 is a 50,258 SF production facility constructed in 1978 and located in the Nichols Industrial Complex. The facility is in need of various repairs and upgrades to include a leaking roof, damaged and/or non-insulated walls, improper ventilation systems, and cracked/worn exterior concrete. The facility has not been upgraded since its original construction. The recapitalization project will restore the facility to existing Army facility requirements. A DD 1391 design was completed 14 June 2018 (ANAD 2018). As of August 2023, the project has received partial funding.

Main Gate Expansion and Main Gate Entry Control Facility. ANAD needs upgraded facilities at its main Access Control Point (ACP). Although minimally functional in its current configuration, the lack of a standard design visitor control center, appropriate vehicle inspection and parking facilities and passive/active barriers will continue to constitute a security risk to the Administrative and other areas. Without a separate Large Vehicle staging and inspection area, traffic will continue to be disrupted causing a backup onto Bynum Boulevard. ANAD conducted a planning charrette in May 2019 focused on determining the needs and requirements for the new ACP, to include commercial vehicle inspection and visitor control facilities. This situation has caused ANAD leadership to begin planning to upgrade their ACP facilities and infrastructure to accommodate the traffic demand without impacting local traffic. The charrette developed a preferred option for relocation of the new ACP. The new entrance would connect to Bynum Boulevard at Turner Road, and the roadway would progress west along the perimeter fence. The ACP facilities would be sited along Bynum Boulevard and the road would continue west connecting to MacArthur Boulevard. The option would remove traffic from Victory Drive and provide ample vehicle stacking prior to Bynum Boulevard. It would also allow for development to the northwest in currently undeveloped land (approximately 200 acres) owned by the depot (ANAD 2019). NEPA analysis needs to be conducted prior to implementation of the ACP expansion. ANAD is currently planning to initiate an EA within the next few years.

Mid- and Long-Range Projects for the Nichols Industrial Complex. While this EA analyzes prioritized, short-range projects from the ANAD Nichols Industrial Complex ADP and ADEP and the OIB MIP, these plans also identified mid- and long-range projects to be implemented beyond the approximate 5-year timeline of this EA. As with the projects associated with the proposed action, the mid- and long-range projects will provide safe, flexible, and efficient facilities to meet current and future installation mission requirements effectively and cost efficiently. The ADP/ADEP and MIP are intended to guide incremental development, executed in accordance with the long-range vision, goals, and objectives, and performed upon a continuum of improvement in hopes that the built environment at ANAD becomes a strength (AMC 2021).

Phase 2/mid-range (6–15 years) projects of note include construction of a 173,250 SF Armament Retooling and Manufacturing Support facility that will include high bay enclosed spaces for disassembly, assembly, remanufacturing/repair, cleaning, paint and blast, machining, metrology, clean room operations, and storage; and the aforementioned Main Gate Expansion and Entry Control Facility project. A sampling of Phase 3/long-range (16–20 years) projects include additional 440,000 SF for Combat Vehicle Assembly mission support, construction of Iron Mountain Street Grid and Storage space across 320,805 SF of building space and 35,645 square yards (SY) of new roads, and the addition of approximately 350 parking spaces with the construction of a new parking structure and paved lots throughout the installation (AMC 2021).

ADPs and ADEPs for Other Districts on ANAD. ANAD anticipates developing ADPs and ADEP for its Western, Gateway, ALA, and Former Chem Demil Districts within the next few years. As was done for the Nichols Industrial Complex, these plans will require NEPA analysis (most likely an EA) prior to implementation of the proposed projects.

# 4.2.3 Determination of the Magnitude and Significance of Cumulative Impacts on the Selected Resource

# 4.2.3.1 Air Quality

Emissions associated with the projects described in Table 2.4-2 cannot be evaluated quantitatively, as too little information is available regarding project details and timeframes for that level of analysis. Because of the attainment classification of the area and apparent scopes of the projects, it is unlikely that significant impacts to air quality, such as violation of a NAAQS, would result. It is more likely that the overall level of criteria pollutant emissions would increase somewhat during construction periods, but at a level that would generate few, temporary impacts.

### **Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change**

In February 2022, the Army released the *United States Army Climate Strategy* to address the effects of climate change on Army supply chains, infrastructure, and risks to Army Soldiers and families due to natural disasters and extreme weather. Specific to GHGs, the Army identified the following goals: achieve 50 percent reduction in Army net GHG pollution by 2030, compared to 2005 levels; and attain net-zero Army GHG emissions by 2050(Army 2022a). *The Army Climate Strategy Implementation Plan for Fiscal Years 2023-2027* was published October 2022. This implementation plan serves as the blueprint for the Army's enterprise-wide climate

change adaptation and mitigation measures through Fiscal Year 2027. Implementation of the plan directly supports the Army Climate Strategy and will result in an Army that is better able to train, deploy, fight, and win the nation's wars while reducing the force's overall GHG emissions (Army 2022b).

GHG emissions would increase due to implementing the proposed action, primarily due to fuel combustion from construction equipment. Because buildings are also a large source of GHGs in DoD, ANAD could plan for reduction of emissions from the new and renovated facilities that are planned as compared to current facility operations. While construction and operation of facilities may result in fuel combustion and therefore GHG emissions, ANAD could reduce impacts and possibly reduce the overall installation footprint through the use of renewable energy resources, energy conservation designs for buildings planned for construction and renovation, and other common methods to lower energy consumption or use cleaner energy sources, such as the use of solar panels on the planned parking area covers. Many of these measures are outlined in the OIB MIP as well as the ANAD Installation Climate Resilience Plan (ICRP). The ICRP provides a path for ANAD to address the threats of climate change such as GHG emissions holistically by identifying climate-related risks at the Depot. The adaptation and mitigation strategies identified in the ICRP work hand in hand with the OIB MIP and master planning process to feed into resiliency capitalization which is capital funding needed to ensure infrastructure is resilient to climate change. (See Chapter 5 for further information on climate resiliency measures and the ICRP).

In conclusion, the proposed action, which involves repair, demolition, and construction activities over the next approximately 10 years, would incrementally contribute to global emissions. These emissions, while small, would increase the atmosphere's concentration of GHGs, and, in combination with past and future emissions from all other sources, contribute incrementally to the global warming that produces the adverse effects of climate change. The total direct and indirect impacts would most likely be constrained to small, temporary increases in GHG emissions as a result of demolition and construction activities.

### 4.2.3.2 Water Resources

Impacts to water resources, including wetlands, are typically localized. Therefore, the study area considered in the cumulative analysis for this resource area is limited to projects that may occur at or in very close proximity to the proposed action area. Several of the projects planned by the Army (as described Section 4.2.2.1) are relevant in that they could impact surface waters within a similar timeframe as the proposed action.

### **Surface Water**

The Preferred Alternative and any cumulative construction projects that exceed 1 acre would require coverage under the Alabama's Construction General Permit (ALR100000). Construction activities subject to this permit would include clearing, grading, and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling or excavation. To minimize potential impacts to water resources associated with pollutants, erosion, runoff, and sedimentation during construction activity, proposed construction under this alternative would follow standard construction practices as described in Alabama's Construction General Permit. In compliance with coverage under this permit,

CBMPPs would be prepared and implemented to maintain effective erosion and sediment controls for all projects. The CBMPPs would include erosion, sediment, and pollution controls used; periodic inspections; and maintenance of the controls throughout the life of the project. The CBMPPs would specify the state-approved BMPs for erosion control and sediment retention that would be used during construction, referencing the Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee's *The Alabama Handbook for Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas*. All development on ANAD would also comply with LID, EISA Section 438. Therefore, cumulative effects to surface water would be less than significant when considering the Preferred Alternative and other cumulative projects.

### Groundwater

Construction impacts to groundwater under the proposed action would not extend below ground surface to a depth that would affect the underlying groundwater basins. Compliance with measures to protect water quality in surface waters under the Preferred Action and other cumulative construction projects would minimize impacts to water quality in the underlying groundwater basins.

# **Floodplains**

Most projects under the Preferred Alternative would not occur within any 100-year floodplain nor would it impact floodplain capacity. However, cumulative projects that are reasonably foreseeable may occur within the 100-year floodplain (e.g., Building 433). This could result in cumulative impacts to the floodplain. Where the only practicable alternative is to site in a floodplain, a planning process as described in Section 3.3.2 is followed to ensure compliance with EO 11988. The flood control measures (Project 25) as part of the proposed action would minimize the potential for floodplain impacts. For federal facility construction, as discussed in Section 3.3.2.1, predevelopment hydrology would be maintained through compliance with EISA Section 438 and there would no substantial increase in stormwater runoff. Therefore, cumulative effects to floodplains would be less than significant when considering the Preferred Alternative and other cumulative projects.

### Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S.

Compensatory mitigation and federal permitting and state water quality certification in accordance with Sections 401 and 404 of the CWA would be necessary for any future construction activities affecting wetlands and other waters of the U.S. Under either the Preferred Alternative or other cumulative projects, avoidance or compensatory mitigation would minimize cumulative impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S.

In conclusion, individually, the projects would result in short term and localized impacts to water resources and it is expected the environment would recover following conclusion of each project. Moreover, permit requirements would minimize individual project impacts to the fullest extent possible. As a result, no significant adverse cumulative impacts to water resources are anticipated.

### 4.2.3.3 Cultural Resources

The proposed action would not impact any NRHP eligible sites or listed sites since none are known to exist at ANAD. Additionally, no Native American concerns regarding the proposed action have been identified. Of the proposed projects described in Section 4.2.2.1 one would involve the restoration of Building 433. However, as it was constructed after the Cold war, they are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria Consideration G.

Cumulative impacts to cultural resources from the Preferred Alternative would not occur when combined with future projects since future construction areas would also likely require cultural resource surveys to identify historical sites prior to construction. In addition, strict adherence to ANAD's SOP #2, Inadvertent Discovery of Archaeological Deposits/Cultural Material, regarding the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources would minimize the possibility of adverse impacts. Cumulative effects to cultural resources would therefore not be significant.

# 4.2.3.4 Transportation and Traffic

Impacts to transportation and traffic are typically localized. Therefore, the study area considered in the cumulative analysis for this resource area is limited to ANAD and the immediate surrounding area.

The Preferred Alternative would have minor, short-term impacts to traffic at ANAD during construction. Over the long term, the Preferred Alternative would have a positive impact on transportation and traffic at ANAD.

Construction traffic associated with the projects identified for cumulative analysis described in Section 4.2.2.1 would have short-term, minor impacts to traffic at ANAD, similar to impacts from the Preferred Alternative. The increased traffic from construction vehicle access would be minor compared to the daily traffic at ANAD associated with the movement of vehicles and components throughout the Installation. The Main Gate Expansion and Entry Control Facility project would have a long-term positive impact by decreasing traffic congestion on the main roadway during peak travel times. Therefore, implementation of the Preferred Alternative in conjunction with the identified past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions would have minor long-term beneficial impacts to transportation and traffic at ANAD.

### 4.2.3.5 Utilities and Service Systems

The Preferred Alternative would have minor, short-term impacts on utilities and service systems at ANAD due to short-term service disruptions during construction. Over the long term, implementation of the Preferred Alternative would be expected to decrease utility usage and increase utility efficiency at ANAD, specifically electrical, natural gas, and water.

The Building 433 and DGRC renovation, modernization, and construction projects described in Section 4.2.2.1 would have impacts similar to the renovation and modernization projects that would be completed as part of the Preferred Alternative. These projects would also be expected to have long-term positive impacts to utilities at ANAD due the replacement of aging electrical and water components with more efficient devices. The other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects at ANAD would not impact utilities and service systems, as existing capacity is expected to be sufficient for the future demand. Therefore, implementation

of the Preferred Alternative in conjunction with the identified past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions would not have significant impacts to utilities and service systems at ANAD.

4.2.3.6 Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Wastes/Toxic Substances/Contaminated Sites

Implementation of the proposed action would not result in a significant impact from hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, toxic substances, or contaminated sites. With regard to the potential to displace toxic substances such as ACM, LBP, and PCBs, all ANAD ADP projects that include a demolition element may contribute to the volume of toxic substances removed, transported, and disposed of, given the age of the existing facilities. When combined with other projects identified in the cumulative effects region, there is a potential increase of impacts from hazardous materials or wastes being handled improperly; however, each project would be required to comply with the applicable regulations. In all projects, regardless of the ultimate volume of material generated for disposal, required abatement and waste management planning and control measures would be implemented in accordance with federal and State of Alabama regulations. The management, transport, and remediation of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, toxic substances, and contaminated sites at ANAD would continue to occur in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. In conclusion, significant adverse cumulative impacts from hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, toxic substances, and contaminated sites are not anticipated.

### 5.0 RESILIENCY AND MITIGATION

# 5.1 Installation Climate Resiliency

Per 10 U.S.C. § 2864, installation plans should address climate resilience. Projects considered in the plan should be evaluated with respect to projected future risks and threats that may arise during the 50-year lifespan of the installation. ANAD completed an ICRP in January 2023. **Table 5.1-1** lists key climate hazards that are projected to impact ANAD and the State of Alabama in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, as identified in the ICRP and by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and describes their relationship to the proposed action (ANAD 2023; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2022).

Table 5.1-1. Climate Resiliency Indicators

#### **Climate Hazard Indicator** Relationship to the Proposed Action Energy Demand. Rising temperatures are expected to affect both energy demand and energy supply. While generally warmer winter temperatures may reduce heating demand Changing heating and cooling demand may impact overall, cold extremes may cause spikes in energy intensity and operation costs at the Depot, as demand. Higher summer temperatures are also well as create disruptions to and competition for expected to increase cooling demand. reliable energy supplies. Modernized facilities associated with the projects are more able to adapt to Average annual temperature has increased by changing temperature and climate conditions and about 1.5°F since the beginning of the 20th would be more energy efficient. The power century. ANAD is anticipated to experience generation and microgrid project would allow for the increases in 5-day maximum temperatures, i.e., storage of surplus solar energy and reduce the days a year above 95°F. Under a higher installation's reliance on the grid. emissions pathway, historically unprecedented warming is projected by the end of the 21st century. Severe Weather. Severe weather encompasses a variety of meteorological events that produce hazardous conditions, such as thunderstorms, damaging winds, tornadoes, large hail, flooding and flash flooding, and winter storms associated with freezing rain, sleet, snow Increased extreme weather events have the potential and strong winds. The intensity of weather to cause massive costs in infrastructure repairs and events may be influenced by other climate replacements. The projects are designed with climate hazards, such as heat, which results in warmer resiliency in mind as well as consolidation and temperatures and increased precipitation. efficient use of existing resources. For example, construction of covered storage reduces openly stored ANAD has sustained damage and disruption to equipment and debris that could become airborne mission in the past due to hail, lightning, during tornadoes, hurricanes, and other high-wind thunderstorm-related wind, tornadoes, events. hurricanes, and extreme winter weather. Between 1895 and 2019, an estimated 43 tornadoes, typically occurring in the spring and fall, touched down in Alabama each year. Alabama is directly impacted by a hurricane about once every 6 years. Drought and Water Supply. Drought is an acute Droughts have the potential to impact water sources or long-lasting shift to a drier climate condition and increase the risk of wildfires. However, due to than is typical for a given location and time of plentiful groundwater in the region, drought is not as

### **Climate Hazard Indicator** Relationship to the Proposed Action year due to lack of precipitation and/or pressing a concern for ANAD specifically. Utility temperature driven increases in repair projects, such as upgrades to the water evapotranspiration. Indicators of drought include distribution system would help to increase installation aridity, mean annual runoff, flash drought resilience by improving water delivery efficiency which frequency, drought year frequency, and would reduce water needs during droughts and consecutive dry days. increase fire protection readiness. Drought can increase the vulnerability of land surfaces to erosion, making the landscape more susceptible to wildfires, and declining groundwater tables, and is correlated to higher temperatures (heat illness and escalated energy demand). Drought and extreme heat can result in tree mortality and begin to transform the region's forested ecosystems. Drought can also affect aquatic and wetland ecosystems by contributing to mortality and ecological transformations in salt marshes, mangrove forests, and tidal freshwater forests. Wildfires. Wildfires are uncontrolled human or naturally ignited fires that originate on or cross onto undeveloped areas. The three key components of wildfire are climatological conditions favorable for ignition and spread; the presence of wildland vegetation, especially dense and multi-canopied vegetation; and a source of ignition (natural or human). Notably, all three components relate to other climate hazards. Drought, for example, facilitates the dry conditions within which wildfires are more likely to ignite. Rising temperatures and increases in the Utility repair projects, such as upgrades to the water duration and intensity of drought are expected to distribution system would increase fire protection increase the occurrences of wildfire and reduce readiness. Upgraded facilities would include the effectiveness of prescribed fires. Alabama appropriate fire-resistance measures in the design. is projected to become more prone to wildfire occurrences. According to Climate Central, by 2050, the average number of days with high wildfire potential is projected to double from 25 to 50 days a year. Approximately 71% of Alabama's land area is forestland, the majority of which is owned by nonindustrial private landowners. As these areas become more populated and the wildlandurban interface expands, risk of major losses from wildfires will increase. The two factors most contributing to wildfire behavior in Alabama are fuel and weather. Heat. Rising temperatures pose a direct and Increased temperatures may increase local energy measurable risk to human health and even demands during summer months. Modernized small increases in average temperature can facilities associated with the projects are more able to result in significant rises in the frequency of adapt to changing temperature and climate conditions temperature extremes, increases in precipitation and would be more energy efficient. The power

# **Climate Hazard Indicator**

# intensity and quantity, reductions in winter snowpack, and increases in evapotranspiration. In the Southeast, the increase in average daily minimum temperatures have exceeded the increase in average daily maximum temperature by three times, which indicates that low temperatures are less extreme and high temperatures have moderately increased. By the year 2050, Anniston Army Depot is anticipated to see a minimum 6°F increase in 5-day maximum temperature, a 550% to 750% increase in days above 95°F per year, and 112 to 120 high heat index days per year (compared to a baseline of 69 days per year).

# **Relationship to the Proposed Action**

generation and microgrid project would allow for the storage of surplus solar energy and reduce the installation's reliance on the grid.

Flooding. Warmer temperatures are associated with increased precipitation and flooding is one of the most important consequences of excess precipitation (which is associated with warmer temperatures). Flooding can occur when precipitation is so heavy that it overwhelms existing drainage or flood runoff systems or causes rivers overflow their banks. Indicators for flooding include flood extent, extreme precipitation days, flood magnification factor, maximum 1-day precipitation, and maximum 5-day precipitation.

In the Southeast, extreme rainfall events have increased at a historically high rate (e.g., the number of days with three or more inches of precipitation over the past 25 years). Currently, 17.9% of ANAD is inundated during a 1% annual exceedance probability flood (i.e., a 100year flood). Inundation areas during flood events at ANAD are projected to increase to 29.6% and 31.8% in mid-century and late-century scenarios respectively. The future extents (i.e., midcentury and late-century) are based on adding 2 ft and 3 ft respectively, to current flood elevations and estimating the resulting extent of flooding. ANAD is projected to see an increase in the number of buildings inundated under future extents as well.

Flooding in the Nichols Industrial Complex will be minimized with the implementation of the flood control measures as part of Project 25 of the proposed action. The channel excavation will deepen and widen the channel along Roosevelt Boulevard, minimizing the risk for flooding of paved areas, buildings, and other infrastructure in the Nichols Industrial Complex. Repairs to the sanitary and industrial sewer systems (Projects 1 and 2) would allow for additional capacity, modernization, and efficiency of the utility systems that would be better equipped to handle additional flow during flood events. Additionally, all new construction would incorporate LID strategies.

Land Degradation. Land degradation refers to long-term changes in land use, land cover, soil moisture, and other processes that result in soil loss, reduced soil fertility, land subsidence, and a reduced ability of the land to support native plants and animals. Major factors in land degradation are soil water erosion, wind erosion, loss of nutrients, and physical deterioration, all of which are occurring at ANAD. Indicators for land degradation include soil loss, fire season length, aridity, coastal erosion, and permafrost hazard.

Consolidation of various functions across multiple buildings (e.g., CRF) focuses on infill and construction on previously disturbed areas and would not contribute to notable amounts of additional impervious surface. Flood control measures would limit soil inundation events and erosion of soils. Additionally, all new construction would incorporate LID strategies.

Climate Hazard Indicator	Relationship to the Proposed Action
Land degradation at ANAD can limit off-road transit by military vehicles and personnel due to loss of vegetative cover and increased erosion and increase the likelihood of erosion following wildfires. The eastern portion of ANAD, where the Nichols Industrial Complex is located, is gently rolling, with hills and steep slopes to the west and northwest. Approximately 75–80% of ANAD has a high potential for soil erosion, which has led to subsidence, sinkholes, and other issues.	

Legend: % = percent; °F = degree Fahrenheit; ANAD = Anniston Army Depot; CRF = Component Remanufacturing Facility; ft = foot/feet; LID = Low Impact Development.

Sources: ANAD 2023; NOAA 2022.

### 5.2 Introduction and Definition of Mitigation Measures

Mitigation is a specific NEPA term that refers to additional action taken to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce/eliminate, or provide compensation for an adverse impact resulting from implementation of an action alternative. Per 40 CFR Part 1508.20, mitigation includes the following:

- 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; and
- compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

### 5.3 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The Army implements management actions generally informed such as BMPs and SOPs on an ongoing basis to provide environmental protection. BMPs and SOPs are distinguished from mitigation measures because they are existing requirements and/or ongoing, regularly occurring practices. Further, these practices or procedures are not specific to, but apply to, the Proposed Action. **Table 5.3-1** provides a summary of the relevant BMPs and SOPs to the Proposed Action analyzed in this EA. The table indicates the BMP and/or SOP that would be applied, what phase of the project the BMP and/or SOP would be applied, and the primary resource areas that would benefit from the BMP and/or SOP. Implementation, monitoring of effectiveness, and revisions and updates of BMPs and SOPs are part of the Army's overall environmental management system cycle of continual improvement.

### 5.4 MITIGATION MEASURES INCLUDED IN THIS EA

In order to avoid irreversible adverse impacts to the floodplain, implementation of the mitigation measures included in the ANAD Flood Mitigation Plan would be required as described in Section 3.3.2. Ensuring the Implementation Plan of the ICRP (Section 4.2 of the ANAD ICRP)

is incorporated into all project designs and plans would also be required. Lastly, while some of the measures identified in Table 5.3-1 include project-specific actions, they are either regularly occurring practices or strategies identified in the ICRP for implementation of construction and demolition projects at ANAD.

Table 5.3-1. Summary of Relevant Best Management Practices and/or Standard Operating Procedures

		,	Activity Resource Area							Potential for			
Item	BMP/SOP	Description	Design	Construction	Operation	Air Quality	Noise	Geology/ Soils	Water	Biological	Cultural	HazMat/ Waste	Significant Impact if Not Implemented
1.	Dust Control	<ul> <li>Require construction contractors to minimize disturbed areas as much as possible through construction sequencing; using wet suppression to control dust from motorized equipment and vehicle traffic; utilizing water trucks, power washers, sweepers, and/or vacuums on paved roads to control dust; and placing rock construction entrances on access roads that begin at a junction with paved roads to reduce track out of loose materials.</li> <li>Conduct daily inspections of dust control measures when environmental conditions are dry.</li> </ul>		X		X							Possible – in addition to compliance issues, dust is also a health and safety issue
2.	Air Quality Permitting	Pursue the appropriate permitting once project details are available, and in accordance with ADEM.			X	x							Possible – regulatory violation for failure to meet permitting requirements

			Activity Resource Area							Potential for			
Item	BMP/SOP	Description	Design		Operation	Air Quality	Noise	Geology/ Soils	Water	Biological	Cultural	HazMat/ Waste	Significant Impact if Not Implemented
3.	Noise Abatement	<ul> <li>Require construction contractors to include BMPs to abate noise such as: use of equipment with manufacturers' recommended noise abatement measures, proper maintenance, and presence of noise control devices (e.g., mufflers and shrouding), turn off idling equipment when no longer in use, etc.</li> <li>Where sensitive noise receptors may be impacted, plan noisier operations during times least sensitive to receptors.</li> <li>Provide advance notification to neighbors if construction activities are planned for weekends or holidays notifying nearby sensitive receptors in advance of commencing the noisiest phases of the planned construction projects.</li> <li>Use standard DoD protocols to log and respond to noise complaints in coordination with ANAD public affairs office.</li> </ul>		X	X		×						Unlikely
4.	Construction Permit(s)	Obtain all applicable construction permits that require development of a CBMPP and compliance with standard BMPs such as development of a site-specific stormwater pollution prevention plan to emphasize pollution prevention using BMPs to minimize potential impacts associated with stormwater runoff during construction. These measures include straw bales, sandbags, silt fencing, earthen berms, use of tarps or water spraying, soil stabilization, temporary sedimentation basins, and revegetation with native plant species, where possible.		X	X			X	X	X		X	Possible – regulatory violation for failure to meet permitting requirements

				Activity				Re	source	Area			Potential for
Item	BMP/SOP	Description	Design	Construction	Operation	Air Quality	Noise	Geology/ Soils	Water	Biological	Cultural	HazMat/ Waste	Significant Impact if Not Implemented
5.	INRMP Implementation	<ul> <li>Implement the proposed action in accordance with applicable INRMP BMPs and SOPs (e.g., habitat management, landscaping with native plants, avoidance of nesting migratory birds, etc.).</li> </ul>		X	x								Possible – adherence to BMPs and SOPs ensures regulatory compliance
6.	ICRMP Implementation	Implement the proposed action in accordance with applicable ICRMP- identified BMPs and SOPs (e.g., NHPA Section 106, NRHP Evaluation Standards, and Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Deposits).	x	×	Х						x		Possible – adherence to BMPs and SOPs ensures regulatory compliance
7.	IWFMP Implementation	Implement the proposed action in accordance with applicable IWFMP management measures (e.g., fuel load reduction and maintenance of fire breaks, vegetation management)			Х			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Possible – potential for increased fire risk and damage to assets and mission risk if not implemented.

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			•	Follow existing hazardous materials												l
				management procedures as identified												ľ
				in the ANAD ICP.												l
			•	Follow ANAD ISWMP and QRP												l
				requirements to include waste												l
				minimization and recycling.												l
			•	Require construction contractor to												l
				implement a Hazardous Materials and												l
				Wastes Management Plan to ensure appropriate procedures are in place to												l
				address handling, storage, and												l
				disposal of hazardous materials and												l
				wastes (e.g., construction and												l
				demolition debris recycling, waste												l
				diversion, etc.). All encountered or												l
				generated hazardous and solid												l
				wastes will properly be characterized,												l
				managed, handled, and disposed of												l
				in accordance with applicable											Possible –	l
		Hazardous		Alabama laws and regulations.											environmental	l
	_	Materials and	•	Prior to any demolition and as	.,	.,	.,							.,	and/or health	l
	8.	Waste		warranted given previous	Х	Χ	Х							Х	and safety	l
		Management		investigations, conduct testing for											regulatory	l
		· ·		presence of hazardous/toxic											violations	l
				materials. If such materials are present, require work to be completed												l
				in accordance with applicable OSHA												l
				and USEPA regulations.												l
				In the event implementation of the												l
				proposed action leads to an increase												l
				in hazardous wastes generated,												l
				ANAD would increase existing												l
				management and disposal												l
				procedures to accommodate the												l
				increase and obtain all required												l
				permits, and amend generator status,												l
				as necessary.												l
			•	In addition to other requirements												l
				listed, land disturbance activities will												l
				be coordinated with the Land Use												l
				Control Coordinator as necessary to												l
				facilitate a dig process or notification												l
L				to regulatory agencies, as necessary.							l				1	i

			Activity Resource Area						Potential for				
Item	BMP/SOP	Description	Design	Construction	Operation	Air Quality	Noise	Geology/ Soils	Water	Biological	Cultural	HazMat/ Waste	Significant Impact if Not Implemented
9.	Construction Traffic	<ul> <li>Route and schedule construction vehicles to minimize on- and off-installation traffic congestion.</li> <li>Locate temporary equipment laydown or construction staging areas in previously disturbed (paved, gravel, etc.) areas with least impacts to traffic flow.</li> <li>Require construction contractors to provide appropriate notification and signage on construction related traffic impacts (e.g., detours, construction activity, etc.).</li> </ul>		×				X	X	X			Unlikely
10.	Environmental Design	<ul> <li>New projects will be designed in accordance with applicable LEED building design principles, LID, and EISA guidance for reduction in sustainability, water use, impervious surface, and water and energy conservation.</li> <li>Renovation will deep energy retrofitting of applicable buildings, using LEED principles.</li> <li>Cool or green roofing will be used to reduce building heat retention, taking advantage of passive solar for winter heating, and making use of shade structures wherever practical.</li> </ul>	X	X	X			X	X	X			Unlikely

Ī					Activity				Re	source	Area			Potential for
	Item	BMP/SOP	Description	Design	Construction	Operation	Air Quality	Noise	Geology/ Soils	Water	Biological	Cultural	HazMat/ Waste	Significant Impact if Not Implemented
	11.	Protection of Water Resources	<ul> <li>Conduct construction during low flow conditions whenever possible.</li> <li>Keep heavy equipment out of water.</li> <li>Take all necessary precautions to avoid the release of fuel or other waste products to Coldwater Spring Branch, wetlands, streams, and other waters.</li> <li>Stabilize and re-vegetate any stream banks, riparian corridors, lake shores, or wetlands denuded of vegetation.</li> <li>Reduce water supply impacts to generation of electrical power</li> </ul>	x	X					X	X		×	Unlikely

Legend: ADEM = Alabama Department of Environmental Management; ANAD = Anniston Army Depot; BMP = Best Management Practice; CBMPP =
Construction Best Management Practices Plan; DoD = Department of Defense; EISA = Energy and Independence Security Act; ICP = Integrated
Contingency Plan; ICRMP = Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan; INRMP = Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan; ISWMP =
Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan; IWFMP = Integrated Wildland Fire Management Plan; LEED = Leadership in Energy and Environmental
Design; LID = Low Impact Development; NHPA = National Historic Preservation Act; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; OSHA = Occupational
Safety and Health Administration; QRP = Qualified Recycling Program; SOP = Standard Operating Procedure.

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### Chapter 2

### Chapter 3

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# 7.0 AGENCY COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

This EA was distributed to the following agencies.

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# 8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

This EA was prepared for the Army by Stantec under contract with the Mobile District Corps of Engineers. A list of primary Army organizations and individuals who contributed to the preparation and review of this document follows. Key contractor contributors are listed in Table 8.0-1.

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Name	Responsibility	Education	Years of Experience
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Kimberly Wilson	Technical Editing/Document Production		41

# APPENDIX A EXAMPLE REC TEMPLATE

<b>ANAD Nichols</b>	Industrial	Complex	<b>ADP</b>	EA
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## Record of Environmental Consideration (REC)

, , ,	
Brief project description:	
Anticipated date of proposed act  (date must be after the date	ion (mm/yyyy): e REC is signed)
Anticipated Action Duration (mon	nths):
Reason for using a REC (choose	·
	nder the Environmental Assessment for Implementation of Master e Administrative and Receiving, Storage, and Shipping Districts, Alabama.
	under the provisions of CX ()(), 32 CFR Part 651, Appendix y circumstances, as defined in 32 CFR 651.29(b) (1)-(14), exist)
Date	Project Proponent
Data	
Date	
	Installation Environmental NEPA Coordinator

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FOR AMC REAL PROPERTY MASTER PLANNING ACTIONS**

Complete this checklist for activities proposed for Army Materiel Command (AMC) real property master planning actions. Its purpose is to determine whether individual facility construction, repair and sustainment, restoration and modernization, and/or demolition projects are covered under the EA for Master Planning Actions at the Nichols Industrial Complex, Anniston Army Depot, Alabama. The answers provided in part B of this checklist indicate either compliance with an EA for AMC's real property master planning program or needs additional documentation. If the applicable sections of the checklist have been completed and indicate that the Proposed Action qualifies for coverage under an EA, a Record of Environmental Consideration can be prepared for the action and the action can proceed. If the checklist indicates the need for additional analysis, or if the Proposed Action is not otherwise covered under an EA, then the need for further National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis will need to be assessed.

The resource areas reviewed and discussed in the EA must be assessed individually for each real property master planning action. The checklist includes resource areas included in the EA: air quality, noise, topography, geology and soils, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, traffic and transportation, utilities and service systems, and hazardous materials/hazardous waste/toxic substances/contaminated sites. Resource areas eliminated from further consideration in the EA—land use and recreation, aesthetics and visual resources, socioeconomics and environmental justice—are included in the checklist to capture the effects of any real property master planning actions to which the resource areas are relevant.

	PART A BACKGROUND INFORMATION			
1.	Project name:			
2.	Project description:			
3.	Project location:			
4.	Project manager:			
	Phone number:			
	Email address:			
	z. Project contact (if different from project manager):			
8.	Proposed project start date:			
9.	Proposed project duration:			
10.	Date this checklist was completed:			
Со	mments:			

Upon completion of the proposed action information and any associated follow-on a revegetation), which of the following statements would be true and which would be following statements.	ctivities (e alse?	.g., site
B.1. Review of Resource Areas Eliminated from Further Consideration		
B.1.1. Land Use and Recreation		
a. The action will not create a land use incompatibility.  If FALSE, please explain.	TRUE	FALSE
<ul><li>b. The action will comply with the installation's land use plan (if applicable).</li><li>If FALSE, please explain.</li></ul>	TRUE	FALSE
B.1.2. Aesthetics and Visual Resources		
a. The action will not adversely affect a valued scenic view or sensitive aesthetic or visual esource.	<b>TDUE</b>	
If FALSE, please explain.	TRUE	FALSE
<ul> <li>b. The action will comply with the installation's design guide (if applicable).</li> <li>If FALSE, please explain.</li> </ul>	TRUE	FALSE
B.1.3. Socioeconomics, Environmental Justice, and Protection of Children		
<ul> <li>a. The action will not cause a long-term loss or displacement of recreational opportunities a</li> <li>If FALSE, please explain.</li> </ul>	nd resourd TRUE	es. FALSE
b. The action will not exceed the Rational Threshold Value (RTV) (obtained using the Army Forecast System [EIFS] model) or historical precedent for past economic fluctuation for regional income (as estimated by an acceptable economic model such as Implementatio Regional Economic Model, Inc. [REMI]). If FALSE, please explain.	employmer	nt and
<ul> <li>The action will not have a disproportionate adverse economic, social, or health impact on income population.</li> <li>If FALSE, please explain.</li> </ul>	TRUE	or low- FALSE
d. The action will not create a disproportionate environmental health or safety risk to childre  If FALSE, please explain.	n. TRUE	FALSE
B.2. Review of Other Resource Areas		
B.2.1. Air Quality		
a. The action will not violate the installation's air operating permit.  If FALSE, please explain.	TRUE	FALSE
If the use of best management practices (BMPs) cannot bring the emissions within regul KDAQ for further assistance.		
<ul> <li>b. No new or modified stationary sources of air pollutants would be established at LEAD as Action.</li> <li>If FALSE, please explain.</li> </ul>	TRUE	FALSE
Consider emissions from added paint booths, chillers, boilers, generators, pumps, and/o building demolitions as such would be subject to permit review with the KY DEP.	r energetic	s for

a. The project will not have activities within 800 feet of the installation boundary for more than one year.  TRUE FALSE  If FALSE, please explain.  Determine the distance from the project site to the nearest noise-sensitive receptor (e.g., church, school). If the distance is more than 800 feet, the project can proceed. If it is less than 800 feet, consider dividing the project into phases with quiet periods between the phases or using BMPs to minimize off-post noise.  b. The project will not generate short- or long-term noise or vibration beyond typical construction and operation levels.  TRUE FALSE  If FALSE, please explain.  Ensure that the population potentially affected by the noise is informed of when noise-generating activities will occur, what level of noise and vibration they might experience, and how to contact the installation with noise complaints.  B.2.3. Soils and Water Resources  a. The action will be permitted under a construction general stormwater permit and an approved erosion and sediment control plan (for actions that will result in total ground disturbance of 1 acre or more).  TRUE FALSE  If FALSE, please explain.  Ground-disturbing activities that disturb less than 1 acre total do not need coverage under a construction general stormwater permit. Actions that disturb 1 acre or more must be permitted; contact the state agency to obtain a permit.  b. The action will not violate a Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) stormwater permit.  TRUE FALSE  If FALSE, please explain.  Contact the state water quality agency to determine how surface waters and stormwater runoff can be controlled sufficiently to ensure that no KPDES permits are violated.  TRUE FALSE  If FALSE, please explain.  Executive Order (EO) 11988, Floodplain Management, requires federal agencies to avoid to the extent possible adverse impacts on floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development when a practicable alternative exists. Because the proposed project involves removing a str
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Contact the state water quality agency to determine how to protect the affected surface water sufficiently to
25 State frater quality agone, to determine new to protect the directed enhance water enhanced to
ensure that the TMDL is not exceeded.
e. The action will not cause a change in the impairment status of a surface water.  TRUE FALSE
If FALSE, please explain.
Contact the state water quality agency to determine how to protect the affected surface water sufficiently during project activities to minimize any impairment.
f. The action will not require a Clean Water Act (CWA) section 401 water quality certification.
TRUE FALSE
If FALSE, please explain.
Obtain a CWA section 401 water quality certification if required by the state agency.
B.2.4. Biological Resources and Wetlands
a. The action will not adversely affect a federal or state protected plant or animal species. TRUE FALSE
If FALSE, please explain
b. The action will comply with installation-specific tree replacement and other natural resources protection
policies.
TRUE FALSE
If FALSE, please explain
Contact the installation natural resources manager for guidance on complying with natural resources
protection policies.
c. The action will not cause the unpermitted loss or destruction of more than 1 acre of jurisdictional wetlands.
TRUE FALSE
If FALSE, please explain If wetlands are suspected to be impacted, complete a wetland delineation of the project site. Obtain a CWA
section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. If permitted, you might have to mitigate any

wetland loss to ensure compliance with the Permit.	
B.2.5. Cultural Resources	
<ul> <li>a. The action will not result in the demolition or adverse modification of a building or structure that is in the Program Comments for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing, World War II and C Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Storage Facilities; or for World War II and Cold War Era (1939–1974) Ammunition Production Facilities and Plants.</li> <li>TRUE</li> <li>If FALSE, please explain.</li> </ul>	old War ) Army FALSE
If building demolitions vary from that evaluated in the EA, consult the installation Integrated Cultura Resources Management Plan's (ICRMP's) building inventory to determine the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) status of the building(s) to be demolished.	
b. The action will not result in the demolition or adverse modification of buildings or structures that are for or listed on the NRHP not covered by a program comment or by the World War II Temporary Bu Programmatic Agreement.	
TRUE  If FALSE, please explain	FALSE If
building demolitions vary from that evaluated in the EA, consult the installation ICRMP's building inventory to determine the NRHP status of the building(s) to be demolished.	_ :
c. The action will not adversely affect a historic resource and/or historic district that is eligible for or list NRHP.	ed on the
TRUE  If FALSE, please explain.	FALSE
Note:	
B.2.6. Traffic and Transportation	
a. The project will not create any long-term road closures or traffic delays.  If FALSE, please explain.	FALSE
Reroute construction traffic to minimize impacts on the surrounding road network. Notify installation	n
personnel about closures and re-routings.	
B.2.7 Utilities and Service Systems	
a. The action will not cause an exceedance of the existing capacity of an element of infrastructure.  TRUE	FALSE
If FALSE, please explain.	_
b. The action will not violate a regulatory limit of any infrastructure system.  TRUE  If FALSE, please explain.	FALSE -
B.2.8. Hazardous materials/Hazardous waste/Toxic substances/Contaminated sites	
a. The action will not disturb known or create new contaminated sites that would be subject to regulate	orv
control—including soil contamination, underground storage tanks, spills, and burial pits within the	
would be disturbed during the proposed action.  TRUE  If FALSE, please explain.	FALSE
If site differs from that evaluated in the EA, coordinate with the installation Environmental Office to	_
that site assessments (record searches, soil gas surveys, monitoring well documentation, or other	
results) that could indicate the	sample
results) that could indicate the presence of contamination within the footprint of the proposed action have been thoroughly review	sample ed.
results) that could indicate the presence of contamination within the footprint of the proposed action have been thoroughly review b. The building and ancillary structures to be renovated or demolished are absent of hazardous substructures (i.e., asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, polychlorinated biphenyls, explosive radioactive material, and other regulated materials) or the project has been permitted by the state	ed. ances and residues, to proceed
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e. All potential impacts attributable to hazardous materials and hazardous wastes are adeq	uately addr	ressed in
the EA.	TŘUE	FALSE
If FALSE, please explain.		

# APPENDIX B AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE

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ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Cheryl Smith, Chief Jena Band of Choctaw Indians P.O. Box 14 Jena, LA 71342-0014

Dear Ms. Smith:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the ANAD's mission, promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. The projects identified in the master planning process, principally from the Area Development Plan, Area Development Execution Plan and the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Modernization Implementation Plan are planned to be implemented in the next approximately 5 to 10 years and would occur in the area of ANAD known as the Nichols Industrial Complex. A list of projects is included in Enclosure 1.

The Army anticipates the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur,
- b. building renovations and modifications, and
- c. building demolitions would occur (Enclosure 2)

Any comments you may have on the APE for this undertaking are requested.

Determinations on the Army's process to identify historic properties within the APE and evaluation and effects determinations made in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be made in consultation with those Tribal Nations who have expressed interest in our continuing consultation, as well as the State Historic Preservation Office, and the interested public, as appropriate.

In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army Commanding

List of Area Development Plan Projects

List of Area Development Plan Projects		
Project#	Project Name	Description
1	Repair Sanitary Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated sanitary sewer system in Nichols Industrial Complex (NIC)</li> <li>Construction of 10 lift stations</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, tines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> </ul>
2	Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>
3	Repair and Modernize Production Labs	Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.
4	Repairs and Renovations to Logistics/Supply Management Facilities	<ul> <li>Modernization and conversion of facilities to consolidated warehouse and administrative space.</li> <li>Administrative spaces: KR, shoe store, tool crib, and safety supply room.</li> </ul>
5	Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to existing facility for long term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.</li> </ul>
6	Repair to Building Structure	<ul> <li>Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.</li> </ul>
7	Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>
8	Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>
9	Construct Transmission Test Stand Addition	<ul> <li>Construction of an addition to house a test cell and provide adequate space for transmission testing.</li> </ul>
10	Repair Groundwater Treatment Plant	<ul> <li>Repair the air stripping tower component of the groundwater treatment plant.</li> <li>Install new packing media in each new stripping tower.</li> <li>110 LF of Raychem (or equal) 120V 6 WPF heat tracing.</li> </ul>
11	Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.
12	Construct Final Paint Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.</li> </ul>

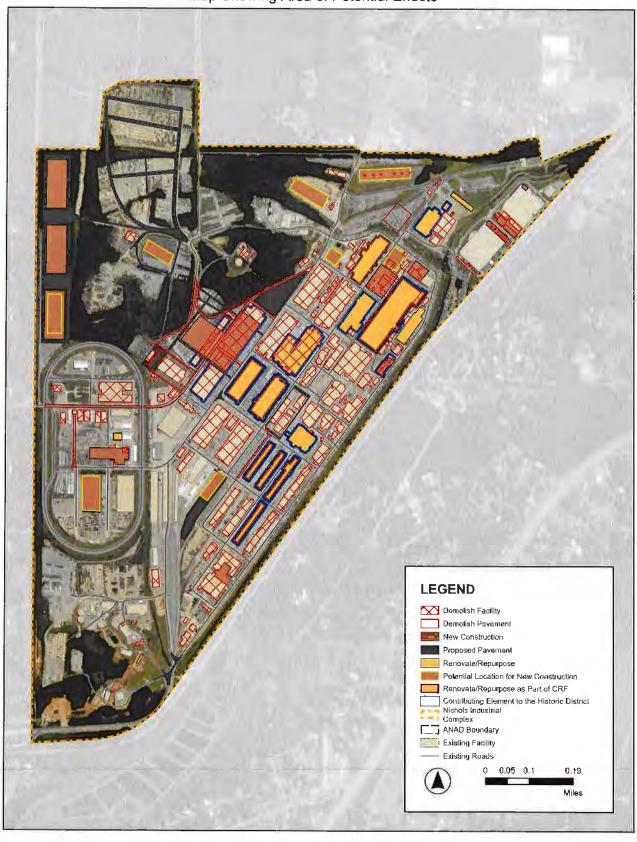
Project#	Project Name	Description
		<ul> <li>Breakrooms, restrooms, and locker rooms for 40 occupants are included in construction.</li> <li>Facility will be co-located inside the test track.</li> <li>30 LF of wastewater utility line</li> <li>600 LF of natural gas line</li> <li>25 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> </ul>
13	Renovate DPM Storage and Kitting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to five buildings and Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS).</li> <li>Allows for streamlined processes and enhanced flexibility.</li> </ul>
14	Construct Open Storage	<ul> <li>Construction of open storage in three ~127,000-SF structures.</li> <li>Will centralize and consolidate multiple storage locations.</li> <li>2,120 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>2,147 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> <li>~36,622 SY of new pavement and/or access driveways</li> </ul>
15	Power Generation and Microgrid, Phase 2	Upgrades to improve the current utility infrastructure.
16	Construct Robotic Paint and Spall Removal Facility	<ul> <li>Demolition of ~12,000 SF of building and lean-to space and removal inground oil/water separator (OWS).</li> <li>Construction of ~7,500 SF of new facility structure in demolished area.</li> <li>Will include breakrooms, restrooms, paint sludge and dewatering equipment, mechanical room, paint and spall removal equipment, and new OWS.</li> </ul>
17	Construct Combat Vehicle Remanufacturing Support Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of high bay, ground-level remanufacturing facility that will be capable of housing different support operations and providing flexibility for changes in operations.</li> </ul>
18	Repair Controlled Humidity Warehouse	<ul> <li>Repairs to building and construction of an addition, allowing Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to move out of current location and consolidate with other DLA operations on the west side of ANAD. This relocation allows for additional consolidation of industrial processes in the NIC.</li> </ul>
19	Construct Component Remanufacturing Facility (CRF)	<ul> <li>Construction of a CRF that will include a high bay enclosed space for assembly, cleaning, welding, machining, chemical cleaning and electroplating, hydraulic repair and testing, electronics/optics repair and testing, painting, and storage.</li> <li>Will consolidate processes currently housed in six separate buildings.</li> <li>New construction, reconstruction, and demolition in two phases.</li> <li>Demolition of three buildings.</li> <li>81,000 SF of demolished road network.</li> <li>25,500 SF new constructed road network</li> </ul>
19A	Assembly/Disasse mbly as Part of CRF	Phased construction of the CRF
19B	Repair/Conversion of Buildings as Part of CRF	Repairs to and conversions of seven buildings as part of the CRF construction.
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Enclosure 1 - List of Projects Evaluated in the EA

Project#	Project Name	Description
19D	Cable, Machine, Upholstery Shops as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Cable, Machine, Upholstery building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location in the Nichols Industrial Complex.</li> <li>Includes machine shop, upholstery, cable shop, break room, restrooms, and support offices.</li> </ul>
19E	Hydraulics Shop and Administration as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Hydraulics Shop and Administration building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location.</li> <li>Includes hydraulic shop work areas, breakrooms, restrooms, and administrative space.</li> </ul>
20	Building Upgrade	<ul> <li>Installation of a fire suppression system to the Combat Vehicle Assembly/Disassembly Facility.</li> </ul>
21	Replace Buildings	Total replacement of three structures.
22	Upgrade Water Utility Infrastructure	Improvements to current water utility infrastructure
23	Armor Facility Upgrades	Construction of a new compliant facility.
24	Construct Energy Storage	<ul> <li>Facility to store surplus solar-generated energy.</li> <li>450 LF of gas utility line</li> <li>450 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>300 LF of new fencing</li> </ul>
25	Flood Control Measures	<ul> <li>Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>

Notes: LF = linear feet; SF = square feet

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Glenna J. Wallace, Chief Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma 12755 S. 705 Road Wyandotte, OK 74370

Dear Ms. Wallace:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the ANAD's mission, promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. The projects identified in the master planning process, principally from the Area Development Plan, Area Development Execution Plan and the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Modernization Implementation Plan are planned to be implemented in the next approximately 5 to 10 years and would occur in the area of ANAD known as the Nichols Industrial Complex. A list of projects is included in Enclosure 1.

The Army anticipates the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur,
- b. building renovations and modifications, and
- c. building demolitions would occur (Enclosure 2)

Any comments you may have on the APE for this undertaking are requested.

Determinations on the Army's process to identify historic properties within the APE and evaluation and effects determinations made in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be made in consultation with those Tribal Nations who have expressed interest in our continuing consultation, as well as the State Historic Preservation Office, and the interested public, as appropriate.

In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

List of Area Development Plan Projects

List of Area Development Plan Projects		
Project#	Project Name	Description
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2	Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>
3	Repair and Modernize Production Labs	Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.
4	Repairs and Renovations to Logistics/Supply Management Facilities	<ul> <li>Modernization and conversion of facilities to consolidated warehouse and administrative space.</li> <li>Administrative spaces: KR, shoe store, tool crib, and safety supply room.</li> </ul>
5	Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	Renovations to existing facility for long term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.
6	Repair to Building Structure	<ul> <li>Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.</li> </ul>
7	Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>
8	Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>
9	Construct Transmission Test Stand Addition	<ul> <li>Construction of an addition to house a test cell and provide adequate space for transmission testing.</li> </ul>
10	Repair Groundwater Treatment Plant	<ul> <li>Repair the air stripping tower component of the groundwater treatment plant.</li> <li>Install new packing media in each new stripping tower.</li> <li>110 LF of Raychem (or equal) 120V 6 WPF heat tracing.</li> </ul>
11	Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.
12	Construct Final Paint Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.</li> </ul>

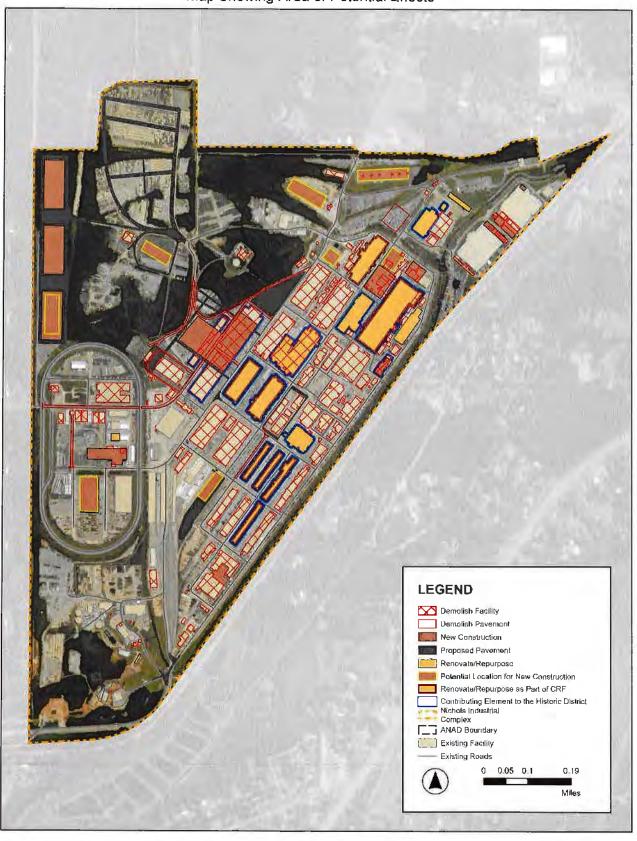
Project#	Project Name	Description
		<ul> <li>Breakrooms, restrooms, and locker rooms for 40 occupants are included in construction.</li> <li>Facility will be co-located inside the test track.</li> <li>30 LF of wastewater utility line</li> <li>600 LF of natural gas line</li> <li>25 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> </ul>
13	Renovate DPM Storage and Kitting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to five buildings and Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS).</li> <li>Allows for streamlined processes and enhanced flexibility.</li> </ul>
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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

John Raymond Johnson, Governor Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma 2025 S. Gordon Cooper Shawnee, OK 74801

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

List of Area Development Plan Projects

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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Billy Cypress, Chairman Miccosukee Tribe of Indians 500 S. W. 177th Avenue Miami, FL 33194

Dear Mr. Cypress:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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Craid A. Daniel Colohel, U.S. Army

Commanding

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19	Construct Component Remanufacturing Facility (CRF)	<ul> <li>Construction of a CRF that will include a high bay enclosed space for assembly, cleaning, welding, machining, chemical cleaning and electroplating, hydraulic repair and testing, electronics/optics repair and testing, painting, and storage.</li> <li>Will consolidate processes currently housed in six separate buildings.</li> <li>New construction, reconstruction, and demolition in two phases.</li> <li>Demolition of three buildings.</li> <li>81,000 SF of demolished road network.</li> <li>25,500 SF new constructed road network</li> </ul>
19A 	Assembly/Disasse mbly as Part of CRF	Phased construction of the CRF
19B	Repair/Conversion of Buildings as Part of CRF	Repairs to and conversions of seven buildings as part of the CRF construction.
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Enclosure 1 – List of Projects Evaluated in the EA

Project#	Project Name	Description
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19E	Hydraulics Shop and Administration as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Hydraulics Shop and Administration building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location.</li> <li>Includes hydraulic shop work areas, breakrooms, restrooms, and administrative space.</li> </ul>
20	Building Upgrade	<ul> <li>Installation of a fire suppression system to the Combat Vehicle Assembly/Disassembly Facility.</li> </ul>
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25	Flood Control Measures	<ul> <li>Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>

Notes: LF = linear feet; SF = square feet

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Joe Bunch, Chief United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma P.O. Box 746 Tahlequah, OK 74465

Dear Mr. Bunch:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the ANAD's mission, promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. The projects identified in the master planning process, principally from the Area Development Plan, Area Development Execution Plan and the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Modernization Implementation Plan are planned to be implemented in the next approximately 5 to 10 years and would occur in the area of ANAD known as the Nichols Industrial Complex. A list of projects is included in Enclosure 1.

The Army anticipates the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur,
- b. building renovations and modifications, and
- building demolitions would occur (Enclosure 2)

Any comments you may have on the APE for this undertaking are requested.

Determinations on the Army's process to identify historic properties within the APE and evaluation and effects determinations made in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be made in consultation with those Tribal Nations who have expressed interest in our continuing consultation, as well as the State Historic Preservation Office, and the interested public, as appropriate.

In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

1

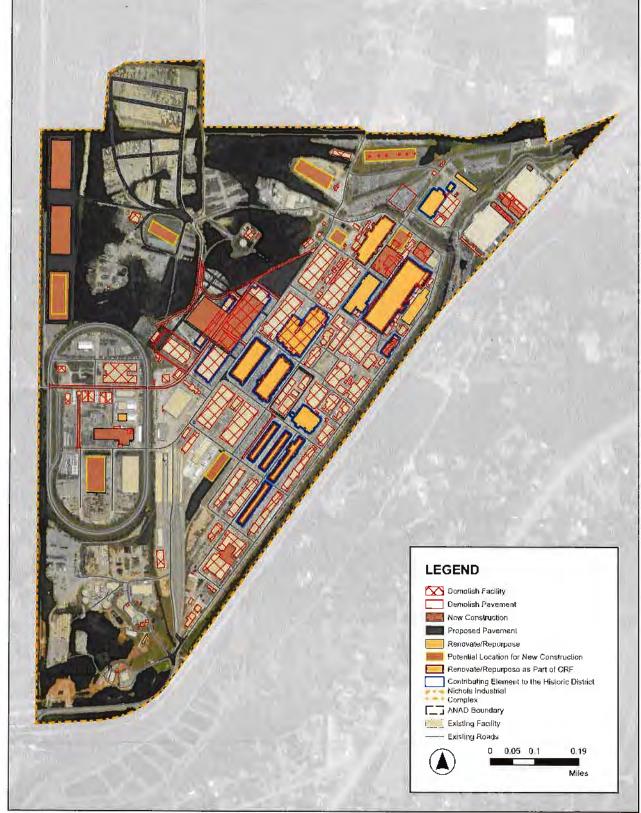
		Elect of Area Bevelopment Fall Frojects
Project #	Project Name	Description
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2	Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>
3	Repair and Modernize Production Labs	Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.
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5	Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to existing facility for long term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.</li> </ul>
6	Repair to Building Structure	Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.
7	Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>
8	Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>
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11	Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.
12	Construct Final Paint Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.</li> </ul>

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Project#	Project Name	Breakrooms, restrooms, and locker rooms for 40 occupants are included in construction.     Facility will be co-located inside the test track.     30 LF of wastewater utility line     600 LF of natural gas line     25 LF of fiber/telecom line
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14	Construct Open Storage	<ul> <li>Construction of open storage in three ~127,000-SF structures.</li> <li>Will centralize and consolidate multiple storage locations.</li> <li>2,120 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>2,147 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> <li>~36,622 SY of new pavement and/or access driveways</li> </ul>
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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Gary Batton, Chief Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma P.O. Box 1210 Durant, OK 74702-1210

Dear Mr. Batton:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects **LEGEND** Demolish Facility Demolish Pavement New Construction Proposed Pavement Renovate/Reputrpose Potential Location for New Construction Renovate/Repurpose as Part of CRF Contributing Element to the Historic District
Nichols Industrial
Complex
ANAD Boundary Existing Facility Existing Roads 0 0.05 0.1 0,19 Miles



ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 38201-4199

# FEB 0 8 2024

Ben Cyrus, Chief Tribal Council of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians 101 Industrial Road Choctaw, MS 39350

Dear Mr. Cyrus:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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Commanding

List of Area Development Plan Projects		
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Enclosure 1 – List of Projects Evaluated in the EA

Project#	Project Name	Description
19D	Cable, Machine, Upholstery Shops as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Cable, Machine, Upholstery building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location in the Nichols Industrial Complex.</li> <li>Includes machine shop, upholstery, cable shop, break room, restrooms, and support offices.</li> </ul>
19E	Hydraulics Shop and Administration as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Hydraulics Shop and Administration building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location.</li> <li>Includes hydraulic shop work areas, breakrooms, restrooms, and administrative space.</li> </ul>
20	Building Upgrade	Installation of a fire suppression system to the Combat Vehicle     Assembly/Disassembly Facility.
21	Replace Buildings	Total replacement of three structures.
22	Upgrade Water Utility Infrastructure	Improvements to current water utility infrastructure
23	Armor Facility Upgrades	Construction of a new compliant facility.
24	Construct Energy Storage	<ul> <li>Facility to store surplus solar-generated energy.</li> <li>450 LF of gas utility line</li> <li>450 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>300 LF of new fencing</li> </ul>
25	Flood Control Measures	<ul> <li>Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects **LEGEND** Demolish Facility Demolish Pavement New Construction Proposed Pavement Renovate/Repurpose Potential Location for New Construction Renovate/Repurpose as Part of CRF Contributing Element to the Historic District Nichols Industrial Comptex ANAD Boundary Existing Facility Existing Roads 0 0.05 0.1 0.19

Miles



ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

# FEB 0 8 2024

Richard Sneed, Principal Chief Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Qualia Boundary Reservation P.O. Box 455 Cherokee, NC 28719

Dear Mr. Sneed:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the ANAD's mission, promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. The projects identified in the master planning process, principally from the Area Development Plan, Area Development Execution Plan and the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Modernization Implementation Plan are planned to be implemented in the next approximately 5 to 10 years and would occur in the area of ANAD known as the Nichols Industrial Complex. A list of projects is included in Enclosure 1.

The Army anticipates the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur,
- b. building renovations and modifications, and
- c. building demolitions would occur (Enclosure 2)

Any comments you may have on the APE for this undertaking are requested.

In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

Declare #	Declare Name	E CONTROL DOTOS DINORE FIGURE FINANCIA
Project#	Repair Sanitary Sewer System	Repairs to existing, outdated sanitary sewer system in Nichols Industrial Complex (NIC)     Construction of 10 lift stations     Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete     Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.
2	Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>
3	Repair and Modernize Production Labs	Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.
4	Repairs and Renovations to Logistics/Supply Management Facilities	<ul> <li>Modernization and conversion of facilities to consolidated warehouse and administrative space.</li> <li>Administrative spaces: KR, shoe store, tool crib, and safety supply room.</li> </ul>
5	Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	Renovations to existing facility for long term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.
6	Repair to Building Structure	<ul> <li>Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.</li> </ul>
7	Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>
8	Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>
9	Construct Transmission Test Stand Addition	<ul> <li>Construction of an addition to house a test cell and provide adequate space for transmission testing.</li> </ul>
10	Repair Groundwater Treatment Plant	<ul> <li>Repair the air stripping tower component of the groundwater treatment plant.</li> <li>Install new packing media in each new stripping tower.</li> <li>110 LF of Raychem (or equal) 120V 6 WPF heat tracing.</li> </ul>
11	Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.
12	Construct Final Paint Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.</li> </ul>

Project#	Project Name	Description
		<ul> <li>Breakrooms, restrooms, and locker rooms for 40 occupants are included in construction.</li> <li>Facility will be co-located inside the test track.</li> <li>30 LF of wastewater utility line</li> <li>600 LF of natural gas line</li> <li>25 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> </ul>
13	Renovate DPM Storage and Kitting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to five buildings and Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS).</li> <li>Allows for streamlined processes and enhanced flexibility.</li> </ul>
14	Construct Open Storage	<ul> <li>Construction of open storage in three ~127,000-SF structures.</li> <li>Will centralize and consolidate multiple storage locations.</li> <li>2,120 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>2,147 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> <li>~36,622 SY of new pavement and/or access driveways</li> </ul>
15	Power Generation and Microgrid, Phase 2	Upgrades to improve the current utility infrastructure.
16	Construct Robotic Paint and Spall Removal Facility	<ul> <li>Demolition of ~12,000 SF of building and lean-to space and removal inground oil/water separator (OWS).</li> <li>Construction of ~7,500 SF of new facility structure in demolished area.</li> <li>Will include breakrooms, restrooms, paint sludge and dewatering equipment, mechanical room, paint and spall removal equipment, and new OWS.</li> </ul>
17	Construct Combat Vehicle Remanufacturing Support Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of high bay, ground-level remanufacturing facility that will be capable of housing different support operations and providing flexibility for changes in operations.</li> </ul>
18	Repair Controlled Humidity Warehouse	<ul> <li>Repairs to building and construction of an addition, allowing Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to move out of current location and consolidate with other DLA operations on the west side of ANAD. This relocation allows for additional consolidation of industrial processes in the NIC.</li> </ul>
19	Construct Component Remanufacturing Facility (CRF)	<ul> <li>Construction of a CRF that will include a high bay enclosed space for assembly, cleaning, welding, machining, chemical cleaning and electroplating, hydraulic repair and testing, electronics/optics repair and testing, painting, and storage.</li> <li>Will consolidate processes currently housed in six separate buildings.</li> <li>New construction, reconstruction, and demolition in two phases.</li> <li>Demolition of three buildings.</li> <li>81,000 SF of demolished road network.</li> <li>25,500 SF new constructed road network</li> </ul>
19A	Assembly/Disasse mbly as Part of CRF	Phased construction of the CRF
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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

### FEB 0 8 2024

Mikko Skalaaba, Chairman The Alabama Coushatta Tribe of Texas 571 State Park Road 56 Livingston, TX 77351

Dear Mr. Skalaaba:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army Commanding

		List of Area Development Flan Projects
Project#	Project Name	Description
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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects **LEGEND** Demolish Facility Demolish Pavement New Construction Proposed Pavement Renovate/Repurpose Potential Location for New Construction Renovate/Repurpose as Part of CRF Contributing Element to the Historic District
Nichols Industrial
Complex
ANAD Boundary Existing Facility 0 0,05 0,1 0.19 Miles



ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

### FEB 0 8 2024

Stephanie A. Bryan, Tribal Chair The Poarch Band of Creek of Indians 5811 Jack Springs Road Atmore, AL 36502-5025

Dear Ms. Bryan:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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Sincerely,

Crag A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

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25	Flood Control Measures	<ul> <li>Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

## FEB 0 8 2024

David Sickey, Chairman Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana P.O. Box 10 Elton, LA 70532

Dear Mr. Sickey:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the ANAD's mission, promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. The projects identified in the master planning process, principally from the Area Development Plan, Area Development Execution Plan and the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Modernization Implementation Plan are planned to be implemented in the next approximately 5 to 10 years and would occur in the area of ANAD known as the Nichols Industrial Complex. A list of projects is included in Enclosure 1.

The Army anticipates the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur,
- b. building renovations and modifications, and
- c. building demolitions would occur (Enclosure 2)

Any comments you may have on the APE for this undertaking are requested.

In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

List of Area Development Flan Projects		
Project#	Project Name	Description
1	Repair Sanitary Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated sanitary sewer system in Nichols Industrial Complex (NIC)</li> <li>Construction of 10 lift stations</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> </ul>
2	Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>
3	Repair and Modernize Production Labs	Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.
4	Repairs and Renovations to Logistics/Supply Management Facilities	<ul> <li>Modernization and conversion of facilities to consolidated warehouse and administrative space.</li> <li>Administrative spaces: KR, shoe store, tool crib, and safety supply room.</li> </ul>
5	Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	Renovations to existing facility for long term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.
6	Repair to Building Structure	<ul> <li>Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.</li> </ul>
7	Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>
8	Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>
9	Construct Transmission Test Stand Addition	<ul> <li>Construction of an addition to house a test cell and provide adequate space for transmission testing.</li> </ul>
10	Repair Groundwater Treatment Plant	<ul> <li>Repair the air stripping tower component of the groundwater treatment plant.</li> <li>Install new packing media in each new stripping tower.</li> <li>110 LF of Raychem (or equal) 120V 6 WPF heat tracing.</li> </ul>
11	Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.
12	Construct Final Paint Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.</li> </ul>

Enclosure 1 – List of Projects Evaluated in the EA

Project#	Project Name	Description
		<ul> <li>Breakrooms, restrooms, and locker rooms for 40 occupants are included in construction.</li> <li>Facility will be co-located inside the test track.</li> <li>30 LF of wastewater utility line</li> <li>600 LF of natural gas line</li> <li>25 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> </ul>
13	Renovate DPM Storage and Kitting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to five buildings and Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS).</li> <li>Allows for streamlined processes and enhanced flexibility.</li> </ul>
14	Construct Open Storage	<ul> <li>Construction of open storage in three ~127,000-SF structures.</li> <li>Will centralize and consolidate multiple storage locations.</li> <li>2,120 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>2,147 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> <li>~36,622 SY of new pavement and/or access driveways</li> </ul>
15	Power Generation and Microgrid, Phase 2	Upgrades to improve the current utility infrastructure.
16	Construct Robotic Paint and Spall Removal Facility	<ul> <li>Demolition of ~12,000 SF of building and lean-to space and removal inground oil/water separator (OWS).</li> <li>Construction of ~7,500 SF of new facility structure in demolished area.</li> <li>Will include breakrooms, restrooms, paint sludge and dewatering equipment, mechanical room, paint and spall removal equipment, and new OWS.</li> </ul>
17	Construct Combat Vehicle Remanufacturing Support Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of high bay, ground-level remanufacturing facility that will be capable of housing different support operations and providing flexibility for changes in operations.</li> </ul>
18	Repair Controlled Humidity Warehouse	<ul> <li>Repairs to building and construction of an addition, allowing Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to move out of current location and consolidate with other DLA operations on the west side of ANAD. This relocation allows for additional consolidation of industrial processes in the NIC.</li> </ul>
19	Construct Component Remanufacturing Facility (CRF)	<ul> <li>Construction of a CRF that will include a high bay enclosed space for assembly, cleaning, welding, machining, chemical cleaning and electroplating, hydraulic repair and testing, electronics/optics repair and testing, painting, and storage.</li> <li>Will consolidate processes currently housed in six separate buildings.</li> <li>New construction, reconstruction, and demolition in two phases.</li> <li>Demolition of three buildings.</li> <li>81,000 SF of demolished road network.</li> <li>25,500 SF new constructed road network</li> </ul>
19A	Assembly/Disasse mbly as Part of CRF	Phased construction of the CRF
19B	Repair/Conversion of Buildings as Part of CRF	Repairs to and conversions of seven buildings as part of the CRF construction.
19C	Electronic and Optics as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Renovation and modernization of two buildings for the service and repair of electronic and optics equipment.</li> <li>Will require accessible ramp, breakroom, and offices.</li> </ul>

Enclosure 1 - List of Projects Evaluated in the EA

Project#	Project Name	Description
19D	Cable, Machine, Uphoistery Shops as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Cable, Machine, Upholstery building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location in the Nichols Industrial Complex.</li> <li>Includes machine shop, upholstery, cable shop, break room, restrooms, and support offices.</li> </ul>
19E	Hydraulics Shop and Administration as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Hydraulics Shop and Administration building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location.</li> <li>Includes hydraulic shop work areas, breakrooms, restrooms, and administrative space.</li> </ul>
20	Building Upgrade	<ul> <li>Installation of a fire suppression system to the Combat Vehicle Assembly/Disassembly Facility.</li> </ul>
21	Replace Buildings	Total replacement of three structures.
22	Upgrade Water Utility Infrastructure	Improvements to current water utility infrastructure
23	Armor Facility Upgrades	Construction of a new compliant facility.
24	Construct Energy Storage	<ul> <li>Facility to store surplus solar-generated energy.</li> <li>450 LF of gas utility line</li> <li>450 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>300 LF of new fencing</li> </ul>
25	Flood Control Measures	<ul> <li>Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

## FEB 0 8 2024

Lewis J. Johnson, Principal Chief The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma P.O. Box 1498 Wewoka, OK 74884

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the ANAD's mission, promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. The projects identified in the master planning process, principally from the Area Development Plan, Area Development Execution Plan and the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Modernization Implementation Plan are planned to be implemented in the next approximately 5 to 10 years and would occur in the area of ANAD known as the Nichols Industrial Complex. A list of projects is included in Enclosure 1.

The Army anticipates the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur,
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Any comments you may have on the APE for this undertaking are requested.

Determinations on the Army's process to identify historic properties within the APE and evaluation and effects determinations made in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be made in consultation with those Tribal Nations who have expressed interest in our continuing consultation, as well as the State Historic Preservation Office, and the interested public, as appropriate.

In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

		List of Area Development Plan Projects
Project#	Project Name	Description
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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

# FEB 0 8 2024

Chuck Hoskin, Jr., Principal Chief Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma P.O. Box 948 Tahlequah, OK 74465

Dear Mr. Hoskin, Jr.:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

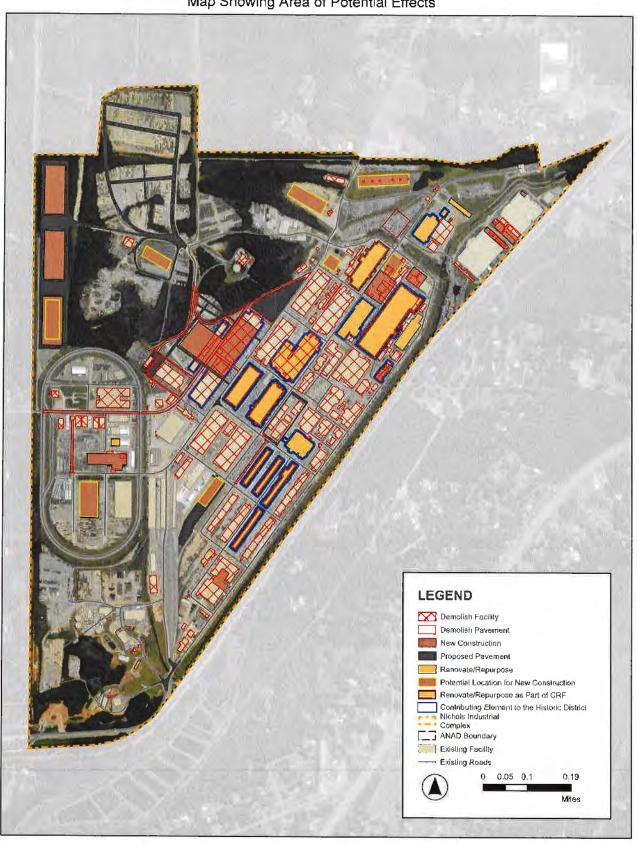
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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Marshall Pierite, Chairman The Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana 151 Melacon Road Marksville, LA 71351

Dear Mr. Pierite:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army Commanding

List of Area Development Plan Projects		
Project Name	Description	
Repair Sanitary Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated sanitary sewer system in Nichols Industrial Complex (NIC)</li> <li>Construction of 10 lift stations</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> </ul>	
Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>	
Repair and Modernize Production Labs	Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.	
Repairs and Renovations to Logistics/Supply Management Facilities	<ul> <li>Modernization and conversion of facilities to consolidated warehouse and administrative space.</li> <li>Administrative spaces: KR, shoe store, tool crib, and safety supply room.</li> </ul>	
Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	Renovations to existing facility for long term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.	
Repair to Building Structure	Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.	
Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>	
Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>	
Construct Transmission Test Stand Addition	<ul> <li>Construction of an addition to house a test cell and provide adequate space for transmission testing.</li> </ul>	
Repair Groundwater Treatment Plant	<ul> <li>Repair the air stripping tower component of the groundwater treatment plant.</li> <li>Install new packing media in each new stripping tower.</li> <li>110 LF of Raychem (or equal) 120V 6 WPF heat tracing.</li> </ul>	
Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.	
Construct Final Paint Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.</li> </ul>	
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Project#	Project Name	Description
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13	Renovate DPM Storage and Kitting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to five buildings and Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS).</li> <li>Allows for streamlined processes and enhanced flexibility.</li> </ul>
14	Construct Open Storage	<ul> <li>Construction of open storage in three ~127,000-SF structures.</li> <li>Will centralize and consolidate multiple storage locations.</li> <li>2,120 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>2,147 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> <li>~36,622 SY of new pavement and/or access driveways</li> </ul>
15	Power Generation and Microgrid, Phase 2	Upgrades to improve the current utility infrastructure.
16	Construct Robotic Paint and Spall Removal Facility	<ul> <li>Demolition of ~12,000 SF of building and lean-to space and removal inground oil/water separator (OWS).</li> <li>Construction of ~7,500 SF of new facility structure in demolished area.</li> <li>Will include breakrooms, restrooms, paint sludge and dewatering equipment, mechanical room, paint and spall removal equipment, and new OWS.</li> </ul>
17	Construct Combat Vehicle Remanufacturing Support Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of high bay, ground-level remanufacturing facility that will be capable of housing different support operations and providing flexibility for changes in operations.</li> </ul>
18	Repair Controlled Humidity Warehouse	<ul> <li>Repairs to building and construction of an addition, allowing Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to move out of current location and consolidate with other DLA operations on the west side of ANAD. This relocation allows for additional consolidation of industrial processes in the NIC.</li> </ul>
19	Construct Component Remanufacturing Facility (CRF)	<ul> <li>Construction of a CRF that will include a high bay enclosed space for assembly, cleaning, welding, machining, chemical cleaning and electroplating, hydraulic repair and testing, electronics/optics repair and testing, painting, and storage.</li> <li>Will consolidate processes currently housed in six separate buildings.</li> <li>New construction, reconstruction, and demolition in two phases.</li> <li>Demolition of three buildings.</li> <li>81,000 SF of demolished road network.</li> <li>25,500 SF new constructed road network</li> </ul>
19A	Assembly/Disasse mbly as Part of CRF	Phased construction of the CRF
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Enclosure 1 - List of Projects Evaluated in the EA

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19E	Hydraulics Shop and Administration as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Hydraulics Shop and Administration building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location.</li> <li>Includes hydraulic shop work areas, breakrooms, restrooms, and administrative space.</li> </ul>
20	Building Upgrade	<ul> <li>Installation of a fire suppression system to the Combat Vehicle Assembly/Disassembly Facility.</li> </ul>
21	Replace Buildings	Total replacement of three structures.
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24	Construct Energy Storage	<ul> <li>Facility to store surplus solar-generated energy.</li> <li>450 LF of gas utility line</li> <li>450 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>300 LF of new fencing</li> </ul>
25	Flood Control Measures	<ul> <li>Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Brian Givens, Mekko Kialegee Tribal Town of Creek Nation of Oklahoma P.O. Box 332 Wetumpka, OK 74883

Dear Mr. Givens:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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Commanding

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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects **LEGEND** Demolish Facility Domolish Paventent New Construction Proposed Pavement Renovale/Ropurpose Potential Location for New Construction Renovate/Repurpose as Part of CRF Contributing Element to the Historic District
Nichols Industrial
Complex
ANAD Boundary Existing Facility Existing Roads 0 0.05 0.1 0.19 Miles



ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Bill Anoatubby, Governor The Chickasaw Nation P.O. Box 1548 Ada, OK 7482-1548

Dear Mr. Anoatubby:

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Commanding

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ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Wilson Yargee, Chief Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Nation of Oklahoma 101 E. Broadway Wetumpka, OK 74883

Dear Mr. Yargee:

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The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the ANAD's mission, promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. The projects identified in the master planning process, principally from the Area Development Plan, Area Development Execution Plan and the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Modernization Implementation Plan are planned to be implemented in the next approximately 5 to 10 years and would occur in the area of ANAD known as the Nichols Industrial Complex. A list of projects is included in Enclosure 1.

The Army anticipates the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur,
- b. building renovations and modifications, and
- c. building demolitions would occur (Enclosure 2)

Any comments you may have on the APE for this undertaking are requested.

Determinations on the Army's process to identify historic properties within the APE and evaluation and effects determinations made in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be made in consultation with those Tribal Nations who have expressed interest in our continuing consultation, as well as the State Historic Preservation Office, and the interested public, as appropriate.

In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

Maria de la Caracia de la Cara	List of Area Development Plan Projects		
Project#	Project Name	Description	
1	Repair Sanitary Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated sanitary sewer system in Nichols Industrial Complex (NIC)</li> <li>Construction of 10 lift stations</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> </ul>	
2	Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>	
3	Repair and Modernize Production Labs	Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.	
4	Repairs and Renovations to Logistics/Supply Management Facilities	<ul> <li>Modernization and conversion of facilities to consolidated warehouse and administrative space.</li> <li>Administrative spaces: KR, shoe store, tool crib, and safety supply room.</li> </ul>	
5	Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	Renovations to existing facility for long term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.	
6	Repair to Building Structure	Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.	
7	Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>	
8	Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>	
9	Construct Transmission Test Stand Addition	Construction of an addition to house a test cell and provide adequate space for transmission testing.	
10	Repair Groundwater Treatment Plant	<ul> <li>Repair the air stripping tower component of the groundwater treatment plant.</li> <li>Install new packing media in each new stripping tower.</li> <li>110 LF of Raychem (or equal) 120V 6 WPF heat tracing.</li> </ul>	
11	Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.	
12	Construct Final Paint Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.</li> </ul>	

Project#	Project Name	Description
		<ul> <li>Breakrooms, restrooms, and locker rooms for 40 occupants are included in construction.</li> <li>Facility will be co-located inside the test track.</li> <li>30 LF of wastewater utility line</li> <li>600 LF of natural gas line</li> <li>25 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> </ul>
13	Renovate DPM Storage and Kitting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to five buildings and Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS).</li> <li>Allows for streamlined processes and enhanced flexibility.</li> </ul>
14	Construct Open Storage	<ul> <li>Construction of open storage in three ~127,000-SF structures.</li> <li>Will centralize and consolidate multiple storage locations.</li> <li>2,120 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>2,147 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> <li>~36,622 SY of new pavement and/or access driveways</li> </ul>
15	Power Generation and Microgrid, Phase 2	Upgrades to improve the current utility infrastructure.
16	Construct Robotic Paint and Spall Removal Facility	<ul> <li>Demolition of ~12,000 SF of building and lean-to space and removal inground oil/water separator (OWS).</li> <li>Construction of ~7,500 SF of new facility structure in demolished area.</li> <li>Will include breakrooms, restrooms, paint sludge and dewatering equipment, mechanical room, paint and spall removal equipment, and new OWS.</li> </ul>
17	Construct Combat Vehicle Remanufacturing Support Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of high bay, ground-level remanufacturing facility that will be capable of housing different support operations and providing flexibility for changes in operations.</li> </ul>
18	Repair Controlled Humidity Warehouse	<ul> <li>Repairs to building and construction of an addition, allowing Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to move out of current location and consolidate with other DLA operations on the west side of ANAD. This relocation allows for additional consolidation of industrial processes in the NIC.</li> </ul>
19	Construct Component Remanufacturing Facility (CRF)	<ul> <li>Construction of a CRF that will include a high bay enclosed space for assembly, cleaning, welding, machining, chemical cleaning and electroplating, hydraulic repair and testing, electronics/optics repair and testing, painting, and storage.</li> <li>Will consolidate processes currently housed in six separate buildings.</li> <li>New construction, reconstruction, and demolition in two phases.</li> <li>Demolition of three buildings.</li> <li>81,000 SF of demolished road network.</li> <li>25,500 SF new constructed road network</li> </ul>
19A	Assembly/Disasse mbly as Part of CRF	Phased construction of the CRF
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Enclosure 1 - List of Projects Evaluated in the EA

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19E	Hydraulics Shop and Administration as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Hydraulics Shop and Administration building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location.</li> <li>Includes hydraulic shop work areas, breakrooms, restrooms, and administrative space.</li> </ul>
20	Building Upgrade	<ul> <li>Installation of a fire suppression system to the Combat Vehicle Assembly/Disassembly Facility.</li> </ul>
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24	Construct Energy Storage	<ul> <li>Facility to store surplus solar-generated energy.</li> <li>450 LF of gas utility line</li> <li>450 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>300 LF of new fencing</li> </ul>
25	Flood Control Measures	<ul> <li>Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects **LEGEND** Demolish Facility Demolish Pavement New Construction Proposed Pavement Renovate/Repurpose Potential Location for New Construction Renovate/Repurpose as Part of CRF Complex
ANAD Boundary Ling Facility Existing Roads 0 0.05 0.1 0.19 Miles



ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Marcellus W. Osceola, Chairman Seminole Tribe of Florida 6300 Stirling Road Hollywood, FL 33024

Dear Mr. Osceola:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

Commanding

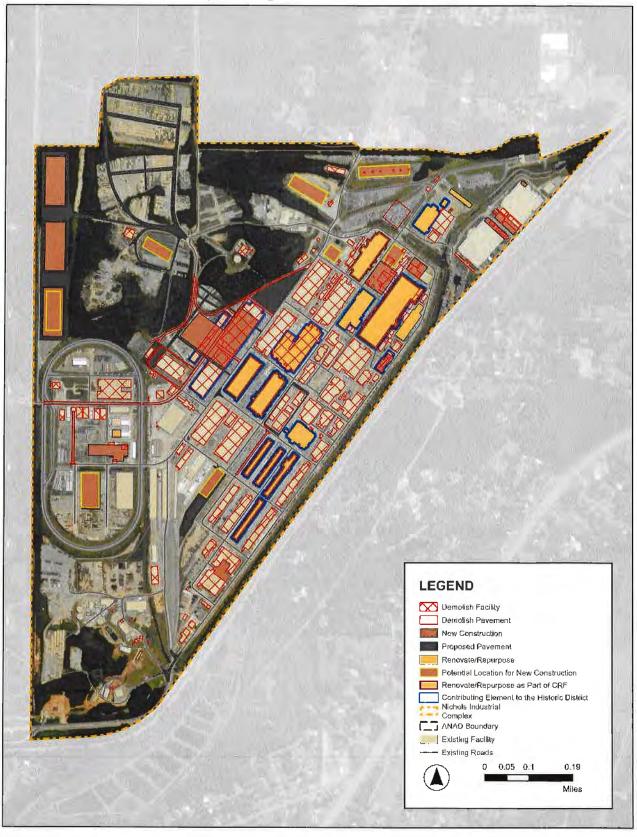
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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Ben Barnes, Chief Shawnee Tribe P.O. Box 189 Miami, OK 74355

Dear Mr. Barnes:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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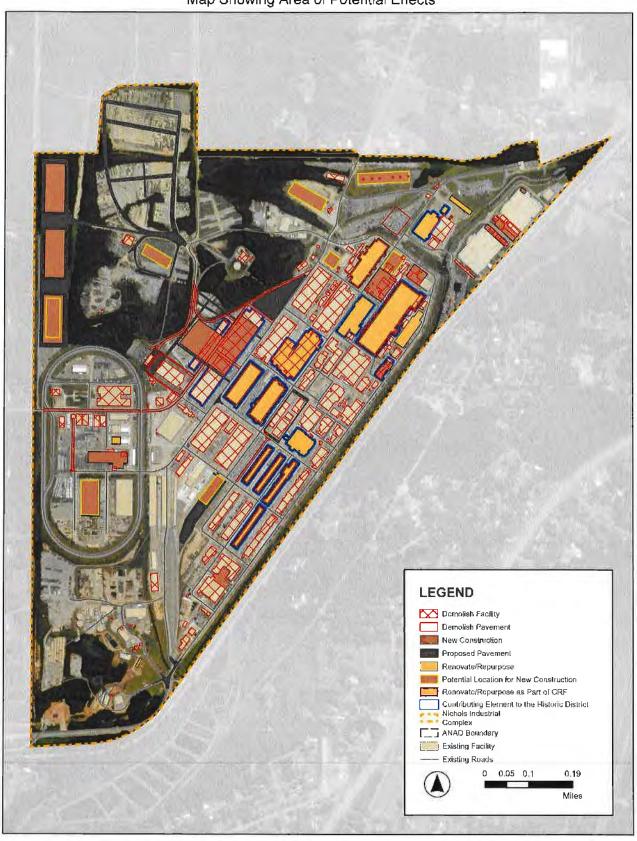
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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

David Hill, Principal Chief Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma P.O. Box 580 Okmulgee, OK 74447

Dear Mr. Hill:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the ANAD's mission, promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. The projects identified in the master planning process, principally from the Area Development Plan, Area Development Execution Plan and the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Modernization Implementation Plan are planned to be implemented in the next approximately 5 to 10 years and would occur in the area of ANAD known as the Nichols Industrial Complex. A list of projects is included in Enclosure 1.

The Army anticipates the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur.
- b. building renovations and modifications, and
- c. building demolitions would occur (Enclosure 2)

Any comments you may have on the APE for this undertaking are requested.

The Army is contacting you to invite you to consult on the undertaking and to request that you notify us if you are interested in consulting on the undertaking.

Determinations on the Army's process to identify historic properties within the APE and evaluation and effects determinations made in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA will be made in consultation with those Tribal Nations who have expressed interest in our continuing consultation, as well as the State Historic Preservation Office, and the interested public, as appropriate.

In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army Commanding

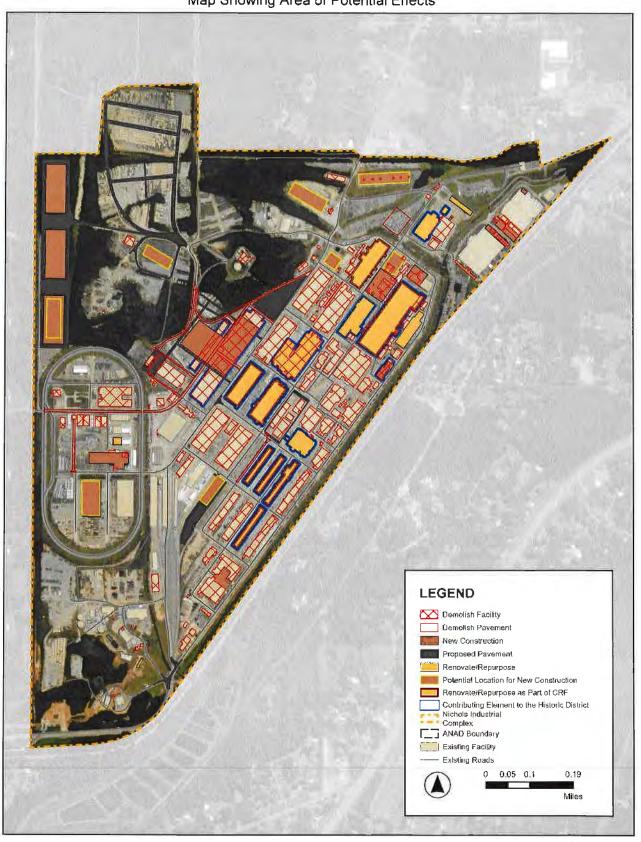
		List of Area Development Plan Projects
Project#	Project Name	Description
1	Repair Sanitary Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated sanitary sewer system in Nichols Industrial Complex (NIC)</li> <li>Construction of 10 lift stations</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> </ul>
2	Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>
3	Repair and Modernize Production Labs	Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.
4	Repairs and Renovations to Logistics/Supply Management Facilities	<ul> <li>Modernization and conversion of facilities to consolidated warehouse and administrative space.</li> <li>Administrative spaces: KR, shoe store, tool crib, and safety supply room.</li> </ul>
5	Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	Renovations to existing facility for long term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.
6	Repair to Building Structure	<ul> <li>Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.</li> </ul>
7	Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>
8	Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>
9	Construct Transmission Test Stand Addition	Construction of an addition to house a test cell and provide adequate space for transmission testing.
10	Repair Groundwater Treatment Plant	<ul> <li>Repair the air stripping tower component of the groundwater treatment plant.</li> <li>Install new packing media in each new stripping tower.</li> <li>110 LF of Raychem (or equal) 120V 6 WPF heat tracing.</li> </ul>
11	Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.
12	Construct Final Paint Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.</li> </ul>

Project#	Project Name	Description
		<ul> <li>Breakrooms, restrooms, and locker rooms for 40 occupants are included in construction.</li> <li>Facility will be co-located inside the test track.</li> <li>30 LF of wastewater utility line</li> <li>600 LF of natural gas line</li> <li>25 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> </ul>
13	Renovate DPM Storage and Kitting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to five buildings and Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS).</li> <li>Allows for streamlined processes and enhanced flexibility.</li> </ul>
14	Construct Open Storage	<ul> <li>Construction of open storage in three ~127,000-SF structures.</li> <li>Will centralize and consolidate multiple storage locations.</li> <li>2,120 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>2,147 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> <li>~36,622 SY of new pavement and/or access driveways</li> </ul>
15	Power Generation and Microgrid, Phase 2	Upgrades to improve the current utility infrastructure.
16	Construct Robotic Paint and Spall Removal Facility	<ul> <li>Demolition of ~12,000 SF of building and lean-to space and removal inground oil/water separator (OWS).</li> <li>Construction of ~7,500 SF of new facility structure in demolished area.</li> <li>Will include breakrooms, restrooms, paint sludge and dewatering equipment, mechanical room, paint and spall removal equipment, and new OWS.</li> </ul>
17	Construct Combat Vehicle Remanufacturing Support Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of high bay, ground-level remanufacturing facility that will be capable of housing different support operations and providing flexibility for changes in operations.</li> </ul>
18	Repair Controlled Humidity Warehouse	<ul> <li>Repairs to building and construction of an addition, allowing Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to move out of current location and consolidate with other DLA operations on the west side of ANAD. This relocation allows for additional consolidation of industrial processes in the NIC.</li> </ul>
19	Construct Component Remanufacturing Facility (CRF)	<ul> <li>Construction of a CRF that will include a high bay enclosed space for assembly, cleaning, welding, machining, chemical cleaning and electroplating, hydraulic repair and testing, electronics/optics repair and testing, painting, and storage.</li> <li>Will consolidate processes currently housed in six separate buildings.</li> <li>New construction, reconstruction, and demolition in two phases.</li> <li>Demolition of three buildings.</li> <li>81,000 SF of demolished road network.</li> <li>25,500 SF new constructed road network</li> </ul>
19A	Assembly/Disasse mbly as Part of CRF	Phased construction of the CRF
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19E	Hydraulics Shop and Administration as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Hydraulics Shop and Administration building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location.</li> <li>Includes hydraulic shop work areas, breakrooms, restrooms, and administrative space.</li> </ul>
20	Building Upgrade	<ul> <li>Installation of a fire suppression system to the Combat Vehicle Assembly/Disassembly Facility.</li> </ul>
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25	Flood Control Measures	<ul> <li>Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Ryan Morrow, Town King (Mekko) Thlopthlocco Tribal Town P.O. Box 188 Okemah, OK 74589

Dear Mr. Morrow:

In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and pursuant to 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.3(f)(2), you have been identified as a Tribal Nation that might be interested in consulting on the Army's proposal to implement real property master planning actions at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD) in Calhoun County, Alabama. The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 et seq.), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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Commanding

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Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Bill Pearson, Field Supervisor U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Alabama Ecological Services Field Office 1208 Main Street Daphne, AL 36526

Dear Mr. Pearson:

The purpose of this letter is to initiate informal consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended (16 U.S.C. §1531 et seq.). The Army is proposing to implement master planning actions at the Nichols Industrial Complex at Anniston Army Depot (ANAD), Alabama. The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the Installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the ANAD's mission, promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. As part of the National Environmental Policy Act process, we have conducted an Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) search for Calhoun and Talladega counties, Alabama (please see Enclosure 1), and request your concurrence on the accuracy of the species included in the IPaC list.

The Army requests an initiation of informal consultation pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, and your concurrence with our determination that the master planning actions, may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect, the following ESA-listed and proposed species:

- a. Gray bat (Myotis grisescens)
- b. Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis)
- c. Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)
- d. Tri-colored bat (Perimyotis subflavus)

The Army also requests concurrence that the master planning actions would have no effect on the following ESA-listed and proposed species, identified as potentially occurring based on the USFWS' IPaC website, due to their lack of occurrence in the Action Area:

- a. Alligator Snapping Turtle (Macrochelys temminckii)
- b. Pygmy Sculpin (Cottus paulus)
- c. Southern Clubshell (Pleurobema decisum)
- d. Tennessee Yellow-Eyed Grass (Xyris tennesseensis)

- e. Mohr's Barbara's buttons (Marshallia mohrii)
- f. White Fringeless Orchid (*Platanthera integrilabia*)

The Action Area for implementation of the master planning actions is the Nichols Industrial Complex at ANAD. The Action Area for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur,
- b. building renovations and modifications would occur, and
- c. building demolitions would occur (Enclosure 1).

The projects identified in the master planning process, principally located in the Nichols Industrial Complex from the Area Development Plan (ADP), Area Development Execution Plan (ADEP), and the Organic Industrial Base (OIB) Modernization Implementation Plan (MIP) that are planned to be implemented in the next approximately 5 to 10 years are listed the table below:

Project #	Project Name	Description
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Construction and renovation projects associated with the implementation of the Proposed Action would largely occur in an industrial area and developed or disturbed habitats and would not represent a loss of habitat for federally listed bat species. Any minor loss of forested or other natural habitat adjacent to the developed portions of the Action Area could represent a loss of foraging and/or roosting habitat for listed bat species. However, natural resources, including federally listed species potentially occurring at ANAD, would continue to be managed in accordance with the Integrated

species. However, natural resources, including federally listed species potentially occurring at ANAD, would continue to be managed in accordance with the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP) (ANAD 2020). The INRMP details objectives, monitoring, and enhancement measures for the protection and management of listed bat species and their habitats on ANAD.

Human presence and noise during the day from construction activities would likely preclude bats from roosting in buildings in the vicinity of construction activities. However, ANAD would take precautions to avoid taking or disturbing bats if construction/renovations would disturb areas where the bats roost and if they were determined to be roosting in buildings to be renovated or demolished. If bats were found occupying a building to be renovated or demolished, ANAD would consult with USFWS regarding measures to be taken to avoid taking the bats.

Prior to any new development in natural habitats, surveys and/or monitoring associated with ongoing INRMP management objectives would identify the potential for listed bat species to be impacted, and best management practices (BMPs), such as seasonal avoidance, would offset impacts to listed bat species.

Correspondence may be sent to Andel Jarvis at the address on this letterhead. If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army

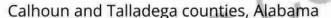
Commanding

# IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

## Location





### Local office

Alabama Ecological Services Field Office

**441-5181** 

**(251)** 441-6222

<u>alabama@fws.gov</u>

1208 B Main Street Daphne, AL 36526-4419



# Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

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 either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

- 1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
- 2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
- 3. Log in (if directed to do so).
- 4. Provide a name and description for your project.
- 5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species<sup>1</sup> and their critical habitats are managed by the <u>Ecological Services Program</u> of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries<sup>2</sup>).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact <u>NOAA Fisheries</u> for <u>species under their jurisdiction</u>.

1. Species listed under the <u>Endangered Species Act</u> are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the <u>listing status page</u> for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. <u>NOAA Fisheries</u>, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

## **Mammals**

NAME

**STATUS** 

**Gray Bat** Myotis grisescens

**Endangered** 

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6329

Indiana Bat Myotis sodalis

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5949

Northern Long-eared Bat Myotis septentrionalis

**Endangered** 

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045

Tricolored Bat Perimyotis subflavus

**Proposed Endangered** 

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10515

## Birds

NAME STATUS

Whooping Crane Grus americana

**EXPN** 

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758

Reptiles

NAME STATUS

#### Alligator Snapping Turtle Macrochelys temminckii

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658

**Proposed Threatened** 

## **Fishes**

NAME STATUS

Pygmy Sculpin Cottus paulus (=pygmaeus)

Wherever found

There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5631

Threatened

## Clams

NAME STATUS

Southern Clubshell Pleurobema decisum

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6113

Endangered

### Insects

NAME STATUS

Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

Candidate

## Flowering Plants

NAME STATUS

Mohr's Barbara's Buttons Marshallia mohrii

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7610

**Tennessee Yellow-eyed Grass** Xyris tennesseensis

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6010

Endangered

**Threatened** 

White Fringeless Orchid Platanthera integrilabia No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1889">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1889</a>

## Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

# Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>1</sup> and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats<sup>3</sup>, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below.

Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <a href="https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management">https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management</a>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
   <a href="https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds">https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds</a>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
   https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC
   <a href="https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action">https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action</a>

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME BREEDING SEASON

Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Breeds Sep 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

## **Probability of Presence Summary**

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

#### Probability of Presence (網)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

- 1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
- 2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
- 3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the

probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

#### Breeding Season (=)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

#### Survey Effort (I)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

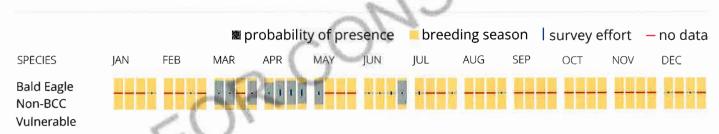
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

#### No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

#### **Survey Timeframe**

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



# What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network (AKN)</u>. The AKN data is based on a growing collection of <u>survey</u>, <u>banding</u>, <u>and citizen science datasets</u> and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (<u>Eagle Act</u> requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the <u>Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool</u>.

# What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS <u>Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC)</u> and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network (AKN)</u>. The AKN data is based on a growing collection of <u>survey, banding, and citizen science datasets</u> and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid

cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (<u>Fagle Act</u> requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the <u>Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool</u>.

#### What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the <u>Eagle Act</u> should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

# Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats<sup>3</sup> should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

- 1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
- 2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <a href="https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management">https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management</a>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
   https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <a href="https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf">https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf</a>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <u>https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action</u>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the <u>USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ <u>below</u>. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around

your project area, visit the <u>E-bird data mapping tool</u> (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found <u>below</u>.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus  This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Sep 1 to Aug 31
Bobolink Dolichonyx oryzivorus  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Chimney Swift Chaetura pelagica This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 25
Eastern Whip-poor-will Antrostomus vociferus  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
Prairie Warbler Dendroica discolor  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Red-headed Woodpecker Melanerpes erythrocephalus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Sep 10
Wood Thrush Hylocichla mustelina This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

## **Probability of Presence Summary**

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

#### Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

- 1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
- 2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
- 3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

## Breeding Season (

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

#### Survey Effort (I)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

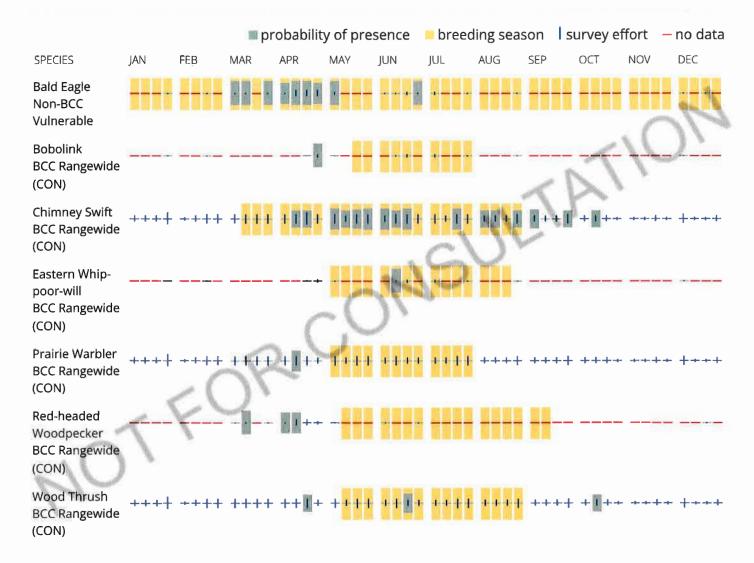
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

#### No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

#### **Survey Timeframe**

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

# What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS <u>Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC)</u> and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the <u>Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool</u>.

# What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the <u>Avian Knowledge Network (AKN)</u>. This data is derived from a growing collection of <u>survey</u>, <u>banding</u>, <u>and citizen science datasets</u>.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

#### How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the <u>RAIL Tool</u> and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

#### What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

- 1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are <u>Birds of Conservation Concern</u> (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands):
- 2. "BCC BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
- 3. "Non-BCC Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the <u>Eagle Act</u> requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

#### Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the <u>Northeast Ocean Data Portal</u>. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the <u>NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.</u>

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the <u>Diving Bird Study</u> and the <u>nanotag studies</u> or <u>contact Caleb Spiegel</u> or <u>Pam Loring</u>.

#### What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to <u>obtain a permit</u> to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

#### Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

## **Facilities**

## National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the <u>National Wildlife Refuge</u> system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

## Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

# Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to <u>NWI wetlands</u> 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>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District</u>.

#### Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the <u>NWI map</u> to view wetlands at this location.

#### **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.

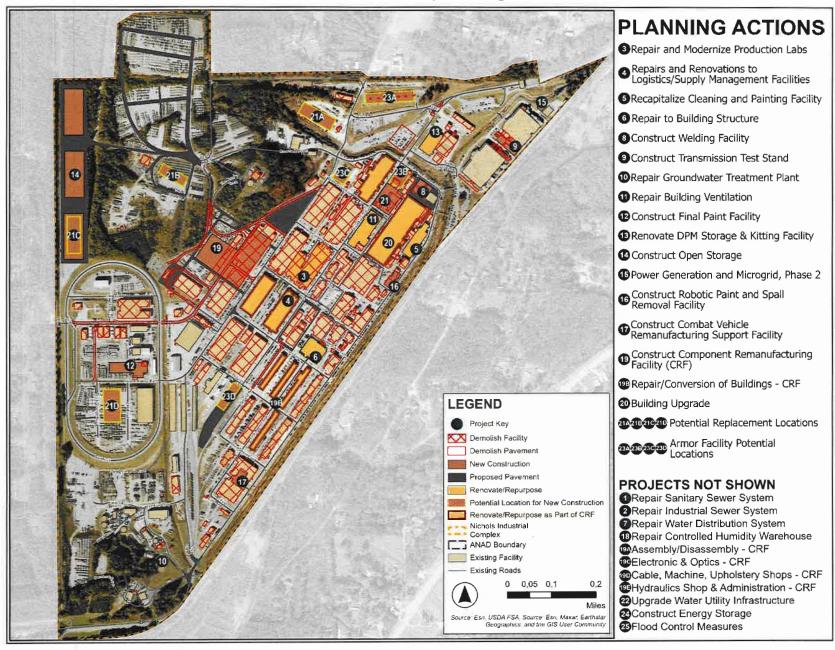
#### Data exclusions

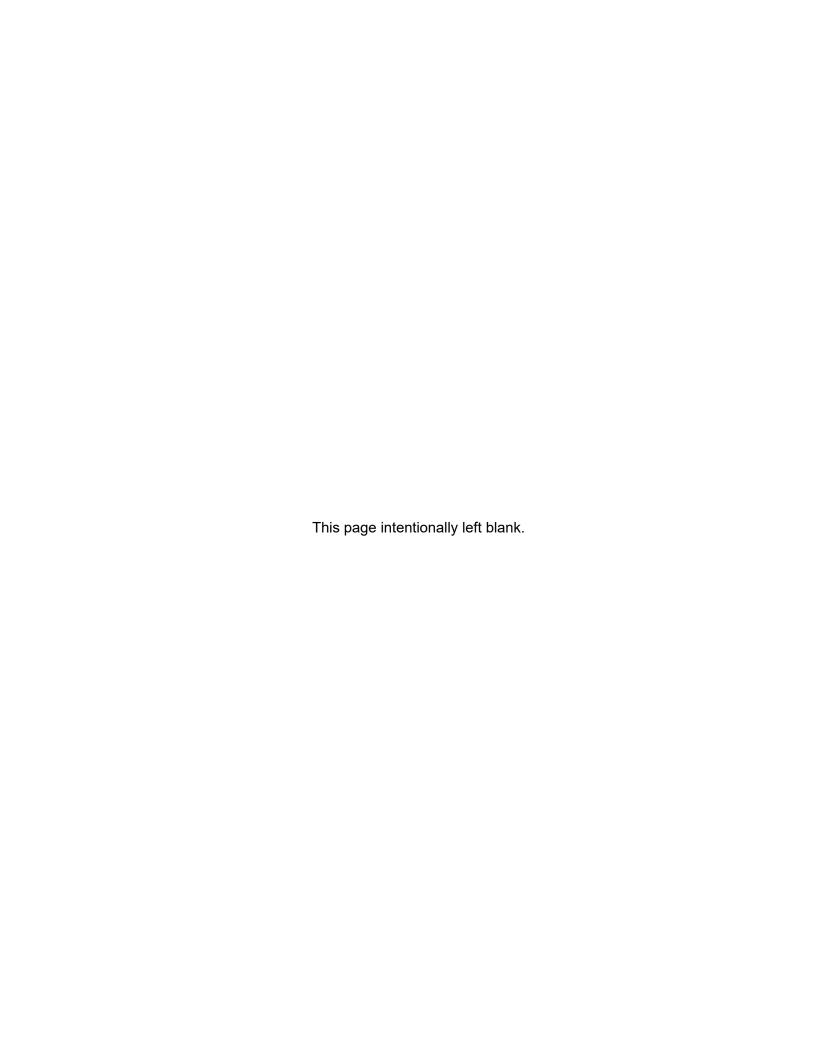
Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid 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.

**Enclosure 2. Overview Map Showing Action Area** 







#### **DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

#### FEB 0 8 2024

Division Engineer
Alabama Department of Transportation, Fourth Division
Highway 280
P.O. Box 1179
Alexander City, AL 35011

Dear Division Engineer:

The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the mission of the Anniston Army Depot (ANAD), promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. The projects identified in the master planning process, principally from the Area Development Plan, Area Development Execution Plan (ADEP), and the Organic Industrial Base Modernization Implementation Plan are planned to be implemented in the next 5 to 10 years and would occur in the area of ANAD known as the Nichols Industrial Complex. A list of projects is included in Enclosure 1.

The Army anticipates the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur,
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The Army is contacting you to invite you to evaluate the effects of the proposed undertaking and requests information or agency-specific preliminary comments.

In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel Colonel, U.S. Army Commanding

Enclosures

List of Area Development Plan Projects

Maria Ba		List of Area Development Flan Flojects
Project #	Project Name	Description
1	Repair Sanitary Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated sanitary sewer system in Nichols Industrial Complex (NIC)</li> <li>Construction of 10 lift stations</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> </ul>
2	Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>
3	Repair and Modernize Production Labs	Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.
4	Repairs and Renovations to Logistics/Supply Management Facilities	<ul> <li>Modernization and conversion of facilities to consolidated warehouse and administrative space.</li> <li>Administrative spaces: KR, shoe store, tool crib, and safety supply room.</li> </ul>
5	Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to existing facility for long term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.</li> </ul>
6	Repair to Building Structure	<ul> <li>Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.</li> </ul>
7	Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>
8	Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>
9	Construct Transmission Test Stand Addition	<ul> <li>Construction of an addition to house a test cell and provide adequate space for transmission testing.</li> </ul>
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11	Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.
12	Construct Final Paint Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.</li> </ul>

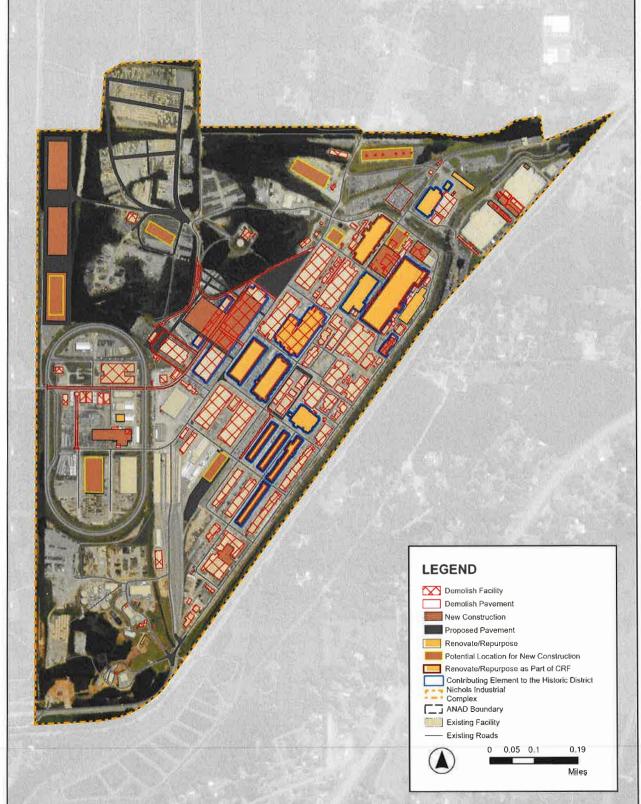
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13	Renovate DPM Storage and Kitting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to five buildings and Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS).</li> <li>Allows for streamlined processes and enhanced flexibility.</li> </ul>
14	Construct Open Storage	<ul> <li>Construction of open storage in three ~127,000-SF structures.</li> <li>Will centralize and consolidate multiple storage locations.</li> <li>2,120 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>2,147 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> <li>~36,622 SY of new pavement and/or access driveways</li> </ul>
15	Power Generation and Microgrid, Phase 2	Upgrades to improve the current utility infrastructure.
16	Construct Robotic Paint and Spall Removal Facility	<ul> <li>Demolition of ~12,000 SF of building and lean-to space and removal inground oil/water separator (OWS).</li> <li>Construction of ~7,500 SF of new facility structure in demolished area.</li> <li>Will include breakrooms, restrooms, paint sludge and dewatering equipment, mechanical room, paint and spall removal equipment, and new OWS.</li> </ul>
17	Construct Combat Vehicle Remanufacturing Support Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of high bay, ground-level remanufacturing facility that will be capable of housing different support operations and providing flexibility for changes in operations.</li> </ul>
18	Repair Controlled Humidity Warehouse	<ul> <li>Repairs to building and construction of an addition, allowing Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to move out of current location and consolidate with other DLA operations on the west side of ANAD. This relocation allows for additional consolidation of industrial processes in the NIC.</li> </ul>
19	Construct Component Remanufacturing Facility (CRF)	<ul> <li>Construction of a CRF that will include a high bay enclosed space for assembly, cleaning, welding, machining, chemical cleaning and electroplating, hydraulic repair and testing, electronics/optics repair and testing, painting, and storage.</li> <li>Will consolidate processes currently housed in six separate buildings.</li> <li>New construction, reconstruction, and demolition in two phases.</li> <li>Demolition of three buildings.</li> <li>81,000 SF of demolished road network.</li> <li>25,500 SF new constructed road network</li> </ul>
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Enclosure 1 – List of Projects Evaluated in the EA

Project#	Project Name	Description
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19E	Hydraulics Shop and Administration as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Hydraulics Shop and Administration building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location.</li> <li>Includes hydraulic shop work areas, breakrooms, restrooms, and administrative space.</li> </ul>
20	Building Upgrade	<ul> <li>Installation of a fire suppression system to the Combat Vehicle Assembly/Disassembly Facility.</li> </ul>
21	Replace Buildings	Total replacement of three structures.
22	Upgrade Water Utility Infrastructure	Improvements to current water utility infrastructure
23	Armor Facility Upgrades	Construction of a new compliant facility.
24	Construct Energy Storage	<ul> <li>Facility to store surplus solar-generated energy.</li> <li>450 LF of gas utility line</li> <li>450 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>300 LF of new fencing</li> </ul>
25	Flood Control Measures	<ul> <li>Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>

Notes: LF = linear feet; SF = square feet

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects





#### **DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

#### FEB 0 8 2024

East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission Quintard Tower, Suite 300 1130 Quintard Avenue Anniston, AL 36202

Dear East Alabama Regional Planning and Development Commission:

The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

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**Enclosures** 

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**LEGEND** Demolish Facility Demolish Pavement New Construction Proposed Pavement Renovale/Repurpose Potential Location for New Construction Renovate/Repurpose as Part of CRF Contributing Element to the Historic District
Nichols Industrial
Complex
ANAD Boundary Existing Facility - Existing Roads 0 0.05 0.1 0.19 Miles

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects



#### **DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB 0 8 2024

Chairman of the Chamber Board Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce 1330 Quintard Avenue Anniston, AL 36202

Dear Chairman:

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#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

ANNISTON ARMY DEPOT 7 FRANKFORD AVENUE ANNISTON, ALABAMA 36201-4199

FEB C 8 2024

Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board 131 West 11th Street P.O. Box 2268 Anniston, AL 36202

Dear Anniston Water Works and Sewer Board:

The Army is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 United States Code Section 4321 *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and the Army's regulations implementing NEPA (32 CFR Part 651).

The undertaking is to implement a comprehensive approach to developing the installation using planning strategies that reinforce capabilities to support the mission of the Anniston Army Depot (ANAD), promote quality of life, provide safe and efficient transportation networks, and enhance sustainability and environmental viability on the installation. The projects identified in the master planning process, principally from the Area Development Plan, Area Development Execution Plan (ADEP), and the Organic Industrial Base Modernization Implementation Plan are planned to be implemented in the next 5 to 10 years and would occur in the area of ANAD known as the Nichols Industrial Complex. A list of projects is included in Enclosure 1.

The Army anticipates the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking would include areas where:

- a. ground-disturbing activities would occur,
- b. building renovations and modifications would occur, and
- building demolitions would occur (Enclosure 2).

The Army is contacting you to invite you to evaluate the effects of the proposed undertaking and requests information or agency-specific preliminary comments.

In order for the Army to address your concerns in a timely manner, please respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to Andel Jarvis at DRK Building 199, 7 Frankford Avenue, Anniston, AL 36201-4199.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Mr. Jarvis at (256) 240-3659 or by email at andel.c.jarvis.civ@army.mil.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Daniel
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commanding

**Enclosures** 

List of Area Development Plan Projects

		List of Area Development Plan Projects
Project:#	Project Name	Description
1	Repair Sanitary Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated sanitary sewer system in Nichols Industrial Complex (NIC)</li> <li>Construction of 10 lift stations</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> </ul>
2	Repair Industrial Sewer System	<ul> <li>Repairs to existing, outdated industrial sewer system in NIC.</li> <li>Removal of concrete surface, bedding material, and old sewer line and replacement with new fittings, lines, materials, bedding, and concrete</li> <li>Temporary traffic rerouting during trench repairs.</li> <li>Specific site location TBD.</li> </ul>
3	Repair and Modernize Production Labs	Repair and modernization to production labs with modern lab infrastructure and improved network capabilities.
4	Repairs and Renovations to Logistics/Supply Management Facilities	<ul> <li>Modernization and conversion of facilities to consolidated warehouse and administrative space.</li> <li>Administrative spaces: KR, shoe store, tool crib, and safety supply room.</li> </ul>
5	Recapitalize Cleaning and Painting Facility	Renovations to existing facility for long term adequacy and to meet health and safety standards.
6	Repair to Building Structure	<ul> <li>Emergency repairs to flooring structure that supports operators and production equipment.</li> </ul>
7	Repair Water Distribution System	<ul> <li>Repair of water distribution system in the NIC.</li> <li>Provide water resiliency line to the secondary water utility.</li> </ul>
8	Construct Welding Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of a facility with a welding high bay area with 12 welding bays.</li> <li>Demolish the low bay area; retain high bays in existing building.</li> <li>Construction of a two-story administrative area with offices, breakroom, lockers, showers, and restrooms.</li> <li>~5,357 SY of additional pavement</li> <li>~362 SY of new roadway</li> <li>Relocation of existing serviceable welding equipment located in main building to new facility.</li> </ul>
9	Construct Transmission Test Stand Addition	Construction of an addition to house a test cell and provide adequate space for transmission testing.
10	Repair Groundwater Treatment Plant	<ul> <li>Repair the air stripping tower component of the groundwater treatment plant.</li> <li>Install new packing media in each new stripping tower.</li> <li>110 LF of Raychem (or equal) 120V 6 WPF heat tracing.</li> </ul>
11	Repair Building Ventilation	Repair of ventilation system for blasting, cleaning, and painting activities.
12	Construct Final Paint Facility	Construction of a facility to house people and equipment for interior and exterior painting, sanding, and drying of vehicles and artillery.

Project#	Project Name	Description
St		<ul> <li>Breakrooms, restrooms, and locker rooms for 40 occupants are included in construction.</li> <li>Facility will be co-located inside the test track.</li> <li>30 LF of wastewater utility line</li> <li>600 LF of natural gas line</li> <li>25 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> </ul>
13	Renovate DPM Storage and Kitting Facility	<ul> <li>Renovations to five buildings and Automated Storage and Retrieval System (ASRS).</li> <li>Allows for streamlined processes and enhanced flexibility.</li> </ul>
14	Construct Open Storage	<ul> <li>Construction of open storage in three ~127,000-SF structures.</li> <li>Will centralize and consolidate multiple storage locations.</li> <li>2,120 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>2,147 LF of fiber/telecom line</li> <li>~36,622 SY of new pavement and/or access driveways</li> </ul>
15	Power Generation and Microgrid, Phase 2	Upgrades to improve the current utility infrastructure.
16	Construct Robotic Paint and Spall Removal Facility	<ul> <li>Demolition of ~12,000 SF of building and lean-to space and removal inground oil/water separator (OWS).</li> <li>Construction of ~7,500 SF of new facility structure in demolished area.</li> <li>Will include breakrooms, restrooms, paint sludge and dewatering equipment, mechanical room, paint and spall removal equipment, and new OWS.</li> </ul>
17	Construct Combat Vehicle Remanufacturing Support Facility	<ul> <li>Construction of high bay, ground-level remanufacturing facility that will be capable of housing different support operations and providing flexibility for changes in operations.</li> </ul>
18	Repair Controlled Humidity Warehouse	<ul> <li>Repairs to building and construction of an addition, allowing Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) to move out of current location and consolidate with other DLA operations on the west side of ANAD. This relocation allows for additional consolidation of industrial processes in the NIC.</li> </ul>
19	Construct Component Remanufacturing Facility (CRF)	<ul> <li>Construction of a CRF that will include a high bay enclosed space for assembly, cleaning, welding, machining, chemical cleaning and electroplating, hydraulic repair and testing, electronics/optics repair and testing, painting, and storage.</li> <li>Will consolidate processes currently housed in six separate buildings.</li> <li>New construction, reconstruction, and demolition in two phases.</li> <li>Demolition of three buildings.</li> <li>81,000 SF of demolished road network.</li> <li>25,500 SF new constructed road network</li> </ul>
19A	Assembly/Disasse mbly as Part of CRF	Phased construction of the CRF
19B	Repair/Conversion of Buildings as Part of CRF	Repairs to and conversions of seven buildings as part of the CRF construction.
19C	Electronic and Optics as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Renovation and modernization of two buildings for the service and repair of electronic and optics equipment.</li> <li>Will require accessible ramp, breakroom, and offices.</li> </ul>

Enclosure 1-List of Projects Evaluated in the EA

Project#	Project Name	Description
19D	Cable, Machine, Upholstery Shops as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Cable, Machine, Upholstery building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location in the Nichols Industrial Complex.</li> <li>Includes machine shop, upholstery, cable shop, break room, restrooms, and support offices.</li> </ul>
19E	Hydraulics Shop and Administration as Part of CRF	<ul> <li>Construct of the Hydraulics Shop and Administration building of the CRF, which will consolidate component remanufacturing operations into a single location.</li> <li>Includes hydraulic shop work areas, breakrooms, restrooms, and administrative space.</li> </ul>
20	Building Upgrade	<ul> <li>Installation of a fire suppression system to the Combat Vehicle Assembly/Disassembly Facility.</li> </ul>
21	Replace Buildings	Total replacement of three structures.
22	Upgrade Water Utility Infrastructure	Improvements to current water utility infrastructure
23	Armor Facility Upgrades	Construction of a new compliant facility.
24	Construct Energy Storage	<ul> <li>Facility to store surplus solar-generated energy.</li> <li>450 LF of gas utility line</li> <li>450 LF of electric utility line</li> <li>300 LF of new fencing</li> </ul>
25	Flood Control Measures	<ul> <li>Implementation of flood measures primarily along Roosevelt Boulevard as described in the 2023 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan.</li> </ul>

Notes: LF = linear feet; SF = square feet

Map Showing Area of Potential Effects

