

*Final*  
**Environmental Assessment for the  
Implementation of Base Realignment and Closure 2005  
Realignment Actions at  
Bentonville, Arkansas**



*Prepared for:*

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU**

*Prepared by:*

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
MOBILE DISTRICT**

June 2009

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# **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ORGANIZATION**

This environmental assessment (EA) addresses the proposed action to implement the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005 Realignment Actions at Northwest Arkansas. It has been developed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act and implementing regulations issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] Parts 1500–1508) and the Army (32 CFR Part 651). Its purpose is to inform decision makers and the public of the likely environmental and socioeconomic consequences of the proposed action and alternatives.

An **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** briefly describes the proposed action, environmental and socioeconomic consequences, and mitigation measures.

## **CONTENTS**

- SECTION 1.0:** **PURPOSE, NEED, AND SCOPE** summarizes the purpose of and need for the proposed action and describes the scope of the environmental impact analysis process.
- SECTION 2.0:** **PROPOSED ACTION** describes the proposed action to implement the BRAC 2005 realignment actions at Northwest Arkansas.
- SECTION 3.0:** **ALTERNATIVES** examines alternatives to implementing the proposed action.
- SECTION 4.0:** **AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES** describes the existing environmental and socioeconomic setting at the proposed site in Bentonville, Arkansas, and identifies potential effects of implementing the proposed action.
- SECTION 5.0:** **FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS** summarizes the environmental and socioeconomic effects of implementing the proposed action.
- SECTION 6.0:** **REFERENCES** provides bibliographical information for cited sources.
- SECTION 7.0:** **PERSONS CONSULTED** provides a listing of persons and agencies consulted during preparation of this EA.
- SECTION 8.0:** **LIST OF PREPARERS** identifies the persons who prepared the document.
- SECTION 9.0:** **DISTRIBUTION LIST** indicates recipients of this EA.
- APPENDICES**
- A** Emission Calculations
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An **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS** list is provided at the end of the document.

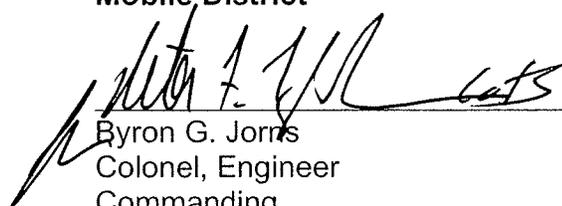


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**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT  
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BASE REALIGNMENT AND  
CLOSURE 2005 REALIGNMENT ACTIONS AT NORTHWEST  
ARKANSAS**

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# ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

**LEAD AGENCY:** Department of the Army, National Guard Bureau

**TITLE OF PROPOSED ACTION:** Implementation of the Base Realignment and Closure 2005 Realignment Actions at Northwest Arkansas

**AFFECTED JURISDICTION:** Northwest Arkansas

**PREPARED BY:** Byron G. Jorns, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Commanding, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

**APPROVED BY:** Robert Embrey, Colonel, Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering, Arkansas Army National Guard

**ABSTRACT:** This environmental assessment (EA) considers implementing the proposal to construct and operate an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) at Northwest Arkansas, according to the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005 Commission recommendations. The EA identifies, evaluates, and documents the effects of constructing and operating the new AFRC, which would consist of training buildings, an unheated storage building, and parking area for military and privately owned vehicles. A No Action Alternative is also evaluated. Implementing the proposed action is not expected to result in significant environmental impacts. Therefore, preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required, and a finding of no significant impact (FNSI) will be published in accordance with Title 32 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*, and the National Environmental Policy Act.

**REVIEW COMMENT DEADLINE:** The final EA and draft FNSI are available for review and comment for 15 days from the publication of a Notice of Availability (NOA) in the *Northwest Arkansas Times*. Copies of the final EA and draft FNSI can be obtained by contacting Mr. Tom Boston, State Environmental Specialist, Arkansas Army National Guard, at 501.212.5873, or at tom.boston@us.army.mil. Copies of the EA also have been provided to the following local library: Bentonville Public Library 405 South Main Street, Bentonville, AR 72712. The EA is also available on the BRAC Division Web site at [http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/brac/env\\_ea\\_review.htm](http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsim/brac/env_ea_review.htm). Comments on the EA and Draft FNSI should be submitted to Mr. Boston no later than 15 days from publication of the NOA at Arkansas Army National Guard, ATTN: DCSN-E Box 5, 1301 Missouri Avenue, Camp J.T. Robinson, North Little Rock, AR 72199-9600 or at tom.boston@us.army.mil.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **ES.1 INTRODUCTION**

This environmental assessment (EA) describes and analyzes the effects of implementing the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission) recommendations with respect to Bentonville, Arkansas, and associated actions on the human environment.

### **ES.2 BACKGROUND**

With respect to Northwest Arkansas, the BRAC Commission recommended in relevant part:

Close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in northwest Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

To meet the BRAC directive, the Army proposes to acquire approximately 19 acres in Bentonville, Arkansas. After acquiring a suitable site, the Army would construct an AFRC having approximately 110,000 square feet of space.

### **ES.3 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE**

#### **ES.3.1 Proposed Action**

The 19.29-acre site proposed for the new AFRC consists of lots 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport (Figure 2-1). Facilities would front on Southwest Hunter Road to the east and would be bounded on the north by Southwest John W. Fryer Avenue and on the south by Southwest Chucker Avenue. Open land lies to the west of the site.

Being predominantly an old pasture, the majority of the proposed site is grass covered. The eastern portion of the site is wooded. The terrain generally falls gently to the west. A man-made half-acre stocked pond is at the west end of the site. The site is not within any 100-year floodplain. There are no buildings on the site.

The primary facilities of the new AFRC would consist of a training building, maintenance training building, an unheated storage building, and a parking area for military vehicles. The facilities would be sufficient to accommodate 500 personnel. Buildings would be of permanent construction with reinforced concrete foundations; concrete floor slabs; structural steel frames; plumbing; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems; and mechanical, security, and electrical systems. In accordance with Army policy for the construction of new facilities, this project will be designed to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Silver standards, or better, with a view toward enhanced sustainability and energy efficiency. No demolition would be required. Construction could begin as early as October 2009 and could be

completed by July 2011. The Bentonville AFRC would support operations of units of the Arkansas Army National Guard and Army Reserve.

### ES.3.2 No Action Alternative

Inclusion of the No Action Alternative is prescribed by Council on Environmental Quality regulations. Under the No Action Alternative, the Army would not implement the proposed action. No land would be acquired, no facilities would be constructed, and no units would relocate from other facilities. The units proposed for relocation under the proposed action would continue to operate from their current facilities. Through the BRAC process, Congress has expressed a preference for the proposed action to be implemented if the Army is able to acquire suitable land to support the project. Therefore, the No Action Alternative will not be implemented unless the Army fails to acquire a suitable site. Nevertheless, it is evaluated in detail in this EA, because it serves as a baseline against which the effects of the proposed action can be measured.

### ES.4 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The EA evaluates potential effects on land use, aesthetics and visual resources, air quality, noise, geology and soils, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomic (including environmental justice and protection of children), transportation, utilities, and hazardous and toxic materials. For each resource, the predicted effects from the proposed action and the No Action Alternative are briefly described below. The consequences of these actions are summarized in Table ES-1.

**Table ES-1**  
**Summary of potential environmental and socioeconomic consequences**

Resource	Environmental and socioeconomic effects	
	Proposed Action	No Action Alternative
<b>Land use</b>	No effect	No effect
<b>Aesthetics and visual resources</b>	Short- and long-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Air quality</b>	Short- and long-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Noise</b>	Short-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Geology and Soils</b>		
• Geology/Topography	No effect	No effect
• Soils	Short-term minor adverse	No effect
• Prime farmland	No effect	No effect
<b>Water resources</b>		
• Surface water	Short- and long-term minor adverse	No effect
• Groundwater	Short- and long-term minor adverse	No effect
• Floodplains	No effect	No effect
• Coastal Zone management	No effect	No effect
<b>Biological resources</b>		
• Vegetation	Long-term minor adverse	No effect
• Wildlife	Long-term minor adverse	No effect
• Wetlands	No effect	No effect
• Threatened and endangered species	No effect	No effect
<b>Cultural resources</b>	No effect	No effect

**Table ES-1  
Summary of potential environmental and socioeconomic consequences**

Resource	Environmental and socioeconomic effects	
	Proposed Action	No Action Alternative
<b>Socioeconomics</b>		
• Regional economic activity	Short-term minor beneficial	No effect
• Population	No effect	No effect
• Housing	No effect	No effect
• Quality of life	No effect	No effect
• Environmental justice	No effect	No effect
• Protection of children	Short-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Transportation</b>	Short- and long-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Utilities</b>	Long-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Hazardous and toxic substances</b>	Long-term minor adverse	No effect

### **ES.5 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS**

Minor adverse cumulative effects on aesthetics, vegetation and wildlife would be expected. None of these adverse cumulative effects would be expected to be significant. Minor beneficial effects on economic development would be expected.

### **ES.6 MITIGATION**

Mitigation actions are used to reduce, avoid, or compensate for significant adverse effects. The EA does not identify the need for any mitigation measures.

### **ES.7 CONCLUSIONS**

On the basis of the analyses performed in this EA, implementation of the proposed action would have no significant direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on the quality of the natural or human environment. Preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required. Issuance of a finding of no significant impact would be appropriate.

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## **SECTION 1.0**

### **PURPOSE, NEED, AND SCOPE**

#### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

On September 8, 2005, the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC Commission) recommended that certain realignment actions occur throughout the United States. The President approved these recommendations on September 15, 2005. The Congress did not alter any of the BRAC Commission's recommendations, and on November 9, 2005, the recommendations became law. The BRAC Commission recommendations must now be implemented, as provided for in the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended.

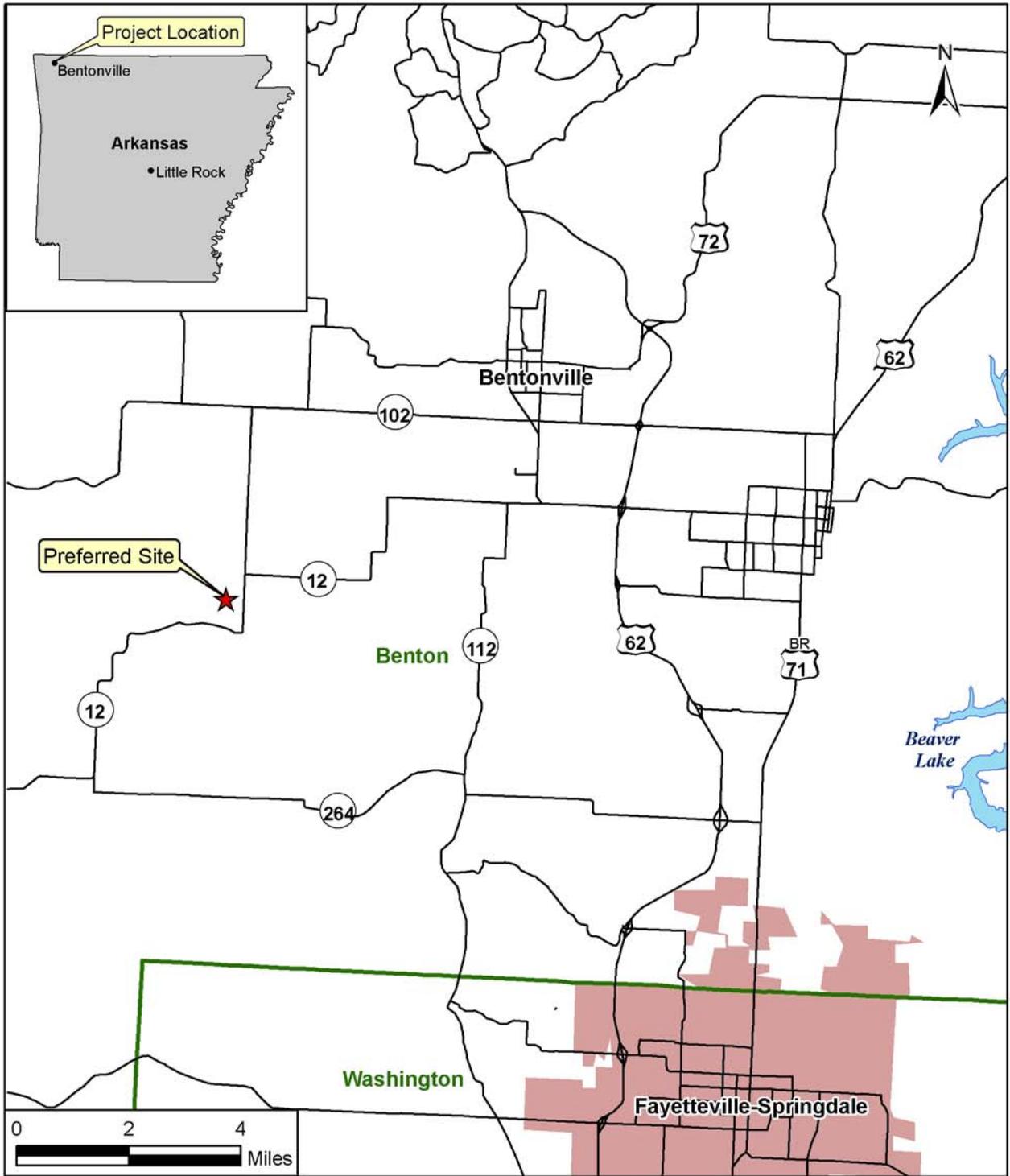
The BRAC Commission recommended the closure of the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in northwest Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if Arkansas decides to relocate those units. In this environmental assessment (EA), the Army identifies and describes the environmental effects associated with its proposed action in northwest Arkansas. Details on the proposed action are set forth in Section 2.2.

#### **1.2 PURPOSE AND NEED**

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide the necessary facilities to support the BRAC Commission's recommendation pertaining to United States Army Reserve and Army National Guard units to be located in Bentonville. Figure 1-1 shows a general location map of northwest Arkansas and the proposed site being considered for the new AFRC.

The need for the proposed action is to improve the nation's ability to respond rapidly to challenges of the 21st century. The Army is legally bound to defend the United States and its territories, to support national policies and objectives, and to defeat nations responsible for aggression that endangers the peace and security of the United States. To carry out these tasks, the Army must adapt to changing world conditions and must improve its capabilities to respond to a variety of circumstances across the full spectrum of military operations. The proposed action also is needed because existing Army Reserve and Army National Guard facilities are substandard and are not adequately sized to support the number of assigned Soldiers. The following is a discussion of two major initiatives that contribute to the Army's need for the proposed action.

**Base Realignment and Closure.** In previous rounds of BRAC, the explicit goal was to save money and downsize the military to reap a peace dividend. In the 2005 BRAC round, the Department of Defense (DoD) also sought to reorganize its installation infrastructure to most efficiently support its forces, increase operational readiness, and facilitate new ways of doing business. Thus, BRAC represents more than cost savings; it supports advancing the goals of transformation, improving military capabilities, and enhancing military value. The Army needs to



- LEGEND**
- ★ Contending Site
  - ▭ County Boundary
  - ∧ Road
  - Urban Area

# Location Map

Figure 1-1

carry out the BRAC Commission's recommendations at northwest Arkansas to achieve the objectives of the BRAC process.

**Installation Sustainability.** On October 1, 2004, the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff issued *The Army Strategy for the Environment*, which focuses on the interrelationships of mission, environment, and community. A sustainable installation simultaneously meets current and future mission requirements, safeguards human health, improves quality of life, and enhances the natural environment. A sustained natural environment is necessary to allow the Army to train and maintain military readiness.

### 1.3 SCOPE

The 1990 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act specifies that the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not apply to actions of the President, the BRAC Commission, or the DoD, except "(i) during the process of property disposal, and (ii) during the process of relocating functions from a military installation being closed or realigned to another military installation after the receiving installation has been selected but before the functions are relocated" (Section 2905[c][2][A], Public Law 101-510, as amended). The law further specifies that in applying the provisions of NEPA to the process, the Secretary of Defense and the secretaries of the military departments concerned do not have to consider "(i) the need for closing or realigning the military installation which has been recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission, (ii) the need for transferring functions to any military installation which has been selected as the receiving installation, or (iii) military installations alternative to those recommended or selected" (Section 2905[c][2][B]). Because the BRAC Commission's deliberation and decision, as well as the need for closing or realigning a military installation, are exempt from NEPA, this EA does not address the need for realignment. Because NEPA does apply to the activities proposed to support unit realignment, the Army addresses those actions in this document.

### 1.4 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Army invites public participation in the NEPA process. Consideration of the views and information of all interested persons promotes open communication and enables better decision making. All agencies, organizations, and members of the public having a potential interest in the proposed action, including minority, low-income, disadvantaged, and Native American groups, are urged to participate in the decision-making process.

Public participation opportunities with respect to this EA and decision making on the proposed action are guided by Title 32 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 651. Upon its completion, the EA will be made available to the public for 15 days, along with a draft finding of no significant impact (FNSI). At the end of the 15-day period, the Army will consider any comments submitted by individuals, agencies, or organizations on the proposed action, the EA, or draft FNSI. As appropriate, the Army may then execute the FNSI and proceed with implementing the proposed action. If it is determined before issuance of a final FNSI that implementing the proposed action would result in significant impacts, the Army will commit to mitigation actions sufficient to reduce impacts below significance levels, or will take no action or will publish in the *Federal Register* a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS).

## 1.5 IMPACT ANALYSIS PERFORMED

This EA has been developed in accordance with NEPA and its implementing regulations, issued by the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Army.<sup>1</sup> Its purpose is to inform decisionmakers and the public of the likely environmental consequences of the proposed action and alternatives.

An interdisciplinary team of environmental scientists, biologists, planners, economists, engineers, archaeologists, historians, and military technicians has analyzed the proposed action and alternatives in light of existing conditions and has identified relevant beneficial and adverse effects associated with the action. The proposed action is described in Section 2.0, and Section 3.0 describes alternatives, including the No Action Alternative. Conditions considered to be the baseline are described in Section 4.0, Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences. The expected effects of the proposed action, also described in Section 4.0, are presented immediately following the description of baseline conditions for each environmental resource area addressed in the EA. The potential for cumulative effects is also addressed in Section 4.0, and mitigation measures are identified where appropriate. Section 5.0 presents conclusions.

## 1.6 FRAMEWORK FOR DECISION MAKING

In addressing environmental considerations, the Army is guided by relevant statutes and their implementing regulations and by Executive Orders (EOs) that establish standards and provide guidance on environmental and natural resources management and planning. These include the Clean Air Act (CAA); Clean Water Act; Noise Control Act; Endangered Species Act; National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); Archaeological Resources Protection Act; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). EOs bearing on the proposed action include EO 11988 (Floodplain Management); EO 11990 (Protection of Wetlands); EO 12088 (Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards); EO 12580 (Superfund Implementation); EO 12898 (Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations); EO 13045 (Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks); EO 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments); EO 13186 (Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds), and EO 13423 (Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management). These authorities are addressed in various sections throughout this EA when relevant to environmental resources and conditions. To the extent that state or local laws, ordinances, or regulations are relevant, they are discussed within the appropriate narrative section of this EA, and accompanying citations of authority or other references are provided. The full text of the laws, regulations, and EOs is available on the Defense Environmental Network & Information Exchange Web site, at <https://www.denix.osd.mil>.

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<sup>1</sup> Council on Environmental Quality *Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act*, 40 CFR Parts 1500–1508, and *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*, 32 CFR Part 651.

## **SECTION 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

This section describes the Army's Preferred Alternative for carrying out the BRAC Commission's recommendations, which became law on November 9, 2005, as follows:

Close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Northwest Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the State of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

To meet the BRAC directive, the Army proposes to construct an AFRC having approximately 110,000 square feet of space on approximately 19 acres of City-owned property in Bentonville, Arkansas.

### **2.2 PROPOSED ACTION**

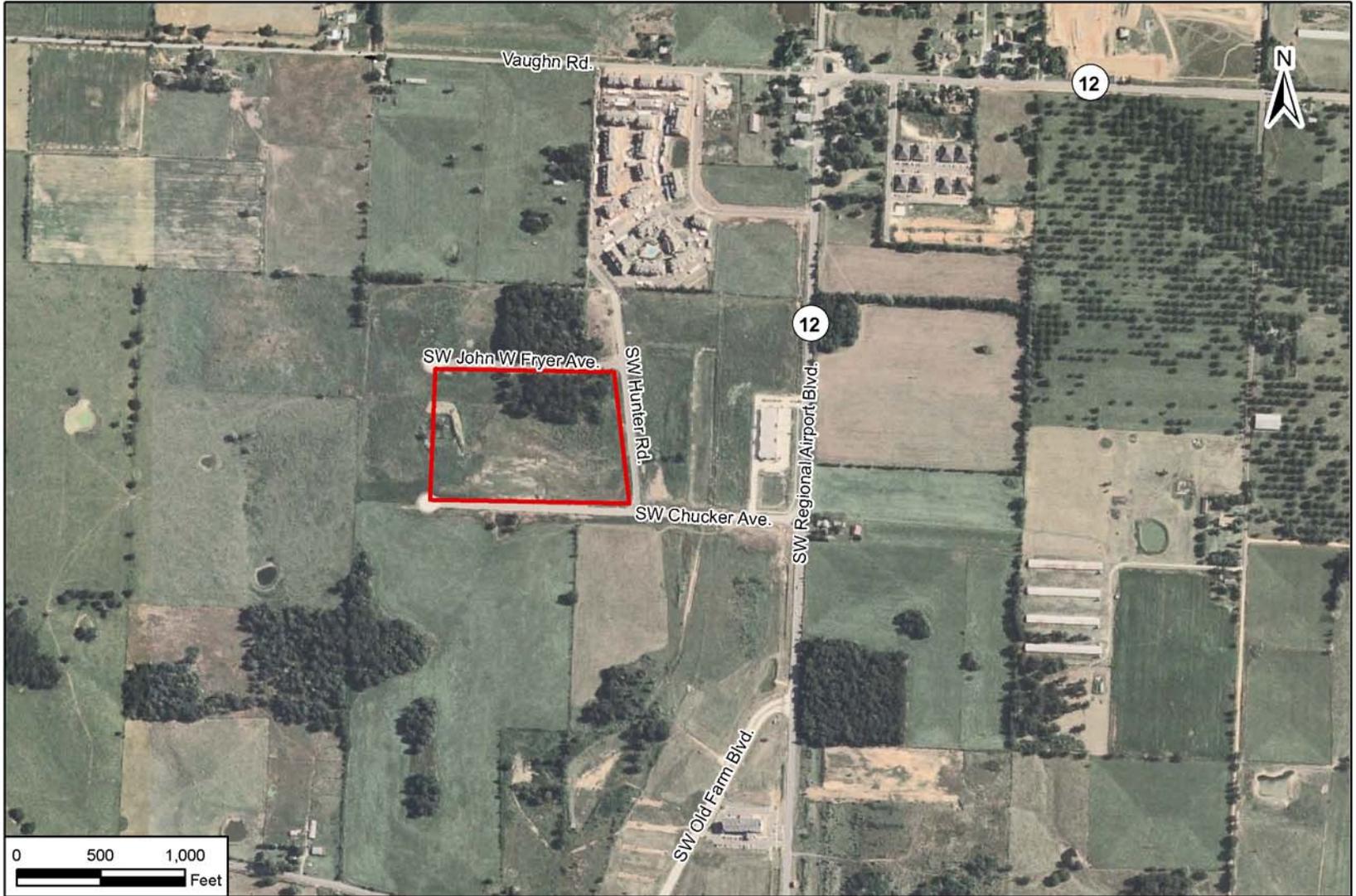
#### **2.2.1 Site Description**

The 19.29-acre site proposed for the new AFRC consists of lots 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport (Figure 2-1). Facilities would front on Southwest Hunter Road to the east and would be bounded on the north by Southwest John W. Fryer Avenue and on the south by Southwest Chucker Avenue. Open land lies to the west of the site.

Being predominantly an old pasture, the majority of the proposed site is grass covered. The eastern portion of the site is wooded. The terrain generally falls gently to the west. A man-made half-acre stock pond once used for livestock is at the west end of the site. The site is not within any 100-year floodplain. There are no buildings on the site.

#### **2.2.2 Facilities Construction**

Primary facilities of the new AFRC would consist of a training building, maintenance training building, an unheated storage building, and both privately owned vehicle and military equipment parking areas. The facilities would be sufficient to accommodate 500 personnel. Table 2-1 provides information on the size of these facilities. Buildings would be of permanent construction with reinforced concrete foundations; concrete floor slabs; structural steel frames; plumbing; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems; and mechanical, security, and electrical systems. In accordance with Army policy for the construction of new facilities, this project will be designed to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Silver standards, or better, with a view toward enhanced sustainability and energy efficiency.



**LEGEND**  
[Red Box] Site Boundary

# Site Map

Figure 2-1

**Table 2-1  
Facilities sizes**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Size (square feet)</b>
Armed Forces Reserve Center	83,700
Maintenance Training Shop	13,010
Unheated Storage Building	11,268
Organization Parking	184,950
Privately Owned Vehicle Parking	100,359

Facilities would require grading, paving, fencing, general site improvements, and extending utilities to serve the project. Force protection (physical security) measures would be incorporated into the design, including maximum standoff distance from roads, parking areas, and vehicle unloading areas. Berms, heavy landscaping, and bollards would be used to prevent access when standoff distances cannot be maintained.

Construction could begin as early as October 2009 and could be completed by July 2011.

### **2.2.3 Operations**

The Bentonville AFRC would support operations of units of the Army Reserve and Arkansas Army National Guard. The AFRC would be used Monday through Friday by a full-time staff of approximately 32 personnel and on weekends by the various Reserve Component units for training. Daily operations would include administrative, training, and maintenance support of unit missions and requirements; recruiting; and preparation for battle assembly weekends.

Approximately 500 Reservists and Guardsmen would be assigned to the units stationed at the AFRC. These Soldiers would participate in training activities on weekends each month. A typical training weekend for the Reserve would involve approximately 149 Soldiers on-site. A typical training weekend for the Guard would involve approximately 354 Soldiers. On weekends that include a military-observed holiday, training would not occur. Training activities from a holiday weekend would be shifted to one of the other weekends during the same month, resulting in higher training populations during the remaining weekends in that month.

Training activities conducted during drill weekends would include Military Occupational Specialties training in a Soldier's skill (such as maintenance and communications), required briefings, physical training, mentoring, and evaluations. Weekend traffic would include personal vehicles and military vehicles such as high-mobility, multipurpose wheeled vehicles of various configurations; 2.5- and 5-ton cargo trucks; light-medium tactical vehicles; wreckers; and trailers of various configurations.

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## **SECTION 3.0 ALTERNATIVES**

### **3.1 ELIMINATION OF POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVE SITES**

A bedrock principle of NEPA is that an agency should consider reasonable alternatives to a proposed action. Considering alternatives helps to avoid unnecessary impacts and allows analysis of reasonable ways to achieve the stated purpose. To warrant detailed evaluation, an alternative must be reasonable. The following discussion identifies alternatives the Army considered and whether they are feasible and, hence, subject to detailed evaluation in this EA

The Army Reserve assembled a Site Selection Team to prepare a Site Survey Report evaluating 17 potential sites throughout northwestern Arkansas for the AFRC. The Army Reserve considered a site a contending site if it met the following criteria:

- Net usable acreage
- Compatibility with surrounding land uses
- Support for intended construction and environmental compliance
- Ready access to public utilities
- Reasonable cut or fill requirements
- Proximity to a major roadway corridor and safe ingress and egress
- Reasonable purchase price, within budget
- Appropriate zoning and antiterrorism (property set-back requirements) considerations

Nine contending sites were identified. The Site Selection Team visited each of the nine sites, resulting in some of them being rejected for deficiencies that were identified during the site visit. On the basis of the site visits, a site in Springdale and a site in Bethel Heights were identified as possible options. However, during the site selection process the Army Reserve transferred responsibility for site selection to the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG). The AR ARNG proceeded to continue the site review process and applied additional criteria along with those listed above. Subsequent to the transition of the site selection process the City of Bentonville, Arkansas offered to make the four lots in the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park available for one dollar to the Military Department of Arkansas for a long term (ninety nine (99) year) lease with a subsequent 25-year commitment to the AR ARNG. This arrangement would meet the BRAC Commission's goals and the additional AR ARNG criteria of reducing the footprint of government owned/leased property.

The owner of the property would remain the City of Bentonville. The site is closer to the current ARNG 142<sup>nd</sup> Fires Brigade and thus will not affect recruiting and personnel retention. The offer by Bentonville satisfies three critical considerations:

- *Fiscal Responsibilities.* The Army is expected to conduct its affairs in a fiscally prudent manner. Pursuit of sites costing between 1 and 2 million dollars—when a fully suitable site can be acquired for essentially no cost—would contravene expectations concerning the Army's fiscal responsibilities.

- *BRAC Commission Goals.* Licensing versus purchasing or leasing property will meet a BRAC Commission goal and the AR ARNG criteria of reducing the footprint of government owned or leased property.
- *Major Unit Location.* The major unit to occupy the new AFRC would be the 142<sup>nd</sup> Fires Brigade. The brigade, having approximately 350 personnel, is at an Arkansas ARNG facility in Bentonville. Moving the unit to another location in northwest Arkansas could adversely affect recruiting and personnel retention.

In light of these considerations, alternatives to the Bentonville site are viewed as not reasonable and, therefore, they are not evaluated in detail in this EA.

### **3.2 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE**

The CEQ regulations require inclusion of the No Action Alternative, which serves as a baseline against which the impacts of the proposed action and alternatives can be evaluated.

Under the No Action Alternative, the Army would not implement the proposed action. No land would be acquired, no facilities would be constructed, and no units would relocate from other facilities. The units proposed for relocation under the proposed action would continue to operate from their current facilities. Through the BRAC process, Congress has expressed a preference for the proposed action to be implemented if suitable property is available. Therefore, the No Action Alternative will not be implemented unless the Army fails to acquire a suitable site. Nevertheless, it is evaluated in detail in this EA, because it serves as a baseline against which the effects of the proposed action can be measured.

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## **SECTION 4.0**

### **AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND CONSEQUENCES**

#### **4.1 LAND USE**

##### **4.1.1 Affected Environment**

The site for the proposed AFRC is undeveloped and consists of lots 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park. The proposed site consists of 19.29 acres of the 145-acre industrial park, which is owned by the city of Bentonville and the Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation. The proposed site is predominantly an old pasture, and the majority of the proposed site is grass covered. The eastern portion of the site is wooded. The undeveloped property has been used for agricultural purposes since at least the 1940s. The terrain generally falls gently to the west. A man-made half-acre stock pond once used for livestock is at the west end of the site. The site is zoned *Industrial-2* (Terracon 2008) and according to Bentonville's 2007 General Plan (City of Bentonville 2007), the future land use of the proposed site is industrial. The proposed site is bound by SW John W. Fryer Avenue to the north, SW Hunter Road to the east and SW Chucker Avenue to the south. To the north of the parcel is a large apartment complex. To the east, along SW Regional Airport Boulevard is a small business complex. Also east of the parcel between SW Hunter Road, and the business complex is a large stormwater detention basin. Another small stock pond is just south of SW Chucker Avenue. Approximately 2,000 feet southeast of the parcel is a hotel, and the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport is approximately one-half mile to the south. The parcel is not within any runway protection zones.

##### **4.1.2 Environmental Consequences**

###### **4.1.2.1 Proposed Action**

No adverse effects on land use would be expected from implementing the proposed action. The project is consistent with the land use identified in Bentonville's 2007 General Plan Future Land Use Map and would be constructed in an existing industrial park (City of Bentonville 2007).

###### **4.1.2.2 No Action Alternative**

No adverse effects on land use would be expected from implementing the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the Army would not implement the proposed action. No land would be licensed to the AR ARNG, no facilities would be constructed, and no units would relocate from other facilities. The units proposed for relocation under the proposed action would continue to operate from their current facilities.

#### **4.2 AESTHETICS AND VISUAL RESOURCES**

Aesthetics and visual resources are the natural and man-made features of a landscape. They include cultural and historic landmarks, landforms of particular beauty or significance, water surfaces, and vegetation. Together, these features form the overall impression that a viewer receives of an area or its landscape.

### **4.2.1 Affected Environment**

The proposed AFRC site is a mostly grass covered field within an industrial park. There is a wooded section on the northeast portion of the proposed site that has several downed and damaged trees that appear to be the result of a storm. The site is bound by secondary roads to the north, east, and south. The primary access to the secondary roads would be from SW Regional Airport Boulevard. Within close proximity of the proposed site is a small business center, a hotel and an apartment complex. The Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport is approximately one-half mile to the south.

### **4.2.2 Environmental Consequences**

#### **4.2.2.1 Proposed Action**

Short- and long-term minor adverse effects on aesthetics and visual resources would be expected from implementing the proposed action. Construction activities and construction sites are usually considered unattractive and would have a short-term adverse effect on vistas from surrounding areas. After the AFRC became operational, vistas of the site from surrounding areas would be permanently altered from ones of an undeveloped, mostly grass-covered lot to one of developed land, which could be considered an adverse effect. The Army would incorporate setbacks from the property boundary, vegetative screening of views from adjacent properties, and suitable landscaping to minimize any adverse effects on the area's aesthetics to the extent that the layout of the AFRC and the size of the property permit.

#### **4.2.2.2 No Action Alternative**

No adverse effects on aesthetics and visual resources would be expected from implementing the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the Army would not implement the proposed action.

## **4.3 AIR QUALITY**

### **4.3.1 Affected Environment**

This section presents a description of ambient air quality at the proposed site with respect to attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and identifying applicable air quality regulations.

#### **4.3.1.1 National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 6 and the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) regulate air quality in Arkansas. The Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C. 7401-7671q), as amended, gives EPA the responsibility to establish the primary and secondary NAAQS (40 CFR Part 50) that set acceptable concentration levels for seven criteria pollutants: fine particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>), very fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrous oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), and lead. Short-term standards (1-, 8-, and 24-hour periods) have been established for pollutants contributing to acute health effects, while long-term standards (annual averages) have been established for pollutants contributing to chronic health effects. On the basis of the severity of the pollution problem, nonattainment areas are categorized as marginal, moderate, serious, severe, or extreme. Each state has the authority to adopt standards stricter than those established under the federal program; however, Arkansas accepts the federal standards.

Federal regulations designate Air-Quality Control Regions (AQCRs) in violation of the NAAQS as *nonattainment* areas. Federal regulations designate AQCRs with levels below the NAAQS as *attainment* areas. Benton County, Arkansas, and all proposed AFRC facilities are completely within the Metropolitan Fort Smith Interstate AQCR (AQCR 017) (USEPA 2008). Federal regulations designate AQCR 017 as an attainment area for all criteria pollutants (40 CFR 81.304). Because the project area is in an attainment region, air conformity regulations do not apply. The proposed project's emissions of criteria pollutants and the applicability thresholds under the general conformity rules, however, have been carried forward for more detailed analysis to determine the level of effect under NEPA.

#### 4.3.1.2 Local Ambient Air Quality

Existing ambient air quality conditions can be estimated from measurements taken at air-quality monitoring stations close to the proposed AFRC (Table 4.3-1). The only criteria pollutants monitored in the region are O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and as expected for an attainment region, the values are below the NAAQS (USEPA 2008).

**Table 4.3-1.  
National Ambient Air Quality Standards and monitored air quality concentrations**

Pollutant and averaging time	Primary NAAQS <sup>a</sup>	Secondary NAAQS <sup>a</sup>	Monitored data <sup>b</sup>	Location of station
<b>Ozone</b>				
8-Hour Maximum <sup>c</sup> (ppm)	0.08	0.12	0.068	Washington County
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>				
Annual Arithmetic Mean <sup>d</sup> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	15	15	12.5	Sebastian County
24-Hour Maximum <sup>e</sup> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	35	35	34.2	

ppm = parts per million

µg/m<sup>3</sup> = micrograms per cubic meter

NO<sub>2</sub> = Nitrogen dioxide a. Source: 40 CFR 50.1-50.12.

b. Source: (USEPA, 2008)

c. The 3-year average of the fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average O<sub>3</sub> concentrations over each year must not exceed 0.08 ppm.

d. The 3-year average of the weighted annual mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations from must not exceed 15.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

e. The 3-year average of the 98th percentile of 24-hour concentrations at each population-oriented monitor must not exceed 35 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

#### 4.3.2 Environmental Consequences

##### 4.3.2.1 Proposed Action

Short- and long-term minor adverse effects on air quality would be expected as a result of implementing the proposed action. The effects would be primarily from air emissions during facility construction and from creating new stationary sources of air emissions, such as heating boilers and standby generators at the AFRC. Increases in emissions would not be expected to exceed applicability thresholds, be regionally significant, or contribute to a violation of any federal, state, or local air regulation.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A facility's emissions are regionally significant if its emissions could equal or exceed 10 percent of the emissions of one or more pollutants of concern in the nonattainment or maintenance area [40 CFR 93.153(h)(4)(i)]. Regional significance is not applicable to facilities constructed in an attainment area.

**Estimated Emissions and General Conformity.** The general conformity rules require federal agencies to determine whether their action(s) would increase emissions of criteria pollutants above preset threshold levels (40 CFR 93.153(b)). These *de minimis* (of minimal importance) rates vary depending on the severity of the nonattainment and geographic location. Because the region is in attainment, the air conformity regulations do not apply. A Record of Non-Applicability is in Appendix B. All direct and indirect emissions of criteria pollutants for the proposed action have been estimated and compared to applicability threshold levels of 100 tons per year (tpy) to determine the proposed action's impact under NEPA. The total direct and indirect emissions associated with the following activities were accounted for:

- Constructing the new facilities
- Operating vehicles for construction workers
- Paving parking areas
- Operating personal vehicles for employees and trainees
- Operating new boilers
- Operating a new backup generator

The total direct and indirect emissions associated with the proposed action would not exceed applicability threshold levels (Table 4.3-2). Because the region is an attainment area, there is no existing emission budget. Because of the limited size and scope of the proposed action, however, it is not expected that the estimated emissions from the AFRC development and operation would make up 10 percent or more of regional emissions for any criteria pollutant, and they would, therefore, not be regionally significant. A detailed breakdown of construction and operational emissions are in Appendix A.

**Table 4.3-2  
Proposed action emissions compared to applicability thresholds**

Activity	Annual emissions (tpy)						De <i>minimis</i> threshold (tpy)	Would emissions exceed applicability thresholds? (Yes/No)
	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>		
Construction	5.3	6.3	1.3	0.0	6.1	0.8	100	No
Operational	3.5	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1		

For the purposes of calculating emissions, it was assumed that approximately 10 permanent personnel and 500 trainees would be stationed at the AFRC. It was also assumed that a 700-kilowatt backup generator would be located at the facility either initially or in the future. Moderate changes in the size or type of equipment ultimately selected or the number of personnel would not substantially change the total direct or indirect emissions or the level of impact under NEPA.

**Regulatory Review.** The CAA, as amended in 1990, mandates that state agencies adopt and implement State Implementation Plans to eliminate or reduce the severity and number of violations of the NAAQS. Since 1990, Arkansas has developed a core of air quality regulations that EPA has approved. These approvals signified the development of the general requirements of the State Implementation Plan. The Arkansas program for regulating air emissions affects industrial sources, commercial facilities, and residential development activities. Regulation occurs primarily through a process of reviewing engineering documents and other technical information, applying emission standards and regulations in permit issuance, performing field

inspections, and assisting industries in determining their compliance status with applicable requirements.

As part of these requirements, the ADEQ oversees programs for permitting the construction and operation of new or modified stationary source air emissions in Arkansas. ADEQ air permitting is required for many industries and facilities that emit regulated pollutants. These requirements include Title V permitting of major sources, New Source Review, Prevention of Significant Deterioration, New Source Performance Standards for selected categories of industrial sources, and the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. ADEQ air permitting regulations do not apply to mobile sources, such as trucks. An overview of the applicability of these regulations to the project is outlined in Table 4.3-3.

**Table 4.3-3  
Air quality regulatory review for proposed stationary sources**

<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Project status</b>
New Source Review (NSR)	The potential emissions would not exceed NSR threshold and would be exempt from NSR permitting requirements. It is possible that a state operating permit would be required for both the boilers and emergency back-up generators.
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	Potential emissions would not exceed the 250-tpy PSD threshold. Therefore, the project would not be subject to PSD review.
Title V Permitting Requirements	The facility's potential to emit would be below the Title V major source threshold and would not require a Title V permit.
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)	Potential Hazardous Air Pollutant emissions would not exceed NESHAP thresholds. Therefore, the use of Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) would not be required.
New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)	Both emergency generator(s) and boilers would be subject to NSPS.

Other non-permitting requirements may be required through the use of compliant practices or products or both. These regulations are outlined in Arkansas Pollution Control & Ecology Commission Regulations. They include the following:

- Regulation 18 - Chapter 5: Visible Emissions
- Regulation 18 - Chapter 6: Emissions from Open Burning
- Regulation 18 - Chapter 9: Control of Fugitive Emissions
- Regulation 21 - Asbestos Abatement Regulation
- Regulation 25 - Lead-based Paint Hazard

In addition to those outlined above, no person may handle, transport, or store any material in a manner that could allow unnecessary amounts of air contaminants to become airborne. During construction, reasonable measures may be required to prevent unnecessary amounts of particulate matter from becoming airborne (A.A.C. Section 18.901). Such precautions may include the following:

- Using water to control dust during construction operations, grading roads, or clearing land
- Paving roadways and maintaining them in a clean condition
- Covering open equipment for conveying or transporting material likely to create objectionable air pollution when airborne
- Promptly removing spilled or tracked dirt or other materials from paved streets

### 4.3.2.2 No Action Alternative

Selecting the No Action Alternative would result in no effect on ambient air-quality. No construction would be undertaken, and no new facility operations would be expected. Ambient air-quality conditions would remain as described in Sections 4.3.1.

## 4.4 NOISE

### 4.4.1 Affected Environment

Noise is defined as any sound that is undesirable because it interferes with communication, is intense enough to damage hearing, or is otherwise intrusive. Human response to noise varies depending on the type and characteristics of the noise, the distance between the noise source and the receptor, receptor sensitivity, and time of day.

Sound varies by both intensity and frequency. Sound pressure level, described in decibels (dB), is used to quantify sound intensity. The dB is a logarithmic unit that expresses the ratio of a sound pressure level to a standard reference level. Hertz (Hz) are used to quantify sound frequency. The human ear responds differently to different frequencies. A-weighting, described in a-weighted decibels (dBA), approximates this frequency response to express accurately the perception of sound by humans. Sounds encountered in daily life and their approximate levels in dBA are provided in Table 4.4-1.

**Table 4.4-1  
Common sounds and their levels**

Outdoor	Sound level (dBA)	Indoor
Snowmobile	100	Subway train
Tractor	90	Garbage disposal
Noisy restaurant	85	Blender
Downtown (large city)	80	Ringling telephone
Freeway traffic	70	TV audio
Normal conversation	60	Sewing machine
Rainfall	50	Refrigerator
Quiet residential area	40	Library

Source: Harris 1998

The dBA noise metric describes steady noise levels. Very few noises are, in fact, constant, so a noise metric, day-night sound level (DNL) has been developed. DNL is defined as the average sound energy in a 24-hour period with a 10-dB penalty added to nighttime levels (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.). DNL is a useful descriptor for noise because it averages ongoing yet intermittent noise, and it measures total sound energy over a 24-hour period. In addition, equivalent sound level ( $L_{eq}$ ) is often used to describe the overall noise environment.  $L_{eq}$  is the average sound level in dB.

The Noise Control Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-574) directs federal agencies to comply with applicable federal, state, interstate, and local noise control regulations. In 1974 EPA provided information suggesting that continuous and long-term noise levels in excess of DNL 65 dBA are normally unacceptable for noise-sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, churches, and hospitals. Arkansas has no statewide noise regulation, and Benton County has no countywide noise ordinance. Bentonville maintains a local noise ordinance that has specific not-to-exceed sound levels for different activities and land use zones. Construction noise cannot exceed 70 dBA at the property boundary. In addition, construction activities are specifically prohibited within 500 feet

of a residential zone on Sundays and legal holidays and in the daytime on Monday through Saturday.

Existing sources of noise near the proposed site include local aircraft overflights, road traffic, and natural noises such as leaves rustling and bird vocalizations. The site is one-half mile north of the Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The air operations at the airport are not sufficient to create incompatible noise zones (greater than 65 dBA DNL) beyond the airport property boundary (XNA 2005). The proposed site is not adjacent to any rail corridors. Existing noise levels (DNL and  $L_{eq}$ ) were estimated for the proposed site and surrounding areas using the techniques specified in the *American National Standard Quantities and Procedures for Description and Measurement of Environmental Sound Part 3: Short-term measurements with an observer present* (ANSI 2003). Table 4.4-2 outlines the closest noise-sensitive areas such as residents, schools, churches, and hospitals, and the estimated existing noise levels at each location.

**Table 4.4-2  
Estimated existing noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive areas**

Closest noise-sensitive area			Estimated existing sound levels (dBA)		
Distance	Direction	Type	DNL	$L_{eq}$ (Daytime)	$L_{eq}$ (Nighttime)
500 ft (150 m)	North	Rural Residential	49	48	42
2300 ft (690 m)	Northwest				
2600 ft (790 m)	Southwest				

Source: ANSI 2003

## 4.4.2 Environmental Consequences

### 4.4.2.1 Proposed Action

Short-term minor adverse effects on the noise environment would be expected from implementing the proposed action. Minor increases in noise would be primarily from using heavy equipment during construction. The effects would be temporary in nature and would end when construction is completed. Noise from facility operations would be expected to be negligible.

The proposed action would require the construction of several new facilities at the site. Individual pieces of construction equipment typically generate noise levels of 80 to 90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet (Table 4.4-3). With multiple items of equipment operating concurrently, noise levels can be relatively high during daytime periods at locations within several hundred feet of active construction sites. The zone of relatively high construction noise levels typically extends to distances of 400 to 800 feet from the site of major equipment operations. Locations farther than 1,000 feet from construction sites seldom experience appreciable levels of construction noise. There are several multifamily dwellings to the north within 800 feet to the site that would experience appreciable amounts of construction noise. Given the temporary nature of the construction, it would be expected to have a have a minor effect.

Although construction-related noise effects would be minor, best management practices (BMPs) that would be recommended to minimize noise effects and to ensure compliance with the Bentonville noise ordinance would include the following:

- Limiting heavy construction to occur only in the daytime on Monday through Saturday
- Properly maintaining construction equipment mufflers

**Table 4.4-3  
Noise levels associated with outdoor construction**

<b>Construction phase</b>	<b>dBA L<sub>eq</sub> at 50 feet from source</b>
Ground Clearing	84
Excavation, Grading	89
Foundations	78
Structural	85
Finishing	89

Source: USEPA 1971

Noise effects on construction personnel could be limited by ensuring that all personnel wear adequate personal hearing protection to limit exposure and ensure compliance with federal health and safety regulations.

Training at the AFRC is not expected to generate disruptive noise levels at the adjacent residences. No use of weaponry, demolitions, or aircraft operations would occur with the implementation of the proposed action. Some noise from operating heavy, on-road vehicles might be present, but it is not expected to exceed appreciably background levels in the area.

#### **4.4.2.2 No Action Alternative**

Selecting the No Action Alternative would result in no effect on the ambient noise environment. No construction would occur. Ambient noise conditions would remain as described in Section 4.4.1.

## **4.5 GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

### **4.5.1 Affected Environment**

#### **4.5.1.1 Geologic and Topographic Conditions**

The proposed site is in the Ozark Plateau region of Arkansas. The Ozark Plateau region consists of the Salem Plateau, the Springfield Plateau and the Boston Mountains Plateau. The site is within the Springfield Plateau and at the surface contains Mississippian age limestone and chert from the Boone Formation. The Benton County region exhibits karst features such as caves, sinkholes, subsurface channels, and springs. The topography is intermediate in elevation with some elevations reaching 1,800 feet above sea level. The surface consists mostly of gently rolling hills; however, in some places the Boone Formation forms steep hillsides separated by ravine-like drainages (AGS 2009). The proposed AFRC location is relatively flat with a slight slope to the west and east.

#### **4.5.1.2 Soils**

Soils on the site are classified as Captina silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes, Cherokee silt loam, and Peridge silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. The Captina silt loam is moderately well drained and has a low water capacity. The depth to restrictive feature such as fragipan can be between 17 to 25 inches and the depth to the water table is about 16 to 30 inches. The Cherokee silt loam is found in depressions. The soil is somewhat poorly drained and it has a high available water capacity. The depth to a restrictive feature is more than 80 inches and the depth to the water table is about 6 to 18 inches. The Peridge silt loam is well drained and the available water capacity is high. The depth to a restrictive feature is more than 80 inches and the depth to water is more than 80 inches (USDA 2006, 2009a).

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Resources Map, the Cherokee silt loam is found around the former stock pond on the western property boundary. The remaining soil coverage is dominated by the Captina silt loam. The Peridge silt loam makes up a small fraction of the remaining coverage along the western property boundary.

#### **4.5.1.3 Prime Farmland Soils**

Congress enacted the Farmland Protection Policy Act as a subtitle of the 1981 Farm Bill. The purpose of the law is to "minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses" (Public Law 97-98, Sec. 1539-1549; 7 U.S.C. 4201 *et seq.*). According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the site soils are considered prime farmland soils (USDA 2009b); however, the proposed site is within an industrial park that is committed to urban development and is not considered farmland. The selected site, therefore, would not be subject to the Farmland Protection Policy Act.

### **4.5.2 Environmental Consequences**

#### **4.5.2.1 Proposed Action**

Short-term minor adverse effects on soils would be expected from implementing the proposed action because of the removal of vegetation, site grading, and exposure of soil during construction. These effects would be minimized by using appropriate BMPs for controlling storm water runoff, erosion, and sedimentation. Compliance with the ADEQ Construction Storm Water Permit (ARR150000) would be required (ADEQ 2008c). All exposed soils would be stabilized when construction is completed. No effects on geology, topography, or prime farmland soils would be expected.

#### **4.5.2.2 No Action Alternative**

No adverse effects on geology, topography, or soils would be expected from implementing the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, no site disturbance or construction would occur.

## **4.6 WATER RESOURCES**

### **4.6.1 Affected Environment**

#### **4.6.1.1 Surface Water**

Bentonville, Arkansas, covers an area between the White River to the east and the Illinois River to the south and west. The portion of Bentonville in the vicinity of the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park and Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport is in the Illinois River basin, a 1,700-square-mile watershed in northwestern Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma (IRWP 2009). From Arkansas, the Illinois River flows west into Oklahoma, then turns south and ultimately joins the Arkansas River in Oklahoma before the Arkansas River enters Arkansas further south.

Mildly sloping topography in the area of the Northwest Arkansas preferred AFRC site conveys natural surface water drainage generally south and east toward Spring Branch, a small headwater stream on the south side of the east-west segment of SW Regional Airport Boulevard (Highway 12). Spring Branch is about one-half mile south of the preferred site and flows generally east toward its confluence with Little Osage Creek about 2.5 miles southeast of the preferred site

(ADEQ 2008b; USGS 1982). Flow continues thereafter generally south in Little Osage Creek to Osage Creek, one of three main tributary streams in the upper Illinois River basin (IRWP 2009). Osage Creek continues south and west toward its confluence with the Illinois River about 10 miles southwest of the preferred AFRC site (ADEQ 2008b). Little Osage Creek is on ADEQ's 2008 303(d) list of impaired waters for not supporting its aquatic life and primary recreational contact designated uses (ADEQ 2008a).

The preferred AFRC site has no perennial streams. The site has one small constructed stock pond bordering the west end of the site. This pond is approximately 0.50 acres and is bordered by a grassy earthen berm along its eastern to northeastern edge within the western boundary of the preferred site. Natural topography of the area indicates that overland flow into this pond originates primarily outside the preferred site from areas to the north and west and that little natural surface drainage from the preferred site would be oriented toward this pond. A former pond along the southern portion of the site was dredged and filled around 2004 for expansion of SW Chucker Avenue (Terracon 2008). An additional pond that is approximately 0.50 acres exists on the property across SW Chucker Avenue to the south of the preferred site. Existing storm water control features surrounding the site would divert storm water away from the ponds. These features include storm drain inlets along curb and gutter bordering the site's northern, eastern, and southern boundaries and an existing storm water detention area east of the site across SW Hunter Road.

#### **4.6.1.2 Hydrogeology/Groundwater**

Bentonville and Benton County overlie the Ozark Plateaus aquifer system, a complex system in portions of Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma composed of a sequence of Paleozoic limestones, shales, dolomites, and sandstones (Adamski et al. 1995; ANRC 2008; Renken 1998). The general hydrogeologic framework of the Ozark Plateaus aquifer system corresponds to the area's geologic stratigraphy and is made up of three main regional aquifers separated by confining units (Adamski et al. 1995; Renken 1998; Smith and Steele 1990).

In northwestern Arkansas, regional groundwater flow corresponds to the gradual general regional dip of strata toward the west (Adamski et al. 1995). The lowermost confining unit of the aquifer system is the Precambrian igneous basement rock whose elevation in Benton County typically is about 1,000 feet below sea level (Smith and Steele 1990). Overlying that is the deeply buried St. Francois aquifer, consisting primarily of permeable sandstone and dolomites, ranging in thickness between 100 to 200 feet in Benton County, and bounded above by the shale and sandstone St. Francois confining unit (Adamski et al. 1995; Smith and Steele 1990). Overlying St. Francois is the productive Ozark confined aquifer, composed of a variety of sedimentary formations. In Benton County, the Ozark aquifer is exposed in only a few places and is mostly confined by the shale and dense limestone Ozark confining unit. The Ozark aquifer in Benton County ranges in thickness from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, and its surface generally is less than 300 feet below ground surface (Renken 1998; Smith and Steele 1990). Overlying the Ozark units in Benton County is the Springfield Plateaus aquifer, consisting largely of limestones and cherty limestones (Boone Formation and St. Joe Formation). The Springfield Plateau aquifer is unconfined in this area and is recharged by precipitation.

Water table and groundwater flow generally reflect surface topography and trend overall toward the southwest. Groundwater flow is mostly lateral and discharges to springs or seeps along streams (Adamski et al. 1995). The Springfield Plateau aquifer ranges from about 200 feet to 400 feet thick in northern Arkansas (Renken 1998). Depth to the water table in the preferred site's Captina Silt Loam soils is about 16 to 30 inches (NRCS 2009).

As the shallowest aquifer in Benton County, the Springfield Plateaus aquifer is the most widely used source in the county for domestic wells. Well yields in the interbedded limestone and chert of the Springfield Plateau aquifer generally range from 1 to under 75 gallons per minute. As a result, most groundwater use is limited to domestic or livestock water supply (Adamski et al. 1995; Renken 1998). Arkansas Natural Resources Commission (ANRC) groundwater monitoring, in cooperation with U.S. Geological Survey, occurs every 3 years. Average water level change for 3-year and 6-year periods (2004–2007 and 2001–2007) for Benton County wells showed no decline (ANRC 2008). For reporting years 2005 and 2006, groundwater use in Benton County averaged less than 10 million gallons per day, and water withdrawals from all Paleozoic rock aquifers (Ozark Plateaus aquifer system) in northern Arkansas were less than 0.5 percent of total withdrawals by aquifer in Arkansas (ANRC 2008, 2009). No groundwater wells, springs, or seeps are known to exist on the preferred site.

The highly carbonate subsurface structure is susceptible to dissolution, and the Benton County region exhibits a number of resulting karst features such as caves, sinkholes, subsurface channels, and springs, giving the area some secondary permeability. Surface waters and connected subsurface waters interact and provide recharge to these karst-featured ecosystems (USFWS 2009). The concentration of karst features is generally less in the Springfield Plateaus aquifer than elsewhere in the Ozark Plateaus aquifer system, with an average of less than one sinkhole per 100 square miles (Adamski et al. 1995). At the same time, the karst character contributes to increased susceptibility of groundwater resources to impact from dissolved contaminants. The preferred site is in an area of Benton County with moderate to high relative sensitivity of the landscape to groundwater pollution as characterized by The Nature Conservancy's DRSTIK<sup>2</sup> Groundwater Recharge Sensitivity Model (TNC and USFWS 2007). No sinkholes, caves, or other karst features are known to exist on the preferred site.

#### **4.6.1.3 Floodplains**

No Federal Emergency Management Agency-designated 100-year floodplain occurs on the Northwest Arkansas preferred AFRC site (FEMA 2007). The closest floodplain to the preferred site is about one-half mile to the south along Spring Branch.

#### **4.6.1.4 Coastal Zone**

Arkansas is outside the coastal zone of the United States (NOAA 2007). Accordingly, the proposed action for the new Northwest Arkansas AFRC is not subject to the federal Coastal Zone Management Act.

### **4.6.2 Environmental Consequences**

#### **4.6.2.1 Proposed Action**

Short- and long-term minor adverse effects on surface and groundwater resources would be expected. Short-term minor adverse effects could result from erosion and sediment runoff during land disturbance activities and vegetation clearing associated with site development and construction. The effects would be minimized by using construction-specific BMPs to control storm water runoff and implementing a site-specific sediment and erosion control plan during land development, construction, and afterward during operation of the AFRC. BMPs would

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<sup>2</sup> The DRSTIK model accounts for [D]epth to groundwater, [R]echarge to the aquifer, [S]oil characteristics, [T]opography, [I]mpact of the vadose zone, and surface [K]arst and other features such as faults and fractures (TNC and USFWS 2007).

incorporate karst protection and stormwater sediment/erosion controls such as those recommended for development in karst terrain by the Northwest Arkansas Regional Planning Commission (USFWS 2005). Examples of such BMPs include filter fences, straw bales and sediment detention traps. If karst features are encountered or are identified on or in close proximity to the site during any phase of the project planning or construction, development activities would be suspended and the USFWS would be consulted for assistance with protection measures. A letter from the USFWS presenting these requirements is provided in Appendix D. Compliance with the ADEQ Construction Storm Water Permit (ARR150000) by the Army or its contractors would be required (ADEQ 2008c), including developing a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). These measures would reduce the effects of land disturbance and construction activities.

In the long-term, development of the preferred site would increase the amount of impervious surface in the form of driveways, parking areas, and rooftops. Increased impervious surface area in a watershed can result in increased volume and velocity of storm water runoff and increased peak storm flows in streams, which can lead to soil and stream bank erosion. Development in general also can lead to an increase in pollutant loads in storm water runoff from such impervious surfaces, affecting both surface and underground receiving waters, and to reduced areas for infiltration of precipitation to recharge groundwater aquifers. The limited amount of development under the proposed action would be expected to result in only minor long-term effects on surface or groundwater resources. Potential long-term effects would be minimized by developing the site-specific SWPPP and by effective BMPs that could be incorporated into the planned Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Silver design, including those specifically recommended in karst terrain (USFWS 2005).

No effects on floodplains or coastal zone resources would be expected under the proposed action.

#### **4.6.2.2 No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, no effects on water resources would be expected because baseline conditions would remain the same.

### **4.7 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

#### **4.7.1 Affected Environment**

According to an ecoregion classification system, the proposed AFRC is in the Springfield Plateau of the Ozark Highlands (USEPA 2007). The potential natural vegetation of the area is oak–hickory and oak–hickory–pine forests, although many areas were naturally maintained by fire as savannas and tall-grass prairies. Today, most of the forest and almost all the prairie of the area has been replaced by agriculture and development. Pastureland and hayland are common in the region.

##### **4.7.1.1 Vegetation**

The proposed site has been maintained as pastureland and supports a mix of warm- and cool-season grasses with a substantial component of invasive nonnative weed species. Weedy forbs observed on the site included yellow rocket (*Barbarea vulgaris*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), purple deadnettle (*Lamium purpureum*), cranesbill (*Geranium* sp.), vetch (*Vicia* sp.), and common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*). Approximately 3 acres of a larger 7-acre wooded area occupy the northeast corner of the site. Canopy trees in the woods include blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). The understory is predominantly multiflora rose shrubs (*Rosa*

*multiflora*) and blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) vines. A pond at the center of the western boundary of the site that has been on the parcel for at least 60 years (Terracon 2008) has an earthen berm surrounding it. Sedges (*Carex* sp.) grow in moist soils on the pond margin. Some native forbs that grow in disturbed soils near the pond dam include pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*) and boneset (*Eupatorium* sp.). Some warm-season grasses such as broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*) and foxtail (*Setaria* sp.) are also near the pond.

#### 4.7.1.2 Wildlife

Common birds of the region include the blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Carolina wren (*Thyrothorus ludovicianus*), eastern bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottus*), slate-colored junco (*Junco hyemalis*), northern cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), common grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*), purple finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*), and American goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*) (GBBC 2009). Common mammals include the white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), squirrels (*Sciurus* sp.), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), eastern mole (*Scalopus aquaticus*), woodchuck (*Marmota monax*), and deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*) (National Park Service n.d.).

Reptiles of the region include the southern copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix*), eastern racer (*Coluber constrictor* ssp.), prairie kingsnake (*Lampropeltis calligaster calligaster*), and 21 other snakes; the ground skink (*Scincella lateralis*), eastern fence lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*), and seven other lizards; and a variety of turtles, frogs, and salamanders (Herps of Arkansas 2009). Many of the reptile species found in the county are restricted by habitat and would not be expected to be found on the proposed site for the AFRC. The wooded area at the northeast corner of the proposed site would be the most likely area to support reptile populations of any abundance.

#### 4.7.1.3 Sensitive Species

The Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission lists seven species of animals and no species of plants with federal protected status in Benton County (ANHC 2008, Table 4-B1). None of the listed species would be expected to be found on the proposed AFRC site because of a lack of suitable habitat or because the species is not known to occur in the county (NatureServe 2008).

However, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, both the Ozark cavefish and the Cave crayfish inhabit some springs and subterranean caves and streams within the karst region of northwest Arkansas (USFWS 2009). The hydrogeology within the project area has suitable geologic features and both the surface and connected ground waters interact and provide recharge to these cave ecosystems and springs (see Section 4.6).

#### 4.7.1.4 Wetlands

There has been no known designation of wetlands associated with the proposed construction site; however, a pond is on the edge of the western property boundary.

### 4.7.2 Environmental Consequences

#### 4.7.2.1 Proposed Action

Long-term minor adverse effects on vegetation and wildlife would be expected from implementing the proposed action. Construction of the AFRC at the proposed location could require clearing up to about 3 acres of wooded land and converting up to 9 acres of herbaceous vegetation, which would reduce vegetation and habitat for local wildlife. No effects on protected

**Table 4.7-1.  
Federally listed species for Benton County, Arkansas**

<b>Species</b>	<b>Description/ common name</b>	<b>Federal status</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<i>Cambarus aculabrum</i>	Cave crayfish	Endangered	Potential to occur in the impact area of the project
<i>Lampsilis rafinesqueana</i>	A freshwater mussel	Candidate species	No suitable habitat provided at the proposed site
<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	American burying beetle	Endangered	Known only on Block Island in Rhode Island, in eastern Oklahoma, Nebraska, South Dakota, Texas, and probably Arkansas. Natural habitat might be mature forests, but it is found in other habitats, including grassland and old field shrubland
<i>Amblyopsis rosae</i>	Ozark cavefish	Threatened	Potential to occur in the impact area of the project
<i>Etheostoma cragini</i>	Arkansas darter	Candidate species	No suitable habitat provided at the proposed site
<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Gray myotis	Endangered	Summer and winter roost sites and maternity sites are restricted to caves
<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana bat	Endangered	Hibernates in caves; maternity sites are behind loose bark of dead or dying trees or in tree cavities, generally not far from riparian areas; forested landscapes are the most important habitat in agricultural areas

Sources: ANHC 2009; NatureServe 2009

species would be expected. Though two listed species potentially inhabit caves near the proposed AFRC site, best management practices to prevent sediment-laden storm water runoff from leaving the site, as detailed in Section 4.6 would be used to protect the water quality of all surface and ground waters. Coordination letters concerning the potential effects of implementing the proposed action on biological resources were sent to the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Responses from the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are provided in Appendix D.

No effects on wetlands would be expected if the proposed action is implemented. Facility and grounds construction plans for the proposed site are such that there will be no degradation, intrusion, or disruption of the pond and the immediate surrounding landscape. If the area around the pond is designated as a wetland in the future, there will be no need for any mitigation activities as the pond shall not be disturbed in any manner.

#### **4.7.2.2 No Action Alternative**

No effects on biological resources would result from implementing the No Action Alternative because baseline conditions would remain the same.

## **4.8 CULTURAL RESOURCES**

### **4.8.1 Affected Environment**

Cultural Resources are composed of historic properties (buildings, structures, districts, landscapes, and such, as defined by Army Regulation 200-1 [AR 200-1] and the NHPA), archaeological sites (as defined and governed by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, AR 200-1, and the NHPA), Native American sacred sites (as identified in EO 13007 and the American Indians Religious Freedom Act), Traditional Cultural Properties (as defined in the NHPA and as described in National Register Bulletin 38), and sites and artifacts associated with

Native American Graves (as defined and governed by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

#### 4.8.1.1 Archaeological Resources

A review of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey revealed no previously recorded archaeological sites in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed project. The APE for the proposed undertaking includes the area within the boundary of the proposed site, as well as the viewshed adjacent to the proposed site. Four previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within a one-mile radius of the APE (Table 4.8-1). Of these four sites, two historic cemeteries have been recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All four of the identified sites are associated with the project, *In Search of Anderson Slave Cemetery* (Hilliard 1998). One of the sites also contains an Archaic and possibly Mississippian prehistoric components. All the sites are southeast of the project area.

**Table 4.8-1**  
**Previously recorded archaeological sites within a 1-mile radius of the APE**

Site	Site type	Cultural affiliation	Relation to APE	NRHP status
3BE625	Historic Slave Cemetery	Mid-Nineteenth Century	Outside	Eligible
3BE626	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter; Historic Settlement	Early/Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; Possible Mississippi; Historic Mid-/Late Nineteenth Century	Outside	Not Eligible
3BE631	Historic Mansion	Early Nineteenth Century	Outside	Not Eligible
3BE632	Historic Anderson Cemetery	Mid-Nineteenth Century	Outside	Eligible

Source: Warhop and McIntyre 2009

New South Associates archaeologist conducted an Archaeological Impact Evaluation of the APE between April 18 and 21, 2009, to identify those areas of the APE that are too disturbed to contain archaeological sites and to identify areas with potential to contain archaeological deposits. The archaeologist conducted an Intensive Archaeological Survey of those areas of the APE with potential to contain archaeological deposits. The Archaeological Impact Evaluation completes a 100 percent archaeological survey of the APE. This survey, which included pedestrian survey and hand excavated shovel tests, revealed two isolated finds in the project's APE. The archaeologists concluded that there are no archaeological resources in the APE for the proposed project [36 CFR 800.16(1)] and no State Archaeological Landmarks.

#### 4.8.1.2 Historic Buildings

A review of the NRHP and the Arkansas Archeological Survey identified no previously recorded historic buildings in the APE for the proposed project. Two previously recorded buildings 50 years of age or older, the Vaughn Presbyterian Church (survey number 2199) and the Norris Plantation (survey number 2223), were identified within a one-mile radius of the APE. The Vaughn Presbyterian Church northeast of the project area is still extant, while the Norris Plantation is not.

New South Associates conducted a cultural resource survey of the APE between April 18 and 21, 2009, and identified two previously unrecorded properties 50 years of age or older (built before 1958) within the viewshed. No properties built before 1958 were identified within the proposed site boundaries. Of the two properties identified within the APE, neither is recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. On May 5, 2009, the Arkansas SHPO indicated that no known historic

properties would be affected by the proposed action. Coordination letters are provided in Appendix D.

The two newly identified properties are both agricultural in character, although one consists of a residence with household-related farm buildings in the immediate vicinity, and the other consists of a cluster of outbuildings in a field. The residential property is approximately 0.18 mile east-southeast of the proposed site, at 8365 SW Regional Airport Boulevard. The property consists of a circa 1945, wood frame bungalow type house with a large, circa 1980 rear addition. To the rear of the house are three, interconnected wood frame sheds, two with gable roofs and one with a shed roof. The outbuilding cluster is approximately 0.20 mile north of the proposed site, at the northwest end of S Hunter Road, south of Vaughn Road, next to a circa 2005 apartment complex. The outbuilding cluster consists of six buildings, four sheds and two barns. Of the sheds, two are concrete block with standing seam metal roofs (circa 1955), one is stone with a standing seam metal roof (circa 1945), and the other is wood frame with a standing seam metal roof (circa 1935); all four sheds have front gable roofs. One of the barns is a wood frame structure with a saltbox roof clad in shingles (circa 1925). The other barn is concrete block with a standing seam metal roof (circa 1955). All six buildings are in deteriorated condition.

#### **4.8.1.3 Historic Districts**

Background research conducted of the NRHP and the Arkansas Archeological Survey identified no previously recorded historic districts or historic landmark districts within the APE for the proposed project. The cultural resource survey of the APE conducted by New South Associates also identified no historic districts or historic landmark districts within the APE for the proposed project.

#### **4.8.1.4 Historic Markers, Monuments, and Memorials**

No previously recorded historic markers, monuments, or memorials were identified within the APE for the proposed project. The cultural resource survey of the APE conducted by New South Associates also identified no historic markers, monuments, or memorials within the APE.

#### **4.8.1.5 Traditional Cultural Properties, National Historic Landmarks, and World Heritage Sites**

No previously recorded Traditional Cultural Properties, National Historic Landmarks, World Heritage Sites, or any state or locally designated landmarks were identified within the APE. The cultural resource survey of the APE did not identify any of these resource types within the APE for the proposed project, either.

### **4.8.2 Environmental Consequences**

#### **4.8.2.1 Proposed Action**

No adverse effects on cultural resources would be expected from implementing the proposed action. There are no NRHP-listed resources, nor are there any within the APE for the proposed project area. All previously recorded NRHP-listed resources are well removed from the viewshed of the project; therefore, they would not be affected. The property at 8365 SW Regional Airport Boulevard and the outbuilding cluster at the end of S Hunter Road have both been recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP. Coordination with the Arkansas SHPO indicated that no known historic properties would be affected by the proposed action. The SHPO also concurred with the findings of the Phase I cultural resources survey in a letter dated June 2, 2009.

Coordination letters regarding the proposed action have been sent to the SHPO, other agencies and potentially affected tribes. These letters and responses are provided in Appendix D.

#### 4.8.2.2 No Action Alternative

No effects on cultural or historic resources would result from implementing the No Action Alternative.

### 4.9 SOCIOECONOMICS

#### 4.9.1 Affected Environment

The socioeconomic indicators used for this study include the economic environment, demographics, quality of life, environmental justice, and protection of children. These indicators characterize the region of influence (ROI). The ROI is a geographic area selected as a basis on which social and economic impacts of project alternatives are analyzed. The ROI for the social and economic environment is Benton County, Arkansas. The ROI covers an area of 846 square miles in northwest Arkansas.

The baseline year for socioeconomic data is 2007, the most recent year for which most of the ROI socioeconomic indicators (e.g., population, employment) are reasonably available. Where 2007 data are not available, the most recent data available are presented.

##### 4.9.1.1 Economic Environment

Benton County was ranked 50<sup>th</sup> in the U.S. Census Bureau's list of the nation's 100 fastest growing counties (U.S. Census Bureau 2009). The county's growth, as shown below in the high labor force and population growth rates and low unemployment rate, is due to the presence of a number of large corporations, including Wal-Mart Stores, the world's largest retailer, which has its headquarters in Benton, as well as several other large companies including JB Hunt Transport Services, Tyson Foods, and Arvest Bank Group (Arkansas EDC 2006).

**Employment and industry.** ROI civilian labor force and unemployment data is shown in Table 4.9-1, with state and national data for comparative purposes. The region's labor force increased 36 percent between 2000 and 2007, much higher than the state and national growth rates. The ROI 2007 annual unemployment rate was 3.8 percent, lower than the state and national unemployment rates of 5.1 and 4.6 percent, respectively. The primary sources of ROI employment were manufacturing, management of companies and enterprises, transportation and warehousing, retail trade, and construction. Together, these industry sectors account for almost 50 percent of regional employment (BEA 2008).

**Table 4.9-1  
Labor force and unemployment**

	2000 civilian labor force	2007 civilian labor force	Change in labor force, 2000–2007	2007 Unemployment rate
ROI	76,889	104,682	36%	3.8%
Arkansas	1,260,256	1,361,176	8%	5.1%
United States	142,583,000	153,124,000	7%	4.6%

Source: BLS 2008

**Income.** ROI income levels are higher than state averages but lower than national averages. The ROI per capita personal income (PCPI) was 116 percent of the state PCPI of \$20,708 and 90 percent of the national PCPI of \$26,688 (Table 4.9-2). ROI median household income was 127 percent of the state median household income of \$38,134 and 95 percent of the national median household income of \$50,740 (U.S. Census Bureau 2008a).

**Table 4.9-2  
2007 Income**

	PCPI	Median household income
ROI	\$24,105	\$48,373
Arkansas	\$20,708	\$38,134
United States	\$26,688	\$50,740

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2008a

**Population.** The ROI's population was about 203,100, an increase of more than 49,000 persons in seven years. The ROI's population growth of 32 percent well exceeded that of Arkansas and the United States (Table 4.9-3).

**Table 4.9-3  
Population**

	2000 population	2007 population	Change in population, 2000–2007
ROI	153,406	203,107	32%
Arkansas	2,673,400	2,834,797	6%
United States	281,421,906	301,621,157	7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2008b

#### 4.9.1.2 Sociological Environment

**Housing.** Housing data are presented in Table 4.9-4. As shown, ROI housing costs are lower than national levels but higher than the state's level. Vacancy rates are very similar, with the ROI vacancy rate just above the national rate and just below the state level.

**Table 4.9-4  
Housing data, 2007**

	Number of housing units	Occupied		Median monthly mortgage	Median gross rent
		Occupied	Vacant		
ROI	84,976	87%	13%	\$1,161	\$695
Arkansas	1,287,472	86%	14%	\$920	\$573
United States	127,895,430	88%	12%	\$1,464	\$789

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2008a

**Law enforcement, fire protection, medical services.** ROI law enforcement is provided by the Bentonville Police Department along with the county sheriff's office and state law enforcement officers. The Bentonville Police Department operates out of its headquarters building in the center of the city, about 9 miles from the proposed AFRC site, and has about 50 officers and 25 civilian employees (USDOJ FBI 2008).

The Bentonville Fire Department operates five fire stations. The department has 65 full-time and 10 part-time firefighters (City of Bentonville 2009). Fire Station 5 responds to emergencies in the

area of the proposed AFRC site. The station is about 7 miles from the site. During the visual site inspection of the proposed AFRC site, a sign posted by Bentonville was observed on the property immediately to the east along SW Hunter Road indicating that the land is the future site of a Bentonville fire station and fire and police training center.

The Northwest Medical Center–Bentonville is about 8 miles from the proposed AFRC site. The hospital has 128 beds with more than 100 physicians and includes an emergency department, in- and out-patient surgical facilities, and intensive care unit (Northwest Health System 2009).

**Schools.** The ROI has eight public school districts with a total enrollment of almost 34,000 students in 54 schools. There are also 12 private schools with a total student enrollment of about 1,200 students (NCES 2008). No primary or secondary schools are on or adjacent to the proposed AFRC site. The closest school is 1.5 miles north of the site.

**Support services, shops, and recreation.** There is an array of the typical shopping, service, and recreational facilities in the ROI.

#### **4.9.1.3 Environmental Justice**

On February 11, 1994, President Clinton issued EO 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*. The EO is designed to focus the attention of federal agencies on the human health and environmental conditions in minority communities and low-income communities. Environmental justice analyses are performed to identify the disproportionate placement of high and adverse environmental or health impacts from proposed federal actions on minority or low-income populations and to identify alternatives that could mitigate these impacts.

Minority populations are identified as Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, persons of two or more races, and persons of Hispanic origin. Minority populations should be identified where either the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent or the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis (CEQ 1997). As of 2007, 93 percent of the ROI population was white and 7 percent was of a minority population. The ROI had a lower percentage of minority populations compared to Arkansas and the United States, where the population consisted of 19 percent and 20 percent minorities, respectively (U.S. Census Bureau 2008b).

Poverty thresholds established by the Census Bureau are used to identify low-income populations (CEQ 1997). Poverty status is reported as the number of persons or families with income below a defined threshold level. About 11 percent of ROI residents were classified as living in poverty, lower than Arkansas' 18 percent and the national poverty rate of 13 percent (U.S. Census Bureau 2008b).

#### **4.9.1.4 Protection of Children**

EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health and Safety Risks*, requires federal agencies, to the extent permitted by law and mission, to identify and assess environmental health and safety risks that might disproportionately affect children.

There is a residential apartment complex just to the northeast of the proposed AFRC site.

## 4.9.2 Environmental Consequences

### 4.9.2.1 Proposed Action

**EIFS Methodology.** The economic effects of implementing the proposed action are estimated using the Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) model, a computer-based economic tool that calculates multipliers to estimate the direct and indirect effects resulting from a given action. Changes in spending and employment from constructing the AFRC represent the direct effects of the action. Using the input data and calculated multipliers, the model estimates ROI changes in sales volume, income, employment, and population, accounting for the direct and indirect effects of the action.

For purposes of this analysis, a change is considered significant if it falls outside the historical range of ROI economic variation. To determine that range, the EIFS model calculates a rational threshold value (RTV) profile for the ROI. This analytical process uses historical data for the ROI and calculates fluctuations in sales volume, income, employment, and population patterns. The historical extremes for the ROI become the thresholds of significance (i.e., the RTVs) for social and economic change. If the estimated effect of an action is above the positive RTV or below the negative RTV, the effect is considered significant. Appendix C discusses this methodology in more detail and presents the model inputs and outputs developed for this analysis.

**EIFS model results.** Short-term minor beneficial effects on economic development would be expected from implementing the proposed action. In the short term, the expenditures and employment associated with constructing the AFRC training building, maintenance training building, storage building, and military and privately owned vehicle parking areas would increase ROI sales volume, employment, and income. A benefit of any type of development is the construction spending, especially if local labor and materials are used. The economic benefits would be for a short term, lasting only for the duration of the construction period. These changes in sales volume, employment, and income would fall within historical fluctuations (i.e., within the RTV range) and be considered minor (Table 4.9-5 and Appendix C).

**Table 4.9-5**  
**EIFS model output**

Indicator	Projected change	Percentage change	RTV range
Direct sales volume	\$22,928,000		
Induced sales Volume	\$26,825,760		
Total sales volume	\$49,753,760	0.88%	-11.14% to 8.47%
Direct income	\$4,614,664		
Induced income	\$5,399,158		
Total income	\$10,013,820	0.33%	-7.46% to 6.13%
Direct employment	97		
Induced employment	113		
Total employment	210	0.25%	-7.34% to 3.87%
Local population	0	0.00%	-1.89% to 2.74%

Source: EIFS model calculations

**Population.** No effects on population would be expected. The proposed action would not change the ROI's population because AFRC employees and the Reservists would commute from their homes, already in the ROI, to the site.

**Housing.** No effects on housing would be expected from implementing the proposed action. The proposed action would not change the ROI's population and would not affect the housing market. AFRC employees and the Reservists would commute from their homes to the site.

**Quality of Life.** The following paragraphs identify the anticipated effects for each of the key components of quality of life.

- *Law Enforcement, Fire Protection, and Medical Services.* No effects on public services would be expected from implementing the proposed action. The Bentonville police, fire, and medical emergency departments would respond to emergencies at the proposed site.
- *Schools.* No effects on schools would be expected from implementing the proposed action. The proposed action would not change the ROI population and would not affect school enrollment.
- *Support services, shops, and recreation.* No effects would be expected from implementing the proposed action. Shopping and service facilities needed by the reservists or AFRC staff (such as gas stations or food establishments) are available in the ROI.

**Environmental Justice.** No effects on environmental justice would be expected from implementing the proposed action. Implementing the proposed action to construct and operate an AFRC would not result in disproportionate adverse environmental or health effects on low-income or minority populations.

**Protection of Children.** Short-term minor adverse effects on the protection of children would be expected. There is a residential neighborhood near the proposed site. Construction activity could pose an increased safety risk to these residents because construction sites can be enticing to children. During construction, the safety measures stated at 29 CFR Part 1926, *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*, and AR 385-10, *Army Safety Program*, would be followed to protect the health and safety of nearby residents and construction workers. It is recommended that barriers and "No Trespassing" signs be placed around construction sites to deter children from playing in these areas and that construction vehicles and equipment be secured when not in use.

#### **4.9.2.2 No Action Alternative**

No effects on socioeconomics, environmental justice, or the protection of children would result from implementing the No Action Alternative. The proposed action would not be implemented, so there would be no effect on the existing condition of socioeconomic resources.

### **4.10 TRANSPORTATION**

This section describes the existing highway and transit subsystems near the proposed site; the effects associated with the proposed action; and potential mitigation measures, if required.

#### **4.10.1 Affected Environment**

Traffic in Bentonville is generated primarily by personal operating vehicles (POVs). Roadways are predominantly paved two- or four-lane asphalt. Regional access to Bentonville is provided by Routes 71, 62, 72, and 279 from the north, south, east, and west respectively. Interstate 44 travels

east to west between Springfield and Tulsa, approximately 50 miles north of Bentonville. Travelers would approach and access the site most efficiently via Route 12 (SW Regional Airport Boulevard) once entering the area, and depending on their point of origin, could approach via Route 279. The AFRC itself would front SW Hunter Road to the east, and would be bounded on the north by SW John W. Fryer Avenue and on the south by SW Chucker Avenue.

Level of Service (LOS) is a qualitative measure of the operating condition of an intersection or other transportation facility. There are six LOS (A through F) defined; LOS A represents the best operating conditions with no congestion, and LOS F is the worst with heavy congestion. SW Regional Airport Boulevard near the site has an Annual Average Daily Traffic Count of 5,700, and operates at an LOS A during peak periods. No streets or intersections adjacent to or near the site have been identified as trouble spots in the Bentonville General Plan or Master Street Plan. However, the city has proposed extending SW Chucker Avenue in both directions to connect Piercy Road to the east of the site to Hutchens Road to the west. These extensions would act as collectors for the adjacent secondary arterials in the area. (City of Bentonville 2007, 2009b)

Bentonville has a transportation system of buses that is provided by Ozark Regional Transit. Its Blue Route Number 46 services the downtown Bentonville area but has no stops adjacent to, or within walking distance of, the proposed site (Ozark Regional Transit 2005). There are several charter bus services in Bentonville.

The largest airport in the area is the Tulsa International Airport (TUL) in Tulsa which is a two-hour drive from Bentonville. There are approximately 250 arrivals and departures at TUL each day (USDOT 2009). In addition, Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport (XNA) is one-half mile south of the site providing limited air service to the region, and connecting service to many jetports.

## **4.10.2 Environmental Consequences**

### **4.10.2.1 Proposed Action**

Short- and long-term minor adverse effects on traffic would be expected from implementing the proposed action. The proposed action would introduce approximately 10 permanent and up to 500 weekend personnel stationed at the AFRC. Only small changes to the transportation system would be expected with the proposed action. The changes would be primarily from construction vehicles and small changes in localized traffic patterns from the additional personnel.

Traffic would increase because of additional construction vehicles and traffic delays near the construction site. These effects would be temporary in nature and would end with the construction phase. The local roadway infrastructure would be sufficient to support any increase in construction vehicle traffic. In addition, road closures or detours to accommodate utility system work could be expected, creating short-term traffic delays. Such effects would be minimized by placing construction staging areas where they interfere with traffic the least. All construction vehicles would be equipped with backing alarms, two-way radios, and Slow Moving Vehicle signs, when appropriate. Although the effects would be minor, the following measures would be implemented during construction:

- Route and schedule construction vehicle traffic to minimize conflicts with other traffic
- Strategically locate construction material staging areas to minimize traffic effects

Approximately 10 additional permanent on-post personnel and support staff would work at the proposed AFRC during normal weekday business hours. These personnel would primarily answer

phones, perform maintenance, and provide administrative support services. These personnel would constitute approximately 24 more POV trips per normal weekday (ITE 2003), only a fraction of which would occur during peak traffic periods. This small increase in traffic would not likely affect the capacity of any of nearby roadway segments or intersections adjacent to the site. Weekday operational activities would result in long-term negligible adverse effects on local and regional traffic levels.

Additional traffic would be expected after normal business hours and on the weekends when training was conducted. These effects would primarily occur on Saturday morning, and Friday and Sunday evenings. The 500 trainees on a peak weekend would constitute approximately 1,200 more POV trips spread out over these periods (ITE 2003). None of the new trips would occur during weekday peak periods. Although this would be an increase in trips to and from the site, it would be only a fraction of the existing weekday traffic at any of the intersections or roadways affected. Weekend traffic would also include some military vehicles such as high-mobility, multipurpose wheeled vehicles, cargo trucks, tactical vehicles, wreckers; and trailers. The additional traffic would likely cause negligible changes on nearby roadway segments or intersections adjacent to the site. Therefore, the effects would be minor.

It was assumed that approximately 10 permanent personnel and 500 trainees would be stationed at the AFRC. Moderate changes in the number of personnel would not substantially change the number of daily trips, the times of travel, or the level of impact under NEPA.

Because the administrative personnel and weekend trainees would be within driving distance of the AFRC, the proposed action would likely have no effect on public transit, rail, bus, or air traffic in the area. The additional parking would be adequate for the permanent personnel and trainees' POVs and for the staging military vehicles.

#### **4.10.2.2 No Action Alternative**

No effects on transportation resources would be expected from implementing the No Action Alternative because there would be no construction or increase in traffic volume. Current and future traffic would remain as described in section 4.10.1.

### **4.11 UTILITIES**

#### **4.11.1 Affected Environment**

All utilities are on the proposed site along the frontage with direct access to the site on the north, east, and south sides of the site (Burns & McDonnell Engineering 2008).

- *Potable water supply.* Water service for domestic water use and for fire protection would be provided from an existing line on SW Chucker Avenue. The Bentonville Water Utilities Department operates and maintains a water distribution system and a sewer collection system. Bentonville purchases its water from the Beaver Water District, which obtains and treats water from Beaver Lake in western Benton County and Carroll County. The Bentonville Water Utilities Department reports that water quality and delivery pressure are both excellent, and ample storage capacity is available for peak loads and emergencies (City of Bentonville 2009a). The city is constructing a new 48-inch water supply pipeline designed to serve the city for at least the next 20 years (City of Bentonville 2009a).
- *Wastewater system.* There is an existing sanitary sewer line at the mid-point of the site along the southern boundary. The city's wastewater is treated at the Bentonville

Wastewater Treatment plant, a 5-million-gallon-per-day extended aeration wastewater plant (City of Bentonville 2009a).

- *Stormwater system.* The existing city storm sewer system drains the site to a storm water pond south of the site across SW Chucker Avenue (Burns & McDonnell Engineering 2008). The Bentonville Water Utilities Department operates and maintains the sewer collection system (City of Bentonville 2009a).
- *Energy Sources*
  - Electricity. Next to the proposed site along SW Chucker Avenue there are 12.47 primary overhead lines (Burns & McDonnell Engineering 2008). The Bentonville Electrical Utilities Department provides electrical service to private and commercial customers of the city. The city purchases wholesale power from Southwestern Electric Power, a subsidiary of American Electric Power. The Bentonville utility operates six substations and is constructing two new substations to increase the systemwide delivery capacity by 33 percent (City of Bentonville 2009a).
  - Natural gas. Natural gas service is available to the site from the adjoining street. Arkansas Western Gas Company provides natural gas service to Bentonville and the entire northwest Arkansas area (Arkansas Western Gas 2009; Burns & McDonnell Engineering 2008).
- *Communications.* CenturyTel provides communications service to Bentonville, including fiber optic cable. Cable television service is available from either CenturyTel via satellite or from Cox Cable. Voice, data, and television services would be provided by one or both of these providers (Burns & McDonnell Engineering 2008).
- *Solid waste.* Solid waste is collected and disposed of by numerous private companies in Benton County (Benton County 2009). The proposed site for the AFRC is within an area serviced by a county-contracted waste hauler. There is a Class 1/Class 4 landfill in Washington County, bordering Benton County to the south (ADEQ 2008). Class 1 landfills accept nonhazardous residential, industrial, and commercial solid waste, and Class 4 landfills accept inert nonhazardous solid waste.

#### **4.11.2 Environmental Consequences**

##### **4.11.2.1 Proposed Action**

Long-term minor adverse effects on utility systems would be expected. Utilities would be extended to the AFRC from their nearby locations, and all utility lines would be constructed in accordance with Bentonville and Arkansas requirements. The adverse effects would result from the increased demand on all utility systems created by constructing and operating an AFRC in Bentonville. No significant adverse effects on any utility system would be expected from constructing and operating the proposed AFRC. All utility systems and utility providers have sufficient capacity to meet the additional demand that the AFRC would create.

At capacity, about 500 Reservists and Guardsmen would use the proposed AFRC on weekends or, on average, about 8 to 10 days per month, as well as 10 permanent staff. Using average per capita consumption rates, the AFRC would create the approximate demands on local utility systems listed in Table 4.11-1.

Calculations for demand on the electrical system and natural gas usage are not available. However, any demand for electricity and natural gas at the new AFRC would be minimized by the Army installing electrical fixtures and air conditioning systems in compliance with the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), which has specified goals for increased use of

**Table 4.11-1  
Maximum utility system demand created by the proposed AFRC**

<b>System</b>	<b>Average per capita consumption rate</b>	<b>Monthly AFRC demand</b>
Potable water	150 gallons per day	795,000 gallons
Wastewater	120 gallons per day	636,000 gallons
Municipal solid waste	4.5 pounds per day	23,850 pounds

renewable energy sources, advanced utility metering, and procurement of energy-efficient equipment and building systems in all applicable contracts. Compliance with energy efficiency goals at the new AFRC could result in a slightly reduced regional demand on utilities if other U.S. Army Reserve Center and National Guard facilities in the region are closed or downsized. Potable water demand would be minimized by installing water-conserving devices such as low-flow shower heads, faucets, and toilets in new facilities. As of 2008, all DoD vertical building construction projects are expected to achieve the Silver level of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design of the U.S. Green Building Council (Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army 2006).

Overall, constructing the AFRC would not produce a quantity of debris that would pose a problem in terms of regional landfill capacity. Adhering to the Army memorandum dated February 6, 2006 (ACSIM 2006), the Army's selected contractor would attempt to divert 50 percent or more of the estimated 238 tons of construction debris from landfills by recycling. As a result, about 119 tons of debris would be disposed of in landfills (Table 4.11-2).

**Table 4.11-2  
Construction debris generated by AFRC construction**

<b>Construction type</b>	<b>Gross building area<sup>a</sup> (sf)</b>	<b>C&amp;D factor (lb/sf)</b>	<b>Estimated waste (lb)</b>	<b>Estimated waste (tons)</b>
Construction	107,978	4.4	475,103	238
Amount recycled (50%)	N/A	N/A	237,552	119
Net total C&D debris generated	N/A	N/A	237,552	119

Note: C&D = construction and debris, lb = pound, N/A = not applicable, sf = square foot.

<sup>a</sup> Includes construction of the AFRC, OMS, and unheated storage building.

#### **4.11.2.2 No Action Alternative**

No effect on utilities would result from implementing the No Action Alternative. No additional demand on utility systems would be created because no AFRC would be constructed. Utility system demands from use of existing U.S. Army Reserve Center and National Guard facilities would continue at their current levels.

## **4.12 HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC MATERIALS**

### **4.12.1 Affected Environment**

In November 2008 a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the proposed site was completed. The Phase I ESA included reconnaissance of the site and surrounding properties, a radius search report of regulated sites, review of historic topographical maps, and interviews. The Phase I indicated that the proposed site has been used for agricultural purposes since at least the

1940s. On the basis of the findings of the Phase I ESA, no recognized environmental conditions that would warrant additional investigations were identified (Terracon 2008).

#### **4.12.2 Environmental Consequences**

##### **4.12.2.1 Proposed Action**

Long-term minor adverse effects related to hazardous materials and waste would be expected from implementing the proposed action. There would be an increased use of materials such as petroleum, oils, lubricants, solvents and paints from maintenance activities. All hazardous materials and waste would be handled in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and in accordance with established procedures.

##### **4.12.2.2 No Action Alternative**

No adverse effects on the use, storage, or disposal of hazardous and toxic substances would be expected from implementing the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the Army would not implement the proposed action. No land would be acquired, and no facilities would be constructed.

#### **4.13 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS SUMMARY**

Cumulative effects reasonably expected to result if the proposed action is implemented as described in this EA are discussed below. Only those resource areas for which cumulative effects were identified are discussed.

Development would continue in the ROI with or without the proposed action. The owners of the proposed site are seeking to lease/sell the land for development. Development of the site would result in a reduction in green space with adverse cumulative effects expected on the natural vegetation of the region, its wildlife and an increase in the quantity of developed land. Beneficial cumulative socioeconomic effects would be expected with implementation of the proposed action in conjunction with other economic development projects occurring in the region, which would have short- and long-term beneficial effects on the local economy by increasing employment, income, and business sales volume. Projects in the ROI that would be expected with or without the proposed action include residential development, industrial and commercial development, and infrastructure improvements.

#### **4.14 MITIGATION SUMMARY**

Mitigation actions are used to reduce, avoid, or compensate for significant adverse effects. The EA does not identify the need for any mitigation measures.

## SECTION 5.0 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

This EA has been prepared to evaluate the potential effects on the natural and human environment from activities associated with implementation of the proposed action. The EA has examined the Army's Preferred Alternative and the No Action Alternative.

The EA has evaluated potential effects on land use, aesthetics and visual resources, air quality, noise, geology and soils, water resources, biological resources, cultural resources, socioeconomics (including environmental justice and protection of children), transportation, utilities, and hazardous and toxic materials.

### 5.1 FINDINGS

The evaluation of the proposed action, identified as the Army's Preferred Alternative, indicates that the physical and socioeconomic environments at the proposed site and in the ROI would not be significantly affected by the proposed action singularly or through any combination of direct, indirect, or cumulative effects. The predicted consequences on resource areas are briefly described below. Table 5.1-1 provides a summary and comparison of the consequences of the proposed action versus the No Action Alternative.

**Table 5.1-1  
Summary of potential environmental and socioeconomic consequences**

Resource	Environmental and socioeconomic effects	
	Proposed Action	No Action Alternative
<b>Land use</b>	No effect	No effect
<b>Aesthetics and visual resources</b>	Short- and long-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Air quality</b>	Short- and long-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Noise</b>	Short-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Geology and Soils</b>		
• Geology/Topography	No effect	No effect
• Soils	Short-term minor adverse	No effect
• Prime farmland	No effect	No effect
<b>Water resources</b>		
• Surface water	Short- and long-term minor adverse	No effect
• Groundwater	Short- and long-term minor adverse	No effect
• Floodplains	No effect	No effect
• Coastal zone management	No effect	No effect
<b>Biological resources</b>		
• Vegetation	Long-term minor adverse	No effect
• Wildlife	Long-term minor adverse	No effect
• Wetlands	No effect	No effect
• Threatened and endangered species	No effect	No effect
<b>Cultural resources</b>	No effects	No effect

**Table 5.1-1  
Summary of potential environmental and socioeconomic consequences**

Resource	Environmental and socioeconomic effects	
	Proposed Action	No Action Alternative
<b>Socioeconomics</b>		
• Regional economic activity	Short-term minor beneficial	No effect
• Population	No effect	No effect
• Housing	No effect	No effect
• Quality of life	No effect	No effect
• Environmental justice	No effect	No effect
• Protection of children	Short-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Transportation</b>	Short- and long-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Utilities</b>	Long-term minor adverse	No effect
<b>Hazardous and toxic substances</b>	Long-term minor adverse	No effect

### 5.1.1 Consequences of the Proposed Action

#### 5.1.1.1 Land Use

No adverse effects on land use would be expected from constructing an AFRC at the proposed site. The site and nearby areas are zoned for industrial and commercial uses, which is compatible with the proposed AFRC use. Additionally, the proposed use of the site is consistent with Bentonville's 2007 General Plan (City of Bentonville 2007).

#### 5.1.1.2 Aesthetics and Visual Resources

Short- and long-term minor adverse effects on aesthetics and visual resources would be expected from constructing an AFRC on the proposed site. Construction activities would have a short-term adverse effect on vistas from surrounding areas. After the AFRC became operational, vistas of the site from surrounding areas would be permanently altered from ones of an undeveloped, mostly grass-covered lot to one of developed land. The Army would incorporate setbacks from the property boundary, vegetative screening of views from adjacent properties, and suitable landscaping to minimize any adverse effects on the area's aesthetics to the extent that the layout of the AFRC and the size of the property permit.

#### 5.1.1.3 Air Quality

Short- and long-term minor adverse effects on air quality would be expected as a result of implementing the proposed action. The effects would be primarily from air emissions during facility construction and from creating new stationary sources of air emissions, such as heating boilers and standby generators at the AFRC. Increases in emissions would not exceed applicability thresholds, be regionally significant, or contribute to a violation of any federal, state, or local air regulation.

#### 5.1.1.4 Noise

Short-term minor adverse effects on the noise environment would be expected from implementing the proposed action. Minor increases in noise would be primarily from using heavy

equipment during construction. The effects would be temporary in nature and would end when of construction is completed. Noise from facility operations would be expected to be negligible.

#### **5.1.1.5 Geology and Soils**

Short-term minor adverse effects on soils would be expected from implementing the proposed action. Removal of vegetation, site grading, and soils exposed during construction could cause some soil erosion. Construction would not, however; permanently alter the site geology or soils. No effects on prime farmland would be expected.

#### **5.1.1.6 Water Resources**

Short- and long-term minor adverse effects on water resources would be expected as a result of implementing the proposed action. Adverse effects could result from erosion and sediment runoff during land disturbance activities and vegetation clearing associated with site development and construction. The effects would be minimized by using construction-specific BMPs to control storm water runoff and implementing a site-specific sediment and erosion control plan and incorporate karst protection during land development, construction, and afterward during operation of the AFRC. If karst features are encountered or are identified on or in close proximity to the site during any phase of the project planning or construction, development activities would be suspended and the USFWS would be consulted for assistance with protection measures. Compliance with the ADEQ Construction Storm Water Permit by the Army or its contractors would be required.

No effects on floodplains or coastal zone resources would be expected under the proposed action.

#### **5.1.1.7 Biological Resources**

Long-term minor adverse effects on vegetation and wildlife would be expected from implementing the proposed action. About 19 acres of wooded land and herbaceous vegetation would be cleared and developed for the AFRC and associated facilities resulting in a loss of wildlife habitat and vegetation. No effects on sensitive species would be expected because best management practices would be used to protect the water quality of all surface and ground waters. No effects on wetlands would be expected because site development would not affect the pond on the western site boundary.

#### **5.1.1.8 Cultural Resources**

No adverse effects on cultural resources would be expected from implementing the proposed action. No cultural or historic resources were identified with the proposed project area boundaries. Previously recorded resources are well removed from the viewshed of the project and would not be affected. Two nearby properties have both been recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

#### **5.1.1.9 Socioeconomics**

Short-term minor beneficial effects would be expected on regional economic activity. The expenditures and employment associated with construction of the AFRC would increase regional sales volume, employment, and income. The economic benefits would be for the short term, lasting for the duration of the construction period, and these changes would fall within historical fluctuations and be considered minor. No effects would be expected on population, housing, or

quality of life. Short-term minor adverse effects on the protection of children would be expected during construction activities that could pose an increased safety risk.

#### **5.1.1.10 Transportation**

Short- and long-term minor adverse effects on traffic would be expected from implementing the proposed action. Only small changes to the transportation system would be expected with the proposed action. The changes would be primarily contributable to construction vehicles and small changes in localized traffic patterns from the additional personnel.

#### **5.1.1.11 Utilities**

Long-term minor adverse effects on utility systems would be expected. The adverse effects would result from the increased demand on all utility systems created by constructing and operating an AFRC in Bentonville. No significant adverse effects on any utility system would be expected from constructing and operating the proposed AFRC. All utility systems and utility providers have sufficient capacity to meet the additional demand that the AFRC would create.

#### **5.1.1.12 Hazardous and Toxic Substances**

Long-term minor adverse effects related to hazardous materials and waste would be expected from implementing the proposed action. Facility construction would involve the use of heavy equipment, which could be expected to result in minor spills from engines and equipment operation. Operation and maintenance of the AFRC would require the use of materials such as petroleum, oils, lubricants, solvents and paints from maintenance activities. All hazardous materials and waste would be handled in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations and in accordance with established procedures.

#### **5.1.1.13 Cumulative Effects**

The CEQ defines *cumulative effects* at 40 CFR 1508.7 as the “impacts on the environment which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes such other actions.”

The summary presented in this section recognizes the effects of the proposed action on the various resources and conditions discussed earlier. It also recognizes the effects of other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions, and it describes the additive, or cumulative, effects that might result. Although some cumulative effects, however minimal, could be identified for virtually any resource or condition, the effects described below are believed to be most pertinent to and representative of those associated with the proposed action. Only those resource areas for which cumulative effects were identified are discussed.

Development would continue in the ROI with or without the proposed action. The proposed site is part of an industrial park, and the owners of the proposed site are seeking to lease/sell the land for development. Development of the site would result in a reduction in green space with adverse cumulative effects expected on the natural vegetation of the region, its wildlife, and an increase in the quantity of developed land. Beneficial cumulative socioeconomic effects would be expected with implementation of the proposed action in conjunction with other economic development projects occurring in the region, which would have short- and long-term beneficial effects on the local economy by increasing employment, income, and business sales volume. Projects in the

ROI that would be expected with or without the proposed action include residential, industrial, and commercial development and infrastructure improvements.

#### **5.1.1.14 Mitigation Measures**

Mitigation actions are used to reduce, avoid, or compensate for significant adverse effects. The EA does not identify the need for any mitigation measures.

#### **5.1.2 Consequences of the No Action Alternative**

No adverse effects on any resource area would be expected from implementing the No Action Alternative. Under the No Action Alternative, the Army would not construct an AFRC on the proposed site.

### **5.2 CONCLUSIONS**

On the basis of these analyses, the proposed action would have no significant direct or indirect effects on the natural or human environment. Preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required. Issuance of a FNSI would be appropriate.

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**Appendix A**  
Emission Calculations

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**Table A-1 Construction Equipment Use**

Equipment Type	Number of Units	Days on Site	Hours Per Day	Operating Hours
Excavators Composite	1	115	4	460
Rollers Composite	1	173	8	1,384
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite	1	115	8	920
Plate Compactors Composite	2	115	4	920
Trenchers Composite	2	58	8	928
Air Compressors	2	115	4	920
Cement & Mortar Mixers	2	115	6	1,380
Cranes	1	115	7	805
Generator Sets	2	115	4	920
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	230	7	3,220
Pavers Composite	1	58	8	464
Paving Equipment	2	58	8	928

**Table A-2 Construction Equipment Emission Factors (lbs/hour)**

Equipment	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>
Excavators Composite	0.5828	1.3249	0.1695	0.0013	0.0727	0.0727	119.6
Rollers Composite	0.4341	0.8607	0.1328	0.0008	0.0601	0.0601	67.1
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite	1.5961	3.2672	0.3644	0.0025	0.1409	0.1409	239.1
Plate Compactors Composite	0.0263	0.0328	0.0052	0.0001	0.0021	0.0021	4.3
Trenchers Composite	0.5080	0.8237	0.1851	0.0007	0.0688	0.0688	58.7
Air Compressors	0.3782	0.7980	0.1232	0.0007	0.0563	0.0563	63.6
Cement and Mortar Mixers	0.	0.0658	0.0113	0.0001	0.0044	0.0044	7.2
Cranes	0.6011	1.6100	0.1778	0.0014	0.0715	0.0715	128.7
Generator Sets	0.3461	0.6980	0.1075	0.0007	0.0430	0.0430	61.0
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.4063	0.7746	0.1204	0.0008	0.0599	0.0599	66.8
Pavers Composite	0.5874	1.0796	0.1963	0.0009	0.0769	0.0769	77.9
Paving Equipment	0.0532	0.1061	0.0166	0.0002	0.0063	0.0063	12.6

Source: CARB 2007b

**Table A-3 Construction Equipment Emissions (Tons per Year)**

Equipment	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>
Excavators Composite	0.1341	0.3047	0.0390	0.0003	0.0167	0.0167	27.5037
Rollers Composite	0.3004	0.5956	0.0919	0.0005	0.0416	0.0416	46.4006
Rubber Tired Dozers Composite	0.7342	1.5029	0.1676	0.0011	0.0648	0.0648	109.9886
Plate Compactors Composite	0.0121	0.0151	0.0024	0.0000	0.0010	0.0010	1.9843
Trenchers Composite	0.2357	0.3822	0.0859	0.0003	0.0319	0.0319	27.2467
Air Compressors	0.1740	0.3671	0.0567	0.0003	0.0259	0.0259	29.2594
Cement and Mortar Mixers	0.0309	0.0454	0.0078	0.0001	0.0031	0.0031	5.0012
Cranes	0.2419	0.6480	0.0716	0.0006	0.0288	0.0288	51.7885
Generator Sets	0.1592	0.3211	0.0494	0.0003	0.0198	0.0198	28.0566
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0.6542	1.2470	0.1939	0.0012	0.0964	0.0964	107.5583
Pavers Composite	0.1363	0.2505	0.0455	0.0002	0.0178	0.0178	18.0811
Paving Equipment	0.0247	0.0492	0.0077	0.0001	0.0029	0.0029	5.8593
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.0051</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>458.73</b>

**Table A-4 Painting**

VOC Content	0.84	lbs/gallon	
Coverage	400	sqft/gallon	
Emission Factor	0.0021	lbs/sqft	
Building/Facility	Wall Surface	VOC [lbs]	VOC [tpy]
All Buildings Combined	107,978	215,956	453.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,978</b>	<b>215,956</b>	<b>453.51</b>

**Table A-5 Delivery of Equipment and Supplies**

Number of Deliveries	2						
Number of Trips	2						
Miles Per Trip	30						
Days of Construction	230						
Total Miles	27,600						
Pollutant	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>
Emission Factor (lbs/mile)	0.0219	0.0237	0.0030	0.0000	0.0009	0.0007	2.7
Total Emissions (lbs)	605.80	654.47	82.60	0.71	23.63	20.41	75,056.4
Total Emissions (tpy)	0.30	0.33	0.04	0.0004	0.01	0.01	37.53

Source: CARB 2007a

**Table A-6 Paving Off Gasses**

VOC Emissions Factor	2.62	lbs/acre	
Building/Facility	Area [acres]	VOC [lbs]	VOC [tpy]
All Combined Parking	8.05	21.09	0.0105
Total	8.05	21.09	0.0105

Source: SQAQMD 1993

**Table A-7 Surface Disturbance**

TSP Emissions	80	lb/acre				
PM <sub>10</sub> /TSP	0.45					
PM <sub>2.5</sub> /PM <sub>10</sub>	0.15					
Period of Disturbance	30	days				
Capture Fraction	0.5					
Building/Facility	Area [acres]	TSP[lbs]	PM <sub>10</sub> [lbs]	PM <sub>10</sub> [tons]	PM <sub>2.5</sub> [lbs]	PM <sub>2.5</sub> [tons]
Construction	10.5	25,280	11,376	5.69	853	0.43
Total	10.5	25,280	11,376	5.69	853	0.43

Sources: USEPA 1995, 2005

**Table A-8 Worker Commutes**

Number of Workers	30						
Number of Trips	2						
Miles Per Trip	30						
Days of Construction	230						
Total Miles	414,000						
Pollutant	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>
Emission Factor (lbs/mile)	0.0105	0.0011	0.0011	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	1.1
Total Emissions (lbs)	4,367.05	456.59	446.79	4.45	35.21	21.91	455,206.4
Total Emissions (tpy)	2.18	0.23	0.22	0.0022	0.02	0.01	227.60

Source: CARB 2007a

**Table A-9 Total Construction Emissions (Tons per Year)**

Activity/Source	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>
Construction Equipment	2.84	5.73	0.82	0.0051	0.35	0.35	458.73
Painting	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delivery of Equipment and Supplies	0.30	0.33	0.04	0.0004	0.01	0.01	37.53
Paving Off Gasses	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surface Disturbance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0000	5.69	0.43	0.00
Worker Commutes	2.18	0.23	0.22	0.0022	0.02	0.01	227.60
Total Construction Emissions	5.32	6.28	1.32	0.0077	6.07	0.80	723.86

**Table A-10 Boiler Emissions**

Gross Area	107,978	sf				
Heating Requirements	99,000	btu/sf				
Total Annual Heat Required	10,690	MMBTU				
Heating Value	150	MMBtu/1,000 Gallons				
Total #2 Oil Used	71.3	10 <sup>3</sup> Gallons				
Pollutant	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Emission Factor (lb/1,000 gal)	5	24	2.493	0.1	2	2
Total Emissions (tons)	0.18	0.86	0.09	0.00	0.07	0.07

1. Emission factors for all pollutants were obtained from U.S. EPA's AP-42, Section 1.3. Conservatively assume that PM<sub>10</sub> = PM.
2. Assumed sulfur concentration 1%
3. Heating requirements obtained from Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey, DOE 2003

**Table A-11 Emergency Generators**

Pollutant	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>		
Emission Factor [lb/hp-hr]	0.0055	0.024	0.000705	0.00809	0.0007	0.0007		
Generator Rating [kW]	Estimated Run Time (hr/yr)	Annual Power Output [kW-hr/yr]	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
700	100	70,000	0.26	1.13	0.03	0.38	0.03	0.03
<b>Total Emissions [tpy]</b>			<b>0.26</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>

1. Emission factors for all pollutants were obtained from U.S. EPA's AP-42, Section 3.4 Stationary Diesel Engines

**Table A-12 Worker Commutes**

Number of Workers	10					
Number of Trips	2					
Miles Per Trip	30					
Days of Work	260					
Total Miles	156,000					
Pollutant	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Emission Factor (lbs/mile)	0.0105	0.0011	0.0011	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001
Total Emissions (lbs)	1,645.56	172.05	168.35	1.68	13.27	8.26
Total Emissions (tons)	0.82	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.00

Source: CARB 2007a

**Table A-13 Drill Weekend Commutes**

Number of Workers	500					
Number of Trips	0.600790337					
Miles Per Trip	60					
Days of Training	24					
Total Miles	432,569					
Pollutant	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>	VOC	SO <sub>x</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Emission Factor (lbs/mile)	0.0105	0.0011	0.0011	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001
Total Emissions (lbs)	4,562.93	477.07	466.83	4.65	36.79	22.90
Total Emissions (tons)	2.28	0.24	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.01

Source: CARB 2007a

**Table A-14 Total Operational Emissions (tons)**

<b>Activity/Source</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>VOC</b>	<b>SO<sub>x</sub></b>	<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>
<b>Boiler Emissions</b>	0.18	0.86	0.09	0.00	0.07	0.07
<b>Emergency Generators</b>	0.26	1.13	0.03	0.38	0.03	0.03
<b>Worker Commutes</b>	0.82	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.00
<b>Drill Weekend Commutes</b>	2.28	0.24	0.23	0.00	0.02	0.01
<b>Total Operational Emissions</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.12</b>

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- SQAQMD (South Coast Air Quality Management District). 1993. *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*. South Coast Air Quality Management District, Diamond Bar, CA.
- USEPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). 1995. *Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42, 5th edition, Vol. I: Stationary Point and Area Sources*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.
- USEPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). 2005. Methodology to Estimate the Transportable Fraction (TF) of Fugitive Dust Emissions for Regional and Urban Scale Air Quality Analyses. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

## **Appendix B**

### Record Of Non-Applicability (RONA)

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## RECORD OF NON-APPLICABILITY

### In Accordance with the Clean Air Act - General Conformity Rule for the **Proposed Construction and Operation** **of an Armed Forces Reserve Center in Northwest Arkansas**

June 4, 2009

The Army proposes to construct and operate an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest Arkansas. Primary facilities would include an AFRC building, maintenance shop, and organizational unit storage building. Buildings would be of permanent construction with HVAC, plumbing, mechanical, security, and electrical systems. Supporting activities would include land clearing, paving, fencing, general site improvements, and extension of utilities to serve the project. Force protection (physical security) measures would be incorporated into the design of the facility, to include consideration of stand-off distance from roads, parking areas, and vehicle unloading areas. The proposed AFRC would provide training to the Army National Guard, Army Reserve, and Army Active Component soldiers to attain military education and proficiency.

General Conformity under the Clean Air Act, Section 176 has been evaluated according to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 93, Subpart B. The requirements of this rule are not applicable to the proposed action or the alternatives because:

All activities associated with the proposed action and alternatives are in an area designated by EPA to be in attainment for all criteria pollutants.

Supported documentation and emission estimates:

- Are Attached
- Appear in the NEPA Documentation
- Other (Not Necessary)

  
LTC Marty P. Curtright  
Arkansas Environmental Program Manager

8 June 09  
Date

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## **Appendix C**

### Economic Impact Forecast System (EIFS) Model

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## **ECONOMIC IMPACT FORECAST SYSTEM (EIFS) MODEL**

### **SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Socioeconomic impacts are linked through cause-and-effect relationships. Military payrolls and local procurement contribute to the economic base for the ROI. In this regard, construction of an AFRC and associated facilities in Benton County, Arkansas, would have a multiplier effect on the local and regional economy. With the proposed action, direct jobs would be created (e.g., construction jobs), generating new income and increasing personal spending. This spending generally creates secondary jobs, increases business volume, and increases revenues for schools and other social services.

### **THE ECONOMIC IMPACT FORECAST SYSTEM**

The U.S. Army, with the assistance of many academic and professional economists and regional scientists, developed EIFS to address the economic impacts of NEPA-requiring actions and to measure their significance. As a result of its designed applicability, and in the interest of uniformity, EIFS should be used in NEPA assessments. The entire system is designed for the scrutiny of a populace affected by the actions being studied. The algorithms in EIFS are simple and easy to understand but still have firm, defensible bases in regional economic theory.

EIFS was developed under a joint project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Army Environmental Policy Institute, and the Computer and Information Science Department of Clark Atlanta University. EIFS is implemented as an online system supported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District. The system is available to anyone with an approved user ID and password. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers staff is available to assist with the use of EIFS.

The databases in EIFS are national in scope and cover the approximately 3,700 counties, parishes, and independent cities that are recognized as reporting units by federal agencies. EIFS allows the user to define an economic ROI by identifying the counties, parishes, or cities to be analyzed. Once the ROI is defined, the system aggregates the data, calculates multipliers and other variables used in the various models in EIFS, and prompts the user for forecast input data.

### **THE EIFS MODEL**

The basis of the EIFS analytical capabilities is the calculation of multipliers that are used to estimate the impacts resulting from Army-related changes in local expenditures or employment. In calculating the multipliers, EIFS uses the economic base model approach, which relies on the ratio of total economic activity to basic economic activity. *Basic*, in this context, is defined as the production or employment engaged to supply goods and services outside the ROI or by federal activities (such as military installations and their employees). According to economic base theory, the ratio of total income to basic income is measurable (as the multiplier) and sufficiently stable so that future changes in economic activity can be forecast. This technique is especially appropriate for estimating aggregate impacts and makes the economic base model ideal for the EA and environmental impact statement process.

The multiplier is interpreted as the total impact on the economy of the region resulting from a unit change in its base sector; for example, a dollar increase in local expenditures due to an expansion of its military installation. EIFS estimates its multipliers using a location quotient approach based

on the concentration of industries within the region relative to the industrial concentrations for the nation.

The user inputs into the model the data elements that describe the Army action: the change in expenditures, or dollar volume of the construction project(s); change in civilian or military employment; average annual income of affected civilian or military employees; the percent of civilians expected to relocate due to the Army's action; and the percent of military living on-post. Once these are entered into the EIFS model, a projection of changes in the local economy is provided. These are projected changes in sales volume, income, employment, and population. These four indicator variables are used to measure and evaluate socioeconomic impacts. Sales volume is the direct and indirect change in local business activity and sales (total retail and wholesale trade sales, total selected service receipts, and value-added by manufacturing). Employment is the total change in local employment due to the proposed action, including not only the direct and secondary changes in local employment, but also those personnel who are initially affected by the military action. Income is the total change in local wages and salaries due to the proposed action, which includes the sum of the direct and indirect wages and salaries, plus the income of the civilian and military personnel affected by the proposed action. Population is the increase or decrease in the local population as a result of the proposed action.

The BRAC action in Benton County would require construction of an AFRC training building, a maintenance training building, storage building, military and privately owned vehicle parking area, and supporting facilities such electrical and mechanical systems, water, sewer, HVAC, plumbing, and force protection measures. The current working estimate for the cost of construction of these facilities is \$22,928,000 (Burns & McDonnell 2008) and was entered in the EIFS model as the annual change in expenditures.

## **THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS**

Once model projections are obtained, the Rational Threshold Value (RTV) profile allows the user to evaluate the significance of the impacts. This analytical tool reviews the historical trends for the defined region and develops measures of local historical fluctuations in sales volume, income, employment, and population. These evaluations identify the positive and negative changes within which a project can affect the local economy without creating a significant impact. The greatest historical changes define the boundaries that provide a basis for comparing an action's impact on the historical fluctuation in a particular area. Specifically, EIFS sets the boundaries by multiplying the maximum historical deviation of the following variables:

		<b>Increase</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
Sales Volume	X	100%	75%
Income	X	100%	67%
Employment	X	100%	67%
Population	X	100%	50%

These boundaries determine the amount of change that will affect an area. The percentage allowances are arbitrary, but sensible. The maximum positive historical fluctuation is allowed with expansion because economic growth is beneficial. While cases of damaging economic growth have been cited, and although the zero-growth concept is being accepted by many local planning groups, military base reductions and closures generally are more injurious to local economics than are expansion.

The major strengths of the RTV are its specificity to the region under analysis and its basis on actual historical data for the region. The EIFS impact model, in combination with the RTV, has proven successful in addressing perceived socioeconomic impacts. The EIFS model and the RTV technique for measuring the intensity of impacts have been reviewed by economic experts and have been deemed theoretically sound.

The following are the EIFS input and output data for construction and the RTV values for the ROI. These data form the basis for the socioeconomic impact analysis presented in Section 4.9.2.1.

## **REFERENCE**

Burns & McDonnell (Burns & McDonnell Engineering Co., Inc.). 2008. *Arkansas Army National Guard U.S. Army Reserves Project Planning Document Charrette Final Report*. Prepared for Arkansas Army National Guard/US Army Reserve. Bentonville, AR. Burns & McDonnell Engineering Co., Inc., Kansas City, MO.

**EIFS REPORT**

**PROJECT NAME**

NW Arkansas AFRC EA

**STUDY AREA**

05007 Benton County, AR

**FORECAST INPUT**

Change In Local Expenditures	\$22,928,000
Change In Civilian Employment	0
Average Income of Affected Civilian	\$0
Percent Expected to Relocate	0
Change In Military Employment	0
Average Income of Affected Military	\$0
Percent of Military Living On-post	0

**FORECAST OUTPUT**

Employment Multiplier	2.17	
Income Multiplier	2.17	
Sales Volume – Direct	\$22,928,000	
Sales Volume – Induced	\$26,825,760	
Sales Volume – Total	\$49,753,760	0.88%
Income – Direct	\$4,614,664	
Income - Induced	\$5,399,158	
Income – Total (place of work)	\$10,013,820	0.33%
Employment – Direct	97	
Employment – Induced	113	
Employment – Total	210	0.25%
Local Population	0	
Local Off-base Population	0	0.00%

**RTV SUMMARY**

	Sales Volume	Income	Employment	Population
Positive RTV	8.47%	6.13%	3.87%	2.74%
Negative RTV	-11.14%	-7.46%	-7.34%	-1.89%

**RTV DETAILED****SALES VOLUME**

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	91357	399230	0	0	0
1970	104573	431887	32656	-34938	-8.09
1971	112150	444114	12228	-55366	-12.47
1972	130351	499244	55130	-12464	-2.5
1973	151625	547366	48122	-19472	-3.56
1974	171905	558691	11325	-56269	-10.07
1975	182995	545325	-13366	-80960	-14.85
1976	226026	637393	92068	24474	3.84
1977	260844	688628	51235	-16359	-2.38
1978	306429	753815	65187	-2407	-0.32
1979	343315	758726	4911	-62683	-8.26
1980	388623	753929	-4798	-72392	-9.6
1981	443280	780173	26244	-41350	-5.3
1982	458151	760531	-19642	-87236	-11.47
1983	528131	850291	89760	22166	2.61
1984	612386	943074	92783	25189	2.67
1985	664472	990063	46989	-20605	-2.08
1986	731950	1068647	78584	10990	1.03
1987	800869	1241347	172700	105106	8.47
1988	908425	1235458	-5889	-73483	-5.95
1989	968634	1249538	14080	-53514	-4.28
1990	1060214	1304063	54525	-13069	-1
1991	1181935	1394683	90620	23026	1.65
1992	1357153	1547154	152471	84877	5.49
1993	1464489	1625583	78428	10834	0.67
1994	1617423	1746817	121234	53640	3.07
1995	1752409	1840029	93212	25618	1.39
1996	1848715	1885689	45660	-21934	-1.16
1997	2000061	2000061	114372	46778	2.34
1998	2222274	2177829	177768	110174	5.06
1999	2511303	2410851	233022	165428	6.86
2000	2755090	2562234	151383	83789	3.27

**INCOME**

Year	Value	Adj_Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	129174	564490	0	0	0
1970	145065	599118	34628	-61591	-10.28
1971	165225	654291	55173	-41046	-6.27
1972	198248	759290	104999	8780	1.16
1973	243167	877833	118543	22324	2.54
1974	269693	876502	-1331	-97550	-11.13
1975	314771	938018	61515	-34704	-3.7
1976	366611	1033843	95825	-394	-0.04
1977	416617	1099869	66026	-30193	-2.75
1978	491594	1209321	109452	13233	1.09
1979	559494	1236482	27161	-69058	-5.59
1980	641795	1245082	8601	-87618	-7.04
1981	748212	1316853	71771	-24448	-1.86
1982	800172	1328285	11432	-84787	-6.38
1983	897805	1445466	117181	20962	1.45
1984	1022971	1575375	129909	33690	2.14
1985	1122261	1672169	96794	575	0.03
1986	1241825	1813065	140896	44677	2.46
1987	1312258	2034000	220935	124716	6.13
1988	1443343	1962947	-71053	-167272	-8.52
1989	1552389	2002582	39635	-56584	-2.83
1990	1636939	2013435	10853	-85366	-4.24
1991	1787309	2109025	95590	-629	-0.03
1992	2022563	2305722	196697	100478	4.36
1993	2170360	2409100	103378	7159	0.3
1994	2367627	2557037	147938	51719	2.02
1995	2571342	2699909	142872	46653	1.73
1996	2798656	2854629	154720	58501	2.05
1997	3015631	3015631	161002	64783	2.15
1998	3293939	3228060	212429	116210	3.6
1999	3566655	3423989	195928	99709	2.91
2000	3917751	3643508	219520	123301	3.38

**EMPLOYMENT**

Year	Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	22844	0	0	0
1970	24459	1615	-604	-2.47
1971	24637	178	-2041	-8.28
1972	26267	1630	-589	-2.24
1973	27657	1390	-829	-3
1974	28564	907	-1312	-4.59
1975	27744	-820	-3039	-10.95
1976	30195	2451	232	0.77
1977	32116	1921	-298	-0.93
1978	34433	2317	98	0.28
1979	36044	1611	-608	-1.69
1980	37447	1403	-816	-2.18
1981	39005	1558	-661	-1.69
1982	38936	-69	-2288	-5.88
1983	40682	1746	-473	-1.16
1984	43485	2803	584	1.34
1985	45981	2496	277	0.6
1986	48766	2785	566	1.16
1987	51429	2663	444	0.86
1988	53918	2489	270	0.5
1989	55678	1760	-459	-0.82
1990	57278	1600	-619	-1.08
1991	61891	4613	2394	3.87
1992	65971	4080	1861	2.82
1993	70673	4702	2483	3.51
1994	74437	3764	1545	2.08
1995	79577	5140	2921	3.67
1996	81785	2208	-11	-0.01
1997	84217	2432	213	0.25
1998	85993	1776	-443	-0.52
1999	90069	4076	1857	2.06
2000	93849	3780	1561	1.66

**POPULATION**

Year	Value	Change	Deviation	%Deviation
1969	49171	0	0	0
1970	50853	1682	-1617	-3.18
1971	53449	2596	-703	-1.32
1972	57211	3762	463	0.81
1973	59612	2401	-898	-1.51
1974	62271	2659	-640	-1.03
1975	63175	904	-2395	-3.79
1976	66690	3515	216	0.32
1977	70714	4024	725	1.03
1978	73491	2777	-522	-0.71
1979	76545	3054	-245	-0.32
1980	78374	1829	-1470	-1.88
1981	79240	866	-2433	-3.07
1982	80220	980	-2319	-2.89
1983	81850	1630	-1669	-2.04
1984	84046	2196	-1103	-1.31
1985	85837	1791	-1508	-1.76
1986	87747	1910	-1389	-1.58
1987	90922	3175	-124	-0.14
1988	93096	2174	-1125	-1.21
1989	94972	1876	-1423	-1.5
1990	98524	3552	253	0.26
1991	102583	4059	760	0.74
1992	107529	4946	1647	1.53
1993	113667	6138	2839	2.5
1994	119451	5784	2485	2.08
1995	126211	6760	3461	2.74
1996	132490	6279	2980	2.25
1997	137751	5261	1962	1.42
1998	142496	4745	1446	1.01
1999	148636	6140	2841	1.91
2000	154751	6115	2816	1.82

\*\*\*\*\* End of Report \*\*\*\*\*

## **Appendix D**

### **Agency Coordination Letters**

[Note: Each initial coordination letter included the two figures that follow the first letter in this appendix. The figures, however, are not duplicated in this appendix for the other coordination letters.]

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**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

April 24, 2009

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Francis McSwain  
Arkansas Department of Heritage  
323 Center Street  
Suite 1500  
Little Rock, AR 72201

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. McSwain:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

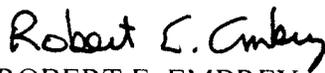
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South

Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

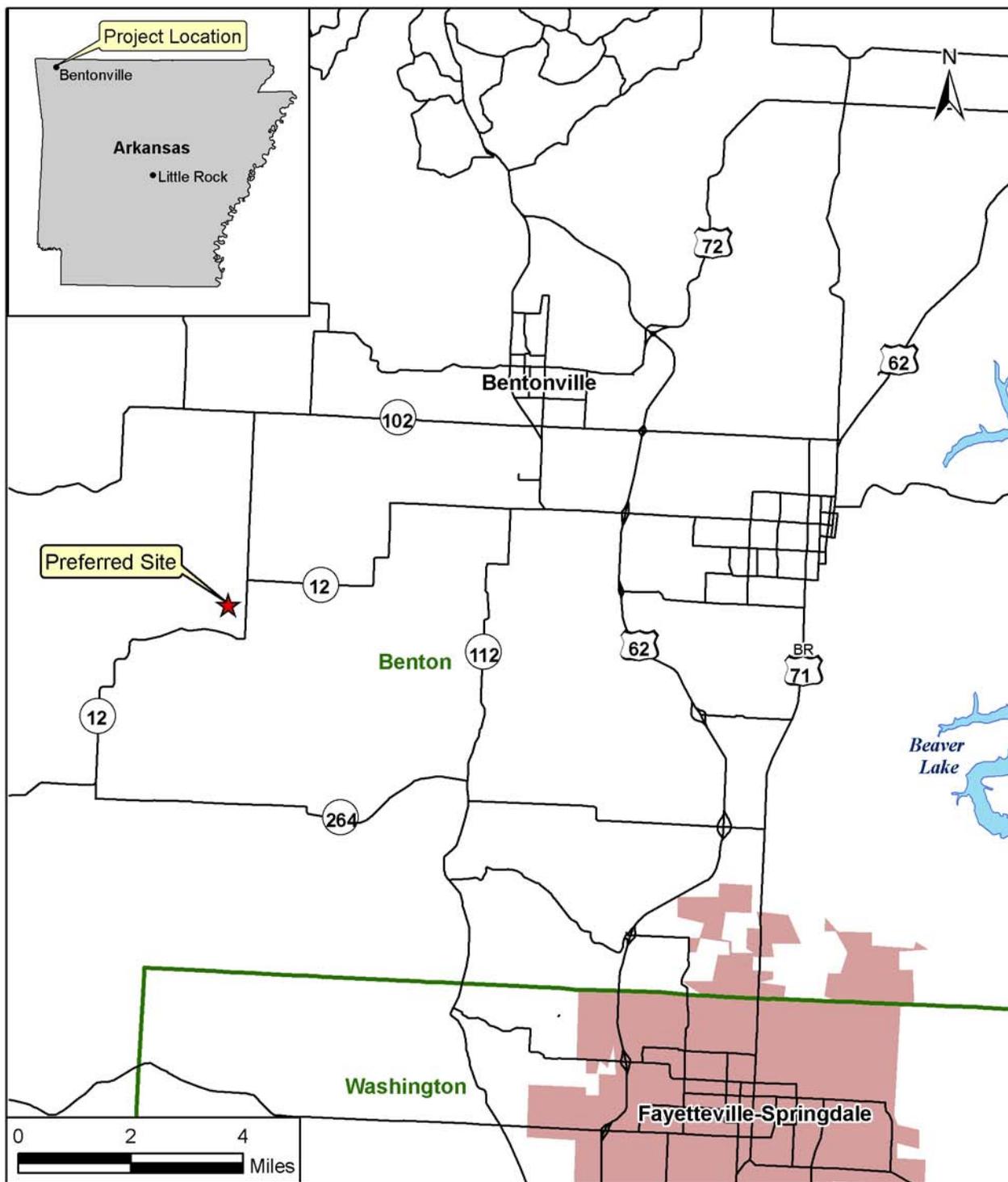
This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to request your input regarding any concerns you might have with respect to the action. If you are aware of any archaeological sites, historic structures, cultural landscapes, or Native American resources within or adjacent to the project area that should be considered during the NEPA process, please contact David Pugh of the USACE, Mobile District, at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Alabama 36602 and Dr. J. W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calendar days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

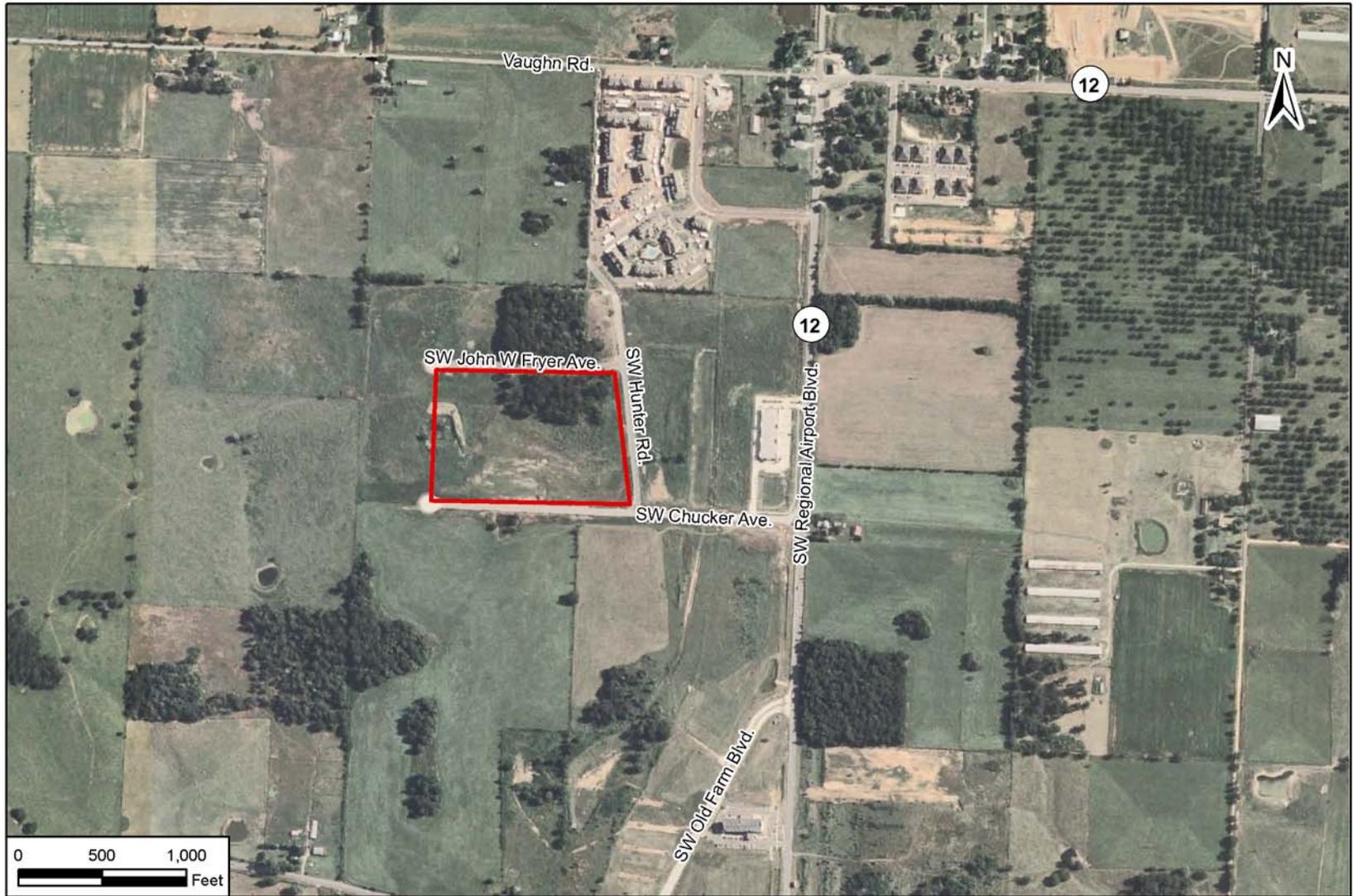
Enclosures



- LEGEND**
- ★ Contending Site
  - ▭ County Boundary
  - ∧ Road
  - Urban Area

## Location Map

Figure 1



**LEGEND**  
[Red Box] Site Boundary

# Site Map

Figure 2



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

April 24, 2009

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Katherine Kerr  
Historic Preservation Specialist  
Office of Federal Agency Programs  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 803  
Washington D.C. 20004

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Kerr:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

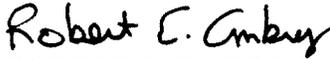
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National

Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to request your input regarding any concerns you might have with respect to the action. If you are aware of any archaeological sites, historic structures, cultural landscapes, or Native American resources within or adjacent to the project area that should be considered during the NEPA process, please contact David Pugh of the USACE, Mobile District, at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Alabama 36602 and Dr. J. W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calendar days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Scott Miller, Governor  
Absentee Shawnee Tribe  
2025 S. Gordon Cooper  
Shawnee, OK 74801

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Miller:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

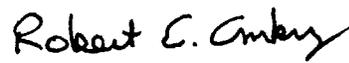
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The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email eric.r.mills@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Ms. Karen Kaniatobe



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

April 24, 2009

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Tarpie Yargee, Chief  
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town  
P.O. Box 187  
Wetumka, OK 74883

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Yargee:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

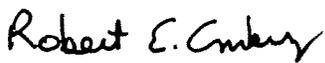
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email eric.r.mills@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Ms. Augustine Asbury



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. LaRue Martin Parker, Chairperson  
Caddo Nation  
P.O. Box 487  
Binger, OK 73009

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Parker:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

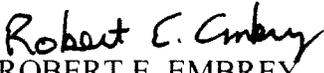
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email eric.r.mills@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Mr. Robert Cast



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Chad Smith, Principal Chief  
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 948  
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Smith:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

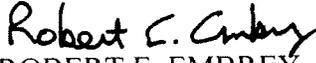
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

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Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Mr. Dr. Richard Allen



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

April 24, 2009

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Bill Anoatubby, Governor  
Chickasaw Nation  
P.O. Box 1548  
2020 Arlington, Suite 4  
Ada, OK 74821-1548

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Anoatubby:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

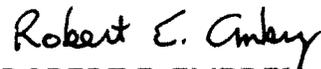
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email eric.r.mills@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,



ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:

Ms. Gingy Nail



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Gregory E. Pyle, Chief  
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 1210  
Durant, OK 74701-1210

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Pyle:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Mr. Terry Cole



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Kerry Holton, President  
Delaware Nation  
P.O. Box 825  
Anadarko, OK 73005

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Holton:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

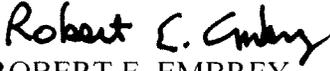
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Ms. Tamara Francis



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Glenna J. Wallace, Chief  
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 350  
Seneca, MO 64865

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Wallace:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

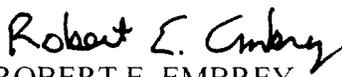
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Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:

Ms. Robin Dushane



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Christine Norris, Principal Chief  
Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians  
P.O. Box 14  
Jena, LA 71432

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Norris:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

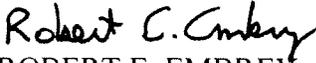
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Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Mr. Mike Tarpley



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
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April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Gary Bucktrot, Town King  
Kialegee Tribal Town  
P.O. Box 332  
Wetumka, OK 74883

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Bucktrot:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

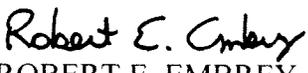
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Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:

Ms. Jennie Lilliard



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Jim Gray, Principal Chief  
Osage Nation  
P.O. Box 779  
Pawhuska, OK 74056

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Gray:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

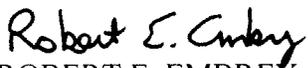
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email eric.r.mills@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Dr. Angela Hunter



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. John Berrey, Tribal Chairperson  
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 765  
Quapaw, OK 74363

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Berrey:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email eric.r.mills@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Ms. Carrie Wilson



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Enoch Kelly Haney  
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 1498  
Wewoka, OK 74884

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Haney:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

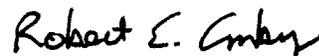
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email eric.r.mills@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,



ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:

Ms. Natalie Deer



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Ron Sparkman, Tribal Chairman  
Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 189  
Miami, OK 74355

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Sparkman:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

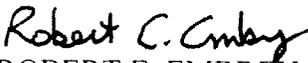
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calendar days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:

Ms. Kim Jumper



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Vernon Yarholar, Town King  
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town  
P.O. Box 188  
Okemah, OK 74859

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Yarholar:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

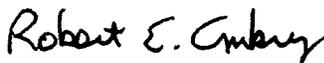
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email eric.r.mills@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Mr. Charles Coleman



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Earl L. Barbry, Sr., Tribal Chairman  
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1589  
Marksville, LA 71351

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Barbry:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

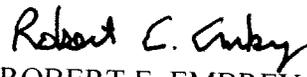
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calendar days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,



ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:

Mr. Earl J. Barbary, Jr.



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. George Wickliffe, Chief  
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 746  
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Wickliffe:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

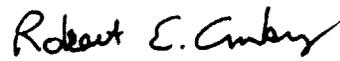
After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email eric.r.mills@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,



ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:

Ms. Lisa Larue-Stopp



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Gary McAdams, President  
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes  
P.O. Box 729  
Anadarko, OK 73005

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. McAdams:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

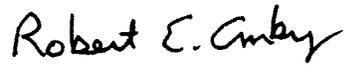
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The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to invite your Tribe to participate in the cultural resources consultation during the NEPA process. The Army wishes to ensure that issues of concern to your Tribe are addressed, and welcomes any comments you may have about the proposed AFRC construction. If your Tribe, or members of your Tribe, have knowledge of traditional cultural properties, on or near the proposed site of our project, please contact Mr. David Pugh of the USACE – Mobile District at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, AL 36602; david.w.pugh@usace.army.mil; (251) 694-3761 and Dr. J.W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, GA 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email eric.r.mills@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,



ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures

cc:  
Ms. Margaret Bell



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 8, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Mr. Mark Sattelberg, Field Supervisor  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Ecological Services Field Office  
Southeast Region (4)  
110 South Amity Suite 300  
Conway, AR 72032-8975

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Sattelberg:

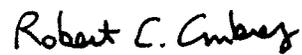
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The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the proposed AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and other wildlife protection laws and regulations. A review of information on federally listed endangered species in Benton County indicates that of the seven federally listed species that occur in the county, four are aquatic species that could not occur on the proposed AFRC site; there is no suitable habitat on the site for two species (Indiana bat [*Myotis sodalis*], gray myotis [*Myotis grisescens*]); and the other species (American burying beetle [*Nicrophorus americanus*]) is extremely limited in range and does not occur on the site.]

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to request your input regarding any environmental concerns you might have with respect to the action. We ask that you provide your input within 30-calendar days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Tom Boston at (501) 212-5873 or email [tom.boston@us.army.mil](mailto:tom.boston@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,



Robert E. Embrey  
Colonel, U.S. Army  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 8, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Cindy Osborne  
Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission  
1500 Tower Building  
323 Center Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Osborne:

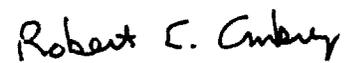
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the proposed AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and other wildlife protection laws and regulations. A review of information on federally listed endangered species in Benton County indicates that of the seven federally listed species that occur in the county, four are aquatic species that could not occur on the proposed AFRC site; there is no suitable habitat on the site for two species (Indiana bat [*Myotis sodalis*], gray myotis [*Myotis grisescens*]); and the other species (American burying beetle [*Nicrophorus americanus*]) is extremely limited in range and does not occur on the site.]

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to request your input regarding any environmental concerns you might have with respect to the action. We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Tom Boston at (501) 212-5873 or email [tom.boston@us.army.mil](mailto:tom.boston@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert E. Embrey". The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

Robert E. Embrey  
Colonel, U.S. Army  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

May 8, 2009

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Robert Leonard, Biologist  
Arkansas Game and Fish Commission  
2 Natural Resources Drive  
Little Rock, AR 72205

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Leonard:

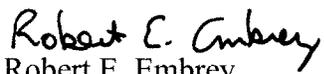
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the proposed AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and other wildlife protection laws and regulations. A review of information on federally listed endangered species in Benton County indicates that of the seven federally listed species that occur in the county, four are aquatic species that could not occur on the proposed AFRC site; there is no suitable habitat on the site for two species (Indiana bat [*Myotis sodalis*], gray myotis [*Myotis grisescens*]); and the other species (American burying beetle [*Nicrophorus americanus*]) is extremely limited in range and does not occur on the site.]

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to request your input regarding any environmental concerns you might have with respect to the action. We ask that you provide your input within 30-calender days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Tom Boston at (501) 212-5873 or email [tom.boston@us.army.mil](mailto:tom.boston@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
Robert E. Embrey  
Colonel, U.S. Army  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

May 8, 2009

Chris Hemann, Chief  
Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality  
Public Outreach and Assistance Division  
5301 Northshore Drive  
North Little Rock, AR 72118-5317

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Hemann:

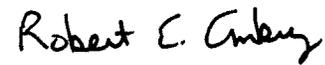
The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act, Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Noise Control Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and other regulations.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to request your input regarding any environmental concerns you might have with respect to the action. We ask that you provide your input within 30-calendar days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Tom Boston at (501) 212-5873 or email [tom.boston@us.army.mil](mailto:tom.boston@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert E. Embrey". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "R" and "E".

Robert E. Embrey  
Colonel, U.S. Army  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Margaret Bell, Tribal Administrator  
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes  
P.O. Box 729  
Anadarko, OK 73005

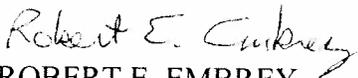
Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Bell:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Earl L. Barbry, Jr., THPO  
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1589  
Marksville, LA 71351

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Barbry:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Charles Coleman, Tribal Administrator  
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town  
P.O. Box 188  
Okemah, OK 74859

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Coleman:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600  
May 25, 2009

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Francis McSwain  
Arkansas Department of Heritage  
323 Center Street  
Suite 1500  
Little Rock, AR 72201

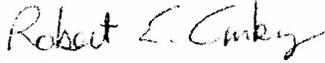
Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. McSwain:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837 1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Kim Jumper, THPO  
Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 189  
Miami, OK 74355

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Jumper:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Carrie Wilson, NAGPRA and Section 106 Review Coordinator  
Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma  
2475 N. Hatch Ave.  
Fayetteville, AR 72704

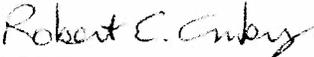
Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Wilson:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Dr. Andrea Hunter, Director, THPO  
Osage Nation  
P.O. Box 779  
Pawhuska, OK 74056

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Hunter:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Osage Nation. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Jennie Lilliard, THPO  
Kialegee Tribal Town  
P.O. Box 332  
Wetumka, OK 74883

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Lilliard:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Kialegee Tribal Town. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Mike Tarpley, THPO  
Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians  
P.O. Box 14  
Jena, LA 71432

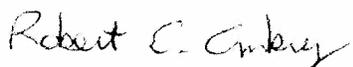
Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Tarpley:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Robin Dushane, THPO  
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 350  
Seneca, MO 64865

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Dushane:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Tamara Francis, NAGPRA/Cultural Preservation Director  
Delaware Nation  
P.O. Box 825  
Anadarko, OK 73005

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Francis:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Delaware Nation. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837 1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Terry Cole, THPO and NAGPRA Program Coordinator  
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 1210  
Durant, OK 74701-1210

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Cole:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Giny Nail  
Chickasaw Nation  
P.O. Box 1548  
2020 Arlington, Suite 4  
Ada, OK 74821-1548

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms Nail:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Chickasaw Nation. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837 1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Dr. Richard Allen, Policy Analyst and NAGPRA/Section 106 Review Contact  
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 948  
Tahlequah, OK 74465

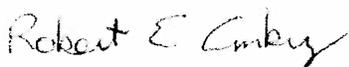
Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Dr. Allen:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837 1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. Robert Cast. THPO  
Caddo Nation  
P.O. Box 487  
Binger, OK 73009

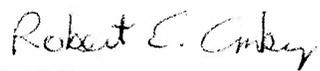
Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Cast:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Caddo Nation. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837 1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Augustine Asbury, THPO  
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town  
P.O. Box 187  
Wetumka, OK 74883

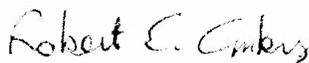
Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Asbury:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837-1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600  
May 25, 2009

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Katherine Kerr  
Historic Preservation Specialist  
Office of Federal Agency Programs  
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 803  
Washington D.C. 20004

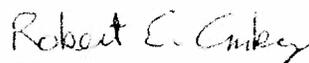
Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Kerr:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837 1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

May 25, 2009

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Karen Kaniatobe, THPO  
Absentee Shawnee Tribe  
2025 S. Gordon Cooper  
Shawnee, OK 74801

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. Kaniatobe:

This letter is to inform you that the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) is submitting the report: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site* to the Absentee Shawnee Tribe. We invite your participation by reviewing the enclosed documentation and providing written comments or information regarding the proposed action at your earliest convenience, but no later than 30 days from the receipt of this letter.

Please submit comments to the Cultural Resource Manager for the AR ARNG, Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889, (501) 837 1275, or [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosure

## AGENCY RESPONSES

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69262  
USA

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600**

April 24, 2009

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

**AHPP**

WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

MAY 04 2009

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Ms. Francis McSwain  
Arkansas Department of Heritage  
323 Center Street  
Suite 1500  
Little Rock, AR 72201

Date 5-5-09  
No known historic properties will be affected by this undertaking. This effect determination could change should new information come to light.  
*Francis McSwain*  
Francis McSwain, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Ms. McSwain:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

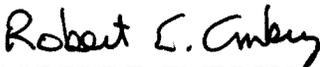
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South

Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

This letter is provided to notify you of the proposed action and to request your input regarding any concerns you might have with respect to the action. If you are aware of any archaeological sites, historic structures, cultural landscapes, or Native American resources within or adjacent to the project area that should be considered during the NEPA process, please contact David Pugh of the USACE, Mobile District, at 109 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Alabama 36602 and Dr. J. W. Joseph of New South Associates at 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083.

We ask that you provide your input within 30-calendar days of receipt of this letter. If you have questions or concerns about this project, please contact Mr. Eric Mills at (501) 212-5889 or email [eric.r.mills@us.army.mil](mailto:eric.r.mills@us.army.mil).

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT E. EMBREY  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Enclosures



Preserving America's Heritage

May 13, 2009

Colonel Robert E. Embrey  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering  
Military Department of Arkansas  
Office of the Adjutant General  
Camp Joseph T. Robinson  
North Little Rock, AR 72199-9600

***REF: New Construction of an Armed Forces Reserve Center  
Bentonville, Benton County, Arkansas***

Dear Colonel Embrey:

On May 5, 2009, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) received your notification for the closure of the Pond United States Army Reserve Center and the relocation of units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest Arkansas. Our comments were requested regarding any concerns we might have with respect to the action during the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review. We have no comments pursuant to NEPA, at this time.

In order to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act*, the ACHP encourages the Arkansas Army National Guard to initiate the Section 106 process by notifying, at your earliest convenience, the Arkansas State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Indian tribes, and other consulting parties pursuant to our regulations, "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800) for this undertaking. Through early consultation your agency will be able to determine the appropriate strategy to ensure Section 106 compliance for this undertaking.

Arkansas Army National Guard should continue consultation with the Arkansas SHPO, Indian tribes, and other consulting parties to identify and evaluate historic properties and to assess any potential adverse effects on those historic properties. If you determine, through consultation with the consulting parties, that the undertaking will adversely affect historic properties, or that the development of a Programmatic Agreement is necessary, Arkansas Army National Guard must notify the ACHP and provide the documentation detailed at 36 CFR § 800.11(e).

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 803 • Washington, DC 20004  
Phone: 202-606-8503 • Fax: 202-606-8647 • [achp@achp.gov](mailto:achp@achp.gov) • [www.achp.gov](http://www.achp.gov)

Should you have any questions as to how your agency should comply with the requirements of Section 106, please contact me by telephone at (202) 606-8534 or by e-mail at [kkerr@achp.gov](mailto:kkerr@achp.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katharine R. Kerr". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Katharine R. Kerr  
Historic Preservation Specialist  
Federal Property Management Section  
Office of Federal Agency Programs



# Seminole Nation of Oklahoma

---

## Historic Preservation Office

Mr. Robert E. Embrey  
COL, EN, AR ARNG  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering  
Military Department of Arkansas  
Office Of The Adjutant General  
Camp Joseph T. Robinson  
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72199-9600

5/ 5/ 2009

RE: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr.Embrey :

At the present time, the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma would like to defer further consultation on this site to the Creek Nation of Oklahoma .

In the event that further discoveries are made or resources are impacted that are of significance to the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, we would like to reserve the right to participate in future consultation.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact my office at (405) 257-7281.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Natalie Deere". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Natalie Deere

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
SeminoleNation of Oklahoma



MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL  
CAMP JOSEPH T. ROBINSON  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72199-9600

MIKE BEEBE  
GOVERNOR

April 24, 2009

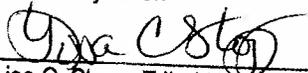
WILLIAM D. WOFFORD  
MAJOR GENERAL  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Mr. George Wickliffe, Chief  
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma  
P.O. Box 746  
Tahlequah, OK 74465

The United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma has no objection to the referenced project. However, if any remains, artifacts or other items are inadvertently discovered, please cease construction immediately and contact us at 918-456-6533 or by letter.

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

 5-12-09  
Lisa C. Stopp, Tribal NAGPRA POC Date

Dear Mr. Wickliffe:

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, implements recommendations made in fall 2005 by the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC Commission). One of the proposed BRAC actions is to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ARNG) units from the ARNG Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

After a review of potential locations in Northwest, Arkansas, the Army has identified one preferred site (referred to as the Bentonville Site) as suitable for the construction of the AFRC. The Bentonville Site is approximately 19 acres and is depicted on the attached site figures. The site consists of four lots within the Harris/Bentonville Industrial Development Corporation Industrial Park, approximately one-half mile north of Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport. The site is mostly grass covered with the northeastern portion of the parcel being wooded.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, has contracted with Tetra Tech, Inc., to complete environmental studies of the AFRC site in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA). Tetra Tech has subcontracted New South Associates to complete a cultural resources survey of the site in accordance with BRAC Policy, NEPA, and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.



Scott Henderson  
Director

Mike Gibson  
Deputy Director

Keeping the Natural State natural.

## Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

David Goad  
Deputy Director

Loren Hitchcock  
Deputy Director

May 21, 2009

Colonel Robert E. Embrey  
U.S. Army - Military Dept. of AR  
Office of the Adjutant General  
Camp Joseph T. Robinson  
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72199-9600

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Colonel Embrey:

Biologists from our agency have reviewed the proposed project and we have the following recommendations to lessen impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

Any wetlands that may exist in the project area should be avoided or impacts should be minimized where possible. Unavoidable impacts should be mitigated.

We also recommend that you contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for an endangered species review, since our agency adheres to the federal listing and you will need to get clearance from them. Their address is South Amity Road, Suite 300, Conway, Arkansas 72032.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this project proposal. If our agency can be of further assistance with the proposed project, don't hesitate to call us.

Sincerely,

Robert K. Leonard, Biologist  
River Basins Division

RKL/kh

Cc: Doyle Shook  
Mike Armstrong  
USFWS, Conway Office

2 Natural Resources Drive • Little Rock, AR 72205 • www.agfc.com  
Phone (800) 364-4263 • (501) 223-6300 • Fax (501) 223-6448

*The mission of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission is to wisely manage all the fish and wildlife resources of Arkansas while providing maximum enjoyment for the people.*

# ADEQ

ARKANSAS  
Department of Environmental Quality

May 29, 2009

Tom Boston, Environmental Specialist  
Military Dept. of AR – Office of the Adjutant General  
Camp Joseph T. Robinson  
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72199-9600

RE: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Boston:

The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality has reviewed the information submitted on the referenced project. Regarding the new construction, the Water Division encourages the project team to consider:

- The requirements of the NPDES Stormwater Program,
- Short Term Activity Authorization prior to working in the wetted area of streams,
- Section 401/404 Certifications,
- And, incorporating best management practices into the design to minimize impacts of construction to surface waters.

If you have any questions concerning water regulations, please contact Bob Singleton at (501) 682-0645 or Mo Shafii at (501) 682-0616.

Also, the Regulated Storage Tank Division has specific requirements for the closure of underground tanks. If this is applicable at the old facility site, you may wish to contact Mr. Sam McDuffie at (501) 682-0973.

Sincerely,



Nathaniel P. Nehus  
Chief Ecologist  
Environmental Preservation & Technical Services Division

## Mills, Eric R CIV Cultural Resource Manager

---

**From:** Richard Allen [Richard-Allen@cherokee.org]  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 02, 2009 1:23 PM  
**To:** Mills, Eric R CIV Cultural Resource Manager  
**Subject:** Bentonville Site

Mr. Mills,

The Cherokee Nation appreciates being kept apprised of the proposed project but has no immediate concerns. We have no knowledge of any historic, sacred or cultural sites in the area of potential impact. However, as always, should human remains or artifacts be discovered, we ask that all activity in the affected area cease and that all appropriate agencies including the Cherokee Nation be notified. I appreciate being kept informed.

Thank you,

Dr. Richard L. Allen

Policy Analyst

Cherokee Nation

P.O. Box 948

Tahlequah, Oklahoma 74465

(918) 453-5466 (office)

(918) 822-2707 (cell)

(918) 458-5898 (fax)



The Department of  
**Arkansas  
Heritage**

Mike Beebe  
Governor

Cathie Matthews  
Director

Arkansas Arts Council

\*

Arkansas Natural Heritage  
Commission

\*

Delta Cultural Center

\*

Historic Arkansas Museum

\*

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

\*

Old State House Museum



**Arkansas Historic  
Preservation Program**

1500 Tower Building

323 Center Street

Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880

fax: (501) 324-9184

tdd: (501) 324-9811

e-mail:

[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)

website:

[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

An Equal Opportunity Employer



June 2, 2009

Lt. Colonel Robert Embrey  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering  
Military Department of Arkansas  
Office of the Adjutant General  
Camp Joseph T. Robinson  
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72199-9600

RE: Benton County - Bentonville  
Section 106 Review - USA  
Armed Forces Reserve Center  
AHPP Tracking No: 69262

Dear Lt. Colonel Embrey:

My staff has reviewed the draft/final report entitled "Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Bentonville Armed Forces Reserve Center Site, Benton County, Arkansas" by New South Associates. This report documents a cultural resources survey of the above-referenced undertaking and is acceptable.

On the basis of the information contained in this report, we agree that the two isolated finds and the structures noted nearby are not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, we find that this undertaking will have no effect on historic properties.

We also have the following comments that should be addressed in the final report:

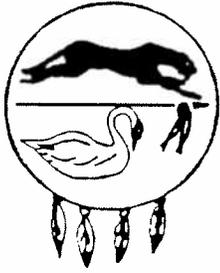
1. The elevation information presented in paragraph 1 of page 5 is incorrect by roughly 1,000 feet.
2. Figure 3 shows the locations of archeological sites and should be omitted from the final report.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this undertaking. If you have any questions, please contact Steve Imhoff of my staff at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,

Frances McSwain  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

- cc: Dr. Richard Allen, Cherokee Nation  
Mr. Robert Cast, Caddo Nation  
Dr. Ann M. Early, Arkansas Archeological Survey  
Ms. Cynthia Gose, Mobile District, Corps of Engineers  
Dr. Andrea A. Hunter, Osage Nation  
Dr. J. W. Joseph, New South Associates  
Ms. Lisa Larue-Stopp, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokees



# EASTERN SHAWNEE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

P.O. Box 350 · Seneca, MO 64865 · (918) 666-2435 · FAX (918) 666-2186

June 2, 2009

Military Department of Arkansas  
Office of the Adjutant General  
Camp Joseph T. Robinson  
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72199-9600

Attention: Robert E. Embrey  
Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineering

Re: Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Embrey:

The Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (ESTO) wishes to thank you for your communication dated May 25, 2009. Our tribe values its unique relationship with the Military Department of Arkansas. At this time, the ESTO declines the invitation to consult on the project referenced above. Shawnee occupation in Arkansas is limited to a few counties in northern Arkansas along the Missouri border. Our history of occupation there is quite brief: 1800-1825. Due to this specific occupation we defer to the Osage and Quapaw Tribes who enjoyed occupation in present day Arkansas for hundreds of years.

If I may be of further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me at 918-666-2435 Ext. 247 or by e-mail at [rdushane@estoo.net](mailto:rdushane@estoo.net).

Best Regards,

Robin Dushane  
Cultural Preservation Director  
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Jgh/cc



IN REPLY REFER TO:

# United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

110 S. Amity Road, Suite 300

Conway, Arkansas 72032

Tel.: 501/513-4470 Fax: 501/513-4480

June 8, 2009

Mr. Tom Boston  
Environmental Division  
90<sup>th</sup> Regional Readiness Command  
8000 Camp Robinson Road  
North Little Rock, AR 72118-2205

Dear Mr. Boston:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has reviewed the description of the proposed project for implementation of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program action to close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and relocation of units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Northwest, Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction. The new AFRC would also have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard (ANRG) units from the ARND Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, and Bentonville, Arkansas, if the state of Arkansas decides to relocate those units. Our comments and recommendations are submitted in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Order 12372, Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205, as amended) and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (Public Law 85-624; 16 U.S.C. 661-666e.).

According to our records, there is the potential for two federally listed species to occur in the impact area of the project. The Ozark Cavefish (*Amblyopsis rosae*) and Cave Crayfish (*Cambarus aculabrum*) are both listed species that inhabit some springs and subterranean caves and streams within the karst region of northwest Arkansas. The geology within the project area has such geologic features and both the surface and connected ground waters interact and provide recharge to these cave ecosystems and springs such as Hewlitt's Spring located 2.5 miles to the southeast of this property where cavefish have been found previously.

Any activities in this area should be carefully undertaken and incorporate karst protection and stormwater sediment/erosion control BMPs prior to, during, and following any construction activities to insure no adverse effects. Any and all activities should cease and the Service should be contacted for assistance if karst features such as caves, fractures, or springs are encountered or are identified on or in close proximity to the site during any phase of the project planning or construction. Furthermore, any ongoing or potential future impacts that may result from actions associated with the project should be identified and assessed through the appropriate reviews in accordance with the aforementioned laws and executive orders. If you have any questions, please contact me at (501) 513-4489.

Sincerely,

Lindsey Lewis  
Environmental Coordinator



## TRIBAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

**Date:** June 5, 2009

**File:** 0809-607AR-6

**RE:** Armed Forces Reserve Center, Bentonville, Arkansas;  
Benton, County

Mr. Eric Mills  
Cultural Resource Manager  
Arkansas Army National Guard  
Office of the Adjutant General  
ATTN: DCSEN-E Building 1301  
Camp Joseph T. Robinson  
N. Little Rock, AR 72199-9600

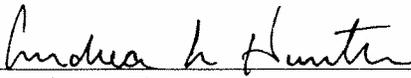
Dear Mr. Mills,

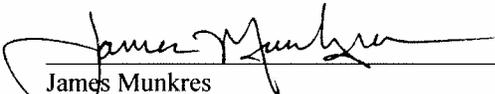
The Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office has received the cultural resources survey report and concurs that the proposed Armed Forces Reserve Center in Benton County, Arkansas **will not adversely affect properties of cultural or sacred significance to the Osage Nation.** The findings of this S106 review for the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Benton County, Arkansas has resulted in a determination of **"No Properties."**

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, (NHPA) [16 U.S.C. 470 §§ 470-470w-6] 1966, undertakings subject to the review process are referred to in S101 (d) (6) (A), which clarifies that historic properties may have religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes. Additionally, Section 106 of NHPA requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties (36 CFR Part 800) as does the National Environmental Policy Act (43 U.S.C. 4321 and 4331-35 and 40 CFR 1501.7(a) of 1969). **The Osage Nation concurs that as a part of the scoping process ARNG fulfilled NHPA and NEPA compliance by consulting with the Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office in regard to the proposed project referenced as Armed Forces Reserve Center in Benton County, Arkansas.**

The Osage Nation has vital interests in protecting its historic and ancestral cultural resources. We do not anticipate that this project will adversely impact any cultural resources or human remains protected under the NHPA, NEPA, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, or Osage law. **If, however, artifacts or human remains are discovered during project construction, we ask that work cease immediately and the Osage Nation Historic Preservation Office be contacted.**

Should you have any questions or need any additional information please feel free to contact me at the number and/or email address listed below. Thank you for consulting with the Osage Nation on this matter.

  
Dr. Andrea A. Hunter  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

  
James Munkres  
Archaeologist I



The Delaware Nation  
 Cultural Preservation Office  
 P.O. Box 825 - 31064 State Highway 281- Anadarko, OK 73005  
 Phone: 405/247-2448 - Fax: 405/247-9393

NAGPRA ext. 12  
 Section 106 ext. 1  
 Museum ext. 120  
 Library ext. 134

Date: 6-16-09

Company: Military Dept. of Arkansas

TCNS#/County/State: Armed Forces Center, Bentonville, Arkansas  
Close and relocate units into a new  
AFRC in Northwest, Arkansas

To Whom It May Concern:

The Delaware Nation received a letter regarding the above referenced project(s). The Delaware Nation is committed to protecting sites important to tribal heritage, culture and religion. Furthermore, the tribe is particularly concerned with archaeological sites that may contain human burial remains and associated funerary objects.

As described in your correspondence, and upon research of our database(s) and files, we find the Lenape people occupied these areas either historically or prehistorically. However, the location of the project does not endanger known sites of interest to the Delaware Nation. Please continue with the project as planned. However, should this project inadvertently uncover an archaeological site or object(s) we request that you immediately contact the appropriate state agencies, as well as the Delaware Nation (within 24 hours). Also, we ask that you halt all construction and ground disturbing activities until the tribe and these state agencies are consulted.

Please note the Delaware Nation and the Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohican Indians are the only Federally Recognized Delaware/Lenape entities in the United States and consultation must be made only with designated staff of these two tribes, Tamara Francis (Delaware Nation) and Sherry White (Stock-Bridge Munsee). We appreciate your cooperation in contacting the Delaware Nation.

Should you have questions, feel free to contact our offices at 405/247-2448 ext. 120 or by email

[Francis@delawarenation.com](mailto:Francis@delawarenation.com).

Sincerely,

  
 Tamara Francis  
 Cultural Preservation Director

## **Appendix E**

### Memorandum of Record for Tribal Consultation

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## MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Coordination with External Stakeholders for the Proposed Armed Forces Reserve Center in Bentonville, Arkansas

1. Prior to the consultation meeting held on September 6-7, 2007, the twenty (20) federally recognized Native American tribes associated with Arkansas received a package from the Arkansas Army National Guard (AR ARNG) requesting comment on the areas of the state in which they had an interest. The Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians indicated that they are only interested in commenting on undertakings in the southeastern quarter of the state. Based on this show of preference, the Mississippi Band of Choctaw was not consulted regarding the Environmental Assessment for the Northwest Arkansas Armed Forces Reserve Center.
2. 22 April 2009 Joyce Bear, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, confirmed via a telephone conversation with the AR ARNG Cultural Resource Manager that the Muscogee (Creek) Nation had no interest in commenting on undertakings in northwest Arkansas. The remaining eighteen (18) federally recognized tribes associated with Arkansas were consulted regarding the Environmental Assessment for the Northwest Arkansas Armed Forces Reserve Center.
3. 22 April 2009 Called Augustine Asbury of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town regarding their interest in commenting on projects in northwest Arkansas. No answer
4. 22 April 2009 Called Karen Kaniatobe of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe regarding their interest in commenting on projects in northwest Arkansas. She was not in the office.
5. 22 April 2009 Called Tamara Francis of the Delaware Nation regarding their interest in commenting on projects in northwest Arkansas. No answer.
6. 22 April 2009 Called Mike Tarpley of the Jena Band of Choctaw Indians regarding their interest in commenting on projects in northwest Arkansas. No answer.
7. 1 May 2009 ~~Certified Initial Scoping Letters~~ remitted to the eighteen (18) tribes.
8. 5 May 2009 The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma issued a letter to the AR ARNG, deferring further comment on this project to the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma.
9. 20 May 2009, 1345 Called Augustine Asbury of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town. No answer.
10. 20 May 2009, 1347 Called Karen Kaniatobe of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe. No answer.

11. 2 June 2009, 1040 Spoke with Augustine Asbury, THPO for the Alabama-Quassarte. She asked that I call back on 3 June 2009 after she has reviewed the documents.

12. 2 June 2009, 1045 Called Karen Kaniatobe, THPO for the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe. She was on the phone and unable to speak to me.

13. 2 June 2009, 1055 Called Robert Cast, THPO of the Caddo Nation. They have no comment at this time

14. 2 June 2009, 1100 Called Dr. Richard Allen of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma. They have no comment at this time.

15. 2 June 2009, 1110 Called Gingy Nail of the Chickasaw Nation, No answer.

16. 2 June 2009, 1115 Called Mr. Terry Cole of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma. They have no comment at this time.

17. 2 June 2009, 1120 Called Tamara Francis of the Delaware Nation. Left a message with her assistant.

18. 2 June 2009, 1122 Called Robin Dushane of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe. She is out for the hour.

19. 2 June 2009, 1125 Called Mike Tarpley of the Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians. He is out of the office.

20. 2 June 2009, 1127 Called Jennie Lilliard of the Kialegee Tribal Town. She is not in the office.

21. 2 June 2009 1130 Called Dr. Andrea Hunter of the Osage Nation. She is not in the office.

22. 2 June 2009 1132 Called Carrie Wilson of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. No answer.

~~23. 2 June 2009 1425 Called Kim Jumper of the Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. No answer.~~

24. 2 June 2009 1430 Called Charles Coleman of the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town. They have no comment at this time. He requested I email him and he will issue a response through that medium.

25. 2 June 2009 1435 Called Earl J. Barbry, Jr. of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc. No answer.

26. 2 June 2009 1445 Called Margaret Bell of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. She told me that Mr. Stratford Williams is the POC for cultural issues. He is out of the office.
27. 3 June 2009 1300 Called Augustine Asbury of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town. No answer.
28. 3 June 2009 1305 Called Gingy Nail of the Chickasaw Nation. No answer.
29. 3 June 2009 1310 Called Tamara Francis of the Delaware Nation. No answer.
30. 3 June 2009 1435 Called Augustine Asbury of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town. No answer.
31. 3 June 2009 1440 Called Gingy Nail of the Chickasaw Nation. No answer.
32. 3 June 2009 1442 Called Tamara Francis of the Delaware Nation. No answer.
33. 3 June 2009 1445 Called Robin Dushane of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. They have no comment at this time.
34. 3 June 2009 1450 Called Mike Tarpley of the Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians. No answer.
35. 3 June 2009 1453 Called Jennie Lilliard of the Kialegee Tribal Town. She sends cultural coordination documents to the local EPA office. The contact is the Kialegee Environmental Director, Henry Harjo.
36. 3 June 2009 1455 Called the EPA office. Henry Harjo is not in the office.
37. 3 June 2009 1457 Called Dr. Andrea Hunter of the Osage Nation. No answer.
38. 3 June 2009 1500 Called Carrie Wilson of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. No answer.
39. 3 June 2009 1503 Called Kim Jumper of the Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma. They have no comment at this time.
40. 3 June 2009 1505 Called Earl Barbry Jr. of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana. No answer.
41. 3 June 2009 1510 Called Stratford Williams of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. No answer.
42. 4 June 2009 1035 Called Augustine Asbury of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town. She asked for more time to review the provided documentation.

43. 4 June 2009 1040 Called Gingy Nail of the Chickasaw Nation. No answer.
44. 4 June 2009 1042 Called Tamara Francis of the Delaware Nation. No answer.
45. 4 June 2009 1045 Called Mike Tarpley of the Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians. Not in the office.
46. 4 June 2009 1047 Called Kialegee Tribal Town / Environmental Director, Henry Harjo. Not in the office today.
47. 4 June 2009 1050 Called Dr. Andrea Hunter of the Osage Nation. She asked for more time to review the documentation. Requested I call back on Monday June 8 or Thursday June 11.
48. 4 June 2009 1055 Called Carrie Wilson of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. No answer.
49. 4 June 2009 1057 Called Earl Barbry Jr. of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe. No answer
50. 4 June 2009 1100 Called Stratford Williams of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. No answer
51. 4 June 2009 1330 Called Gingy Nail of the Chickasaw Nation. No answer.
52. 4 June 2009 1333 Called Tamara Francis of the Delaware Nation. No answer.
53. 4 June 2009 1335 Called Mike Tarpley of the Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians. No answer.
54. 4 June 2009 1340 Called Carrie Wilson of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. No answer.
55. 4 June 2009 1343 Called Earl Barbary, Jr. of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe. No answer.
56. 4 June 2009 1345 Called 2009 1350 Called Stratford Williams of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. No answer.
57. 4 June 2009 1440 James Munkres, archeologist for the Osage Nation, called and confirmed that they have no comment at this time. He will send a formal response to the AR ARNG.
58. 5 June 2009 1440 Called Augustine Asbury of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town. No answer.
59. 5 June 2009 1443 Called Gingy Nail of the Chickasaw Nation. No answer.

60. 5 June 2009 1445 Called Tamara Francis of the Delaware Nation. Not in the office.
61. 5 June 2009 1447 Called Mike Tarpley of the Jena Band of the Choctaw. He is not in the office.
62. 5 June 2009 1450 Called Henry Harjo of the Kialegee Tribal Town. He is gone for the day.
63. 5 June 2009 1452 Called Carrie Wilson of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. No answer.
64. 5 June 2009 1455 Called Earl Barbry, Jr. of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe. No answer.
65. 5 June 2009 1457 Called Stratford Williams of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. No answer.
66. 9 June 2009 1100 Called Augustine Asbury of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town. They have no comment at this time.
67. 9 June 2009 1101 Called Gingy Nail of the Chickasaw Nation. She asked me to call back on 14 June. She need more time to review the documentation.
68. 9 June 2009 1106 Called Tamara Francis of the Delaware Nation. No answer.
69. 9 June 2009 1400 Called Mike Tarpley of the Jena Band of the Choctaw Indians. They have no comment at this time.
70. 9 June 2009 1405 Called Henry Harjo of the Kialegee Tribal Town. Not in the office.
71. 9 June 2009 1407 Called Carrie Wilson of the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma. They have no comment at this time.
72. 9 June 2009 1410 Called Earl Barbry, Jr. of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe. No answer.
73. 11 June 2009 0900 Called Karen Kaniatobe of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe. She is out of the office until Monday 15 June 2009.
74. 11 June 2009 0920 Called Stratford Williams of the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. They have no comment at this time.
75. 11 June 2009 0950 Called Earl Barbry Jr., of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana. No answer.
76. 11 June 2009 0955 Called Henry Harjo, of the Kialegee Tribal Town. He has not reviewed the documentation to date. He will do so and respond.

77. 15 June 2009 1125 Called Karen Kaniatobe of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe. They have no comment at this time.

78. 15 June 2009 1130 Called Gingy Nail of the Chickasaw Nation. She has not had time to review the survey results. She asked I call back on 19 June 2009.

79. 15 June 1134 Called Tamara Francis of the Delaware Nation. They have not reviewed the documentation at this time.

80. 15 June 2009 1135 Called Earl Barbry, Jr. of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc. No answer.

81. 16 June 2009 1000 Called Earl Barbry, Jr. of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc. No answer. I left a message on his voice mail.

82. 16 June 2009 1300 The Delaware Nation emailed that they had no comment on the proposed action at this time. They faxed a 'pass letter' for our files.

83. 19 June 2009 1425 Called Gingy Nail of the Chickasaw Nation. They have no comment at this time and will be remitting a letter to that effect.

84. 19 June 2009 1425 Called Earl Barbry, Jr. of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc. No answer. No response to a voice mail left on 16 June 2009.

85. 22 June 2009 Called Earl Barbry, Jr. of the Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc. No answer and no response to previous message.

86. 23 June 2009 1415 Called and spoke to Mr. Henry Harjo, Environmental Director for the Kialegee Tribal Town. He confirmed that the Kialegee do not have any comment at this time, but he asked that he be contacted in the case of inadvertent discovery.

87. 23 June 2009 Seventeen (17) of the eighteen (18) tribes contacted have no comment on the proposed Armed Forces Reserve Center at this time. The Tunica-Biloxi Tribe of Louisiana, Inc. has not responded, and to date, the Arkansas Army National Guard has been unable to reach the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

88. POC is the undersigned:

Eric R. Mills



Cultural Resource Manager, AR ARNG

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADEQ	Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality
AFRC	Armed Forces Reserve Center
AHTD	Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
ANRC	Arkansas Natural Resources Commission
AQCR	Air Quality Control Region
AQCR 017	Metropolitan Fort Smith Interstate AQCR
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act
BMP	Best management practice
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAA	Clean Air Act
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel
<i>de minimis</i>	of minimal importance
DNL	Day-night Average Sound Level
DoD	Department of Defense
EA	environmental assessment
EIFS	Economic Impact Forecast System
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
EO	Executive Order
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNSI	finding of no significant impact
HVAC	heating, ventilation and air conditioning
Hz	Hertz
IRWP	Illinois River Watershed Partnership
lbs	pounds
m	meter
µg/m <sup>3</sup>	micrograms per meter cubed
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOI	notice of intent
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NSA	Noise Sensitive Area
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NSR	New Source Review
NO <sub>x</sub>	nitrogen oxides
O <sub>3</sub>	ozone
PCPI	per capita personal income
PM <sub>10</sub>	particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter

PM <sub>2.5</sub>	particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
POVs	personal operating vehicles
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROI	region of influence
RTV	rational threshold value
SO <sub>2</sub>	sulfur dioxide
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
tpy	tons per year
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TUL	Tulsa International Airport
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VOC	volatile organic compounds
vpd	vehicles per day
XNA	Northwest Arkansas Regional Airport
yr	year